

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

VOLUME 16

Edited by

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

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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(1st January 1947)

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FOREWORD

The present volume—the sixteenth in the present Series—contains the seventh instalment of *Opinions*, *Declarations* and *Directions* adopted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature since the close of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953. The present volume contains nineteen *Opinions* (*Opinions* 462—480), three *Declarations* (*Declarations* 31—33), and two *Directions* (*Directions* 70 and 79)¹. In addition, during the same period, two early volumes have been completed, the whole of nine other volumes has been published and units belonging to a further three volumes have either been published or are in the press. The volumes so published contain *Opinions* and *Declarations* adopted by the Commission either in Paris in 1948 or by postal votes taken at later dates, together with *Directions*, of which the greater number embody decisions arising out of the survey of the *Opinions* adopted in the period up to the end of 1936 which was undertaken in accordance with a Directive issued by the Paris Congress, the remainder being devoted to matters supplementary to *Opinions* rendered at later dates. Publication of the foregoing volumes started in January 1954 and accordingly the total number of *Opinions*, *Declarations* and *Directions* published during the period of three and three-quarter years under review amounts to three hundred and eighty (380)² (*Opinions*, 286 ; *Declarations*, 21 ; *Directions*, 73³).

2. The immediately preceding volume contained a large instalment of *Opinions* embodying decisions taken by the Inter-

¹ The fact that in the present volume the *Directions* included bear the numbers *Direction* 70 and *Direction* 79 respectively is accounted for by the inclusion of the intervening *Directions* in other volumes in the present Series. Of the *Directions* concerned *Directions* 71—74 and 76—78 are included in Section E of Volume 1 and *Direction* 75 in Volume 13.

² The numbers given here relate to the period up to, and including 3rd September 1957, the date on which the last *Opinion* (*Opinion* 480) included in the present volume was completed.

³ The reason why only 73 *Directions* had been published up to 30th September 1957, whereas the highest numbered *Direction* included in this volume is *Direction* 79 is that six of the intermediate *Directions* (*Directions* 71—74, 76—78), which (as explained in Footnote 1 above) form part of Section E of Volume 1, though in proof, had not actually been published by the above date.

national Commission on applications originally published in 1955 in Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. In the present volume sixteen *Opinions* (*Opinions* 462—476 and 480) are based upon applications originally in the above volume of the *Bulletin*. The publication of these *Opinions* concludes the consideration by the Commission of all the applications contained in that volume, with the exception of three, the consideration of which it has been found necessary to postpone for one reason or another. Of the remaining *Opinions* included in the present volume, two (*Opinions* 477 and 478) deal with generic names originally propounded by Renier (S.A.) in a work which has been rejected by the Commission for nomenclatorial purposes, and on which it had not been possible to reach decisions at the time of the rejection of the work in question. Finally the present volume contains one *Opinion* (*Opinion* 479) based upon an application originally published in Volume 6 of the *Bulletin*. The problem involved in that case was, first, the status to be accorded to the work by Thomas Martyn entitled *The Universal Conchologist*, and, in the event of the rejection of that work for nomenclatorial purposes, the status to be accorded to the names of eighteen well-known genera of Mollusca found in New Zealand waters. Investigations disclosed a number of complex problems which led to considerable delay and was responsible for the fact that it was not possible to publish an *Opinion* on this case until the late summer of 1957.

3. Of the three *Declarations* included in the present volume one is concerned with Article 21 and one with Article 25, while the third contains an interpretation of a novel problem connected with family-group names. The *Declaration* (*Declaration* 32) containing an interpretation of Article 21 deals with the authorship to be attributed to names proposed by an author in an unpublished paper when that name appears in an abstract prepared by some author in connection, for example, with the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a scientific society at which the unpublished paper was communicated for discussion. The *Declaration* (*Declaration* 33) concerned with Article 25 contained a clarification of the status of a name when published only in an index to a work in which the taxon concerned was

described under a vernacular name. The point of interpretation in relation to family-group names which formed the subject of *Declaration* 31 related to the meaning to be attached to the expression "type genus" in relation to names published for taxa of the above category.

4. The two *Directions* included in the present volume are both in the nature of supplements to previously published *Opinions*. The first (*Direction* 70) contained a Ruling under the Plenary Powers completing at the family-group-name level the action taken in an earlier *Opinion* (*Opinion* 337) in regard to the name of a genus of ammonites (*Arietoceras* Seguenza, 1885), while the second (*Direction* 79), substituted on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* an older name for the type species of a South American genus of mammals (*Pteronura* Gray, 1837) than that which had previously been entered on that *List*.

5. The present volume comprises 596 pages (T.P.—XVIII, i—xxxviii, 1—528, (i)—(xii)). This volume is somewhat larger than its immediate predecessors.

6. Of the nineteen *Opinions* included in the present volume one deals simultaneously with names of a particular Class in the Animal Kingdom and with the status of an individual book, thus bringing the total number of cases up to twenty. 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-five.

7. Two of the applications dealt with in the present volume were concerned with the status of individual books and eighteen with individual names. Of this latter group, fourteen (78 per cent.) involved the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers. The use of the Plenary Powers was not involved in the applications relating to the status of individual books.

8. The eighteen applications relating to individual names dealt with in the *Opinions* published in the present volume, when grouped

VIII

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 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>
Nemertea	1	—	1
Crustacea	1	1	2
Trilobita	1	—	1
Insecta	1	—	1
Gastropoda	3	—	3
Pelecypoda	—	1	1
Cephalopoda	1	1	2
Urochorda	1	—	1
Aves	1	—	1
Mammalia	4	1	5
Totals	14	4	18

9. When the twenty-five 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>
France	1
Netherlands	2
New Zealand	5
United Kingdom	13
United States of America	4
Total	25

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 452 entries have been added to the *Official Lists* and corresponding *Official Indexes* relating to specific names, generic names, family-group names, names in the Order/Class Group, 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	142	55
Generic Names	133	63
Family-Group Names	30	26
Class/Order Group Names	1	—
Titles of Works	1	1
Totals	307	145

11. The eighteen *Opinions* dealing with individual names published in the present volume contain 121 comments from interested specialists. In some instances these comments are joint comments from two or more specialists. When account is taken of this fact, a total number of 125 specialists contributed comments in

the present volume. No comments were received on the status of individual books.

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>
Nemertea	3
Crustacea	14
Trilobita	2
Insecta	4
Gastropoda	16
Cephalopoda	2
Urochorda	3
Aves	22
Mammalia	55
Total	121

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 relating to individual names, by country of residence of the specialists concerned

<i>Country of Residence</i>	<i>Number of Comments</i>
Argentina	3
Australia	3
Belgian Congo	1
Belgium	4
Denmark	3
France	5
Germany	11
Italy	3
Kenya	1
Netherlands	15
Northern Rhodesia	1
Norway	1
Poland	3
Singapore	2
Spain	1
Sweden	1
Union of South Africa	1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2
United Kingdom	31
United States of America	33
Total	125

14. As in the case of preceding volumes in 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.

11th October 1957.

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Edited by

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

VOLUME 16. Part 10. Pp. i—x

DECLARATION 31

Clarification of the expression “type genus” in the
provisions relating to the publication of family-group
names



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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DECLARATION 31

CLARIFICATION OF THE EXPRESSION "TYPE GENUS" IN THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLICA- TION OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES

DECLARATION.—A name for a family-group taxon is not to be rejected either (a) on the ground that its author did not specify the name of its type genus or (b) on the ground that, when specifying the name of that genus, he treated it as a junior synonym of some other generic name.

Recommandation : Authors publishing names for taxa belonging to the family-group category are recommended :—

- (i) to specify by name the genus selected as the type genus of any nominal family-group taxon so established ;
- (ii) to select as type genera of such family-group taxa only nominal genera which bear the oldest available names for the generic taxa concerned.

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The problems with which the present *Declaration* is concerned, which arose in 1956 in connection with certain cases then under

consideration, were placed before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Secretary in the following paper on 31st July 1956 :—

**Proposed clarification of the expression “ type genus ” in the
Rules relating to the publication of family-group names**

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

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

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give a Ruling clarifying the meaning to be attached to the expression “ type genus ” as used in the Rules relating to the naming of taxa belonging to categories of the family-group.

2. Until recently I had assumed that it was necessary for an author when publishing a family-group name to cite by name the genus selected by him to be the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon so established. Several cases have, however, recently come to light in the course of the day-to-day work of the Commission which suggest that the foregoing would be too narrow a view to take and that insistence upon it would lay the Commission open to the charge of ritualism through the unnecessary and pointless name-changing which it would involve. This led me to undertake investigations in the group with the literature of which I am most familiar (the Rhopalocera). These investigations fully confirmed the provisional conclusions which I had already formed on the basis of the cases actually before the Commission.

3. The following particulars of cases actually investigated will serve to illustrate the problem discussed above :—

- (a) In the Lepidoptera Heterocera the Commission by its Vote on V.P.(54)43 validated the generic name *Tortrix* as from Linnaeus, 1758, and validated also the family name TORTRICIDAE (the *Opinion* on this case has not yet been prepared, but the application on which it was based will be found in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 311)¹. This family name (in the form TORTRICES) was first published by Latreille, [1802—1803] (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Arach. Ins.* **3** : 415). Latreille used this name in the conventional sense but he did not cite the genus *Tortrix* by name. The next author to use this family name appears to have been Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 90) who used the spelling TORTRICIDES. Billberg cited the generic name

¹ The decision here referred to has since been embodied in *Opinion* 450 (1957, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **15** : 251—328).

Tortrix and his name TORTRICIDAE (correction of TORTRICIDES) is certainly acceptable. It would be a matter for a laborious search of the literature to determine whether during the period of seventeen years between Latreille [1802—1803] and Billberg (1820) any author selected any other genus currently placed in the TORTRICIDAE to be the type genus of a nominal family-group taxon.

- (b) In the Class Aves the oldest family-group name for the Divers (Loons) is URINATORIDAE (correction of URINATOIRES) Vieillot, 1818 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 27 : 120). This is without doubt based on the generic name *Urinator* Lacépède, 1799, a junior subjective synonym of *Gavia* Forster, 1788, the name which by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)62 (a decision which has now been embodied in *Opinion* 401 and is in the press and will shortly be published²) the Commission has validated as the name for the Divers (Loons). Vieillot did not cite the generic name *Urinator* Lacépède when he published the family-group name URINATOIRES but there can be no doubt at all that he regarded it as the name for the Divers, for that was the group which he placed in URINATOIRES under the name *Colymbus*. (In view of the fact that the Commission has validated *Gavia* as the name for this genus, it is not to be expected that it will wish to perpetuate the name URINATORIDAE at the expense of the later name GAVIIDAE and a proposal on this subject will be submitted to the Commission at an early date³. This consideration is, however, irrelevant in considering whether the name URINATOIRES Vieillot, 1816, should be accepted as a validly published family-group name. In this connection it may, however, be noted that, even if the name URINATORIDAE (correction of URINATOIRES) Vieillot, 1816, were to be rejected it would still be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers if the name GAVIIDAE Coues, 1903, is to be the oldest available family-group name for the Divers, for the name URINATORIDAE Baird, Brewer, and Ridgeway, 1884 (*Water Birds N. Amer.* 2 : 444) is undoubtedly a validly published family-group name and, as it has priority over GAVIIDAE Coues, 1903, it would under Decision 54(1)(a) of the Copenhagen Congress (*Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 36) become the valid family-group name for this group of birds.

² *Opinion* 401 has since been published (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 13 : 1—64)

³ The proposal here referred to has since been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (1956, Hemming, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 240—247). This proposal has since been approved by the Commission, whose decision in this matter has now been embodied in *Direction* 75. This *Direction*, which is now in the press, will shortly be published as Part 22 of Volume 13 of the present Series.

- (c) Swainson in 1829 (*Phil. Mag.* (n.s.) **1**(3) : 185) erected the nominal family-group taxon ERYCINIDAE in the butterflies and this name has always been accepted as having been first published by Swainson in the paper referred to above. Swainson did not, however, cite the generic name *Erycina* Fabricius, 1807, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that this was the genus on which the above family name was based. Swainson's paper provides a good example of the type of case with which we are here concerned, for it was entitled "A Sketch on the Natural Affinities of the Lepidoptera Diurna of Latreille" and it was perfectly natural therefore that he should have assumed that his readers would follow his discussion of family affinities without having to be informed of the names of the type genera of the family-group taxa described.
- (d) A paper similar in general scope was published by Grote (A.R.) in 1897 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1897** : 333—342) under the title "The Changes in the Structure of the Wings of Butterflies". This contained a review of the families and sub-families recognised by Grote for this group. In no case did Grote cite the names of the genera treated as the type genera of the family group taxa which he accepted as taxonomically valid. In every case it was, however, absolutely clear what were the genera in question. At least three of the family-group names used by Grote for taxa discussed in his paper were new.

4. The publication of a new family-group name without the citation of the name of the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon so established clearly represents a most unsatisfactory and inadequate procedure but it seems clear that especially among the earlier authors it was one which was not uncommon. The examples given in the preceding paragraph are drawn from two Classes only (Insecta and Aves) but from discussions which I have had with specialists in other groups (e.g. the Class Gastropoda) I have no doubt that the problem is a general one. I feel that it would be unrealistic and therefore unwise in these circumstances to reject a family-group name solely on the ground that its author did not cite by name the genus which he adopted as the type genus when he incorporated the stem of the name of that genus in his new family-group name. Everyone with whom I have discussed this matter has expressed the view that, now that (since the Copenhagen Congress of 1953) family-group names are subject to the Law of Priority, it is essential that the present doubts as to what is the meaning of the *Règles* in this matter ought to be resolved as quickly as possible by a Ruling given by the Commission. It will be noted from the examples given in (a) and (b) in paragraph 3 above that work on current cases awaiting decision by the Commission has already been held up through the lack of such a Ruling. It is

recognised that there are cases where the names of two genera are so similar that, if no other indication were given, it might be difficult to determine what was the type genus of a given nominal family-group taxon if the name of the type genus was not cited by the author of the family-group name. It is considered, however, that this is not a serious risk since few, if any, cases of this kind occur in such closely allied groups as to be at all likely to be dealt with in the same paper. Any case which might arise could readily be dealt with by the International Commission on an *ad hoc* basis.

5. There is also a subsidiary question which calls for consideration. This is the question whether a family-group name is to be accepted as an available name if the author of that name treats the name of the type genus as a synonym of some other generic name. This curious situation has arisen on an application (Z.N.(S.) 901) (which has not yet been published in the *Bulletin*) designed to secure a Ruling as to the family-group names to be used respectively for the closely similar generic names *Drepana* Schrank, 1802 (Class Insecta) and *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820 (Class Aves). In this application, of which Dr. Don Amadon (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*) is the author, the insect family DREPANIDAE based on *Drepana* Schrank is currently treated as having been established by Boisduval in 1829 (*Europ. Lepid. Index meth.* : 53) in the form DREPANULIDI. Reference to Boisduval's book shows however that, while he did cite *Drepana* Schrank as belonging to this family-group taxon (which he called a "Tribus"), he sank that generic name (quite incorrectly) as a synonym of *Platypteryx* Laspeyres, 1803. This is certainly a very undesirable way in which to establish a nominal family-group taxon but, if family-group names published without cited type genera are to be accepted as available for nomenclatorial purposes, it would seem illogical to withhold recognition from family-group names published with a citation of the type genus where the name of that genus is treated as a junior synonym of some other generic name.

6. It is suggested that the proposed Ruling according recognition to names for family-group taxa established in the defective manner described in paragraphs 4 or 5 above should be accompanied by a *Recommandation* deprecating the publication of family-group names in this unsatisfactory fashion.

7. For the reasons set out above and in order to make possible the despatch of current business, it is recommended that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should give a Ruling (to be embodied in a *Declaration*) that : "A name for a family-group taxon is not to be rejected either on the ground that its author did not specify the name of its type genus or on the ground that, when specifying the name of that genus, he treated it as a junior synonym of some other generic name". To this it is proposed that there should be

added the following *Recommandation* :—“Authors publishing names for taxa belonging to the family-group category are recommended (1) to specify by name the genus selected as the type genus of any nominal taxon so established and (2) to select as type genera only nominal genera which bear the oldest available names for the taxa concerned”.

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of the present application the questions in regard to the interpretation of the expression “type genus” in relation to names published for family-group taxa were allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1148.

I. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)16: On 31st July 1956, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)16) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, “the proposal for the adoption of a *Declaration* defining the expression ‘type genus’ as used in the rules relating to the publication of family-group names, as recommended in paragraph 7 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1148 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper” [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Declaration*].

4. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 31st August 1956.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)16 :

At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)16 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

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

Bodenheimer ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 1st September 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)16, 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 present " Declaration " : On 4th February 1957, 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.(O.M.)(56)16.

8. 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.

9. The present *Declaration* shall be known as *Declaration Thirty-One (31)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 11. Pp. xi—xxiv

DECLARATION 32

Clarification of the meaning of Article 21 of the *Règles* in relation to the authorship to be attributed in certain circumstances to zoological names and to any act taken under other provisions of the *Règles* affecting the status of such names

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DECLARATION 32

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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)

DECLARATION 32

CLARIFICATION OF THE MEANING OF ARTICLE 21 OF THE "REGLES" IN RELATION TO THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO ZOOLOGICAL NAMES AND TO ANY ACT TAKEN UNDER OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE "REGLES" AFFECTING THE STATUS OF SUCH NAMES

DECLARATION :—(1) Where (a) in connection with the presentation of an unpublished paper before a meeting of a learned society or with the exhibition of a specimen before such a meeting, a name is published with an "indication" in an abstract prepared for use at, or in a report of the proceedings of, such a meeting, and thus acquires the status of availability in zoological nomenclature, the name so published is to be attributed to the author of the unpublished paper or, as the case may be, to the zoologist by whom was proposed the name attached to the specimen exhibited and not to the author of the abstract or report.

(2) Where in any abstract or report similar to those specified in (1) above, there is published the record of any act affecting the status of a previously published name (such as the selection of a type species for a genus or of a lectotype for a species), that act is to be attributed to the author of the unpublished paper concerned or to the person responsible for the exhibition of the labelled specimen in question and not to the author of the abstract or report.

(3) The provisions set out in (1) and (2) above apply equally in a case where a new name or the record of any act affecting the status of a previously published name is

published in a semi-popular account of the work of a scientific expedition or the like in advance of the publication of the scientific record of that part of the work of the expedition in question.

Recommendation : Officers of learned societies, editors and others are urged not to include new names or the record of any act affecting the status of a previously published name either (a) in abstracts prepared for, or in the reports of meetings of, learned societies communicated to such meetings or (b) in semi-popular accounts of the work of scientific expeditions or the like in advance of the publication in the first case, of the paper concerned or of the communications so made to the Society and, in the second case, of the scientific record of the relevant part of the work of the expedition in question.

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The problem of the authorship to be attributed to names published in abstracts prepared for use at meetings of learned societies in connection with the presentation of an unpublished paper, with which the present *Declaration* is principally concerned, arose in 1955 in connection with an application regarding the generic name *Inoceramus* (Class Pelecypoda) then in preparation by Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*): In that application it was necessary for Dr. Cox to make an assumption as to the authorship to be attributed to a name published in the foregoing circumstances, notwithstanding the fact that there existed at that time no authoritative Ruling as to the procedure to be followed in such a case. It was accordingly agreed between the Secretary and Dr. Cox that concurrently with the publication of Dr. Cox's application, there should be published an application by the Secretary for a *Declaration* in terms which, if approved by the Commission, would give valid force to the assumption adopted by Dr. Cox when dealing with

the generic name *Inoceramus*.¹ The proposal for the adoption of a *Declaration* on the above subject was submitted to the International Commission by the Secretary on 8th June 1955. The application so submitted was as follows :—

Request for a "Declaration" clarifying the meaning of Article 21 of the "Règles" in relation to the authorship to be attributed in certain special circumstances to zoological names and to acts taken under the "Règles" affecting the status of such names

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

When Dr. L. R. Cox and I were discussing the form of the application to be submitted to the Commission for the purpose of securing a stable foundation for the generic name *Inoceramus* (Class Pelecypoda), we encountered a problem relating to the authorship attributable to zoological names on which there was no provision in the *Règles*. We agreed that this was an omission which should be made good, and it was agreed between us that I should submit a request to the Commission for a *Declaration* clarifying the provisions of Article 21. The present application is accordingly submitted to the Commission for consideration.

2. Dr. Cox's application in regard to the name *Inoceramus* will, it is proposed, be published in the same part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*¹ as the present request for a *Declaration*, and it is therefore not necessary to do more than outline briefly the points involved. In the above case, Sowerby (J.) presented at a meeting of the Linnean Society of London, held on 1st November 1814, a then unpublished paper in which he introduced the new generic name *Inoceramus*. Very shortly afterwards—in 1814—there appeared in the *Annals of Philosophy* an anonymous account of the presentation by Sowerby, at the Linnean Society, of his paper. In this note it was stated that this new fossil was of fibrous structure, that fragments of it had been found in

¹ A decision on Dr. Cox's application regarding the generic name *Inoceramus* has since been taken by the Commission and has been embodied in *Opinion* 473 and will be published as Part 15 of the present volume of the "Opinions and Declarations" Series.

abundance in the chalk, that Sowerby had given it the name *Inoceramus*. The particulars given are, in Dr. Cox's opinion, fully sufficient to provide this generic name with an "indication" for the purposes of Article 25. Sowerby's own paper was not published by the Linnean Society until the end of 1822 or the beginning of 1823, and was therefore long anticipated by the anonymous paper in the *Ann. Phil.*

3. An exactly parallel situation arises in connection with another case now before the Commission, namely that relating to the generic names *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846, and *Buchia* von Buch, 1845, submitted by Dr. J. A. Jeletzky (*Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa*) (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 158—166). In this case the availability of the name *Buchia* as from 1845—and therefore its priority over the name *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846—rests upon it having been published in an anonymous account of a communication made by Rouillier to a meeting of the *Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou* in regard to the fossil lamellibranch *Avicula mosquensis* von Buch, 1844, in which he is reported as having said that this species differed generically from any previously known shell and that he accordingly proposed to establish the new genus *Buchia* for it.

4. In both the cases discussed above the specialists concerned have adopted for the purposes of their respective applications to the Commission the working hypothesis that names published in anonymous notices of meetings of the learned societies at which unpublished papers containing those names were presented, are properly attributable to the author of the unpublished paper concerned and should not be treated as having been first published anonymously. However, where, as in the present cases, names are published in such notices with a sufficient "indication" for the purposes of Article 25, they naturally rank for priority from the date of the publication of the notice in question. Both Dr. Cox and Dr. Jeletzky are of the opinion that it is desirable that the question of the authorship to be attributed to names published in this way should be set at rest by the adoption of an interpretative *Declaration* by the Commission.

5. It is necessary at this stage to consider the scope of the proposed *Declaration*. First, it will, I think, be agreed that the Ruling should not be limited to the case where a name is inadvertently published in an unsigned report of the proceedings at a meeting of a learned society; for, to take the case of the name *Inoceramus* it will be agreed that, if the note in the *Annals of Philosophy* had been signed by Thomson (by whom, as editor, it was probably written), instead of being published anonymously, it would have been just as objectionable—if not more objectionable—that that name should have been attributed to Thomson, who had no part in the matter except that of a reporter, instead of to Sowerby, the real author both of the name and of the description given for the new taxon.

6. Again, the Ruling should be worded so as not to be limited to cases where the unpublished paper containing the name in question was destined for publication by, or was later actually published by, the society at the meeting of which the new name was first made known. For it might well happen (a) that a zoologist made a communication to some society about an interesting new species while arrangements had been made for the paper containing the new name to be published either by some other society or in some independent serial and (b) that a notice of that meeting, containing the name of the new species together with an adequate "indication", was published before the appearance of the paper containing what had been intended to be the original description of that species. In my own speciality (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) I know of an unfortunate case of this kind. A new subspecies of *Zegris eupheme* (Esper, [1805]) had been discovered by Lt.-Col. H. D. Peile, I.M.S. in Mesopotamia during the First World War and arrangements had been made for descriptions of this subspecies (to which it was proposed to give the name *dyala*), and of other novelties found by Col. Peile, to be drawn up by Mr. N. D. Riley in a paper to be published in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. Before Mr. Riley's paper was published, Col. Peile exhibited specimens of his new *Zegris* before a meeting of the Entomological Society of London and, in doing so, used Mr. Riley's manuscript name *dyala* and gave an account of the characters which Mr. Riley had noted as distinguishing this new taxon. The Secretary of the Society, the late Mr. H. Rowland Brown, when drawing up a semi-popular note of the meeting for communication to the independent entomological monthlies published in Great Britain, unfortunately included in his note not only the new name *dyala* but also a brief account of the distinguishing characters of that subspecies. Mr. Rowland Brown's note was published in 1921 (*Entomologist* 54 : 151) before the publication in the same year of the description of this insect in Mr. Riley's paper (Riley, 1921, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9)8 : 591). In a case of this sort it would, it seems to me, be absurd to attribute the name *dyala* either to Mr. Rowland Brown, who was no more than an inadvertent post-office in this matter, or to Col. Peile, neither of whom had any real part in the description of this new taxon. This unfortunate episode illustrates the need for securing that the proposed Ruling by the Commission should be sufficiently wide to cover cases where a new name is accidentally published by the secretary of a learned society, in this case, unlike that of *Inoceramus* discussed earlier in the present note, over his own signature, when reporting the exhibition of a specimen labelled with an unpublished name.

7. It must further be noted that the present problem is not limited to cases of the authorship attributable to new names but may arise also in connection with the publication of the record of any act affecting the status of a zoological name, for example, the selection of a type species for a previously established nominal genus, the selection of a lectotype for a previously established nominal species, the designation

of a neotype, or the emendation of a name. An example of this class of case is provided by the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (Class Insecta, Order Collembola) on which an application has recently been submitted to the Commission by Dr. Hermann Gisin (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneve*) (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 38—48)². In this case the earliest published selection of a type species for this genus occurs in an anonymous record of a meeting of the *Société entomologique de France* at which, at the request of the President (Milne Edwards), Lucas made a communication to the society regarding certain recently published papers on Collembola in which he is recorded as having stated that the type species of the foregoing genus was *Achoreutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835. In such a case it would be just as undesirable to reject Lucas as the author of this type selection as it would be to reject Sowerby as the author of the generic name *Inoceramus*. It is recommended therefore that the proposed *Declaration* should be drawn up in terms sufficiently wide to cover all cases of this kind.

8. Finally, it is suggested that, in taking action in this case, the Commission should add to the Ruling to be given a *Recommandation* urging officers of learned societies, editors and others not to include in abstracts prepared for, or in reports of, meetings, either new names communicated at such meetings or particulars of acts so communicated affecting the status of previously published names. An addendum of this kind to the proposed *Declaration* would be in line with action already taken by the International Congress of Zoology in similar cases (for example, the *Recommandation* deprecating the publication of names conditionally) and would help to prevent the recurrence of difficulties of the kind discussed in the present application.

9. It is recommended therefore that the International Commission should adopt a *Declaration* on the lines of the following draft :—

Draft Declaration

(1) Where in connection with the presentation of an unpublished paper before a meeting of a learned society or the exhibition of a specimen before such a meeting, a name is published with an "indication" in an abstract prepared for use at, or in a report of the proceedings of, such a meeting, and thus acquires the status of availability in zoological nomenclature, the name so published is to be attributed to the author of the unpublished paper or, as the case may be, to the zoologist by whom was proposed the name attached to the specimen exhibited.

(2) Where in any abstract or report similar to those specified in (1) above there is published the record of any act affecting the status of

² A decision has since been taken by the Commission on the case of the name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, and has been embodied in *Opinion* 435 (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **14** : 425—458).

a previously published name (such as the selection of a type species for a genus or of a lectotype for a species), that act is to be attributed to the author of the unpublished paper concerned or to the person responsible for the exhibition of a labelled specimen and not to the author of the abstract or report.

(3) *Recommandation* : Officers of learned societies, editors and others are urged not to include in abstracts for, or reports of, meetings either new names communicated at such meetings or particulars of acts affecting the status of previously published names communicated thereat.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : When in 1955 consultations took place between Dr. L. R. Cox and Mr. Hemming, as explained in paragraph 1 above, the problem of the authorship to be attributed to names published in abstracts prepared for use at meetings of learned societies was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 891.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 8th June 1955 and was published on 7th July in the same year in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 235—238).

4. Issue of Public Notices : At the time of the publication of the present application Public Notice of the proposal involved was given in like manner as though that proposal was concerned with the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers on 7th July 1955 in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Hemming's application was published). The Notice so given was issued also to the general zoological

serials to which Notices relating to the possible use of the foregoing Powers are customarily issued in addition to the prescribed serials in which the giving of such Notice is required.

5. Support received from L. R. Cox (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 9th June 1955, Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present application (Cox, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 303—304).

I wish to support the application of the Secretary of the Commission for a *Declaration* (on the lines suggested) regarding the availability and authorship of new names, and the validity of, and authority for, acts affecting zoological nomenclature, published in anonymous or secretarial reports of proceedings at meetings of learned societies at which papers containing the names or proposals in question were read, or in abstracts prepared for such meetings.

It is clear from decisions already made by the Commission that all such reports and abstracts, if complying with the necessary requirements to constitute published matter, must be accepted as valid media for the publication of matter affecting zoological nomenclature, and that in discussions on this subject it is not feasible to discriminate between different types of published matter on the basis of scientific standard, or to exclude some classes of periodicals in which reports of meetings could conceivably appear from consideration on the ground that they have not the status of scientific publications. Since, however, misunderstandings still exist on these points, it may be desirable to confirm the availability (for nomenclatorial purposes) of publications of the types considered in the suggested *Declaration*. At the same time I strongly urge that a recommendation should be made urging editors and society officers to avoid in future the introduction of new names in this manner, and in particular to desist from the publication of unillustrated preliminary abbreviated diagnoses of new species in abstracts of papers with the deliberate object of securing priority.

With regard to the question of authorship, it would clearly be most unsatisfactory if new names, etc., which originated with the author of a paper were treated as anonymous or attributed to an editor or secretary according to the available information about the authorship of the report or abstract in which they first appeared. Such a course would inevitably lead to confusion since in most cases such names eventually appeared under those of their true authors when the full papers containing them were published, and have always been attributed to their true authors.

6. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 : On 25th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)19) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the meaning of Article 21 in relation to the authorship to be attributed in special circumstances to zoological names or to acts affecting such names as set out in paragraph 8 on page 238 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*].

8. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 25th July 1956.

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 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 ; Boschma ; Vokes ; Hering ; Bodenheimer ; Prantl ; Jączewski ; Esaki ; do Amaral ; Hankó ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Key ; Mayr ; Lemche ; Riley ; Mertens ; Cabrera ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

10. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 26th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19, 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. Clarification of the application of the decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 in relation to the situation arising when a new name is published in a semi-popular account of the work of a scientific expedition in advance of the publication of the scientific record of the work of the expedition concerned : On 1st August 1956, Mr. Hemming as Secretary placed on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 891 the following Minute clarifying the decision taken by the Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 in regard to the situation arising when a new name is published in a semi-popular account of the work of a scientific expedition

in advance of the publication of the official record of the relevant portion of the work of the expedition in question :—

Situation arising when a new name or the record of an act affecting the status of a previously published name is published in a semi-popular account of the work of a scientific expedition in advance of the publication of the scientific record of the relevant part of the work of the expedition in question

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

When on 21st May 1956, Dr. Henning Lemche (*Copenhagen, Denmark*) returned his completed copy of Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 relating to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the position under Article 21 as to the authorship to be attributed to a new name published in an abstract prepared for, or in a report of a meeting of, a learned society in connection with an unpublished paper communicated to the society at that meeting, he suggested that the wording to be employed in the proposed *Declaration* should be such as to bring within its scope the case where a new name is published in a semi-popular account of the work of a scientific expedition in anticipation of the publication of the scientific record of the relevant part of the work performed by that expedition.

2. I have considered the suggestion made by Dr. Lemche and am of the opinion that the case which he has raised is essentially similar to that on which the Commission has approved the adoption of a *Declaration* by the vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 and that the verbal adjustment suggested by Dr. Lemche is in harmony with the decision so taken by the Commission. As Secretary, I therefore hereby direct that the wording to be employed in the *Declaration* now to be rendered be adjusted accordingly.

12. Preparation of the present “Declaration” : On 7th February 1957, Mr. Hemming prepared the present *Declaration* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that *Declaration* were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19, subject to the clarification thereof given in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 1st August 1956, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 11 of the present *Declaration*.

13. 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.

14. The present *Declaration* shall be known as *Declaration Thirty-Two (32)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Seventh day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 14. Pp. xxv—xxxviii

DECLARATION 33

Clarification of the status under Article 25 of a name for
a taxon published in the index of a work in the text of
which that taxon was described only under a vernacular
name

LONDON :

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DECLARATION 33

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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)

DECLARATION 33

CLARIFICATION OF THE STATUS UNDER ARTICLE 25 OF A NAME FOR A TAXON PUBLISHED IN THE INDEX OF A WORK IN THE TEXT OF WHICH THAT TAXON WAS DESCRIBED ONLY UNDER A VERNACULAR NAME

DECLARATION :—(1) A Latin or Latinised name for a taxon of any rank published in the index to a work by a binominal author who in the body of the work concerned had described and/or figured that taxon without giving it such a name is to be accepted only where there is an unambiguous link between the name in the index and the “ indication ” provided in the text and/or on a plate, i.e. where the entry in the index contains evidence, by the addition of a footnote or otherwise, that the name was there published as a new name, additional to the evidence provided by the reference there given to a page or plate in the body of the work.

(2) A Latin or Latinised name for a species or genus but not for a taxon of higher rank published in the index of a work by a non-binominal author is to be accepted only (a) where, as in (1) above, there is an unambiguous link between the name in the index and the indication provided in the text and/or on a plate, and (b) where evidence is provided in, or in connection with, the index that, when publishing the name in question, the author applied the principles of binominal nomenclature.

(3) In all cases other than those specified in (1) and (2) above, a name published only in an index is to be rejected, save, where, prior to 4th August 1953, a name so published had already come into common use, in which case

that name is not to be rejected without the prior authority of the Commission.

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The question of the status to be accorded to a name published only in the index to a work in the main text of which the taxon so named had been described but not named arose first in connection with the generic name *Antirhynchonella* which formed the subject of a vote by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1954 (on Voting Paper V.P.(54)36). In the particular case concerned the International Commission rejected the above generic name as from the work in which it had been published in the manner indicated above. The decision so taken was later embodied in *Opinion 374* (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 369—378). At the time when the above case was under consideration, it was agreed that arrangements should be made for the submission to the Commission of a paper setting out the various classes of case which might arise under the foregoing head and suggesting the adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the position under Article 25 of names published in the foregoing way. The promised paper, which was submitted by the Secretary on 26th March 1955, was in the following terms :—

Request for a “Declaration” clarifying the status under Article 25 of names for taxa published in the indexes of works in the text of which those taxa were described only under vernacular names

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

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

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to render a *Declaration* clarifying the status, under Article 25 of the *Règles*, of names for taxa published in the indexes

to works in the text of which those taxa were described only under vernacular names. The origin and scope of the present proposal are explained in the following paragraphs.

2. The present problem came to notice at the time when in 1954 the Commission was voting (on Voting Paper V.P.(54)36) on the proposals relating to the date as from which the generic name *Antirhynchonella* was available under the *Règles*, submitted by Dr. Thomas W. Amsden (*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (Amsden, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 242—244). It will be recalled that the feature of this application was that the name *Antirhynchonella* had first appeared in print in 1871 in the index to volume 2 of Quenstedt's *Die Brachiopoden*. The sole "indication" given for this name in the index was a reference to a page in the volume in which Quenstedt had described a group to which he had applied the vernacular (German) term "Antirhynchonellen" but to which he had not applied a name in due Latinised form. Dr. Amsden asked that the Commission should give a Ruling that the name *Antirhynchonella* as published in the index to Quenstedt's work was a *nomen nudum* and therefore that this generic name ranked for the purposes of priority as from the first occasion subsequent to Quenstedt's book on which it was duly published with an "indication". This proposal was approved unanimously by the whole Commission and the decision so taken has since been embodied in *Opinion 374* (now in the press)¹.

3. At the time when the voting was proceeding on the above case, it was suggested to me that it was desirable that the Commission should take the opportunity to clarify the status under Article 25 of names published only in the indexes to works in the body of which the taxa concerned had been described only under vernacular names. It was decided that this general question should form the subject of a special study with the view to the submission to the Commission of a request for an interpretative *Declaration*. The present application represents the upshot of the discussions which have since taken place on this subject.

4. The manner in which duly formed binominal names have first appeared in the indexes to wholly or partly non-binominal works varies greatly and it is not possible to lay down any simple rule on this subject.

5. At one end of the scale stand names such as *Antirhynchonella* as published in the index to Quenstedt's book which the Commission has

¹ *Opinion 374* has since been published (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 369—378).

ruled to be a *nomen nudum*. In this case no other conclusion could, in my view, have been reached, for there is nothing in the index to indicate that the name *Antirhynchonella* was there consciously introduced as a new generic name and the fact that in this work Quenstedt gave a list of the genera and subgenera which he recognised but did not include in that list the name *Antirhynchonella* creates a strong presumption that the name *Antirhynchonella* as contrasted with the vernacular expression "Antirhynchonellen" found its way into the index by some inadvertence. Indeed, there is nothing to show that the index to the *Die Brachiopoden* was the work of Quenstedt himself, and it may well be that the appearance in this index of the word "Antirhynchonella" in Latinised form was the result only of a mistake in copying by some indexer.

6. At the other end of the scale stand the names given to species in the indexes of the three volumes of Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* published in the period 1770—1782. The main text of this richly illustrated work is non-binominal the species being referred to under vernacular names. In the index to each volume each of the species described and figured in the text is given a properly formed Latin binominal name. The names so given in the indexes have been universally accepted by entomologists and rightly so, because the way in which they were published provided clear evidence of a deliberate intention to publish names duly formed in accordance with the Linnean system for the taxa described under vernacular names in the body of the work. (In this particular case a complication arises from the fact, not always recognised, that the index to Vol. 1 was published considerably later than the main text to which it refers and therefore that the names for the species described and figured by Drury in Vol. 1 of his *Illustrations* rank for purposes of priority as from a date later by several years than that which appears on the title-page of that volume of the work. In order to get this matter finally cleared up, it is my intention shortly to submit to the Commission a proposal that the title of Drury's *Illustrations* should be entered on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature*, with a note as to the dates as from which the names published in that work rank for purposes of priority.² Another example of a non-binominal work to which was annexed an index or supplement containing names formed in accordance with the Linnean system for taxa described, but not so named, in the main text of the work is provided by George Edwards' (1771) edition of Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*. In this case the Commission has already ruled in *Opinion* 259 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 253—264) that, while names in the main text of this work are to be rejected, any new names published in the Linnean "Concordance"

² A decision on this proposal has since been taken by the International Commission and embodied in *Opinion* 474 which is being published as Part 16 of the present volume.

at the end of the Edwards edition are to be regarded as satisfying the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles*.

7. As the result of my examination of this matter, I have come to the conclusion that a distinction must be drawn between cases where the index contains some evidence of the intention of the author to publish a new name in this rather irregular fashion and cases where no such evidence is provided. Moreover, this problem arises in a rather different way in connection with the indexes both of works by non-binominal authors (such as Drury in the case cited in paragraph 6 above) and of works by binominal authors (e.g. Milne Edwards (H.), in the index to volume 2 of whose *Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés* the binomen *Pontonia inflata* was given (as Dr. Holthuis has pointed out) to the species which in the main body of the work was referred to only under the French name "Pontonie enflée"). In the case of works by non-binominal authors, there should, I consider, be some indication of intention to publish a name formed in accordance with the Linnean system, while in the case of binominal authors, all that is necessary is that there should be evidence of an intention to publish a new name. I am of the opinion also that in the case of non-binominal authors the recognition of names published in indexes should be limited to names given to genera and species, for difficulties and confusion would certainly arise if such recognition were to be given to nouns or adjectives cited in the plural as being given to taxa of suprageneric categories.

8. My conclusions in this matter are set out in the following draft of a *Declaration* which I recommend the Commission to render on this subject :—

Draft Declaration

(1) A Latin name published as the name for a taxon of any rank in the index to a work by a binominal author who in the body of work had described that taxon concerned without giving it such a name is to be accepted in cases where the entry in the index contains evidence of an intention to publish the name concerned as a new name, additional to that provided by the reference given to a page in the main body of the work, e.g. by the addition of a footnote to the name or otherwise.

(2) A Latin name published as the name for a genus or species in the index of a work by a non-binominal author is to be accepted only where evidence is provided in the index of an intention to form the name in accordance with the Linnean system of binominal nomenclature.

(3) In all other cases a name published only in the index of a book is to be rejected, save where, prior to 4th August 1953,* a name so

* The closing date of the Copenhagen Congress.

published has already come into common use, in which case that name is not to be rejected without the prior authority of the Commission.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper the question of the adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the status under Article 25 of the *Règles* of a name for a taxon published in the index of a work in the text of which that taxon was described only under a vernacular name was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 929.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 21st April 1955 and was published on 7th July in the same year in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 246—249).

4. Issue of Public Notices : Public Notice of the possible adoption of a *Declaration* in the sense recommended was given in like manner as though the application involved the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers on 7th July 1955 (a) in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Hemming's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications in Europe and America.

5. Possible ambiguity of the expression "intention of the author" as suggested to be used in the proposed "Declaration" : During the period following the publication of Mr. Hemming's application, attention was drawn by Dr. L. B. Holthuis to the risk that, if, as has been proposed, the expression "the intention of the author" were to be included in the *Declaration*, there might be room for differences of opinion as to the interpretation

of that *Declaration*.³ It was then arranged that the question of drafting so raised by Dr. Holthuis should be considered at the time when the terms of the proposed *Declaration* came to be prepared.

6. Possible amplification of the expression “ Latin name ” as suggested to be used in the proposed “ Declaration ” : On 25th July 1955 Professor Dr. E. M. Hering (*Berlin*) addressed a letter to the Commission in which he expressed the view that, as many zoological names were of Greek and not Latin origin, it would be well to make it clear in the *Declaration* that words of Greek origin came within its scope. Following the publication of Professor Hering's comment (Hering, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 280) a communication on this subject was received from Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*), in which he gave grounds for the view that the unqualified use of the expression “ Latin word ” was sufficient in the present context. The communications so received were as follows :—

(a) *Comment received from Professor E. M. Hering (Berlin)*

In your request for a “ Declaration ” clarifying the status, under Article 25, of names for taxa published in the indexes of works you use, p. 248 in the “ Draft Declaration ”, in (1) and (2) the term “ a Latin name ”.

It may seem to the reader that this “ Declaration ” is only applicable to Latin names, but not to the often-used Greek names in Zoological Nomenclature. Therefore I propose to emend the said “ Declaration ” by the words : “ A Latin or Greek name ”, etc.

In all other respects I support your proposal.

(b) *Rejoinder received from Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.)*

Re Dr. Hering's proposal : Since Latin is the language of zoological nomenclature, recognised names of taxa are Latin, regardless of

³ A similar point was made by Dr. K. H. L. Key during the Prescribed Voting Period in this case. See paragraph 13 below.

language of origin. The only point of the word "Latin" here is to distinguish between names having status in zoological nomenclature and vernacular names.

7. Difficulties involved through lack of definition of the expression "indication" : In the correspondence referred to in paragraph 5 above, attention was drawn by Dr. L. B. Holthuis to the need for devising a definition of the expression "indication", the present position as regards which was very unsatisfactory. The lack of such a definition was admittedly an inconvenience in the present case but nevertheless in the context of the present application, it would clearly have been inappropriate to entertain a discussion on the important question of interpretation involved. It was accordingly agreed that, while this matter should be brought to the attention of the Commission, it should not be pursued any further in connection with the present case but should be reserved for separate consideration after the vote on the present *Declaration* had been completed. This matter is now being investigated on Commission File Z.N.(G.) 69.

8. Submission of a brief Report by the Secretary simultaneously with the Voting Paper in the present case. When in April 1956 the Secretary came to prepare the Voting Paper for submission to the Commission in the present case (paragraph 9 below) he prepared also a brief Report to be annexed thereto dealing with the matters discussed in the immediately preceding paragraphs. In this Report Mr. Hemming recommended, as regards the question raised in paragraph 6 above, that the view advocated by Professor Chester Bradley, i.e. that in the present context there was no need to elaborate the phrase "Latin word", should be accepted.

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

9. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)30 : On 27th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)30) was issued in which the Members

of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against “ the proposal relating to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* in the terms set out in paragraph 8 on pages 248 and 249 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*].

10. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th July 1956.

11. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)30 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)30 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-three (23) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Hering ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Dymond ; Prantl ; Hankó ;
Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Mayr ; Lemche ; Key ;
Boschma ; do Amaral ; Riley ; Mertens ; Cabrera ;
Kühnelt ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ;
Hemming ; Vokes ; Miller ;

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

Holthuis ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

12. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)30, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 11 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.

13. Determination of certain drafting points : On 10th August 1956 the Secretary placed on Commission File Z.N.(S.) 929 the following Minute in which he reviewed certain minor drafting points then still outstanding and gave directions as to how they were to be dealt with :—

“ Declaration ” relating to the status of names published in indexes

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Now that the vote on Voting Paper V.P.(56)30 has been completed, it is necessary to take into consideration the various points of a drafting character which have been raised in the course of the discussion of the present case in letters received from Professor J. Chester Bradley, Professor Dr. E. M. Hering, Dr. L. B. Holthuis and Dr. K. H. L. Key. The points in question are set out in turn below.

(1) *The expression “ Latin word ” :*

By its vote on the foregoing Voting Paper the Commission has accepted the view that the needs of the case will be met by the employment of the expression “ Latin word ” without any special qualification to bring within its scope words of Greek origin. In order, however fully to safeguard the point raised by Professor Dr. Hering in this matter it appears to me that it would be helpful if the words “ or Latinised ” were inserted between the word “ Latin ” and the word “ word ”, this addition being no more than a reiteration of the phraseology employed in the *Règles*.

(2) *Amplification of the expression “ described ” :*

In the form originally drafted the proposed *Declaration* applied in express terms only to names published in indexes which had been “ described ” without being given a scientific name in the main text

of the work concerned. It may well happen, however, that in particular cases the "indication" upon which a name published in an index rests may be a figure published in the main text of a work rather than, or in addition to, a description given in the text. I consider therefore that the *Declaration* would be improved if the words "and/or figured" were inserted after the word "described".

(3) *The expression "evidence of an intention" :*

The expression "evidence of an intention" included in the original draft is clearly not satisfactory and will need to be replaced by some more suitable phrase. This expression occurred twice in the proposed *Declaration*, once in Point (1) and once in Point (2). As regards Point (1) it would, it seems to me, meet the requirements of the case, if the expression "evidence of an intention to publish the name as a new name" were replaced by the expression "evidence that the name was there published as a new name", this phrase removing the embarrassing subjective element involved in the phrase previously suggested. The whole of this part of the provision would moreover be strengthened and clarified if before the words "the entry in the index contains evidence . . ." there were added the words "there is an unambiguous link between the name in the index and the 'indication' in the text". As regards Point (2), the case could, I consider, best be met by deleting the words "evidence is provided . . . of an intention . . ." and by inserting in its place the words "evidence that, when publishing the name in question, the author applied the principles of binominal nomenclature". By this means the subjective element is entirely removed and is replaced by words which come straight out of Proviso (b) to Article 25.

2. In the light of the foregoing review I now, as Secretary, direct that the drafting changes noted in (1), (2) and (3) above be incorporated in the *Declaration* to be prepared in pursuance of the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(56)30.

14. Preparation of the present "Declaration" : On 12th March 1957 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.(56)30, subject to the clarification of certain matters of drafting as specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 10th August 1956, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 13 of the present *Declaration*.

15. 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.

16. The present *Declaration* shall be known as *Declaration Thirty-Three (33)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twelfth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 1. Pp. 1—12

OPINION 462

Addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*
of the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1820 (Class
Mammalia)

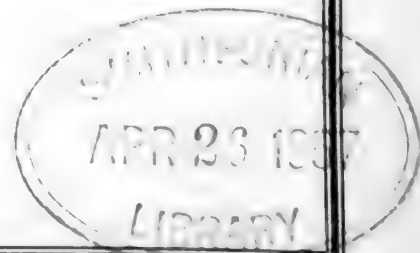
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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 462

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)

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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 462

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME "MORMOOPS" LEACH, 1821 (CLASS MAMMALIA)

RULING :—(1) It is hereby ruled :—that Dobson (1878 : 454, *nota*) is to be interpreted as having taken the following action as a First Reviser, namely that he selected :—

- (a) the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821, to the exclusion of *Aëлло* Leach, 1821, for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that the above are no more than different names for the same genus ;
- (b) the specific name *blainvillii* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, to the exclusion of the specific name *cuvieri* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Aëлло cuvieri*, for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that the above are no more than different names for the same species.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1077 :—

Mormoops Leach, 1821, a name having precedence over *Aëлло* Leach, 1821, through the action of Dobson (1878) as a First Reviser, as prescribed by the Ruling given in (1)(a) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Mormoops blainvillei* (correction of *blainvillii*) Leach, 1821, a name having precedence over *Aëлло cuvieri* Leach, 1821, through the action of Dobson (1878) as a First Reviser, as prescribed in (1)(b) above).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1155 :—

blainvillei (correction of *blainvillii*) Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, a name having precedence over the name *cuvieri* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Aëлло cuvieri*, as prescribed in (1)(b) above (specific name of type species of *Mormoops* Leach, 1821).

(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. 869 :—

Mormops Cuvier (G.F.), 1829 (an Invalid Emendation of *Mormoops* Leach, 1821).

(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. 382 :—

blainvillii Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii* (an Invalid Original Spelling for *blainvillei*).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 16th January 1951, Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (then of the *British Museum (Natural History)*, London and now *Director, The Science Museum, London*) addressed a preliminary enquiry to the Office of the Commission regarding the relative precedence to be accorded to two generic names (*Mormoops* and *Aëлло*) published by Leach in 1821 in the same paper for what was currently regarded by specialists as a single genus of bats. On

4th February 1955, Dr. Morrison-Scott submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature an application asking for a Ruling that the first of these names had been given precedence over the second by the action of Dobson (1878) as a First Reviser and requesting that the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821, so endorsed, be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The application so submitted was as follows:—

**Proposed addition to the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”
of the generic name “ Mormoops ” Leach, 1821 (Class Mammalia)**

By T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT, D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to stabilise the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821 (Class Mammalia) by placing it upon the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. This name is in universal use for a well-known genus of American bats and it is important that there should be no doubt regarding its availability. The facts of this case are set out briefly below.

2. In a paper published in 1821 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 13(1)) Leach established two new nominal genera of bats. To the first of these he gave the name *Aëлло* (: 69, 70), to the second, the name *Mormoops* (: 76). These are both monotypical genera, the type species of *Aëлло* Leach being *Aëлло cuvieri* Leach (: 71), the type species of *Mormoops* Leach, being *Mormoops blainvillii* Leach (: 77).

3. The relative status of these genera and species was discussed by Dobson (1878, *Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus.*) who took the view that the names *Mormoops blainvillii* and *Aëлло cuvieri* applied to the same species (: 456) and therefore that the generic names *Mormoops* (which he referred to under the emended form *Mormops*) and *Aëлло* were subjective synonyms of one another. For the reasons explained in the following passage (which appeared as a footnote on page 454) he rejected the name *Aëлло* in favour of the name *Mormoops* published later in the same paper :—

Aëлло, previously characterised by Leach, is undoubtedly a synonym of this genus [i.e. of *Mormoops* Leach], as the type of *Aëлло cuvieri* shows ; but the definition of the genus is quite incorrect, as the type specimen from which it was taken had lost all trace of

the cutaneous processes on the muzzle, and the number of the teeth is incorrectly given. Therefore, although the name *Aëllo* has precedence of *Mormoops*, I retain the latter, which was published at the same time and has the advantage of correct definition.

4. Other authors have followed Dobson, including Rehn (1902, "A Revision of the Genus *Mormoops*" in *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 54 : 160) who added the following note :—

While the genus and species *Aëllo cuvieri* have page priority over *Mormoops blainvillii*, the very poor definition and absolute unidentifiability of the former (without a close examination of the type such as Dobson made) should give occasion to use the better defined, almost simultaneous and universally recognised name.

5. The present *Règles* were not in existence at the time when Dobson wrote the passage quoted above and, although they had been adopted by the Berlin Congress in 1901, they had not been published when Rehn wrote his revision of the genus *Mormoops*. Under the Berlin *Règles* the principle of the First Reviser was given official recognition for determining the relative priority to be accorded to subjective synonyms published in the same work and on the same date (Article 28). The *Règles* did not give any guidance on the question of the action needed to be taken by an author in order to qualify that action for acceptance as that by a "First Reviser". It was reasonable however to conclude that the action by Dobson, Rehn and others was sufficiently precise to secure effective priority for the generic and specific names *Mormoops* and *Mormoops blainvillii* over the generic and specific names *Aëllo* and *Aëllo cuvieri*. The position was however completely reversed in 1948 by the decision of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology to substitute the Principle of Page and Line Precedence for the Principle of the First Reviser. Thereafter until 1953 the long-neglected generic and specific names *Aëllo* and *Aëllo cuvieri* undoubtedly became the valid names for the bat concerned. Fortunately, however, this change was not made by any author, the names *Mormoops* and *Mormoops blainvillii* remaining in use. In 1953 the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology restored the First Reviser Principle and, in order to facilitate the interpretation of the revised Article, inserted a definition of the action needed to be taken by an author in order to qualify that action as that by a First Reviser (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66—67, Decisions 123 and 124).

6. It is arguable that neither Dobson, Rehn nor any other author has effectively acted as a First Reviser in the present case within the meaning of the definition adopted by the Copenhagen Congress, though on a common sense view the unbroken and long-extended usage of *Mormoops* in preference to *Aëllo* should, it seems to me, be sufficient ground for the permanent rejection of the name *Aëllo* in

favour of the name *Mormoops*. In order however to prevent the possibility of the stability of the name of this genus being endangered by an attempt to substitute the name *Aëлло* for the name *Mormoops*, I ask the International Commission to protect the latter name by placing it on the *Official List* with a note that it is to be treated as having precedence over the name *Aëлло* and by taking corresponding action as regards the specific name *blainvillii* Leach. I recognise that, as we are concerned here only with a case of subjective synonymy, it is not possible for the Commission to place the generic name *Aëлло* Leach and the specific name *cuvieri* Leach, as published in the combination *Aëлло cuvieri*, on the *Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names* without resort to its Plenary Powers. In the present case this does not seem to be a serious disadvantage, provided that the entries to be made on the *Official Lists* relating to the generic name *Mormoops* Leach and *blainvillii* Leach, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, are endorsed in the manner recommended above.

7. The generic name *Mormoops* Leach has been taken as the base for a family-group name by a number of authors, of whom the first was Koch who in 1864 (*Jahrb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* **18** : 358) published the name MORMOPIDA. This genus is not currently treated by mammalogists as the type genus of a family-group taxon, being placed in the subfamily CHILONYCTERIINAE. In the circumstances there is no need to place the family-group name based on *Mormoops* on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

8. For the reasons set out above I ask the International Commission :—

(1) to rule that Dobson (1878 : 454, *nota*), acting as First Reviser under Article 28 of the *Règles*, selected :—

- (a) the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821, to the exclusion of the generic name *Aëлло* Leach, 1821, for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that these are no more than different names for the same genus ;
- (b) the specific name *blainvillii* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, to the exclusion of the specific name *cuvieri* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Aëлло cuvieri*, for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that these are no more than different names for the same species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Mormoops* Leach, 1821, the entry so to be made to be endorsed in the manner specified in (1)(a) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Mormoops blainvillei* (correction of *blainvillii*) Leach, 1821, a name having precedence as specified in (a)(b) above) ;

- (3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*blainvillei* (correction of *blainvillii*) Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, the entry so to be made to be endorsed in the manner specified in (1)(b) above ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Mormops* Cuvier (F.), 1829 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* 59 : 422) (an Invalid Emendation of *Mormoops* Leach, 1821) ;
- (5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*blainvillii* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii* (an Invalid Original Spelling of *blainvillei*).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : At the time of the receipt of Dr. Morrison-Scott's preliminary enquiry in 1951 the question of the relative precedence to be accorded to the two generic names *Mormoops* and *Aëllö* was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 513.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 17th February 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Morrison-Scott, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 183—185).

4. Comment received from P. Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.) : On 10th October 1955, Dr. P. Hershkovitz (*Chicago Natural History Museum,*

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.) addressed the following comment on the present application to the Office of the Commission :—

The request by Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott for stabilization of the name *Mormoops* Leach, with type *Mormoops blainvillei* Leach, by placing it on the *Official List of Generic Names*, is hereby seconded. First reviser Dobson deliberately and precisely selected *Mormoops* Leach over *Aëлло* Leach, which has page priority, as the generic name for the chilonycterine bat in question. This overt act is decisive according to Article 28 of the Rules, and paragraph 124 of the Copenhagen Decisions (pp. 66—67).

The specific name *blainvillii* Leach is the original spelling and the sole basis for the emendation *blainvillei*. The former should not be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names* as requested by Morrison-Scott. Obviously, rejection of *blainvillii* [*sic*] as invalid, automatically makes *blainvillei* [*sic*] a new name dated from its proposer, Morrison-Scott, 1955, and not an emendation of the incorrectly spelled but valid name and genotype first introduced by Leach in 1821.

5. No objection received : No objection to the acceptance of Dobson's (1878) as that of a First Reviser proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)12 : On 29th February 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)12) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821, as set out in Points (1) to (5) in paragraph 8 on page 185 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 *Opinion*].

7. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th May 1956.

8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)12 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)12 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

9. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 30th May 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)12, 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 4th January 1957, 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.(56)12.

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* :—

blainvillei, correction of *blainvillii* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*

blainvillii, *Mormoops*, Leach, 1821, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **13(1) : 77**

Mormoops Leach, 1821, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **13(1) : 76**

Mormops Cuvier (G.F.), 1829, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **59 : 422**

12. Family-Group-Name Aspects : It has been reported that no family-group-name problem arises in the present case, the genus *Mormoops* Leach, 1821, being currently placed in the subfamily CHILONYCTERIINAE of the family PHYLLOSTOMATIDAE.

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 Four Hundred and Sixty-Two (462)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 2. Pp. 13—24

OPINION 463

Designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species
in harmony with accustomed usage for the genus *Oxypoda*
Mannerheim, 1831 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera)

LONDON :

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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(12th August 1953)

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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)

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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. 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 463

DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A
TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED
USAGE FOR THE GENUS "OXYPODA"
MANNERHEIM, 1831 (CLASS INSECTA,
ORDER COLEOPTERA)

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers (a) all selections of type species for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and (b) the nominal species *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844, is hereby designated to be the type species of the foregoing genus.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1078 :—

Oxypoda Mannerheim, 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above : *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844) ;

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1156 :—

spectabilis Maerkel, 1844, as published in the combination *Oxypoda spectabilis* (specific name of type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831) ;

(4) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 150 :—

OXYPODIDES Thomson, 1859 (a name given to a taxon treated by the author as a sub-tribe) (type genus : *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831) ;

(5) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 186 :—

OXYPODATES Mulsant & Rey, 1874 (type genus : *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831) (invalid because a vernacular (French) word).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The subject dealt with in the present *Opinion* was first brought to the notice of the Office of the Commission in a letter dated 22nd November 1949 with which Mr. N. D. Riley, at that time Secretary to the Royal Entomological Society of London, transmitted a copy of Part 9 of the Society's publication *The Generic Names of British Insects* in which a proposal was made that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should be asked to use its Plenary Powers to designate a type species in harmony with current usage for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera).¹ It was not possible for any progress to be made with this case at that time but in the autumn of 1954 consultations in regard to this matter took place between the Secretary to the Commission, Mr. C. E.

¹ The Part of the work *The Generic Names of British Insects* containing this recommendation was published on 30th August 1949 (*Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* (9) : 344—466).

Tottenham (one of the specialists who had participated in preparing the proposals set out in the *Generic Names of British Insects*) and Mr. J. Balfour-Browne (*British Museum (Natural History), London*), who by this date had become the Editor of the publications of the Royal Entomological Society. These consultations culminated in the submission to the International Commission on 13th December 1954 of the following application :

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for "Oxypoda" Mannerheim, 1831, a genus based upon a misidentified type species, a type species in harmony with current usage (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera)

By C. E. TOTTENHAM, M.A.

(Zoological Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge)

The present application for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) a species other than that which would be the type species under Article 30 of the *Règles* is submitted under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158—159) as that to be followed in the case of genera based upon misidentified type species. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1831 (*Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* 1(5) : 483) Mannerheim established the nominal genus *Oxypoda*, in which he included a number of species, but for which he neither designated nor indicated a type species. The first of the species so included was cited as follows :—
" *ruficornis* Grav. Gyll. *Ins. Suec.* P.II, p. 422 ".

3. The first author validly to select a type species for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim was Westwood who in 1838 (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.*, Syn. : 20) so selected the foregoing species referred to by him as "*Aleochara ruficornis* Grav.". It may be regarded as reasonably certain that the species to which Westwood referred was not the true *ruficornis* Grav. but was the species which Gyllenhal later misidentified with *ruficornis* of Gravenhorst and which was the species which Mannerheim included in his genus *Oxypoda* under that name. Not only was Westwood careful to select as type species species which had been included in the genera concerned by their respective authors, but in this case he gave *Oxypoda* Mannerheim as being equivalent to "*Aleochara* D." of Stephens' Catalogue. In this section of *Aleochara*, Stephens placed a number of species of *Oxypoda* (*sensu accepto*),

including "*ruficornis* Gr.". This species he described in his *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. (5 : 150), and it is obvious from his description that it was the Gyllenhal species to which he referred under the name *ruficornis*; furthermore, the true *ruficornis* Gravenhorst was not recognised by Stephens but was described by him in another section of *Aleochara* under the name *daltoni*. The species misidentified as *ruficornis* Gravenhorst by Gyllenhal, Mannerheim, Stephens and Westwood did not acquire a valid name until 1844 (*Z. Ent.* (Germar) 5 : 217) when Maerkel named it *Oxypoda spectabilis*. The true *Aleochara ruficornis* Gravenhorst, 1802, (*Coleopt. micropt. brunsvic.* : 91) was not among the species included by Mannerheim in his genus *Oxypoda*.

4. The present is thus a typical case of a nominal genus based upon a misidentified type species. If in accordance with the provisions of Article 30, it were necessary to accept the true *Aleochara ruficornis* Gravenhorst, 1802, as the type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1802, the following consequences would ensue:—(1) The name *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, would fall as a junior subjective synonym of *Aleochara* Gravenhorst, 1802 (*Coleopt. micropt. brunsvic.* : 67) or—and this would be even more confusing—would replace *Ceranota* Stephens, 1839 (*Manual brit. Col.* : 351), with which it would become objectively synonymous, as the name for the subgenus of *Aleochara* Gravenhorst now known as *Ceranota* Stephens. (2) The little known name *Sphenoma* Mannerheim, 1831 (*Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* 1(5) : 482) would need to be used for the genus now universally known as *Oxypoda* Mannerheim. (3) A new subgeneric name would be needed for the species now placed in what is currently regarded as the nominate subgenus of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim. The genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim would have as its type species a species not originally included by the author.

5. If on the other hand the Commission were to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844 (=the species referred to by Mannerheim when he cited "*ruficornis* Grav. Gyll." as the first species in the genus *Oxypoda*) to be the type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, the uniformity which has hitherto existed almost universally in the use of the very well-known name *Oxypoda* Mannerheim would be permanently established.

6. I accordingly submit the present application under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for adoption in cases such as the present. The application now submitted is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should:—

- (1) make a declaration that it is satisfied that Mannerheim misidentified the species *Aleochara ruficornis* Gravenhorst, 1802, and, as is clearly indicated by the reference he gave, intended to cite the species described under that name by Gyllenhal and placed by him (Mannerheim) in the genus *Oxypoda*

Mannerheim, 1831, and subsequently selected by Westwood (1838) to be the type species of that genus ;

- (2) consequently upon (1) above, use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b) designate *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;
- (3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (2) above : *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844) ;
- (4) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844, as published in the combination *Oxypoda spectabilis* (specific name of type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831) ;
- (5) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—OXYPODIDES Thompson, 1859 ;
- (6) place the under-mentioned invalid family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—OXYPODATES Mulsant & Rey, 1874 (invalid because a vernacular (French) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

7. The present application in a slightly different form was submitted by myself in 1949 to the Coleoptera Sub-Committee of the Committee on Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society of London. At that time the members of the Coleoptera Sub-Committee were, in addition to myself : H. E. Andrewes ; W. A. F. Balfour-Browne ; K. G. Blair ; M. Cameron. The Sub-Committee in its Third Report expressed its concurrence in the recommendations which I had submitted in the present case and attached my paper dealing with this and certain other names as Appendix II to its Report. The Sub-Committee's Report was submitted to, and approved by, the Committee on Generic Nomenclature, by which, through the Secretary, it was submitted to the Council of the Royal Entomological Society of London. At that time the Committee on Generic Nomenclature was composed as follows :—Francis Hemming (*Chairman*) ; W. A. F. Balfour-Brown ; K. G. Blair ; O. W. Richards ; N. D. Riley (*Secretary*). The documents referred to above were published by the Royal Entomological Society of London on 30th August 1949 in Part 9 of the work entitled *The Generic Names of British Insects* : 345—346 (Report of Committee on Generic Nomenclature) ; 347 (Third Report of the Coleoptera Sub-Committee) ; 444—449 ("Request for Rulings on Questions of Nomenclature" by C. E. Tottenham). I am informed

that on 22nd December 1949 the foregoing documents were communicated by the Society to the International Commission under cover of a letter by the Secretary commending, on behalf of the Council of the Society, the present and other proposals relating to nomenclature for favourable consideration by the Commission and expressing the hope that the material so submitted would prove sufficient for the purposes of the Commission. Unfortunately, circumstances have so far combined to prevent the Commission from taking this application into consideration, but the Secretary to the Commission has (October 1954) informed me that the Commission is now in a position to take up the study of applications with which it has not hitherto been able to deal and that it is its wish to arrange as soon as possible for the publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the present application and also the other applications submitted in the Report referred to above. The present application is a revision of that submitted in 1949 carried out in order to comply with certain additional requirements imposed upon the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, in relation both to the procedure to be followed in dealing with cases relating to the names of genera based upon misidentified type species and to the placing of names on the *Official Lists* established by the Congress.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : When in 1949 Mr. N. D. Riley transmitted to the Office of the Commission a copy of the Royal Entomological Society's paper referred to in paragraph 1 above the question of the type species to be designated for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 443.

3. Support for the present application received prior to its publication : At the time when the present application was prepared in 1949 the following specialists, in addition to Mr. Tottenham, were serving as members of the Coleoptera Subcommittee of the Royal Entomological Society's Committee on Generic Nomenclature and took part in the preparation and submission of the recommendations then formulated :—H. E. Andrewes ; W. A. F. Balfour-Browne ; K. G. Blair ; M. Cameron.

4. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 4th February 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Tottenham, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 176—178).

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 31st May 1955 (a) in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Tottenham's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to seven specialist serials in Europe and America.

6. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)11 : On 29th February 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)11) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the generic name *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, as set out in Points (2) to (6) in paragraph 6 on pages 177 and 178 in 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 *Opinion*].

8. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th May 1956.

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)11 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)11 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

10. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 30th May 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)11, 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 4th January 1957, 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.(56)11.

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

Oxypoda, Mannerheim, 1831, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* 1(5) : 483

spectabilis, *Oxypoda*, Maerkel, 1844, *Z. Ent. (Germar)* 5 : 217

13. The following are the original references for the family-group names placed respectively on the *Official List* and *Official Index* established for recording the names of taxa of the above category by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

OXYPODATES Mulsant & Rey, 1874, *Hist. nat. Coléopt. France*, Brévip. Aléoch. (*Suite*) : 2, 199

OXYPODIDES Thomson (C. G.), 1859, *Skand. Coleopt.* 1 : 36

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* Four Hundred and Sixty-three (463) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-seven.

*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 16. Part 3. Pp. 25—42

OPINION 464

Action under the Plenary Powers to secure (a) that the specific name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus* shall be the oldest available name for the Sun Squirrel and (b) that the generic name *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880, shall be the oldest available generic name for that species (Class Mammalia)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 464

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 464

ACTION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO SECURE

- (a) THAT THE SPECIFIC NAME "GAMBIANUS" OGILBY, 1835, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "SCIURUS GAMBIANUS" SHALL BE THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAME FOR THE SUN SQUIRREL AND (b) THAT THE GENERIC NAME "HELIOSCIURUS" TROUESSART, 1880, SHALL BE THE OLDEST AVAILABLE GENERIC NAME FOR THAT SPECIES (CLASS MAMMALIA)

RULING :—(1) The following action is hereby taken under the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) The specific name *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) All designations or selections of type species for the genus *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, is hereby designated to be the type species of the foregoing genus.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1079 :—

Heliosciurus Trouessart, 1880 (gender : masculine)
(type species, by designation under the Plenary

Powers in (1)(b) above : *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1157 :—

gambianus Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus* (specific name of type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880).

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

(a) *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above (Name No. 383) ;

(b) *annulatus* Desmoulins, 1824, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus* (a junior primary homonym of *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus* (Name No. 384).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 4th March 1953, Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (then of the *British Museum (Natural History)*, London, and now *Director*,

The Science Museum, London) addressed a preliminary communication to the Office of the Commission on the subject of the possible stabilisation under the Plenary Powers of the generic and specific names for the Sun Squirrel. This led to the submission by Dr. Morrison-Scott of the following application on 23rd February 1955 :—

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating for the genus “*Heliosciurus*” Trouessart, 1880, a type species in harmony with accustomed usage and for validating the specific name “*gambianus*” Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination “*Sciurus gambianus*”, as the name for the Sun Squirrel (Class Mammalia)

By T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT, D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose (a) of designating for the genus *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880 (Class Mammalia) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage and (b) of providing a secure basis for the specific name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus*, as the name for the Sun Squirrel. The facts relating to this case are set out below.

2. The nominal genus *Heliosciurus* was established in 1880 (*Le Naturaliste* 1 : 292) by Trouessart who designated *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest, 1822 (*Ency. méth. (Mamm.)* (2) : 338) as type species. This specific name was interpreted by Trouessart as applying to the Sun Squirrel.

3. This genus was considered again in 1898 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1897 : 933) by Thomas who then accepted *annulatus* Desmarest as the type species. Thomas, like Trouessart, applied this name to the Sun Squirrel but added that he did so “without making prolonged nomenclatural investigations”, thereby signifying presumably that he was not fully satisfied with this identification. Later, however, Thomas (1909, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) 3 : 470) rejected the name *annulatus* Desmarest on the grounds that the original description was

insufficient, that the locality given by Desmarest was uncertain and that the type specimen was no longer in existence. Thomas thereupon adopted the name *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 3(31) : 103) for the Sun Squirrel. In this action he was fully justified, if the name *annulatus* Desmarest is not available, for in that event the name *gambianus* Ogilby is the oldest available name for this species. In addition, Thomas then designated *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart. In so doing, Thomas was of course in error, since from the nomenclatorial standpoint the fact that the type species of a genus is considered to be unrecognisable is irrelevant and a genus having such a type species becomes a *genus dubium*.

4. Thomas's (1909) action has however been followed by all subsequent workers, all of whom have used the name *gambianus* Ogilby for the Sun Squirrel and have accepted that species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart. There would clearly be no justification for disturbing this long-established practice for the technical nomenclatorial reasons described above. Two things are needed however in order to provide a secure legal basis for current usage. First, it will be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby to be the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, thereby giving that genus a determinate content by providing it with a recognisable type species. Second, in order to secure the position of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, it is necessary that the *nomen dubium annulatus* Desmarest should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers for, like every *nomen dubium*, this name will remain a constant danger to nomenclatorial stability as long as it remains an available name for, until it is suppressed, it will always be open to some later worker to claim to recognise Desmarest's species and accordingly to sink *gambianus* Ogilby as a junior synonym of *annulatus* Desmarest.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress the specific name *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880, made prior

to the Ruling now asked for, and, having done so, to designate *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

- (2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880 (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835) ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus* (specific name of type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880) ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above ;
 - (b) *annulatus* Desmoulins, 1824 (*Dict. Class. Hist. nat.* 6 : 73), as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus* (a junior primary homonym of *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Morrison-Scott's preliminary communication in March 1953, the question of the name to be accepted for the Sun Squirrel was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 909.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 11th March 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Morrison-Scott, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 186—188).

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 was given on 31st May 1955 (a) in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Morrison-Scott's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to two specialist serials in Europe and America.

5. Comments received : Following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and prior to the submission to the International Commission of a Voting Paper in respect of the present case, comments on the proposal submitted were received from fifteen specialists. Of these twelve (12) supported the present application and three (3) were opposed to it. The distribution by countries of the specialists who furnished these comments was as follows :—

(a) *Specialists who supported the present application (twelve (12)) :*
Argentina (one) ; Australia (one) ; Belgium (one) ;
France (one) ; Germany (two) ; Italy (one) ; Poland
(one) ; United Kingdom (three) ; U.S.A. (one).

(b) *Specialists who opposed the present application (three (3)) :*
Netherlands (two) ; U.S.A. (one).

The comments so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

6. Support received from Sir John Ellerman (London) : On 2nd March 1956, Sir John Ellerman (*London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby for the African Sun Squirrel and of the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart.

7. Support received from R. W. Hayman (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 2nd March 1956, Mr. R. W. Hayman (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Sciurus*) for the African Sun Squirrel and of the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880.

8. Support received from H. von Boetticher (Naturwissenschaftliches Museum, Coburg, Germany) : On 3rd March 1956, Dr. H. von Boetticher (*Naturwissen-Schaftliches Museum, Coburg, Germany*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Sciurus*) for the African Sun Squirrel and of the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880.

9. Support received from S. Frechkop (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. S. Frechkop (*Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

Je demande la validation de *Heliosciurus gambianus* Ogilby. *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest semble être un *nomen nudum*.

10. Support received from T. Haltenorth (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. T. Haltenorth (*Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* as type species of *Heliosciurus*.

11. Support received from V. Tedesco Zammarano (Rome) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. V. Tedesco Zammarano (*Rome*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835.

12. Support received from William H. Burt (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. William H. Burt (*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favor of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Sciurus*) for the African Sun Squirrel and of the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Heliosciurus*.

13. Support received from Miss E. M. O. Laurie (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 6th March 1956, Miss E. M. O. Laurie (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated her support for the present case as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Sciurus*) for the African Sun Squirrel and of the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880.

14. Support received from A. Cabrera (La Plata, Argentina) : On 6th March 1956, Dr. A. Cabrera (*La Plata, Argentina*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, both as the name for the Sun Squirrel and as the type species of *Heliosciurus*.

15. Support received from W. Serafiński (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw) : On 8th March 1956, Dr. W. Serafiński (*Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835.

16. Support received from J. Dorst (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) : On 12th March 1956, Dr. J. Dorst (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880.

17. Support received from C. W. Brazenor (National Museum of Victoria, Australia) : On 19th March 1956, Dr. C. W. Brazenor (*National Museum of Victoria, Australia*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Sciurus*) for the African Sun Squirrel and of the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880.

18. Objection received from P. Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, U.S.A.) : On 26th September 1955, E. P. Hershkovitz (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago*,

U.S.A.) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case :—

Dr. Morrison-Scott has proposed that the Commission use its Plenary Powers to change the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880, from the originally designated *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest to a “ type species in harmony with accustomed usage ”, namely, *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby. His argument for the substitution is based chiefly on an opinion expressed by Thomas in 1909 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) 3 : 470 and footnote) that *Heliosciurus gambianus* Ogilby was identical with “ *H. annulatus*, Trouessart *et auct. al.*, but the evidence for the identification of Desmarest’s non-localised *S. annulatus*, of which the type no longer exists, with the Gambian squirrel is so insufficient that I [Thomas] am not prepared to accept it ”.

It is admitted by Thomas, but not mentioned by Morrison-Scott, that all previous authors have identified *Sciurus gambianus* with *Heliosciurus annulatus*, as understood by Trouessart. The true identity of *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest may be different but to determine this is strictly a zoological matter not subject to a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. If it can be shown that the type designated by Trouessart is not the same species described by Desmarest as *Sciurus annulatus*, the minor nomenclatorial problem that arises is readily disposed of by established rulings (*cf.* Article 30 and clarifying paragraph 128 of the Copenhagen Decisions).

In this connection it is of interest to add the following opinions and facts bearing upon the case.

The original description of *Sciurus annulatus* is based on a specimen then, if not now, in the collection of the Paris museum.

The original description of *annulatus* Desmarest applies to any number of specimens of African Sun Squirrels in the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum. It does not apply to any other kind of squirrel and there is no need (see below) for comparing the description of *annulatus* with any but African squirrels.

The original description of *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby is not as complete, clear and precise as that of *annulatus* Desmarest. As far as it goes, however, it applies to specimens of the same species identifiable as *S. annulatus*.

The type locality of *annulatus* was unknown to Desmarest. Nevertheless, serious attention must be paid to the opinions of authorities who, unlike Thomas and Morrison-Scott, gave some indication of

having examined the type, or a specimen representing it, in the Paris museum.

Boitard (1849, *Dict. Univ. Hist. nat.*, 5 : 213) referring to *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest, states, "on le trouve au Sénégal". This may be regarded as a subsequent designation of the type locality.

Temminck (1853, *Esquisse zoologiques sur la côte de Guinée*, pt. 1, Mamm. : 137) revised squirrels of the west coast of Africa. His redescription of *S. annulatus* Desmarest coincides with the original but with added details that could only have been taken from an actual specimen. He gives the distribution "La Sénégambie, très-commun au Sénégal".

Huet (1880, *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris (2), 3 : 131—158) in his revision of African squirrels in the Paris museum determines (p. 150) "Le Sénégal la Guinée et Fernando Po", as the "localités habitées par cette espèce décrite par Desmarest, d'après un exemplaire du Muséum, d'origine inconnue". Huet enforces this with the redundant statement that "aujourd'hui l'on est bien fixé sur la patrie, et son origine ne fait plus aucun doute". He lists three specimens, one a male from Senegal collected by Perrotet.

Jentink (1880, *Notes Leyden Mus.* 4 : 23) formally lists *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, and other nominal forms, in the synonymy of *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest.

Trouessart (1880, *Le Naturaliste* 1 : 292) proposes *Heliosciurus* as a new subgenus of *Sciurus*. Eleven nominal species are listed in the subgenus with *S. annulatus* formally designated type. *S. gambianus* Ogilby is not among the included species. There is absolutely no reason for assuming that Trouessart's concept of *S. annulatus* is different from that of his colleagues and predecessors in the Paris museum.

Trouessart (1887, *Cat. Mamm.* : 412) lists *gambianus* (and other nominal forms) in the synonymy of *Heliosciurus annulatus*. Trouessart here is first reviser of his own genus *Heliosciurus*.

Rode (1943, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris*, (2) 15 : 382) lists a squirrel in the present collection of the Paris museum as follows :

" [Type catalogue No.] 301.—*Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest ♂

“ Holotype.—L'Ecureuil à queue annelée.

“ *Heliosciurus gambianus gambianus* (Ogilby)

“ Provenance : Sénégal par M. Perrotet (1825 ?) No. 352

“ Spécimen monté, en bon état. Tête osseuse dans la peau.”

If the Perrotet specimen was collected or donated to the Paris museum in 1825, it cannot be the one described by Desmarest in 1822. If it were, Desmarest would certainly have given the same information regarding *provenance* supplied by Rode, and before him by Boitard and Huet (see above). In 1880, Jentink (*loc. cit.*, p. 25) wrote that “ the type specimen of Desmarest's *Sciurus annulatus* is not to be found in the Museum du Jardin des Plants. According to Prof. Alph. Milne Edwards it was usual with Geoffroy to put a more beautiful specimen of the same species in the place of another if the latter was in a bad state of preservation and in this way the type in question appears also to have been lost. Happily, the description given by Desmarest is so clear that there can be no matter of doubt ”.

G. M. Allen (1939, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **83** : 294) gives the type of *Heliosciurus* as *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest. The work cited is “A Checklist of African Mammals”, the current comprehensive reference.

The evidence presented here and in Morrison-Scott's proposal may be summarized as follows :—

- (1) The claim that use of the name *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby as type species of the genus *Heliosciurus* is “ in harmony with accustomed usage ” does not accord with the facts.
- (2) The Sole basis for Morrison-Scott's appeal to the Commission is Thomas's above-quoted opinion implying a unilateral attempt to cancel Article 30 of the *Règles* and the unanimous decisions of competent authorities and First Revisers.
- (3) Morrison-Scott's further request to the Commission (*loc. cit.*, p. 187) that the name *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest be suppressed so that no later worker may “ claim to recognize Desmarest's species and accordingly to sink *gambianus* Ogilby as a junior synonym of *annulatus* ”, is a move toward the restriction of legitimate scientific inquiry and the censorship of valid

opinions. In any case, the proposal comes too late. Competent students familiar with the facts have consistently sunk *gambianus* in the synonymy of *annulatus*.

19. Objection received from A. C. V. van Bemmél (Alkmaar, Netherlands) : On 4th March 1956, Dr. A. C. V. van Bemmél (*Alkmaar, Netherlands*) intimated his objection to the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of accepting the name *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822 (*Sciurus*), for the African Sun Squirrel and therefore of accepting *annulatus* Desmarest as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart.

20. Objection received from F. H. van den Brink (Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands) : On 24th March 1956, Me. F. H. van den Brink (*Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands*) intimated his objection to the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of accepting the name *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822 (*Sciurus*), for the African Sun Squirrel and therefore of accepting *annulatus* Desmarest as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart.

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

21. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)25 : On 26th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)25) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the generic and specific names for the Sun Squirrel as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 5 on pages 187—188 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 *Opinion*].

22. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th July 1956.

23. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)25 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)25 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 ; Vokes ; Prantl ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Hankó ;
Dymond ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Mayr ; Mertens ;
Lemche ; Key ; Boschma ; do Amaral ; Riley ;
Cabrera ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ;
Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Hering ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

24. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 27th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (56)25, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 23 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.

25. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “ Opinion ” : On 5th January 1957, 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.(56)25.

26. 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* :—

annulatus, *Sciurus*, Desmarest, 1822, *Ency. méth.* (Mamm.)
(2) : 338

annulatus, *Sciurus*, Desmoulins, 1824, *Dict. Class. Hist. nat.* 6 : 73

gambianus, *Sciurus*, Ogilby, 1835, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 3(31) : 103

Heliosciurus Trouessart, 1880, *Le Naturaliste* 1 : 292

27. Family-Group-Name Aspect : The genus *Heliosciurus* Trouessart is currently placed in the nominate subfamily of the family SCIURIDAE and accordingly no family-group-name problem arises in the present case.

28. 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.

29. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Sixty-Four (464) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fifth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

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

Edited by

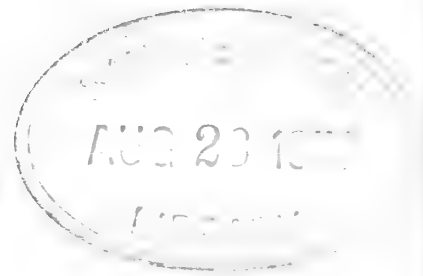
FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 16. Part 4. Pp. 43—52

OPINION 465

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis (catus) silvestris*, for the European Wild Cat (Class Mammalia)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 465

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 465

**VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE
SPECIFIC NAME " SILVESTRIS " SCHREBER, [1777],
AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " FELIS
(CATUS) SILVESTRIS", FOR THE EUROPEAN
WILD CAT (CLASS MAMMALIA)**

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the under-mentioned specific name is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—*ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*.

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1158 :—

silvestris Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis (catus) silvestris*

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

(a) *ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (Name No. 385) ;

- (b) *ferus* Erxleben, 1777, as published in the combination *Felis catus* var. *ferus* (a junior homonym of *ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*) (Name No. 386).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 4th March 1953, Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (then of the *British Museum (Natural History), London* and now *Director, The Science Museum, London*) addressed a preliminary communication to the Office of the Commission on the subject of the possible validation under the Commission's Plenary Powers of the specific name *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis (catus) silvestris*, as the name for the European Wild Cat. This led to the submission by Dr. Morrison-Scott of the following application on 23rd February 1955 :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the specific name
“ silvestris ” Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination
“ Felis (catus) silvestris ”, for the European Wild Cat**

By T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT, D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis (catus) silvestris*, the name universally applied to the European Wild Cat. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The name *Felis silvestris* was first published after the starting point of zoological nomenclature by Brisson who in 1762 (*Regn. Anim.*

(ed. 2) : 192) applied it to the European Wild Cat. Brisson, however, used many polyverbal designations for species and certainly cannot be claimed to have applied the principles of binominal nomenclature. Although a number of important generic names are currently accepted as from Brisson, none of his specific names are accepted as available.

3. The next author to use the specific name *silvestris* for the European Wild Cat was Schreber (*Die Säugthiere* 3 : 397) who under the heading “Die Wilde Katze” wrote :—

Felis (catus) silvestris ; *Felis pilis ex fusco flavicante & albido variegatis, cauda annulis alternatim nigris & ex sordide albo flavicantibus.* BRISS. quadr. p. 192.

4. The portion of Schreber’s book containing the foregoing description was published in 1777. Unfortunately the plate (pl. 107A) on which Schreber figured the “Die wilde Katze” was published in 1775 and on this plate Schreber gave the legend “*Felis Catus* Linn. *ferus*”. Thus, the specific name *ferus* Schreber has two years’ priority over the name *silvestris* Schreber, which, as already explained, is the name always used for this well-known species. The name *ferus* Schreber appears to have been completely overlooked and has never been used. It would be absurd to upset the name which has been accepted for this species for nearly one hundred and eighty years, having regard to the many hundreds of times that this name has appeared not only in specialist literature but also in general zoological works, both scientific and popular. Such action would be all the more absurd in the present case in view of the fact that the earlier name appeared on a plate in the same work as the name now universally used.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis (catus) silvestris* ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

- (b) *ferus* Erxleben, 1777 (*Syst. Regn. Anim.* **1** : 518), as published in the combination *Felis catus* var. *ferus* (a junior homonym of *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus* Schreber, [1775]).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Morrison-Scott's preliminary communication in March 1953 the question of the validation of the name *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis (catus) silvestris*, as the name for the European Wild Cat was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 910.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 11th March 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Morrison-Scott, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 189—190).

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 was given on 31st May 1955 (a) in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part containing Dr. Morrison-Scott's application) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to two specialist serials in Europe and America.

5. Support for the validation of the specific name “*silvestris*” Schreber, [1777], as the name for the European Wild Cat : On 26th September 1955, Dr. P. Hershkovitz (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission with which he transmitted the following statement in which, while commenting adversely on some of the less important features of the present application, he indicated his support for the validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as the name for the European Wild Cat :—

The combination *Felis silvestris* credited to Schreber, 1777, is evidently antedated by Schreber's own *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*, 1775. Erxleben also used the combination *Felis catus ferus* in 1777, citing Schreber's 1775 work among his references. However, the name *ferus* has been virtually ignored. No confusion would result from its suppression as of Schreber, 1775. There is no need to suppress it from Erxleben, 1777.

It is important to note in this connection that it has been suggested that *Felis silvestris* and *Felis catus* are conspecific. Once this concept is generally accepted, *silvestris* would be preserved only as a sub-specific name for Central European wildcats.

6. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)13 : On 29th February 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)13) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against,

“ the proposal relating to the name to be used for the European Wild Cat as set out in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 5 on page 190 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 *Opinion*].

8. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th May 1956.

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)13 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)13 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

10. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 30th May 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)13, 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 7th January 1957, 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.(56)13.

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* :—

ferus, Felis catus Linn., Schreber, [1775], *Die Säugthiere* 3 : pl. 107A

ferus, Felis catus var., Erxleben, 1777, *Syst. Regn. Anim.* 1 : 518

silvestris, Felis (catus), Schreber, [1777] *Die Säugthiere* 3 : 397

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 Four Hundred and Sixty-Five* (465) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Seventh day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 5. Pp. 53—72

OPINION 466

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name
Phacochoerus Cuvier (F.), 1826, as the generic name for
the Wart Hog (Class Mammalia)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 466

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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)

OPINION 466

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "PHACOCHOERUS" CUVIER (F.), 1826, AS THE GENERIC NAME FOR THE WART HOG (CLASS MAMMALIA)

RULING :—(1) The following action is hereby taken under the Plenary Powers :—

(a) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *Aper* Pallas, 1766 ;

(ii) *Eureodon* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817 ;

(iii) the under-mentioned variants of the reputed but non-existent generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), [1816] :—

(α) *Phascochoeres* Ranzani, 1820 ;

(β) *Phascochoerus* Ranzani, 1820 ;

(γ) *Phacochaeres* Gray (J.E.), 1821 ;

(δ) *Phacocherus* Fleming, 1822 ;

(ϵ) *Phascochaerus* Desmarest, 1822 ;

(b) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—

Phacochoerus, all uses of, prior to that of Cuvier (F.) in 1826 ;

(c) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby validated :—

Phacochoerus Cuvier (F.), 1826.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1080 :—

Phacochoerus Cuvier (F.), 1826, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1159 :—

aethiopicus Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Aper aethiopicus* (specific name of type species of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826).

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

- (a) *Aper* Pallas, 1766, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(i) above (Name No. 870) ;
- (b) *Dinochoerus* Gloger, [1841] (a junior objective synonym of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above) (Name No. 871) ;
- (c) *Eureodon* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above (Name No. 872) ;
- (d) *Macrocephalus* Frisch, 1775 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 258) (Name No. 873) ;

- (e) *Macrocephalus* Palmer, 1904 (a junior objective synonym of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above (Name No. 874) ;
- (f) *Phacochaeres* Gray (J.E.), 1821, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(iii) (γ) above (Name No. 875) ;
- (g) *Phacocherus* Fleming, 1822, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(iii)(δ) above (Name No. 876) ;
- (h) *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), [1816] (a reputed but non-existent name) (Name No. 877) ;
- (i) *Phacochoerus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817 (invalid because published in a generic synonymy without an independent indication) (Name No. 878) ;
- (j) *Phacochoerus*, all uses of prior to Cuvier (F.), 1826, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above (Name No. 879) ;
- (k) *Phascochaeres* Cretzschmar, 1828 (a junior objective synonym of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above) (Name No. 880) ;
- (l) *Phascochaerus* Desmarest, 1822, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(iii) (ϵ) above (Name No. 881) ;
- (m) *Phascochoeres* Ranzani, 1820, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(iii) (α) above (Name No. 882) ;
- (n) *Phascochoerus* Ranzani, 1820, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(iii) (β) above (Name No. 883).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 4th March 1953 Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (then of the *British Museum (Natural History)*, London, and now *Director, The Science Museum, London*) addressed a preliminary communication to the Office of the Commission on the subject of the possible validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Phacochoerus* as from Cuvier (F.), 1826, as the generic name for the Wart Hog. This led to the submission by Dr. Morrison-Scott of the following application on 7th March 1955 :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name
“Phacochoerus” as from Cuvier (F.), 1826, as the generic name
for the Wart Hog**

By T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT, D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum (Natural History)*, London)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to take such action as may be necessary to validate as from Cuvier (F.), 1826, the generic name *Phacochoerus* for the Wart Hog, the name universally adopted for the genus for this well-known species. This case is somewhat complicated, partly because there is a considerable number of names which require to be considered and partly because the name *Phacochoerus* is commonly treated as having been published by Cuvier in 1817 in a work in which in fact he did not introduce this generic name. The relevant facts are set out below.

2. The Wart Hog was first described in 1766 (*Misc. zool.* : 16) by Pallas, who then (on the same page) established for it the new nominal genus *Aper* Pallas, at the same time giving this species the name *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas.

3. The name *aethiopicus* Pallas at once came into use for this species but the generic name *Aper* Pallas was not adopted, the zoologists of that day apparently taking the view that this name was a junior synonym of *Sus* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. At the present time the generic name used for the Wart Hog is *Phacochoerus* and this name has been employed in this sense for many years. So used, this name is attributed to Cuvier (G.) and is treated as having been published by that author in 1817 (*Règne Anim.* 1 : 236). On the question of the date to be used for this name, it should be noted that in the part of the *Index Animalium* published in 1929, Sherborn

adopted the date "1817" and that this was copied by Neave in his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. In the bibliography to the *Index Anim.* (: xli) published in 1922 Sherborn gave, however, the date as "1816". In Sherborn's manuscript slips now preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) there is a manuscript note in red ink in Sherborn's handwriting to the effect that volume 1 of the *Règne Anim.* was published in December 1816*. I think it clear that the entry in the body of the *Index* was compiled at an earlier date than the manuscript amendment on the slip and that it was only through inadvertence that the entry in the book was not corrected. I accordingly accept the date "1816" for this volume. The alleged name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1816, is a cheironym, as was pointed out by Lyon as long ago as 1915 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 28 : 141). Cuvier published no such generic name in 1816. What he did was to use no more than the heading "Les Phaco-Choeres (Fred. Cuv.)" at the beginning of the section dealing with the Wart Hogs. In a footnote he added: "*Phaco choerus*; cochon portant une verrue". This is merely an etymological note by Cuvier (G.) inserted for the purpose of explaining to readers the derivation of the term "Les Phaco-Choeres" employed by his brother Cuvier (F.). The use of the expression "*Phaco choerus*" in this footnote cannot possibly be construed as constituting a generic name consisting of the word *Phacochoerus*. Nevertheless, in spite of the clear exposition published by Lyon the generic name *Phacochoerus*, attributed to Cuvier (G.), 1817, has continued in uninterrupted use.

5. In the year (1817) following that to which the cheironym *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), is attributed the nominal genus *Eureodon* was established by Fischer de Waldheim (1817, *Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 5 : 373, 417) with *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas as type species. This name is invalid as a junior synonym of *Aper* Pallas, 1766, but, unless suppressed, would become an available name if *Aper* Pallas were to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers. It is barely known to zoologists, presumably because it has been regarded as a junior synonym of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1816, the cheironym discussed in paragraph 4 above.

6. It must be noted next that the name *Phacochoerus* was published by Fischer de Waldheim in 1817 (5 : 417) in synonymy with his own genus *Eureodon*. Fischer de Waldheim gave, however, no separate diagnosis for *Phacochoerus*, doing no more than give a bibliographical reference to the passage in Cuvier (G.) discussed in paragraph 4 above, and no one has since claimed that this name ranks from Fischer de Waldheim, 1817. The question of the status to be accorded to generic names published in synonymies was considered at Copenhagen in 1953 by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology which

* See also 1922, *Cat. Libr. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)* 6 Add. et Corrig. : 26

inserted in the *Règles* a provision that a generic name published in the manner described above possesses no status in zoological nomenclature (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 63, Decision 115). All that is now required is therefore that the name *Phacochoerus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*.

7. During the next five years five further nominal genera were established for the Wart Hog. First, in 1820, Ranzani published (*Elem. Zool.* 2 : 536, 537) the name *Phascochoeres* and the variant spelling *Phascochoerus*. These names are clearly both Latinised variants of the French designation "Les Phaco-Choeres" devised for the Wart Hog by Cuvier (F.) and, as shown in paragraph 4 above, published by Cuvier (G.) in 1816. Second, in 1821 Gray (J.E.) (*London med. Reposit.* 15 : 306) published the name *Phacochaeres* as a variant of the reputed but non-existent name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), 1816. Third, in 1822 two further variants of the name *Phacochoerus* which every author of that time considered had been published by Cuvier (G.) in the *Règne Anim.* saw the light. The first of these, *Phacocherus*, was introduced by Fleming (*Phil. Zool.* 2 : 200), the second, *Phascochaerus*, by Desmarest (*Ency. méth. (Mamm.)* (2) : 393).

8. Finally, in 1826 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* 39 : 393) this genus was dealt with by Cuvier (F.), the original author of the French designation "Les Phaco-Choeres" who on this occasion published this name in due Latin form as *Phacochoerus*. In view of the fact that Sherborn gave this name as having been published as *Phacochaerus*, i.e. with an "ae" and not an "oe" in the penultimate syllable, I have checked the original carefully and the diphthong, as printed, is certainly "oe" and not "ae". Admittedly, the "oe" used in this printing is very like the "ae" and the erroneous entry in the *Index Animalium* is readily understandable. The differences between the two diphthongs used in this work are small but are clear enough if comparison is made with other names containing diphthongs printed in the same work. In these circumstances the universally employed "oe" spelling for this name is correct and no action by the Commission is needed, beyond its giving recognition of this fact. The type species of this genus is, by monotypy, *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766 (cited by Cuvier under the form *Sus aethiopicus* Gmelin).

9. The name *Phacochoerus* has been used so consistently for the Wart Hog for well over a hundred years that it is clearly desirable in the interests of nomenclatorial stability that it should be retained as the generic name for this well-known species. In order that this end may be secured, it will be necessary for the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to (1) suppress the two generic names (*Aper* ; *Eureodon*) published in or before 1817, the year in which all the earlier nineteenth century mammalogists considered (incorrectly, as we have

seen) that Cuvier (G.) had published the generic name *Phacochoerus*, (2) to suppress all the variant forms of that name published between that year and 1826, and (3) to validate the generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826.

10. This proposal will, I believe, have the general support of zoologists, both because of the fact that the name *Phacochoerus* is universally employed by mammalogists for the Wart Hog and because the publication in 1953 by Ellerman and myself (*Southern African Mammals 1758 to 1951 : A Reclassification* : 171) of our intention to submit the present proposal to the International Commission elicited no objection from any source.

11. The genus *Phacochoerus* Cuvier is currently treated as belonging to the family SUIDAE and no question arises of placing on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* the name of a family-group taxon based upon the generic name *Phacochoerus*.

12. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *Aper* Pallas, 1766 ;

(ii) *Eureodon* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817 ;

(iii) the under-mentioned variants of the reputed but non-existent generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), [1816] :—

(α) *Phascochoeres* Ranzani, 1820 ;

(β) *Phascochoerus* Ranzani, 1820 ;

(γ) *Phacochaeres* Gray (J.E.), 1821 ;

(δ) *Phacocherus* Fleming, 1822 ;

(ε) *Phascochaerus* Desmarest, 1822 ;

(b) to suppress the following name for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—
Phacochoerus, all uses of, prior to Cuvier, 1826 ;

(c) to validate the under-mentioned generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.),

1826, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766) ;

- (3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Aper aethiopicus* (specific name of type species of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826) ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned generic names or reputed generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) the eight generic names specified in (1)(a) and (1)(b) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
- (b) the reputed but non-existent generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), [1816] ;
- (c) *Phacochoerus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817 (invalid because published in a generic synonymy without an independent indication) ;
- (d) the under-mentioned junior objective synonyms of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above :—
- (i) *Phascochaeres* Cretzschmar, 1828, in Rüppell, *Atlas Reise nordl. Afr.*, Saugth. : 61 ;
- (ii) *Dinochoerus* Gloger, [1841], *Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch.* **1** : 131 ;
- (iii) *Macrocephalus* Palmer, 1904, *N. amer. Faun.* **23** : 391 (commonly cited as “*Index Gen. Mamm.*”) ;
- (e) *Macrocephalus* Frisch, 1775, *Natur-Syst. vierfüssig. Thiere* : 3 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion 258*).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Morrison-Scott's preliminary communication in March 1953, the question of the generic name to be accepted for the Wart Hog was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 756,

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 11th March 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Morrison-Scott, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 191—195).

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 was given on 31st May 1955 (a) in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Morrison-Scott's application was published), and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to two specialist serials in Europe and America.

5. Comments received : Following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and prior to the submission to the International Commission of a Voting Paper in respect of the present case, comments on the proposal submitted were received from eighteen specialists. Of these sixteen (16) supported the present application and two (2) were opposed to it. The distribution by countries of the specialists who furnished these comments was as follows :—

(a) *Specialists who supported the present application, sixteen (16) :*

Argentina (one) ; Australia (one) ; Belgium (one) ; France (one) ; Germany (two) ; Italy (one) ; Netherlands (three) ; Poland (one) ; United Kingdom (three) ; U.S.A. (two).

(b) *Specialists who opposed the present application, two (2) :*

Netherlands (one) ; U.S.A. (one).

The comments so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

6. Support received from Sir John Ellerman (London) : On 2nd March 1956 Sir John Ellerman (*London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.) for the Wart Hog.

7. Support received from R. W. Hayman (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 2nd March 1956 Mr. R. W. Hayman (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

8. Support received from H. von Boetticher (Naturwissen-Schaftliches Museum, Coburg, Germany) : On 3rd March 1956 Dr. H. von Boetticher (*Naturwissen-Schaftliches Museum, Coburg, Germany*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

9. Support received from A. C. V. van Bommel (Alkmaar, Netherlands) : On 4th March 1956 Dr. A. C. V. van Bommel (*Alkmaar, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

10. Support received from S. Frechkop (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles) : On 5th March 1956 Dr. S. Frechkop (*Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

Il est clair que *Phacochoerus* soit être validé, le nom *Aper* étant synonyme de *Sus scrofa* Linné et *Eureodon* étant postérieur à *Phacochoerus*.

11. Support received from T. Haltenorth (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany) : On 5th March 1956 Dr. T. Haltenorth (*Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier.

12. Support received from V. Tedesco Zammarano (Rome) : On 5th March 1956 Dr. V. Tedesco Zammarano (*Rome*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1826.

13. Support received from William H. Burt (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.): On 5th March 1956 Dr. William H. Burt (*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favor of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

14. Support received from Miss E. M. O. Laurie (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 6th March 1956 Miss E. M. O. Laurie (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated her support for the present case as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

15. Support received from D. A. Hooijer (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands) : On 6th March 1956 Dr. D. A. Hooijer (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present case as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier,

16. Support received from G. G. Simpson (American Museum of Natural History, New York) : On 6th March 1956 Dr. G. G. Simpson (*American Museum of Natural History, New York*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am strongly in favor of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus*. Validation of any other name than *Phacochoerus* would be extremely confusing.

17. Support received from A. Cabrera (La Plata, Argentina) : On 6th March 1956 Dr. A. Cabrera (*La Plata, Argentina*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.).

18. Support received from W. Serafiński (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw) : On 8th March 1956 Dr. W. Serafiński (*Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826.

19. Support received from J. Dorst (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) : On 12th March 1956 Dr. J. Dorst (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826.

20. Support received from C. W. Brazenor (National Museum of Victoria, Australia) : On 19th March 1956 Dr. C. W. Brazenor (*National Museum of Victoria, Australia*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

21. Support received from F. H. van den Brink (Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands) : On 24th March 1956 Mr. F. H. van den Brink (*Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, for the Wart Hog.

22. Objection received from P. Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, U.S.A.) : On 26th September 1955 Dr. P. Hershkovitz (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case :—

It is proposed by Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott that the generic name for the wart hog be *Phacochoerus* F. Cuvier, 1826, with type species by monotypy, *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766. To insure that no name other than *Phacochoerus*, as used by Frédéric Cuvier in 1826 (*Dict. Sci. nat.*, 39 : 383) be the name, Morrison-Scott further proposes that :—

(1) Eight earlier generic names for the wart hog, viz., *Aper* Pallas, 1766, *Eureodon* Fischer, 1817, *Phacochoerus* Fischer, 1817, *Phascochoeres* Ranzani, 1820, *Phascochoerus* Ranzani, 1820, *Phacochoeres* Gray, 1821, *Phacochoerus* Fleming, 1822, and *Phascochoerus* Desmarest, 1822, be suppressed by placing them on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic in Names Zoology*.

(2) Three generic names dated after 1826, viz., *Phascochoeres* Cretzschmar, 1828, *Dinochoerus* Gloger, 1841, and *Macrocephalus* Palmer, 1904, be accepted as junior synonyms of *Phacochoerus* F. Cuvier, 1826. Type species or other evidence were not presented to show that these names are indeed synonyms of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1826. In any case, the Commission will recognize that it is requested to rule on these names as zoological concepts.

It is not explained why *Phacochoerus*, as used by Frédéric Cuvier in 1826, is preferable to the same name, or a variant thereof, used by some other author, or by the same author on another date. It is shown by Morrison-Scott that workers have credited *Pachochoerus* incorrectly to George Cuvier, 1817 (*Règn. Anim.* 1 : 236, where only the vernacular term "Phaco-choeres" is used). It was not until 1953 that the *Phacochoerus* of F. Cuvier, dated from 1826, was introduced by Ellerman, Morrison-Scott and Hayman (in *South African Mammals : A Reclassification*, Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., p. 171 ; "*Phacochoerus*

F. Cuvier" in G. M. Allen, 1939, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* 83 : 459, is a *lapsus* because the bibliographic reference is to G. Cuvier, 1817, and not to F. Cuvier).

Had *Aper* Pallas, 1766, been duly used as the senior name for the wart hog instead of merely being cited as a synonym of *Phacochoerus* in the works mentioned above, it is certain that all other mammalogists would have seconded that move toward stabilization of nomenclature by automatic application of the Rule of Priority (cf. paragraph 10 of Morrison-Scott's application where the contrary is assumed).

Far from being ignored or generally unused, the generic name *Aper* Pallas, 1766, is cited in generic synonymy by all authors (including Morrison-Scott) and the combination *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas is cited as the type species by all authors.

The generic name *Phacochoerus* is hardly a household term. Few would notice its burial in the synonymy of *Aper* and fewer yet would bereave its demise.

The zoological aspects of the case are not to be overlooked. *Aper*, or *Phacochoerus*, is one of five generic names in the subfamily SUINAE. Each of these genera is monotypic (except for an alleged second species of *Potamochoerus* from Madagascar). There is the probability that one or more of the current genera will be reduced to subgenera, others to species within the genus *Sus* Linnaeus, 1753.

23. Objection received from A. M. Husson (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands) : On 20th March 1956 Dr. A. M. Husson (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*) intimated his objection to the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the acceptance of the name *Aper* Pallas, 1776, as this is the correct name under the priority rule. Any confusion with another genus is excluded.

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

24. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)26 : On 27th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)26) was issued in which the Members of

the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the generic name for the Wart Hog (*Phacochoerus*) as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 12 on pages 194—195 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 *Opinion*].

25. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th July 1956.

26. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)26 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)26 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 ; Hering ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Prantl ; Hankó ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Mayr ; Mertens ; Lemche ; Key ; Jaczewski ; Boschma ; do Amaral ; Riley ; Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ; Hemming ; Vokes ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

27. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th July 1956 Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)26, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 26 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.

28. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " : On 9th January 1957 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.(56)26.

29. 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* :—

aethiopicus, *Aper*, Pallas, 1766, *Misc. zool.* : 16

Aper Pallas, 1766, *Misc. zool.* : 16

Dinochoerus Gloger, [1841], *Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch.* **1** : 131

Eureodon Fischer de Waldheim, 1817, *Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **5** : 373, 417

Macrocephalus Frisch (J.L.), 1775, *Natur-Syst. vierfüssig. Thiere* : 3

Macrocephalus Palmer, 1904, *N. amer. Fauna* **23** : 391 (a work commonly cited as "*Index Gen. Mamm.*", the title of Palmer's paper)

Phacochaeres Gray (J.E.), 1821, *London med. Repository* **15** : 306

Phacocherus Fleming, 1822, *Phil. Zool.* **2** : 200

Phacochoerus Cuvier (G.), [1816] (a reputed but non-existent name sometimes alleged to have been published in the *Règne Anim.* (1 : 236), where, however, Cuvier used only the French term “Les Phaco-Choeres” and in a footnote the Latin expression “*Phaco choerus*”)

Phacochoerus Fischer de Waldheim, 1817, *Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 5 : 417

Phacochoerus, all uses of prior to Cuvier (F.), 1826, suppressed under the Plenary Powers

Phacochoerus Cuvier (F.), 1826, *Dict. Sci. nat.* 39 : 383

Phascochaeres Cretzschmar, 1828, in Rüppell, *Atlas Reise nordl. Afr.*, Säugth. : 61

Phascochaerus Desmarest, 1822, *Ency. méth.* (Mamm.) (2) : 393

Phascochoeres Ranzani, 1820, *Elem. Zool.* 2(3) : 536, 537

Phascochoerus Ranzani, 1820, *Elem. Zool.* 2(3) : 536, 537

30. Family-group-Name Problem : The generic name was *Phacochoerus* was taken by Gray in 1868 as the base for a family PHACOCHOERIDAE but the name is not in use, this genus being currently placed in the nominate subfamily of the family SUIDAE.

31. 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.

32. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Sixty-Six (466) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Ninth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 6. Pp. 73—88

OPINION 467

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, as the generic name for the Walrus (Class Mammalia)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 467

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans,
Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Muzeum, 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. 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)

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 467

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "ODOBENUS" BRISSON, 1762, AS THE GENERIC NAME FOR THE WALRUS (CLASS MAMMALIA)

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, is hereby validated with the nominal species *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, this action being taken without prejudice to the general question of the availability of the generic names published in the above year in the second edition of the work by Brisson (M.J.) entitled the *Regnum Animale*, a matter which, being at present under investigation, is to be regarded as being *sub judice*.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1081 :—

Odobenus Brisson, 1762, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1) above : *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758)

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1160 :—

rosmarus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phoca rosmarus* (specific name of type species of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762)

(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. 884 :—

Rosmarus Brünnich, 1771 (a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762)

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The question dealt with in the present *Opinion* arose out of a Report on the status of the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, submitted by the Secretary in response to a request made by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948. The Report so submitted was as follows :—

**Second Report on the status of the generic names “*Odobenus*” Brisson, 1762, and “*Rosmarus*” Brünnich, 1771 (Class Mammalia)
(a Report prepared at the request of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948)**

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

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

The following Report is submitted to the Commission in accordance with a request addressed to me, as Secretary to the Commission, by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that I should examine, in consultation with interested specialists, the situation created by a decision taken during that Congress by the International Commission that the new generic names in Brünnich's *Zool. Fund.* of 1771 were available names and therefore that the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771 (: 34, 38—39) was an available name, the future status to be accorded to which required investigation.

2. The name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, is the name of a nominal genus established without cited nominal species. The species which alone are eligible for selection as the type species of this genus are those

which were cited under this generic name on the first occasion on which any such species were so cited (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 159—160, 346). The first author to cite any nominal species in connection with this generic name was Palmer who in 1904 (*N. Amer. Fauna* 23 : 612) so cited the single species *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 38). This action constituted, under the provisions cited above, an "indication" under Rule (c) in Article 30 of this species as the type species of *Rosmarus* Brünnich by monotypy. In addition, Palmer so selected this species under Rule (g) in the same Article. The generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich is an available name in the sense that it is not a junior homonym of any earlier such name consisting of the same word. It is necessary therefore next to consider whether it is an available name also from the point of view of synonymy. Here we find that the same species (*Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus) is the type species, by selection by Merriam (1895, *Science* (n.s.) 1(14) : 375) of the nominal genus *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762 (*Regn. Anim.* (ed. 2) : 30). Thus, if Brisson's *Regnum animale* of 1762 were not a nomenclatorially acceptable work, the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, would, as a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, be the valid generic name for the Walrus.

3. It is sufficient here to note (1) that under another decision by the Paris Congress of 1948 a detailed survey of the status of, and of the names used in, Brisson's *Regnum animale* of 1762 is in course of preparation for submission to the Commission, (2) that, like the same author's later (1763) *Ornithologie*, the *Regnum animale* is a typically non-binominal work of the type formerly known as "binary" (that is, a work in which universal generic names are employed, but the principles of binominal nomenclature are not applied and in the case of many species the "specific name" used consists of a string of Latin words constituting an abbreviated specific diagnosis). My view is therefore that, in the absence of action by the International Commission, the *Regnum animale* of 1762 is not an available work and in consequence that the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, is not an available name. Thus, under the *Règles* the next name, *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, is the oldest available, and, therefore, the valid, generic name for the Walrus.

4. The International Congress of Zoology has laid it down that the Commission is to consider the question of validating under its Plenary Powers generic names published in works rejected by it as not complying with the requirements of Article 25 where such names are in common use and for this purpose has inserted in the *Règles* an Article prescribing a simplified procedure under which the Plenary Powers may be used by the Commission when considering applications for the validation of names as from works rejected for the foregoing reason (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 65). It is necessary here to consider whether or not it is desirable that the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, should be validated under the foregoing provisions,

5. In the winter of 1951/1952 I prepared an Interim Report on the present case, in which I appealed to specialists to furnish statements of their views on the action which it was desirable should be taken in this case and this was published in April 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 225—226, Case 27). At the same time Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, was given in the manner prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology.

6. Two comments were received in response to the foregoing appeal. These were from :—(1) Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) ; (2) Professor E. Raymond Hall (*University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*). Dr. Morrison-Scott, after drawing attention to the fact that in the *Checklist of palaeartic and Indian Mammals 1758 to 1946* by J. R. Ellerman and himself published in 1951, the name *Odobenus* Brisson had been used in preference to the name *Rosmarus* Brännich and this course had been “adopted by Miller, Ognev, Simpson, and virtually all recent authors”. Dr. Morrison-Scott added that he hoped that the International Commission would endorse this action, since considerable confusion would be caused if this and other names proposed by Brisson were to be rejected. Professor Hall took the opposite view, stating that, if Brisson’s *Regnum animale* were to be rejected, he would favour the use of the name *Rosmarus* Brännich if that were the next available name after *Odobenus* Brisson.

7. At the time when I was requested to furnish the present Report, I was asked to include in it “Recommendations as to the action to be taken” by the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 313, Point 7). I have accordingly considered this matter carefully in the light of the information available and I am of the opinion that in the interests of nomenclatorial stability the best course would be for the Commission, without prejudice to the general question of the status to be accorded to names, in Brisson’s *Regnum animale*, to use its Plenary Powers in the present instance for the purpose of validating the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, with *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, thus preserving this well-known name for the Walrus. If this recommendation were to be approved, the name *Rosmarus* Brännich, 1771, would sink as a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

8. In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me in the present matter, I now submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the International Commission, namely that it should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers, without prejudice to the general question of the status to be accorded to generic names in Brisson’s *Regnum animale* of 1762, for the purpose of validating, in so

far as may be necessary, the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, with *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species ;

- (2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Odobenus* Brisson, 1762 (gender : masculine), as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above (type species, by designation under the same Powers : *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
- (3) place the specific name *rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phoca rosmarus*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771 (a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : At the time when the late Mr. R. Winckworth submitted to the International Commission the question of the availability of Brünnich's *Zoologiae Fundamenta*, the problem so involved was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 151. When after the Commission had given a Ruling on the foregoing subject, work was started on the problem of the status to be accorded to the generic names published by Brünnich in the above work, separate Registered Numbers were allotted to each of the generic names concerned, that allotted to the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich being Z.N.(S.) 614.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 14th March 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 196—198).

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 was given on 31st May 1955 (a) in Part 6 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Hemming's Report was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to two specialist serials in Europe and America.

5. Comments received : Following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and prior to the submission to the International Commission of a Voting Paper in respect of the present case, comments on the proposal submitted were received from twenty specialists. Of these seventeen (17) supported the present application and three (3) were opposed to it. The distribution by countries of the specialists who furnished these comments was as follows :—

(a) *Specialists who supported the present application (seventeen (17)) :*

Australia (one) ; Belgium (one) ; France (one) ; Germany (two) ; Italy (one) ; Netherlands (four) ; Poland (one) ; United Kingdom (four) ; U.S.A. (two).

(b) *Specialists who opposed the present application (three (3)) :*
Argentina (one) ; U.S.A. (two).

The comments so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

6. Support received from T.C.S. Morrison-Scott (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 10th March 1955, Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

What you have said about the Walrus in your Report is absolutely right from my point of view,

7. Support received from Sir John Ellerman (London) : On 2nd March 1956, Sir John Ellerman (*London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson for the Walrus.

8. Support received from R. W. Hayman (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 2nd March 1956, Mr. R. W. Hayman (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson for the Walrus.

9. Support received from H. von Boetticher (Naturwissenschaftliches Museum, Coburg, Germany) : On 3rd March 1956, Dr. H. von Boetticher (*Naturwissen-Schaftliches Museum, Coburg, Germany*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, for the Walrus.

10. Support received from A. C. V. van Bemmelen (Alkmaar, Netherlands) : On 4th March 1956, Dr. A. C. V. van Bemmelen (*Alkmaar, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, for the Walrus.

11. Support received from S. Frechkop (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. S. Frechkop (*Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

Je demande la validation du nom générique *Odobenus* (il est employé par moi dans le Volume 18 (1955) du *Traité de Zoologie* du Professeur Grassé).

12. Support received from T. Haltenorth (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. T. Haltenorth (*Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus*.

13. Support received from V. Tedesco Zammarano (Rome) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. V. Tedesco Zammarano (*Rome*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

14. Support received from William H. Burt (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.) : On 5th March 1956, Dr. William H. Burt (*Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favor of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, for the Walrus.

15. Support received from Miss E. M. O. Laurie (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 6th March 1956, Miss E. M. O. Laurie (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) intimated her support for the present case as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, for the Walrus.

16. Support received from Dr. D. A. Hooijer (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands) : On 6th March 1956, Dr. D. A. Hooijer (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present case as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson.

17. Support received from G. G. Simpson (American Museum of Natural History, New York) : On 6th March 1956, Dr. G. G. Simpson (*American Museum of Natural History, New York*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favor of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus*. No great confusion is involved, but usage is certainly overwhelmingly for *Odobenus*.

18. Support received from W. Serafiński (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw) : On 8th March 1956, Dr. W. Serafiński (*Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

19. Support received from J. Dorst (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) : On 12th March 1956, Dr. J. Dorst (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

20. Support received from C. W. Brazenor (National Museum of Victoria, Australia) : On 19th March 1956, Dr. C. W. Brazenor (*National Museum of Victoria, Australia*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation by the Commission of the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, for the Walrus.

21. Support received from A. M. Husson (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands) : On 20th March 1956, Dr. A. M. Husson (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation of the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, as this is the correct name under the priority rule. Any confusion with another genus is excluded.

22. Support received from F. H. van den Brink (Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands) : On 24th March 1956, Me. F. H. van den Brink (*Noordwijk aan Zee, Netherlands*) intimated his support for the present application as follows :—

Aucune confusion ne serait le résultat de l'usage du nom *Rosmarus* pour le morse mais je suis d'avis qu'il ne faut absolument pas rejeter le *Regnum animale* de Brisson. À la rigueur c'est vrai que cet ouvrage n'est pas " binominal " mais il est accepté depuis de dizaines d'années pour les noms des genres et il s'impose de continuer cette pratique qui ne donne pas lieu à quelque difficulté d'importance. En outre on rendra hommage à l'excellent zoologiste qu'était Brisson. Je suis avocat et comme homme de loi je sais qu'il faut toujours appliquer les loi avec une certaine souplesse.

23. Objection received from E. R. Hall (University of Kansas, U.S.A.) : On 14th September 1953, Professor E. R. Hall (*University of Kansas, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case :—

I always have understood that names in Brisson's 1762 work lacked status in zoological nomenclature and further assumed that persons who used Brisson's names dating from 1762 did so through ignorance. Consequently for *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, I would expect to use the next available name. I recollect having seen the name *Rosmarus* in the literature* ; it is familiar to me as applying to the Walrus and not to any other animal. If most of the names in Brisson, 1762, lack status I certainly favor discarding all instead of some of them and if *Rosmarus* is the next available name I certainly would favor using *Rosmarus*. It seems to me that the only ruling called for in this case is whether the names proposed in Brisson, 1762, are or are not available.

* Four uses of the name *Rosmarus* (1831, 1866, 1876, 1877) are cited on page 147 by J. A. Allen, *History of North Amer. Pinnipeds . . . Misl. Publ. No. 12, U.S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. of the Territories*, 1880.

24. Objection received from P. Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, U.S.A.) : On 26th September 1955, Dr. P. Hershkovitz (*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case :—

The name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, is, stated in the application to be " the oldest available, and, therefore, the valid, generic name for the Walrus ". Also, according to Hemming, Brisson's " *Regnum animale*

of 1762 is not an available work and in consequence . . . the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, is not an available name."

From these premises Hemming derives the astounding conclusion that "in the interests of nomenclatorial stability the best course would be for the Commission . . . to use its Plenary Powers in the present instance for the purpose of validating the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, with *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, thus preserving this well-known name for the Walrus. If this recommendation were to be approved the name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, would sink as a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762".

Not only is Hemming's conclusion a *non sequitur* but he offers nothing to justify it. The "well-known" name of the walrus is not *Odobenus*, but is the trivial name *rosmarus* Linnaeus. The tautonym *rosmarus* (Danish for walrus) applies to no other species of mammal. If the generic name were anything else but *Odobenus*, its combination with *rosmarus* would still refer unequivocally to the walrus and to nothing else. The generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, is not only, as Hemming admits, "the oldest available, and, therefore, the valid generic name for the walrus", but, in the combination *Rosmarus rosmarus*, is the unmistakable name for the walrus.

There has been no outcry for conservation of *Odobenus*. Hemming's appeal to specialists for statements of their views elicited responses from only two persons. One (T. C. S. Morrison-Scott) was for recognizing the name *Odobenus* Brisson, the other (E. Raymond Hall) favored *Rosmarus* Brünnich. The sum total of these opinions hardly supports the recommendation made by Hemming to the International Commission¹.

In the event of a concerted movement for conservation of *Odobenus* as a name irrespective of authorship, the Commission, by use of its Plenary Powers could stabilize it from any suitable valid source. It would be an abuse of the Plenary Powers to impose by fiat a spurious semblance of validity to a name cited from Brisson or from any officially rejected or otherwise nomenclatorially unavailable work.

25. Objection received from A. Cabrera (La Plata, Argentina) :
On 6th March 1956, Dr. A. Cabrera (*La Plata, Argentina*) intimated his objection to the present application as follows :—

I am in favour of the validation of *Rosmarus* Brünnich, as I am strongly against the validation of names in rejected works.

¹ This statement was somewhat premature. As will be seen (paragraph 5) seventeen specialists supported the application prior to its submission to the Commission for vote, while two specialists only associated themselves with the view advised by Dr. Hershkovitz.

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

26. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)27 : On 27th April 1956, a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)27) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the generic name to be accepted for the Walrus (whether *Odobenus* or *Rosmarus*) as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 8 on page 198 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 *Opinion*].

27. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th July 1956.

28. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)27 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)27 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 ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Prantl ; Hankó ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Mayr ; Mertens ; Lemche ; Key ; Jaczewski ; Boschma ; do Amaral ; Kühnelt ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ; Hemming ; Vokes ;

(b) *Negative Votes : three (3) :*

Riley ; Cabrera ; Miller ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, one (1) : Bradley (J.C.) ;*

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

29. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)27, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 28 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.

30. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" : On 10th January 1957, 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.(56)27.

31. 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* :—

Odobenus Brisson, 1762, *Regn. anim.* (ed. 2) : 30

Rosmarus Brünnich, 1771, *Zool. Fund.* : 34, 38—39

rosmarus, *Phoca*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 38

32. Family-Group-Name Problems : The Report dealt with in the present *Opinion* did not deal with the family-group-name problems involved in connection with the generic names *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, and *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, having been prepared prior to the decision that consideration should be given to such questions whenever they might arise in connection with applications involving requests for the addition of names to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Recently, however, an application on this subject in relation to the foregoing names has been submitted by Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*Director, The Science Museum, London*). The application so received, has been allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 1187, and arrangements are being made for its publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* as soon as possible².

² The application here referred was published on 29th March 1957 (Morrison-Scott, 1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 13 : 76-79).

33. 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.

34. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Sixty-Seven (467) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Tenth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 7. Pp. 89—96

OPINION 468

Addition of the Ordinal Name *AMMONOIDEA* Zittel, 1884,
to the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group*
in Zoology, with *Arietites* Waagen, 1869, as type genus

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 468

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 468

ADDITION OF THE ORDINAL NAME "AMMONOIDEA" ZITTEL, 1884, TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES IN THE ORDER-CLASS-GROUP IN ZOOLOGY", WITH "ARIETITES" WAAGEN, 1869, AS TYPE GENUS

RULING :—The under-mentioned Ordinal Name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology* with the Name No. 1 :—

AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884 (type genus, by designation by Arkell (1955) : *Arietites* Waagen, 1869).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 23rd January 1955, Dr. W. J. Arkell (*Cambridge University, Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge*) submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following application for the addition of the Ordinal Name AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884, to the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology* :—

**Designation of a type genus for the nominal order "AMMONOIDEA"
Zittel, 1884, and proposed addition of that name to the
"Official List of Names in the Order/Class
Group in Zoology"**

By W. J. ARKELL, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

At the time when I submitted my proposal that the International Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the old generic name *Ammonites* Bruguière, 1789, I expressed the view that, if ever the

Commission were to be given powers in relation to the names of taxa belonging to categories above the family-group-name level, it would be necessary to make provision for the retention of the long-established and universally accepted Ordinal Name AMMONOIDEA (Arkell, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 202). That such action should be taken promptly appears important in view of the risk that, following the suppression of the old generic name *Ammonites*, mistaken attempts might be made to alter the Ordinal Name, notwithstanding the fact that it is a household word to all students of ammonites and to palaeontologists generally.

2. The time now appears to be ripe for the Commission to take action in this matter, for (1) it has now suppressed the name *Ammonites* Bruguière by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 305 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **8** : 297—312) and (2) the International Congress of Zoology has laid down rules for the regulation of Ordinal Names and has established an *Official List* for recording the names of Orders and Classes (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 39).

3. Authorship and date of publication of the Ordinal Name "AMMONOIDEA": The first author to establish a taxon of ordinal rank to comprehend the concept represented by the genus *Ammonites* Bruguière as that genus was originally conceived appears to have been Zittel who in 1884 introduced without comment the name AMMONOIDEA as the name for a Sub-Order ("Unterordnung") in the Order TETRABRANCHIATA (Zittel, 1884, *Handbuch der Paläontologie*, Abt. **1** Bd. **2** : 392).

4. Designation of a type genus for the Nominal Order "AMMONOIDEA" Zittel, 1884: Ordinal names, like generic names, possess no determinate content until they are defined in some approved manner and the International Congress was clearly well advised to apply to the names of Orders the type method which has already over a long period of years proved its adequacy as a method for determining the content of nominal genera (*ibid.* : 38, Decision 61). The first step therefore which requires to be taken is to designate a suitable genus to be the type genus of the Order AMMONOIDEA. Other things being equal, the fact that this Ordinal name is a virtual tautonym of Bruguière's generic name *Ammonites* makes it desirable that the genus to be selected as the type genus of the Order should be the genus to which, if it had not been suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, the name *Ammonites* Bruguière would have applied. The question of the concept which would have been represented by this genus if the name *Ammonites* Bruguière had been allowed to remain an available name is not entirely free from doubt but, as I explained in my application to the Commission for the suppression of that generic name (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 200—201), the acceptance of the generic name *Ammonites* would at the family-name level, have led to the substitution of the

name AMMONITIDAE for the family name ARIETITIDAE. From this point of view, it would therefore be appropriate that the generic name *Arietites* Waagen, 1869 (*Geogn.-pal. Beitr.* 2 (Heft 2) : 247) should become the type genus of the Order AMMONOIDEA. Judged from a more general standpoint also, this important Sinemurian genus appears very suitable to be the type genus of the Order. I accordingly hereby designate the genus *Arietites* Waagen, 1869, to be the type genus of the Order AMMONOIDEA.

5. For the reasons which I have explained, the Ordinal name AMMONOIDEA should be formally protected as soon as possible, and in view of the fact that this name is in universal use among palaeontologists, there is no reason why action should not be taken immediately. I accordingly ask the International Commission to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology*:—AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884 (type genus, by designation in the present application : *Arietites* Waagen, 1869¹).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Arkell's application the question of the addition of the Ordinal name AMMONOIDEA Zittel to the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology* was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 875.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 4th February 1955 and was published on 31st May in the same year in Part 6 of Volume 11

¹ The generic name *Arietites* Waagen, 1869, would have been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the Ordinal Name AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884, was placed on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology*, if it had not been for the fact that that generic name had already been placed on that *Official List* with the Name No. 749 by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 305 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 8 : 297—312). The family-group name ARIETITIDAE (correction of ARIETIDAE) Hyatt, 1874, was placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 23 by the Ruling given in *Direction* 14 (1955, *ibid.* 10 : 463—480).

of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Arkell, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 199—200).

4. Support received from D. T. Donovan (University of Bristol) : On 13th July 1955, D. D. T. Donovan (*University of Bristol*) addressed the following letter of support for the present case to the Office of the Commission (Donovan, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 298) :—

I am writing to support Dr. Arkell's request that the Ordinal name AMMONOIDEA should be placed on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology*, with the type genus *Arietites* Waagen designated by him.

5. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)14 : On 29th February 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)14) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the Ordinal name AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884, as set out in paragraph 5 on page 200 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 *Opinion*].

7. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th May 1956.

8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56) 14 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)14 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

9. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 30th May 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)14, 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 10th January 1957, 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.(56)14.

11. Original Reference : The following is the original reference for the name placed on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884, *Handb. Paläont.* Abt. 1, Bd. 2 : 392

12. The following is the reference for the selection of a type genus for the nominal Order AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

Arkell (W.J.), 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 200

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* Four Hundred and Sixty-Eight (468) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Tenth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 8. Pp. 97— 128

OPINION 469

Rejection (a) of the generic name *Jumala Friele*, 1882, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds, and (b) of the name *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as not having been duly published (Class Gastropoda)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 469

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)
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- Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans,
Louisiana, 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 469

REJECTION (a) OF THE GENERIC NAME "JUMALA" FRIELE, 1882, AS A NAME CALCULATED TO GIVE OFFENCE ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS, AND (b) OF THE NAME "BERINGIUS" DALL, 1879, AS NOT HAVING BEEN DULY PUBLISHED (CLASS GASTROPODA)

RULING :—(1) Under the Special Procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for use in the case of a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds, the under-mentioned generic name is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—*Jumala* Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda).

(2) It is hereby ruled that the advance distribution in 1879 of copies of plates prepared to illustrate a paper by Dall (W.H.) on the Buccinidae in a projected but never published second volume of the work entitled "Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall during the years 1866—1874" did not constitute publication within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles*.

(3) The name *Beringius* Dall, 1879, which appeared on plate 2 of the series of plates referred to in (2) above is under the Ruling there given hereby rejected as possessing no status under either the Law of Priority or the Law of Homonymy.

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 1082 :—

Beringius Dall, 1886 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877).

(5) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

(a) *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886) (Name No. 1161) ;

(b) *turtoni* Bean, 1834, as published in the combination *Fusus turtoni* (Name No. 1162).

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

(a) *Jumala* Friele, 1882, as suppressed under (1) above (Name No. 885) ;

(b) *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as rejected under (3) above as a name not having been duly published) (Name No. 886).

(7) The under-mentioned entry is hereby made on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* with the Title Number 46 :—

Dall (W.H.), 1879, plates prepared to illustrate a paper on Buccinidae in the projected but never published second volume of the work specified

in (2) above (plates distributed in 1879 but rejected under (2) above as not having been duly published for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles*).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 30th May 1947 Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) addressed a communication to the Office of the Commission in which he expressed the view that it was desirable that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should suppress the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda) in view of the fact that the word of which this name consists was "the name of the Creator in the language of the Lapps". At that time action in the foregoing sense would have fallen outside the scope of the Plenary Powers granted to the Commission by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, Monaco, 1913. In 1948, however, the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, imposed upon the Commission the duty of suppressing in certain circumstances a name placed before it by specialists with a request for such suppression on the ground that it consisted of a word calculated to give offence on religious and certain other specified grounds. The decision so taken by the Congress was published in 1950 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 193—194) and on 20th November 1952 Dr. A. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) submitted a preliminary proposal for the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* Friele under the foregoing decision by the Paris Congress. It was not possible to make any progress in regard to this case in 1953 owing to the preoccupation of the Office of the Commission with matters connected with the meetings of the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature of the International Commission held at Copenhagen in that year. In the summer of 1954 the Secretary entered into correspondence in regard to this case both with Dr. Joshua L. Baily and with Dr. Myra Keen. This led to the submission by both these specialists

of renewed applications for the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* Friele.

2. The application submitted by Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr., which was dated 30th October 1954, was as follows :—

Request for the suppression of the generic name “ Jumala ” Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda) on the ground that it consists of a word, the use of which as such is calculated to give offence on religious grounds

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.

(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to suppress the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, on the ground that this word, being the Lapp word for the Christian God, is calculated to give offence on religious grounds.

2. This name was proposed in good faith by Friele in “ Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition ”, vol. 1, p. 6. In 1893 this name was, at Friele's request, replaced in a paper by Norman who published the name *Ukko* as a substitute (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **12** : 352).

3. Under a strict application of the *Règles* a name once published cannot be rejected, no matter how inappropriate it may be, even by the author himself. That *Jumala* has legal priority there can be no doubt whatever, but in this case it appears that Friele had a good reason for wishing to withdraw the earlier name. Friele did not know when he selected this word for his generic name that it was the name of the Creator in the language of the Lapps.

4. The use of such a name in zoological nomenclature is a painful shock to me. I cannot conceive that the Commission would accept a generic name consisting of the word Jehovah, and the fact that the language of the Lapps is not commonly understood by scientific men is to my mind no reason for letting the name *Jumala* stand.

5. If the name *Jumala* is suppressed for this genus of rachiglossate Gastropoda, there is another available name older than *Ukko* Norman, and that is *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (not 1879, as sometimes cited). Some authorities believe that the type species of *Beringius* and *Ukko* are congeneric and synonymize the two names ; others believe that *Ukko* is at least subgenerically distinct and use it as the name for a subgenus under *Beringius*, while still other believe that the two type species have distinct generic affiliations. But such matters are only of taxonomic interest and have no nomenclatorial significance.

6. The present application was originally submitted to the Commission in May 1947, that is, before the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology imposed the duty on the Commission (1) of placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the valid name for any genus, whenever some older name for that genus is suppressed under the Plenary Powers, and (2) of putting on the various *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*—of which the *Official List of Generic Names* was the only one in existence prior to 1948—every name which it accepts as valid or rejects as invalid in any of its *Opinions*. In the altered circumstances I have revised the present application in order to bring it into line with the requirements prescribed by the International Congress. I accordingly now ask the Commission (1) to suppress, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds, the name *Jumala Friele*, 1882, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy; (2) to place the foregoing name, so suppressed, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*; (3) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (gender: masculine) (type species, by monotypy: *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877); (4) to place the specific name *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

7. May I add that it was with the greatest satisfaction that I learnt of the decision of the Paris Congress to provide means for the rejection of zoological names calculated to give offence on religious grounds (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 193—194), a decision which fully endorsed the stand taken on the question of principle in the present application. I feel sure that the decision by the Congress to ban the use of such names will give wide and deepfelt satisfaction among zoologists generally.

3. The application submitted by Dr. A Myra Keen, which was dated 31st October 1955, was as follows:—

Request for the suppression of the generic name “Jumala” Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda) as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds

By A. MYRA KEEN

(*Stanford University, California*)

The object of the present petition is to show that *Jumala Friele*, 1882, comes within the scope of the decision taken by the International

Congress of Zoology on the recommendation by the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 193—194) that :—

The use for a generic or subgeneric name . . . of a word . . . which can reasonably be regarded, in any language, as calculated to give offence on political, religious or personal grounds is prohibited . . .

It shall be open to any person . . . of the opinion that a given name has been published in contravention of the provisions of the present Article to refer the question to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and it shall be the duty of the said Commission promptly to consider every case so submitted to it, and, if satisfied that the submission is well-grounded, to order the name concerned to be suppressed.

2. The name *Jumala* was proposed by Friele (*Norske Nordhavs-Expd., Zoologi* [Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition, 1876—1878] 3(8) : 6) for certain boreal whelks with a peculiar radular structure (type species, *Fusus turtoni* Bean, 1834, *Mag. nat. Hist.* 7 : 493). He stated that he had chosen the name as being that “ of a Lapp deity ”. Later, Friele realised that this was not, as he had apparently supposed, a pagan name, but the Lapp (i.e. the Finnish) word for the Christian Deity. Through a colleague he asked that the name be withdrawn and replaced by *Ukko* Friele in Norman, 1893 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 12 : 352). However, this replacement was needless, for by then another name, *Beringius* Dall, had been introduced for a North Pacific gastropod having the same structural peculiarity. The date of *Beringius* presents something of a problem, however.

3. In the two most recent complete compilations of generic names (Schulze, Kükenthal, and Heider, 1926, *Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum* ; and Neave, 1939, *Nomenclator Zoologicus*), the name *Beringius* Dall is cited as follows : “ Dall, 1879. *Sci. Res. Explor. Alaska* (Buccin.) expl. pl. 2, fig. 1 ”. Of this reference Dall himself has said (Dall, 1886, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 9 : 304) :—

In 1879 there were distributed to all persons known to be interested in northern mollusks a set of plates belonging to my report (unavoidably delayed in MSS.) on the Buccinidae of the Alaskan fauna, some fifty copies in all, properly lettered with the name of the species by the engraver. I had found on dissection that the rhachidian tooth of the radula in *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall (1877) was smooth and flat . . ., and intercalated in the legend of the plate the subgeneric name *Beringius* for this species . . . Subsequently my friend, Mr. Friele . . . discovered the same peculiarity in *Fusus turtoni*, which he accordingly separated under the name of *Jumala*.

Now, I am far from claiming that if the other characters coincide, *Beringius* should take precedence of *Jumala*; on the contrary, I believe it should not, and that Mr. Friele's name should stand.

4. Thus in 1886, while not arguing for the priority of *Beringius*, Dall nevertheless validly introduced it with a brief description and designation of a type species. Later, when the unfortunate denotation of *Jumala* became known, he reversed his opinion and recommended adoption of the earlier dating of *Beringius* as of 1879. He suggested this in 1895 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 17 : 710) not so much to establish priority for his own generic name as to provide a convenient and quasi-legal means of removing an offensive name from usage. The reference as cited by him at that time—"Sci. Res. Expl. Alaska, 1879, pl. 11, legend"—has been accepted in good faith not only by the compilers of the two nomenclators mentioned above but also by numerous authors (see, for example, Thiel's monumental "Handbuch de Systematischen Weichtierkunde", Teil 1 : 306, 1929), although it is not listed in the "Bibliography and short biographical sketch of William Healey Dall" of Bartsch, Rehder, and Shields (1946, *Smithsonian misc. Coll.* 104).

5. In the passage published in 1886 quoted in paragraph 3 above Dall referred to the delay which had occurred in the publication of the text of his account of the Buccinidae of the Alaskan fauna on one of the plates for which, distributed in 1879, the generic name *Beringius* first appeared. The "Scientific Results of the Exploration by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall during the years 1865—1874", volume 2 of which was designed for the publication of Dall's paper on the Buccinidae is stated by one compiler to be "A uniformly paged reprint of papers by Dall and others on various topics". Dall himself cited the date 1876—1879. In the five papers of this series in the Stanford library the above title is carried as a running title on the reprints. These papers are not bound together as a volume but their dates embrace those (1876—1879) cited by Dall. Hence, I assume that volume 2 was a project not realised except for the issuance of the finished plates for Dall's paper on the Buccinidae. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the *Catalogue of Books and Maps in the British Museum (Natural History)* (1 : 415), while giving particulars of the six papers published as "Vol. 1", carries no suggestion that a second volume was ever published. The list of papers given for "Vol. 1" includes none on Buccinidae.

6. A word of explanation is necessary as to the original reference for the nominal species *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall which is the type species of *Beringius* Dall, whether that generic name is accepted as from the legend on the plate distributed in 1879 or from the publication of that name in Dall's paper of 1886 (quoted in paragraph 3 above). Dall himself stated that the original reference for the foregoing name

was *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, vol. 7, p. 6, "extras March 19, 1877". In the Dall bibliography of Bartsch, Rehder & Shields (referred to in paragraph 4 above) the statement is made that the paper in which the description of this species appeared was "published as a separate from Proc. California Acad. Sci., pp. 1—6, Mar. 19. (Vol. 7 of Proceedings never appeared.)" An author's reprint in the Stanford Library is headed "From the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, March 17, 1877" and is paged 1—6, the description of *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* appearing on page 1. A copy of Volume 7 of the Proceedings, also, in the Stanford Library, is dated as closing in 1876 and contains no such paper by Dall. Hence, I think we must conclude that contrary to Dall's assertion, volume 7 of the Proceedings of the California Academy is not a correct reference but rather that we must treat the foregoing name as having been published in 1877 in a pamphlet by Dall entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of New Species of Mollusks from the Northwest Coast of America" which was prepared as a preprint of a paper destined for, but never actually published in, the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, and that the page to which the name should be attributed is page 1, not page 6 as stated by Dall.

7. In recent years a few workers, aware of the doubtful status of *Beringius* Dall, 1879, and unimpressed by the fact that *Jumala* is currently used among the Christian Finns as the name of the Deity, have readopted *Jumala* Friele, 1882, as prior to *Beringius* Dall, 1886.

8. Neither the name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, nor the name *Beringius* Dall, 1886, has been taken as the base of a family-group name. Accordingly, no problem arises in the present case in connection with the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

9. If, as I hope, the International Commission agrees to suppress the generic name *Jumala* Friele, the question discussed above will become one of practical importance, since the name *Beringius* Dall will then become the oldest available name for this genus of whelk, and it will become essential to know whether this name should be attributed to Dall, 1879, or to Dall, 1886. It might perhaps be argued that this name was validly published in 1879 in that Dall implied, in the discussion quoted above, that copies of the plates illustrating his paper were made available to members of the interested public and were not merely issued, as the critics of this view have averred, to his personal friends. On the whole, it appears to me that such an argument would be unduly casuistical and would involve a strained interpretation of the provisions of Article 25 relating to "publication". Accordingly, it is suggested that the Commission should rule that the distribution in 1879 of copies of the plates prepared to illustrate Dall's projected paper on the Buccinidae did not constitute the "publication" of

those plates and therefore that the name *Beringius* Dall, as it appeared on the legend of the plate bearing the number " pl. 2 " possesses no status in nomenclature. It is recognised that this course will cause some inconvenience, for the attribution of the name *Beringius* to the foregoing plate has become deeply embedded in the literature, but it is felt that the Commission would be unlikely to take the view that this would constitute a sufficient reason for the use of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the name *Beringius* as from the distribution of these plates in 1879. This suggestion is, however, here advanced in order to provide an opportunity to specialists during the six-month period following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* to express an opinion on the relative advantages of the alternative courses.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL " A "

The International Commission is asked :—

- (1) to suppress, under the Special Procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for use in the case of a name calculated to give religious offence, the under-mentioned generic name for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy : *Jumala Friele*, 1882 ;
- (2) to rule (a) that the advance distribution in 1879 of copies of the plates prepared to illustrate a paper by Dall on the Buccinidae in a projected but never published second volume of the *Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall, during the years 1866—1874* did not constitute publication within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore (b) that the name *Beringius* Dall possesses no status of availability as from the date on which the foregoing plates were so distributed ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877) ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886) ;
- (5) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *Jumala Friele*, 1882 (name suppressed under (1) above) ;
 - (b) *Beringius* Dall, 1879 (name rejected under (2) above).

ALTERNATIVE " B "

The International Commission is asked :—

- (1) (as in (1) in Alternative " A ")—suppression of the name *Jumala Friele*, 1882, as a name calculated to give religious offence ;
- (2) to use its Plenary Powers to validate the name *Beringius* Dall as from 1879 when this name appeared on the legend of a plate numbered " plate 2 ", one of a series of plates prepared to illustrate a paper on Buccinidae distributed to correspondents in advance of the anticipated publication of the text, which would have formed volume 2 of the work entitled *Scientific Results of the exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall, during the years 1866—1874* ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above gender : masculine) (type species by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877) ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1879) ;
- (5) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (name suppressed under (1) above) ;
 - (b) *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (a junior homonym of *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (2) above).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

4. Registration of the applications submitted in the present case : Upon the receipt of Dr. Baily's preliminary communication in 1947 the problem associated with the generic name *Jumala* Friele was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 307. When later an application on this subject was received from Dr. Keen,

that application was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 726. At the time of the publication of these applications it was judged that it would be more convenient to deal with these applications under a single Registered Number and accordingly Dr. Keen's application and the associated documents were transferred to File Z.N.(S.) 307, the File numbered Z.N.(S.) 726 being thereupon closed.

5. Publication of the applications submitted in the present case :

The applications received in the present case were sent to the printer on 22nd November 1954 and were published in Part 2 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 31st January 1955 (Baily, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 59—60 ; Keen, *ibid.* **11** : 61—65).

6. Issue of Public Notices : Public Notice of the proposed suppression under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 193—194) of the generic name *Jumala Friele* on the ground that the use of this name was calculated to give offence on religious grounds was given on 31st January 1955 in like manner as though the application submitted involved the possible use of the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (a) in Part 2 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part containing the applications submitted by Dr. Baily and by Dr. Keen) and (b) to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*. In addition, such Public Notice was given to four general zoological serials.

7. Comments received : In the period April-June 1955 five communications, of which one was signed by two specialists, were received in the Office of the Commission. In all of these communications support was given for the action proposed in this case. The communications in question are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs (paragraphs 8—12 below). In August 1955 a communication was addressed to the Office of the Commission by a Norwegian specialist who questioned the accuracy of the premises on which the applications submitted

in this case were based and expressed objection to the action proposed. This communication is reproduced in paragraph 13 below. In view of the criticisms of the foundation on which the applications had been based contained in the foregoing communication an opportunity was afforded to the applicants to comment on the criticisms so advanced. Both Dr. Keen and Dr. Baily availed themselves of the opportunity for reply so afforded and each submitted communications rebutting those criticisms. The communications so received are reproduced in paragraphs 14 and 15 below respectively.

8. Support received from Allyn G. Smith (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.) : On 25th April 1955 Dr. Allyn G. Smith (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present case (Smith, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 267) :—

I have just reviewed the paper (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 61—65) entitled : “ Request for the Suppression of the Generic Name *Jumala Friele*, 1882 . . . ” initiated by Dr. A. Myra Keen, of Stanford University. This request is of particular interest as I have the description in manuscript of a fine new species belonging to this group of mollusca from Puget Sound, Washington.

It seems to me that Dr. Keen’s careful analysis and resulting conclusions are eminently sound and should carry weight with the Commission. Personally, for reasons Dr. Keen has enumerated, I should favor her Alternative Proposal “ A ” rather than her proposal “ B ”. It so happens that this is an independent conclusion—not one that has been discussed with Dr. Keen even though she and I happen to be closely situated geographically.

I sincerely hope the Commission will give prompt and favorable attention to Dr. Keen’s request.

9. Support received from E. P. Chace and E. M. Chace (Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, U.S.A.) : On 10th May 1955 E. P. Chace and E. M. Chace (both of the *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) jointly addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission on a number of cases which

included the present application. The extract from the letter relevant to the present case is as follows :—

We prefer Dr. Keen's Alternative Proposal " A " rejecting as invalid the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, and *Beringius* Dall, 1879, and placing on the *Official List of General Names in Zoology* *Beringius* Dall, 1886, and on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published as type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886.

Dr. Joshua L. Baily's request for the suppression of *Jumala* Friele, 1882, is along the same lines and the above opinion will refer to it also.

10. Support received from William McBlair (San Diego State College, San Diego, California, U.S.A.) : On 19th May 1955 Professor William McBlair (*San Diego State College, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present application :—

In regard to the item (Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 307) may I support Dr. Joshua L. Baily in his request for the suppression of the generic term *Jumala*.

The suppression of this term would certainly be in good taste.

11. Support received from A. C. van Bruggen (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands) : On 24th May 1955 Dr. A. C. van Bruggen (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*) addressed the following letter of support for the present case to the Office of the Commission :—

Some time ago I received a separate of Dr. A. Myra Keen from the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, " Request for the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882 . . . ". I studied this paper thoroughly and I should like to advise to vote for Alternative Proposal " A " and against Alternative Proposal " B ".

The advance distribution of plates " to all persons known to be interested in northern mollusks . . . , some fifty copies in all . . . " does not constitute publication within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles*. This " publication " was not accessible to everybody, friends and enemies of Dall alike. If these plates could be bought by everyone they constituted a real publication (*cf.* Richter, 1948, *Einführung in die Zoologische Nomenclatur*, comments on Art. 25, pp. 140—143). Thus the only valid name is *Beringius* Dall, 1886.

12. Support received from C. O. van Regteren Altena (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands) : On 13th June 1955 Dr. C. O. van Regteren Altena (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present case :—

Miss A. Myra Keen has sent me a copy of her "Request for the suppression of the generic name *Jumala*".

A careful study of this well documented request has led me to the conclusion that the actions proposed to be taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under Proposal "A" (pp. 64, 65 of Miss Keen's paper) would solve the problem of the use of the generic names *Jumala* Friele, and *Beringius* Dall in the most satisfactory way.

13. Objection on the ground that, contrary to the statements in the application submitted, the word "Jumala" does not refer to the Christian Deity, received from Nils Spjeldnaes (Paleontologist, Paleontologisk Institutt, University of Oslo, Norway) : On 8th August 1955 Dr. Nils Spjeldnaes (*Paleontologisk Institutt, University of Oslo, Norway*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in which he questioned the accuracy of the statements in the applications submitted in this case that the word "Jumala" was the Lapp name for the Christian Deity and expressed his opposition to the action proposed in this case :—

I hope that you will allow me to express my opinion in this case even if I am not a specialist on Gastropoda. I am not in favour of the proposition for the following reasons :—

- (a) The name is a mythical one (Friele, 1882, p. 6, footnote) from the old Lappish religion, which is extinct. In this use (mythological) it is known back to about 1000 B.C. ;
- (b) In 1882, the Finnish language, in which the name might be calculated to give offence, was not in use, neither in administration nor in scientific literature. Friele had therefore no possibility of knowing that his name might give offence ;
- (c) It will lead to severe consequences if a name is suppressed because later linguistic and emotional development make it appear offensive.

Besides these logical arguments, there is also a human one. If Friele's name is suppressed because it is "calculated to give offence on religious grounds", he will be stamped as a blasphemer in an official publication, and in all later scientific papers on the subject. That would be very unjust to the memory of that noble personality, and also to his family.

I have privately asked the opinion of several Norwegian biologists and they have all doubted the necessity and adequacy of the Commission's proposal.

14. Communication received from A. Myra Keen (Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.) in rebuttal of the criticisms of the accuracy of the premises on which her application in the present case was based, advanced by Dr. Nils Spjeldnaes (University of Oslo) : On 26th August 1955 Dr. A. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*), to whom, as one of the applicants in the present case, a copy of the letter received from Dr. Nils Spjeldnaes (*University of Oslo*)—for the text of which see paragraph 13 above—had been communicated by the Secretary, addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in rebuttal of the criticisms of the statement in her application that the word "Jumala" was the name of the Christian Diety in the language of the Lapps which had been advanced by Dr. Spjeldnaes. The communication so received from Dr. Keen was as follows :—

Thank you for the copy of Nils Spjeldnaes' letter. I must confess, however, that I am not impressed with his reasons. I grant that the name as Friele bestowed it was, as he stated, "The name of a Lappish Diety". However, I do not admit the relevance of his second point. The question is not simply whether at that moment it might give offence but *at any time*. The Finns of the present day do use the word Jumala as their word for God. I know because one sent me a letter a few years ago. The only word I could make out was this one, and when I had the letter translated I realised with a jolt that this matter of religious offence was not, as I had thought, a dead issue. Any religiously-minded Finn who takes up the study of mollusks must be uncomfortable to find himself having to apply the name of the Diety to a shell. I am sure that if I were to find in the Russian literature that someone (even now dead and therefore no longer able to defend himself) had named some supposed new snail-genus "God", I should be under exactly the same obligation to call the attention of the Commission to it as in the present instance. As to Spjeldnaes' human

argument, I think he is in semantic difficulty, not realising that the word "calculated" carries two meanings in English (we might even say that it was not the best choice of a word on the Commission's part). The meaning here is not "intended", as he seems to infer, but "considered". As to implications against Friele's moral character, one has only to point out that he himself authorized Norman to withdraw the name in favour of *Ukko*, which became an unnecessary synonym of *Beringius*.

So much for the "religious" argument. I would much have preferred keeping the issue on other grounds, as by petitioning for the recognition of Dall's often-cited 1879 paper as a publication. This you felt the Commission would be reluctant to grant. Since the issue therefore becomes one of religious implications, I stick to my petition and do not wish it withdrawn.

Re-reading Dr. Spjeldnaes' letter I am struck by the subtleties of nationalism. Friele was a Norwegian. Hence this petition is being interpreted by Norwegians as a slur against him. Such an interpretation never entered my mind, and I should suppose that the clear statement in paragraph 2 of my petition makes it evident that this action is in line with Friele's own subsequent wishes. I am hoping some Finnish workers will write you letters of acclaim !

15. Communications received from Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (San Diego, California, U.S.A.) in rebuttal of the criticisms of the accuracy of the premises on which his application in the present case was based, advanced by Dr. Nils Spjeldnaes (University of Oslo) : On 14th September 1955 Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*), to whom, as one of the applicants, a copy of the letter received from Dr. Nils Spjeldnaes (*University of Oslo*) (reproduced in paragraph 13 above) had been communicated by the Secretary (at the same time that a copy had been sent to Dr. A. Myra Keen, the other applicant (paragraph 14)), addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in rebuttal of the criticisms of the statement in his application that the word "Jumala" was the Lapp name of the Christian Diety which had been advanced by Dr. Spjeldnaes. On 21st September 1955 Dr. Baily submitted a further supplementary communication on this case. The communications so received were as follows :—

(a) *Letter dated 14th September 1955*

Your secretary, Mr. Hemming, has been kind enough to let me read a letter which he has received from the Norwegian geologist Dr.

Spjeldnaes. In this the latter asked that my petition for the suppression of the name *Jumala* as one that is likely to give offence on religious grounds be denied. *Jumala* is the name of God in the language of the Lapps and also in that of the Finns.

The first point made by Dr. Spjeldnaes is that *Jumala* is the name of a character in Finnish mythology. I can confirm this statement on the authority of the Encyclopedia Britannica. If the use of the name were confined to Finnish mythology and Zoological nomenclature it would be a case parallel to that of the many names from the mythologies of the Mediterranean civilizations which have found their way into zoological nomenclature. No reasonable person would take offence on religious grounds if that were the case.

But that is not the case, although Dr. Friele thought that it was when he proposed the name. *Jumala* is the name of the Christian God, and when Dr. Friele learned this he sought to change the name. This point is the whole crux of the situation, and it is strange that Dr. Spjeldnaes has ignored it entirely. Perhaps he was not aware of the fact.

In order to verify the use of the *Jumala* in this sense I have written to the Finnish Embassy in Washington and the American Bible Society in New York. I have also consulted a friend of mine here in San Diego who is a native of Esthonia and familiar with the Finnish language.

All three of these are agreed that *Jumala* is the name of God in the languages of the Finns and in that of the Lapps, and that in slightly modified forms it is used in the same way in about half a dozen or more related languages. Of course these variant forms need not be considered until someone employs them in zoological nomenclature, but their occurrence shows that the name is one of long standing and that there is no doubt among those who use it as to what it signifies.

Further, the American Bible Society quoted from a booklet which they did not name which is issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society in which the same statement is made.

Dr. Spjeldnaes made another point which perhaps merits consideration, although I myself would not have brought it up. This that the language in which the name is supposed to be offensive is not now used as it was when the name was first published. I must confess that I do not see the relevancy of this statement. Certainly there is no requirement in the rules of zoological nomenclature that the languages from which nomenclatorial terms are derived shall not undergo evolutionary changes. Neither I in the original application nor Dr. Myra Keen in the supplementary one ever made any such claim that the use of language must be like the law of the Medes and Persians "which altereth not".

The Gothic language is completely extinct today except for a fragmentary translation of the scriptures made by Ulfilas in the fourth century. I do not know what the name of God was in this document, but if anyone should resurrect it for scientific nomenclatorial purposes I should say that such use was offensive, despite the fact that no one speaks the language today.

In reality the situation is quite simple. The name of God has in some way gotten into modern scientific language, and this use is offensive to those who have a religious sensitivity. There may be some whose personality is devoid of religious reverence who are not shocked by this use of the name, but I believe that the majority of intellectuals would feel that the name of God should not be used with any other meaning, and this is the only matter which you need to consider in connection with my request.

I hope Dr. Spjeldnaes will pardon me for disagreeing with him.

(b) *Letter dated 21st September 1955*

The Finnish Vice Consul at Los Angeles has also informed me that *Jumala* is the name of God in the language of the Finns as well as in that of the Lapps, and is used in translations of the Bible into both languages.

16. Presentation to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of alternative courses of action in the present case : In the early part of 1956 consideration was given by the Secretary to the question of the method to be adopted in presenting to the International Commission the issues involved in the present case. This question was complicated by the fact that not only was it necessary for the Commission to take a decision on the major issue submitted to it by Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr., and by Dr. Myra Keen, namely whether the generic name *Jumala Friele* should be rejected as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds but also, if it were to approve that proposal, to decide whether the name *Beringius Dall*, which in that event would be the oldest available name for the genus concerned, should be accepted as ranking for priority as from 1879, when it appeared on one of a number of plates distributed by its author to correspondents, or as from 1886 when it was published in a regular manner. The Secretary took the view that what was required was not a single vote on the major issue submitted but rather a series of votes which would enable the Commission to take separate decisions

on the foregoing matters. The procedure so decided upon involved further correspondence with the applicants, for not all of the information now found to be required had been provided in the applications which had been submitted. The additional information required was obtained by the end of February 1956 and on 6th March 1956, Mr. Hemming was able to prepare for the consideration of the Commission a paper in which, after setting out the problems involved and the comments which had been received from specialists, he submitted drafts of the possible Rulings which might be adopted. The first two of these draft Rulings were designed to show the nature of the decision which would result if the Commission were to approve the suggested rejection of the name *Jumala Friele* and if, having done so, it were (i) to accept the name *Beringius Dall* only as from 1886 when it was first published in a regular manner or (ii) to use its Plenary Powers to validate that name as from Dall, 1879. The third of the draft Rulings submitted was based on the assumption that the Commission would decide against the proposed rejection of the name *Jumala Friele* and in favour of the acceptance of the name *Beringius* as from Dall, 1886, it being understood that a negative vote on this last draft Ruling would constitute an affirmative vote in favour of the acceptance of the name *Beringius* as from Dall, 1879, coupled with the acceptance of the name *Jumala Friele* (this latter being a matter on which a decision would already have been taken under the earlier of the proposed votes). The paper so submitted was as follows :—

**Proposed rejection of the generic name “ Jumala ” Friele, 1882 under
the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology
for the rejection of names calculated to give offence on religious
grounds**

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

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

The present application is the first in which an applicant has sought to invoke the special procedure incorporated into the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, under which the International Commission, if satisfied that a given zoological name is calculated to give offence in political, religious or personal grounds, is placed under the obligation to suppress that name under its Plenary Powers (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 193—194).

2. Applications received : In the present case applications have been submitted independently by two specialists, namely Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 59—60); Dr. A. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, California, U.S.A.*) (1955, *ibid.* **11** : 61—65).

3. Summary of the case : The name involved in the present case is the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda). The facts of this case as explained in the applications submitted are as follows :—

- (a) The nominal genus *Jumala* was established for certain boreal whelks. Friele, when introducing the name, stated that he had chosen it because he thought it convenient to give to this genus a name consisting of a word which was the name “of a Lapp deity”.
- (b) Later Friele realised that the word “*Jumala*” was not, as he had previously supposed, the name of a pagan deity but was the Lapp (i.e. Finnish) name for the Christian God.
- (c) On making the foregoing discovery, Friele, through a colleague asked that his generic name *Jumala* be withdrawn and replaced by a name (*Ukko*) to which no objection could be taken on religious grounds.
- (d) Friele’s action as described under (c) above is of interest as illustrating his own attitude, but is of no nomenclatorial significance, for the name *Jumala* Friele, having been duly published in 1882, takes priority from that date and nothing can displace it from its position as an available name except action by the International Commission under its Plenary Powers. Such action is asked for by both applicants under the special procedure prescribed by the Paris Congress of 1948, on the ground that in their (the applicants’) opinion, the use of the word “*Jumala*” as the name for a zoological genus is calculated to give offence on religious grounds.

4. Comments received : The publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the applications submitted in this case and the issue of the accompanying Public Notices elicited comments from seven specialists of whom six supported the action proposed (paragraph 5 below) and one was opposed to that action (paragraph 6 below).

5. Support received : Support for the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* Friele was received from the following specialists :—

- (a) Allyn G. Smith (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, U.S.A.*) (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 267);
- (b) E. P. Chace (*Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*);

- (c) Elsie M. Chace (*Natural History Museum, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) ;
- (d) A. C. van Bruggen (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie Leiden, The Netherlands*) ;
- (e) William McBlair (*San Diego State College, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) ;
- (f) C. O. van Regteren Altena (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*).

6. Objection received : The one objection received in this case came from Dr. Nils Spjeldnaes (*Paleontologisk Institutt, Oslo, Norway*). He based his stand on the following grounds : (i) the word "Jumala" was of great antiquity in Lappish mythology, dating back for nearly a thousand years ; (ii) the Finnish language in which he agreed the use of the word as a generic name might be calculated to give offence was not in use for official or scientific purposes at the time when Friele published the name *Jumala* ; (iii) the suppression of the name *Jumala* so published would be an undeserved slur on Friele's memory.

7. Examination of the objection raised by Dr. Spjeldnaes : Upon the receipt of Dr. Spjeldnaes' letter I invited the applicants in this case to furnish comments, for the argument that the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* would cast a slur on the memory of Friele did not appear convincing, since this is exactly the treatment which Friele himself had sought to apply when he realised the meaning of the word which he had chosen as the name for this genus. On the other hand, the argument that the word "Jumala" was primarily one which for many centuries had been applied to a pagan Lappish deity appeared more substantial. The applicants reported that both the Finnish Embassy in Washington and the American Bible Society confirmed the statement made in the original application that the word "Jumala" is the Finnish word for the Christian God. Dr. Baily added that the American Bible Society had reported also that the word "Jumala" was used in the same sense by the British and Foreign Bible Society. From this evidence it seems to be clearly established that, whatever meaning may in former times have attached to the word "Jumala", its current use as the Finnish word for the Christian God is firmly established.

8. Limited character of the principal issue involved in the present case : In view of the duty imposed upon the International Commission by the Paris Congress (paragraph 1 above), the principal issue on which it is necessary that the Commission should now take a decision is extremely limited, being confined to the question whether or not the use of the word "Jumala" as a zoological name is calculated to give offence on religious grounds. Accordingly, this limited question is put to the Commission separately in the first part of the Voting Paper now submitted.

9. Procedure proposed to be adopted for dealing with the questions of detail involved in the present case : If on the principal issue involved in this case the Commission takes the view that the use of the word "Jumala" as a zoological name IS CALCULATED to give offence on religious grounds, it will thereby decide automatically in favour of the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882. If, however, the Commission takes the view that the use of the word "Jumala" as a zoological name IS NOT CALCULATED to give offence on religious grounds, it will be bound to place the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

10. Alternative proposals submitted for consideration in the event of the Commission rejecting the name "Jumala" Friele, 1882, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds : As pointed out by Dr. Myra Keen in her original application, it will be necessary for the Commission, if it rejects the name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds, to choose between (i) rejecting the name *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as not having been validly published for the purposes of Article 25 and (ii) validating that name under its Plenary Powers. Of the specialists who support the present application all six (6) (Allyn G. Smith ; E. P. Chace ; Elsie M. Chace ; A. C. van Bruggen ; W. McBlair ; C. O. van Regteren Altena) are in favour of rejecting the name *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as not being validly published. In the application as published, these two choices were placed before the Commission as Alternative "A" and Alternative "B" respectively (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 64—65). Since the publication of the application, the form of the alternative proposals has been reviewed to take account, as regards Dall's plates for his *Scientific Results*, of the direction given to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology that rulings given by it in regard to books or parts of books are to be entered in the *Official List* or, as the case may be, the *Official Index* established for this purpose at Copenhagen in 1953. For the convenience of Members of the Commission the two Alternatives referred to above, adjusted in the foregoing respect, are annexed to the present paper. Part 2 of the annexed Voting Paper has been prepared to provide an opportunity for the Members of the Commission to make a choice as between these alternatives.

11. Family-Group-Name Aspect : Dr. Myra Keen informs me that neither the name *Jumala* Friele nor the name *Beringius* Dall has been taken as the base for a family-group name. She adds that the genus concerned is currently placed in the family NEPTUNEIDAE.

12. Action which would be called for in the event of the Commission being of the opinion that the word "Jumala", if used as a zoological name, is not calculated to give offence on religious grounds : If the Commission were to take the view that the use of the name "Jumala" as a zoological name was not calculated to give offence on religious

grounds, that is, if it were to reject the application submitted in this case, it would be necessary for the Commission to place the generic name *Jumala Friele* on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and to take such other supplementary action as might be required. This aspect of the question was not dealt with in the application submitted in this case but I have since been in communication with the applicants on this matter. In the light of these consultations I have drawn up an agreed proposal on this subject which is annexed to the present paper as Proposal "Q". Part 3 of the Voting Paper now submitted has been prepared to provide an opportunity for voting on this matter.

ANNEXE

SECTION 1 : *Drafts of Alternative Rulings in the event of the International Commission rejecting the name "Jumala" Friele, 1882, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds.*

Alternative "A"

(rejection of "Beringius" Dall, 1879, as not having been duly published)

(1) Under the Special Procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for use in the case of a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds, the under-mentioned generic name is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy : *Jumala Friele*, 1882 (Class Gastropoda).

(2) It is hereby ruled that the advance distribution in 1879 of copies of plates prepared to illustrate a paper by Dall (W.H.) on the Buccinidae in a projected but never published second volume of the work *Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall, during the years 1866—1874* did not constitute publication within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles*.

(3) The name *Beringius* Dall, 1879, which appeared on one of the plates referred to in (2) above accordingly possesses no status under the Law of Priority.

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877).

(5) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : (a) *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886) ; (b) *turtoni* Bean, 1834, as published in the combination *Fusus turtoni*.

(6) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Jumala Friele*, 1882, as suppressed under (1) above ;
- (b) *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as rejected under (3) as not having been duly published.

(7) The under-mentioned entry is hereby made in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* : Dall (W.H.), 1879, plates prepared to illustrate a paper on Buccinidae in a projected but never published second volume of the work *Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by parties under the charge of W. H. Dall during the years 1866—1874* (plates distributed in 1879 but not published for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles*).

Alternative “ B ”

(validation of “ *Beringius* ” Dall, 1879, under the Plenary Powers)

- (1) (as in (1) in Alternative “ A ” (suppression of *Jumala Friele*, 1882, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds))
- (2) (as in (2) in Alternative “ A ” (rejection as not having been “ published ” of the plates prepared to illustrate the second volume of Dall’s *Scientific Results*))

(3) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name *Beringius* Dall (W.H.), 1879, as included in the legend to plate 2 of the plates referred to in (2) above is hereby validated.

(4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Beringius* Dall (W.H.), 1879, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (3) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall (W.H.), 1877).

(5) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : (a) *crebricostatus* Dall (W.H.), 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1879) ; (b) *turtoni* Bean, 1834, as published in the combination *Fusus turtoni*.

(6) The under-mentioned generic names are placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Jumala Friele*, 1882, as suppressed under (1) above ;
- (b) *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (a junior homonym of *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (3) above.)

- (7) (as in (7) in Alternative "A" (addition of an entry relating to Dall's plates to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*)).

SECTION 2: *Draft of a Ruling in the event of the International Commission voting in favour of the acceptance of the name "Jumala" Friele, 1882, i.e. against the application submitted in the present case.*

(1) The request for the rejection of the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda) as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds is hereby rejected.

- (2) (as in (2) in Alternative "A") (rejection as not having been "published" of the plates prepared to illustrate the second volume of Dall's *Scientific Results*)

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*: *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (gender: masculine) (type species, by original designation: *Fusus turtoni* Bean, 1834).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:—

- (a) *turtoni* Bean, 1834, as published in the combination *Fusus turtoni* (specific name of type species of *Jumala* Friele, 1882);
- (b) *crebricostatus* Dall (W.H.), 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus*.

(5) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*: *Beringius* Dall (W.H.), 1879 (a name which appeared on one of the plates rejected under (2) above as not having been published within the provisions of Article 25 of the *Règles*).

- (6) (as in (7) in Alternative "A" (addition of an entry relating to Dall's plates to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*).

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

17. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)15: On 29th March, 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)15) was issued, in which the Members

of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, three independent but connected propositions. The propositions so submitted were as follows :—

VOTE No. 1

In this vote the members of the Commission were invited to vote either in favour of, or against the proposition that “ the use of the word ‘ Jumala ’ is calculated to give offence on religious grounds ”.

VOTE NO. 2

In this vote the members of the Commission were invited to vote affirmatively on one or other of the following mutually opposing alternatives regarding the priority to be accorded to the generic name *Beringius* Dall :—

“ Alternative ‘ A ’ (rejection of *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as not having been duly published and acceptance of *Beringius* as from Dall, 1886), as set out [as ‘ Alternative “ A ” ’] in Section 1 of the Annexe to the paper bearing the Number Z.N.(S.) 307 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the paper reproduced in paragraph 16 of the present *Opinion*]

or

Alternative ‘ B ’ (validation of *Beringius* as from Dall, 1879, under the Plenary Powers), as set out [as ‘ Alternative “ B ” ’] in the Annexe referred to above ”.

VOTE No. 3

In this vote those members of the Commission who had voted negatively on Vote No. 1 (i.e. who had voted against the rejection of the name *Jumala* Friele, 1882) were invited to “ vote in favour of the proposals supplementary thereto styled ‘ Proposal “ Q ” ’ in paragraph 12 of the paper

submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper and as set out in detail in Section 2 of the Annexe to that paper” [i.e. in Section 2 of the Annexe to the paper reproduced in paragraph 16 of the present *Opinion*].

18. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th June 1956.

19. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)15 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the state of the voting on the three votes submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(56)15 was as follows :—

(1) Particulars of the voting on Vote No. 1 in Voting Paper V.P.(56) 15 :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following thirteen (13) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Mayr ; Hering ; Sylvester-Bradley ;
Boschma ; Riley ; Lemche ; Dymond ; Hankó ;
Hemming ; Stoll ; Jaczewski ; Cabrera ;

(b) *Negative Votes, eleven (11) :*

Prantl ; Bodenheimer ; do Amaral ; Esaki ;
Vokes ; Tortonese ; Key ; Bonnet ; Miller ;
Kühnelt ; Mertens ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

(2) Particulars of the voting on Vote No. 2 in Voting Paper V.P.(56) 15

(a) *Votes had been given in favour of Alternative "A" (rejection of "Beringius" Dall, 1879) by the following eleven (11) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Mayr ; Hering ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Riley ;
Lemche ; Dymond ; Hankó ; Hemming ; Stoll ;
Jaczewski ; Cabrera ;

(b) *Votes had been given in favour of Alternative "B" (validation of "Beringius" as from Dall, 1879) by the following two (2) Commissioners :*

Holthuis ; Boschma ;

(3) Particulars of the voting on Vote No. 3 in Voting Paper V.P.(56)15

Of the eleven members of the Commission who voted against the rejection of the name *Jumala Friele* on Vote No. 1 in the present Voting Paper nine (9) voted affirmatively on Vote No. 3 and two (2) did not vote. Particulars are as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes, nine (9) :*

Prantl ; do Amaral ; Esaki ; Vokes ; Tortonese ;
Key ; Bonnet ; Miller ; Mertens ;

(b) *Vote No. 3 not completed, two (2) :*

Bodenheimer ; Kühnelt.

20. Declaration of Result of Votes on Voting Paper V.P.(56)15 :
On 30th June 1956 Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Votes taken on

Voting Paper V.P.(56)15, signed a Certificate that the votes cast were as set out in paragraph 19 above and declaring that (a) the proposal submitted with Vote No. 1 in the foregoing Voting Paper and (b) the proposal submitted as "Alternative 'A'" with Vote No. 2 in the said 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 23rd January 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 the Votes severally taken by it on Voting Paper V.P.(56)15.

22. 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* :—

Beringius Dall, 1879, a name engraved on the legend of plate 2 of a series of unpublished plates (a) designed for a projected but never published second volume of the work entitled *Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall during the years 1866—1874*, and (b) distributed privately by the author in 1879

Beringius Dall, 1886, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **9** : 304

crebricostatus, *Chrysodomus*, Dall, 1877, *Prelim. Descr. new Species Mollusks Northwest Coast Amer.* : 1

Jumala Friele, 1882, *Norske Nordhavs-Exp. Zool.* **4**(8) : 4, 6

turtoni, *Fusus*, Bean, 1834, *Mag. nat. Hist.* **7** : 493

23. Family-Group-Name Aspects : As explained in paragraph 11 of the paper by the Secretary submitted to the Commission simultaneously with Voting Paper V.P.(56)15 [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in paragraph 16 of the present *Opinion*], Dr. A. Myra Keen (*Stanford University*,

Stanford, California, U.S.A.), one of the specialists by whom an application was submitted in the present case, has informed the Office of the Commission (*in litt.*, 12th March 1956) that neither the generic names involved in this case has been taken as the base for a family-group name. Dr. Keen added that the taxon represented by these nominal genera is currently placed in the family NEPTUNEIDAE, though by earlier authors (including Dall) it was placed in the family BUCCINIDAE. Accordingly, no family-group-name problem arises in the present case.

24. 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.

25. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Sixty-Nine (469) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Third day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 9. Pp. 129—202

OPINION 470

Addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of one hundred and two genera of Caridea (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) and use of the Plenary Powers for various purposes in connection therewith



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 470

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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Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

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

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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)

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 470

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAMES OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO GENERA OF CARIDEA (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) AND USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

RULING :—(1) The following action is hereby taken under the Plenary Powers :—

(a) The under-mentioned emendations are hereby validated :—

- (i) the emendation to *Gnathophyllum* of the generic name *Gnatophyllum* Latreille, 1819 ;
- (ii) the emendation to *anophthalmus* of the specific name *anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848, as published in the combination *Palaemon anophthalmus*.

(b) It is hereby directed that the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, is not to be rejected in favour of :—

- (i) the family-group name LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, by any author who on taxonomic grounds places the genus *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, in the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814] ;
- (ii) the family-group name THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, by any author who on taxonomic grounds places the genus *Thor* Kingsley, 1878, in the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814].

- (c) The family-group name GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936 (type genus : *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936) is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) It is hereby ruled that the specific name *paronae* Nobili, 1905, as published in the combination *Latreutes paronae*, being a name based upon the modern patronymic "Parona" for a male person is, under the *Règles*, subject to automatic correction to *paronai*.

(3) The under-mentioned names of genera belonging to the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (i) *Alope* White, 1847 (gender : feminine) (type species by monotypy : *Alope palpalis* White, 1847) (Name No. 1083) ;
- (ii) *Anchistioides* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Anchistioides compressus* Paulson, 1875) (Name No. 1084) ;
- (iii) *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Harpilius miersi* De Man, 1888) (Name No. 1085) ;
- (iv) *Arete* Stimpson, 1860 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Arete dorsalis* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1086) ;
- (v) *Argis* Krøyer, 1842 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Crangon lar* Owen, 1839) (Name No. 1087) ;
- (vi) *Athanas* [Leach], [1814] (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Palaemon nitescens* [Leach], [1814]) (Name No. 1088) ;

- (vii) *Atya* Leach, 1816 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Atys scaber* Leach, 1815) (Name No. 1089) ;
- (viii) *Atyella* Calman, 1906 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Atyella brevirostris* Calman, 1906) (Name No. 1090) ;
- (ix) *Automate* De Man, 1888 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Automate dolichognatha* De Man, 1888) (Name No. 1091) ;
- (x) *Balssia* Kemp, 1922 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Amphipalaemon gasti* Balss, 1921) (Name No. 1092) ;
- (xi) *Barbouria* Rathbun, 1912 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Barbouria poeyi* Rathbun, 1912) (Name No. 1093) ;
- (xii) *Bathypalaemonella* Balss, 1914 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Bathypalaemonella zimmeri* Balss, 1914) (Name No. 1094) ;
- (xiii) *Betaeus* Dana, 1852 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Fowler (1912) : *Betaeus truncatus* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1095) ;
- (xiv) *Birulia* Brashnikov, 1903 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Birulia sachalinensis* Brashnikov, 1903) (Name No. 1096) ;
- (xv) *Brachycarpus* Bate, 1888 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Brachycarpus savignyi* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1097) ;
- (xvi) *Bresilia* Calman, 1896 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Bresilia atlantica* Calman, 1896) (Name No. 1098) ;

- (xvii) *Bythocaris* Sars (G.O.), 1870 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Bythocaris simplicirostris* Sars (G.O.), 1870) (Name No. 1099) ;
- (xviii) *Campylonotus* Bate, 1888 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Holthuis (1955) : *Campylonotus semistriatus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1100) ;
- (xix) *Caridella* Calman, 1906 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Caridella cunningtoni* Calman, 1906) (Name No. 1101) ;
- (xx) *Caridina* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (gender : feminine) (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : *Caridina typus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1102) ;
- (xxi) *Caridion* Goës, 1863 (gender : neuter) (a substitute name for *Doryphorus* Norman 1861, a junior homonym of *Doryphorus* Cuvier, 1829) (type species, by monotypy through *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861 : *Hippolyte gordonii* Bate, 1858) (Name No. 1103) ;
- (xxii) *Chlorocurtis* Kemp, 1925 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chlorocurtis miser* Kemp, 1925) (Name No. 1104) ;
- (xxiii) *Chlorotocella* Balss, 1914 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chlorotocella gracilis* Balss, 1914) (Name No. 1105) ;
- (xxiv) *Chlorotocoides* Kemp, 1925 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chlorotocus spinicauda* De Man, 1902) (Name No. 1106) ;
- (xxv) *Chlorotocus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1882 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chlorotocus gracilipes* Milne Edwards (A.), 1882) (Name No. 1107) ;

- (xxvi) *Chorismus* Bate, 1888 (gender : masculine)
(type species, by selection by Calman
(1907) : *Chorismus tuberculatus* Bate, 1888)
(Name No. 1108) ;
- (xxvii) *Coralliocaris* Stimpson, 1860 (gender : femi-
nine) (a substitute name for *Oedipus* Dana,
1852, a junior homonym of *Oedipus*
Berthold, 1827) (type species, by selection by
Kingsley (1880) : *Oedipus superbus* Dana,
1852) (Name No. 1109) ;
- (xxviii) *Coutierea* Nobili, 1901 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Coralliocaris*
agassizi Coutière, 1901) (Name No. 1110) ;
- (xxix) *Cryptocheles* Sars (G.O.), 1870 (gender :
feminine) (type species, by monotypy :
Cryptocheles pygmaea Sars (G.O.), 1870)
(Name No. 1111) ;
- (xxx) *Dasycaris* Kemp, 1922 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Dasycaris*
symbiotes Kemp, 1922) (Name No. 1112) ;
- (xxxii) *Desmocar*is Sollaud, 1911 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Palaemonetes*
trispinosus Aurivillius, 1898) (Name No.
1113) ;
- (xxxiii) *Dichelopandalus* Caullery, 1896 (gender : mas-
culine) (type species, by monotypy :
Dichelopandalus bonnieri Caullery, 1896)
(Name No. 1114) ;
- (xxxiiii) *Dorodotes* Bate, 1888 (gender : masculine)
(type species, by selection by Holthuis
(1955) : *Dorodotes reflexus* Bate, 1888)
(Name No. 1115) ;
- (xxxv) *Dugastella* Bouvier, 1912 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Dugastella*
marocana Bouvier, 1912) (Name No. 1116) ;

- (xxxv) *Ephyrina* Smith (S.I.), 1885 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Ephyrina benedicti* Smith (S.I.), 1885) (Name No. 1117) ;
- (xxxvi) *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926 (gender : masculine) (a substitute name for *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, a junior homonym of *Gonatonotus* Adams & White, 1847) (type species, by monotypy through *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 : *Gonatonotus crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1118) ;
- (xxxvii) *Gelastocaris* Kemp, 1914 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Latreutes paronai* (automatic correction of *paronae*) Nobili, 1905) (Name No. 1119) ;
- (xxxviii) *Glyphocrangon* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Glyphocrangon spinicauda* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1120) ;
- (xxxix) *Gnathophyllum* (emend. under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above of *Gnatophyllum*) Latreille, 1819 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Milne Edwards (H.) (1837) : *Alpheus elegans* Risso, 1816) (Name No. 1121) ;
- (xl) *Heptacarpus* Holmes, 1900 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Hippolyte palpator* Owen, 1839) (Name No. 1122) ;
- (xli) *Heterocarpoides* De Man, 1917 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dorodotes levicarina* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1123) ;
- (xlii) *Heterocarpus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (gender : masculine) (type species, by

original designation : *Heterocarpus ensifer*
Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No.
1124) ;

- (xliii) *Hippolysmata* Stimpson, 1860 (gender :
feminine) (type species, by monotypy :
Hippolysmata vittata Stimpson, 1860)
(Name No. 1125) ;
- (xliv) *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814] (gender : feminine)
(type species, by subsequent selection by
Leach ([1817]) : *Hippolyte varians* [Leach],
[1814]) (Name No. 1126) ;
- (xlv) *Hymenodora* Sars (G.O.), 1877 (gender :
feminine) (type species, by monotypy :
Pasiphaë glacialis Buchholz, 1874) (Name
No. 1127) ;
- (xlvi) *Latreutes* Stimpson, 1860 (gender : masculine)
(type species, by selection by Kingsley
(1880) : *Hippolyte ensiferus* Milne Edwards
(H.), 1837) (Name No. 1128) ;
- (xlvii) *Leontocaris* Stebbing, 1905 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Leontocaris*
paulsoni Stebbing, 1905) (Name No. 1129) ;
- (xlviii) *Leptochela* Stimpson, 1860 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by selection by Holthuis
(1955) : *Leptochela gracilis* Stimpson, 1860)
(Name No. 1130) ;
- (xlix) *Ligur* Sarato, 1885 (gender : masculine) (type
species, by monotypy : *Ligur edwardsii*
Sarato, 1885) (Name No. 1131) ;
- (l) *Limnocaridella* Bouvier, 1913 (gender :
feminine) (type species, by monotypy :
Limnocaridina alberti Lenz, 1910) (Name
No. 1132) ;
- (li) *Limnocaridina* Calman, 1899 (gender :
feminine) (type species, by monotypy :
Limnocaridina tanganyikae Calman, 1899)
(Name No. 1133) ;

- (lii) *Merguia* Kemp, 1914 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Hippolyte oligodon* De Man, 1888) (Name No. 1134) ;
- (liii) *Merhippolyte* Bate, 1888 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by original designation : *Merhippolyte agulhasensis* Bate, 1888)
(Name No. 1135) ;
- (liv) *Micratya* Bouvier, 1913 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Atya poeyi* Guérin-Méneville, 1856) (Name No. 1136) ;
- (lv) *Mimocaris* Nobili, 1903 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Mimocaris heterocarpoides* Nobili, 1903) (Name No. 1137) ;
- (lvi) *Nauticaris* Bate, 1888 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by selection by Calman (1906) : *Nauticaris marionis* Bate, 1888)
(Name No. 1138) ;
- (lvii) *Nematocarcinus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
(gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Nematocarcinus cursor* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1139) ;
- (lviii) *Nikoides* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Nikoides danae* Paulson, 1875) (Name No. 1140) ;
- (lix) *Notocrangon* Coutière, 1900 (gender : feminine)
(type species, by monotypy : *Crangon antarcticus* Pfeffer, 1887) (Name No. 1141) ;
- (lx) *Notostomus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (gender : masculine)
(type species, by original designation : *Notostomus gibbosus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1142) ;

- (lxi) *Ogyrides* Stebbing, 1914 (gender : masculine) (a substitute name for *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860, a junior homonym of *Ogyris* Westwood, [1851]) (type species, by monotypy, through *Ogyris* Stimpson : *Ogyris orientalis* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1143) ;
- (lxii) *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (gender : masculine) (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : *Oplophorus typus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1144) ;
- (lxiii) *Palaemonella* Dana, 1852 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Kingsley (1880) : *Palaemonella tenuipes* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1145) ;
- (lxiv) *Palaemonetes* Heller, 1869 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Palaemon varians* [Leach], [1814]) (Name No. 1146) ;
- (lxv) *Palaemonias* Hay, 1901 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Palaemonias ganteri* Hay, 1901) (Name No. 1147) ;
- (lxvi) *Pandalina* Calman, 1899 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pandalus brevirostris* Rathke, 1843) (Name No. 1148) ;
- (lxvii) *Pantomus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1883 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pantomus parvulus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1883) (Name No. 1149) ;
- (lxviii) *Paracrangon* Dana, 1852 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Paracrangon echinatus* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1150) ;
- (lxvix) *Paralatreutes* Kemp, 1925 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Paralatreutes bicornis* Kemp, 1925) (Name No. 1151) ;

- (lxx) *Parapandalus* Borradaile, 1899 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Alcock, (1901) : *Pandalus* (*Parapandalus*) *serratifrons* Borradaile, 1899) (Name No. 1152) ;
- (lxxi) *Parapasiphaë* Smith (S.I.), 1884 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Fowler, (1912) : *Parapasiphaë sulcatifrons* Smith (S.I.), 1884) (Name No. 1153) ;
- (lxxii) *Paratya* Miers, 1882 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Ephyra compressa* De Haan, [1849]) (Name No. 1154) ;
- (lxxiii) *Paratypton* Balss, 1914 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Paratypton siebenrocki* Balss, 1914) (Name No. 1155) ;
- (lxxiv) *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Alpheus sivado* Risso, 1816) (Name No. 1156) ;
- (lxxv) *Periclimenaeus* Borradaile, 1915 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Borradaile, (1917) : *Periclimenaeus robustus* Borradaile, 1915) (Name No. 1157);
- (lxxvi) *Periclimenes* Costa, 1844 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy ; *Periclimenes insignis* Costa, 1844) (Name No. 1158) ;
- (lxxvii) *Phycocaris* Kemp, 1916 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Phycocaris simulans* Kemp, 1916) (Name No. 1159) ;
- (lxxviii) *Phyllognathia* Borradaile, 1915 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hymenocera* (?) *ceratophthalma* Balss, 1913) (Name No. 1160) ;
- (lxxix) *Plesionika* Bate, 1888 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Alcock, (1901) : *Plesionika uniproducta* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1161) ;

- (lxxx) *Pontocaris* Bate, 1888 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Holthuis, (1947) : *Pontocaris propensalata* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1162) ;
- (lxxxii) *Pontonides* Borradaile, 1917 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pontonia maldivensis* Borradaile, 1915) (Name No. 1163) ;
- (lxxxiii) *Prionocrangon* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Prionocrangon ommatosteres* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891) (Name No. 1164) ;
- (lxxxiiii) *Psalidopus* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Holthuis, (1955) : *Psalidopus huxleyi* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892) (Name No. 1165) ;
- (lxxxv) *Psathyrocaris* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Psathyrocaris fragilis* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893) (Name No. 1166) ;
- (lxxxvi) *Pseudopalaemon* Sollaud, 1911 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Pseudopalaemon bouvieri* Sollaud, 1911) (Name No. 1167) ;
- (lxxxvii) *Rhynchocinetes* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (gender : masculine) (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : *Rhynchocinetes typus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1168) ;
- (lxxxviii) *Sabinea* Ross (J.C.), 1835 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Crangon septemcarinatus* Sabine, 1824) (Name No. 1169) ;
- (lxxxix) *Saron* Thallwitz, 1891 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hippolyte gibberosus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1170) ;

- (lxxxix) *Sclerocrangon* Sars (G.O.), 1883 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer boreas* Phipps, 1774) (Name No. 1171) ;
- (xc) *Stegopontonia* Nobili, 1906 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Stegopontonia commensalis* Nobili, 1906) (Name No. 1172) ;
- (xci) *Stylodactylus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Stylodactylus serratus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1173) ;
- (xcii) *Synalpheus* Bate, 1888 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Synalpheus falcatus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1174) ;
- (xciii) *Syncaris* Holmes, 1900 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Miersia pacifica* Holmes, 1895) (Name No. 1175) ;
- (xciv) *Systellaspis* Bate, 1888 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Systellaspis lanceocaudata* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1176) ;
- (xcv) *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860 (gender : feminine) (a substitute name for *Regulus* Dana, 1852, a junior homonym of *Regulus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1800) (type species, by selection by Kingsley, (1880) : *Regulus lucidus* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1177) ;
- (xcvi) *Thaumastocaris* Kemp, 1922 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Thaumastocaris streptopus* Kemp, 1922) (Name No. 1178) ;
- (xcvii) *Thor* Kingsley, 1878 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Thor floridanus* Kingsley, 1878) (Name No. 1179) ;

- (xcviii) *Trachycaris* Calman, 1906 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Platybema rugosus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1180) ;
- (xcix) *Troglocaris* Dormitzer, 1853 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Troglocaris schmidti* Dormitzer, 1853) (Name No. 1181) ;
- (c) *Typhlocaris* Calman, 1909 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Typhlocaris galilea* Calman, 1909) (Name No. 1182) ;
- (ci) *Typton* Costa, 1844 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Typton spongicola* Costa, 1844) (Name No. 1183) ;
- (cii) *Xiphocaris* Von Martens, 1872 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hippolyte elongatus* Guérin-Méneville, 1856) (Name No. 1184).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names, being the specific names of species which are the type species of genera belonging to the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (3) above, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (i) *agassizi* Coutière, 1901, as published in the combination *Coralliocaris agassizi* (specific name of type species of *Coutiereia* Nobili, 1901) (Name No. 1163) ;
- (ii) *agulhasensis* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Merhippolyte agulhasensis* (specific name of type species of *Merhippolyte* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1164) ;
- (iii) *alberti* Lenz, 1910, as published in the combination *Limnocaridina alberti* (specific name of type species of *Limnocaridella* Bouvier, 1913) (Name No. 1165) ;

- (iv) *antarcticus* Pfeffer, 1887, as published in the combination *Crangon antarcticus* (specific name of type species of *Notocrangon* Coutière, 1900) (Name No. 1166) ;
- (v) *atlantica* Calman, 1896, as published in the combination *Bresilia atlantica* (specific name of type species of *Bresilia* Calman, 1896) (Name No. 1167) ;
- (vi) *benedicti* Smith (S.I.), 1885, as published in the combination *Ephyrina benedicti* (specific name of type species of *Ephyrina* Smith (S.I.), 1885) (Name No. 1168) ;
- (vii) *bicornis* Kemp, 1925, as published in the combination *Paralatreutes bicornis* (specific name of type species of *Paralatreutes* Kemp, 1925) (Name No. 1169) ;
- (viii) *bonnieri* Caullery, 1896, as published in the combination *Dichelopandalus bonnieri* (specific name of type species of *Dichelopandalus* Caullery, 1896) (Name No. 1170) ;
- (ix) *boreas* Phipps, 1774, as published in the combination *Cancer boreas* (specific name of type species of *Sclerocrangon* Sars (G.O.), 1883) (Name No. 1171) ;
- (x) *bouvieri* Sollaud, 1911, as published in the combination *Pseudopalaemon bouvieri* (specific name of type species of *Pseudopalaemon* Sollaud, 1911) (Name No. 1172) ;
- (xi) *brevirostris* Rathke, 1843, as published in the combination *Pandalus brevirostris* (specific name of type species of *Pandalina* Calman, 1899) (Name No. 1173) ;
- (xii) *brevirostris* Calman, 1906, as published in the combination *Atyella brevirostris* (specific name of type species of *Atyella* Calman, 1906) (Name No. 1174) ;

- (xiii) *ceratophthalma* Balss, 1913, as published in the combination *Hymenocera* (?) *ceratophthalma* (specific name of type species of *Phyllognathia* Borradaile, 1915) (Name No. 1175);
- (xiv) *commensalis* Nobili, 1906, as published in the combination *Stegopontonia commensalis* (specific name of type species of *Stegopontonia* Nobili, 1906) (Name No. 1176);
- (xv) *compressa* De Haan, [1849], as published in the combination *Ephyra compressa* (specific name of type species of *Paratya* Miers, 1882) (Name No. 1177);
- (xvi) *compressus* Paulson, 1875, as published in the combination *Anchistioides compressus* (specific name of type species *Anchistioides* Paulson, 1875) (Name No. 1178);
- (xvii) *crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Gonatonotus crassus* (specific name of type species of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926) (Name No. 1179);
- (xviii) *cunningtoni* Calman, 1906, as published in the combination *Caridella cunningtoni* (specific name of type species of *Caridella* Calman, 1906) (Name No. 1180);
- (xix) *cursor* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Nematocarcinus cursor* (specific name of type species of *Nematocarcinus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1181);
- (xx) *danae* Paulson, 1875, as published in the combination *Nikoides danae* (specific name of type species of *Nikoides* Paulson, 1875) (Name No. 1182);

- (xxi) *dolichognatha* De Man, 1888, as published in the combination *Automate dolichognatha* (specific name of type species of *Automate* De Man, 1888) (Name No. 1183) ;
- (xxii) *dorsalis* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Arete dorsalis* (specific name of type species of *Arete* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1184) ;
- (xxiii) *echinatus* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Paracrangon echinatus* (specific name of type species of *Paracrangon* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1185);
- (xxiv) *elegans* Risso, 1816, as published in the combination *Alpheus elegans* (specific name of type species of *Gnathophyllum* (emend. under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above of *Gnatophyllum*) Latreille, 1819) (Name No. 1186) ;
- (xxv) *elongatus* Guérin-Méneville, 1856, as published in the combination *Hippolyte elongatus* (specific name of type species of *Xiphocaris* Von Martens, 1872) (Name No. 1187) ;
- (xxvi) *ensifer* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Heterocarpus ensifer* (specific name of type species of *Heterocarpus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1188) ;
- (xxvii) *floridanus* Kingsley, 1878, as published in the combination *Thor floridanus* (specific name of type species of *Thor* Kingsley, 1878) (Name No. 1189) ;
- (xxviii) *fragilis* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, as published in the combination *Psathyrocaris fragilis* (specific name of type species of *Psathyrocaris* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893) (Name No. 1190) ;

- (xxix) *galilea* Calman, 1909, as published in the combination *Typhlocaris galilea* (specific name of type species of *Typhlocaris* Calman, 1909) (Name No. 1191);
- (xxx) *ganteri* Hay, 1901, as published in the combination *Palaemonias ganteri* (specific name of type species of *Palaemonias* Hay, 1901) (Name No. 1192);
- (xxxii) *gasti* Balss, 1921, as published in the combination *Amphipalaemon gasti* (specific name of type species of *Balssia* Kemp, 1922) (Name No. 1193);
- (xxxiii) *gibbosus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Notostomus gibbosus* (specific name of type species of *Notostomus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1194);
- (xxxiiii) *glacialis* Buchholz, 1874, as published in the combination *Pasiphaë glacialis* (specific name of type species of *Hymenodora* Sars (G.O.), 1877) (Name No. 1195);
- (xxxv) *gordoni* Bate, 1858, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoni* (specific name of type species of *Caridion* Goës, 1863) (Name No. 1196);
- (xxxvi) *gracilis* Balss, 1914, as published in the combination *Chlorotocella gracilis* (specific name of type species of *Chlorotocella* Balss, 1914) (Name No. 1197);
- (xxxvii) *gracilis* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Leptochela gracilis* (specific name of type species of *Leptochela* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1198);
- (xxxviii) *heterocarpoides* Nobili, 1903, as published in the combination *Mimocaris heterocarpoides* (specific name of type species of *Mimocaris* Nobili, 1903) (Name No. 1199);

- (xxxviii) *huxleyi* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, as published in the combination *Psalidopus huxleyi* (specific name of type species of *Psalidopus* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892) (Name No. 1200) ;
- (xxxix) *lanceocaudata* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Systellaspis lanceocaudata* (specific name of type species of *Systellaspis* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1201) ;
- (xl) *lar* Owen, 1839, as published in the combination *Crangon lar* (specific name of type species of *Argis* Krøyer, 1842) (Name No. 1202) ;
- (xli) *levicarina* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Dorodotes levicarina* (specific name of type species of *Heterocarpoides* De Man, 1917) (Name No. 1203) ;
- (xlii) *lucidus* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Regulus lucidus* (specific name of type species of *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1204) ;
- (xliii) *maldivensis* Borradaile, 1915, as published in the combination *Pontonia maldivensis* (specific name of type species of *Pontonides* Borradaile, 1917) (Name No. 1205) ;
- (xliv) *marionis* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Nauticaris marionis* (specific name of type species of *Nauticaris* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1206) ;
- (xlv) *marocana* Bouvier, 1912, as published in the combination *Dugastella marocana* (specific name of type species of *Dugastella* Bouvier, 1912) (Name No. 1207) ;
- (xlvi) *miersi* De Man, 1888, as published in the combination *Harpilius miersi* (specific name of type species of *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898) (Name No. 1208) ;

- (xlvii) *nitescens* [Leach], [1814], as published in the combination *Palaemon nitescens* (specific name of type species of *Athanas* [Leach], [1814]) (Name No. 1209) ;
- (xlviii) *oligodon* De Man, 1888, as published in the combination *Hippolyte oligodon* (specific name of type species of *Merguia* Kemp, 1914) (Name No. 1210) ;
- (xlix) *ommatosteres* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891, as published in the combination *Prionocrangon ommatosteres* (specific name of type species of *Prionocrangon* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891) (Name No. 1211) ;
- (l) *orientalis* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Ogyris orientalis* (specific name of type species of *Ogyrides* Stebbing, 1914) (Name No. 1212) ;
- (li) *pacifica* Holmes, 1895, as published in the combination *Miersia pacifica* (specific name of type species of *Syncaris* Holmes, 1900) (Name No. 1213) ;
- (lii) *palpator* Owen, 1839, as published in the combination *Hippolyte palpator* (specific name of type species of *Heptacarpus* Holmes, 1900) (Name No. 1214) ;
- (liii) *paronai* (automatic correction of *paronae*) Nobili, 1905, as published in the combination *Latreutes paronae* (specific name of type species of *Gelastocaris* Kemp, 1914) (Name No. 1215) ;
- (liv) *parvulus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1883, as published in the combination *Pantomus parvulus* (specific name of type species of *Pantomus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1883) (Name No. 1216) ;
- (lv) *paulsoni* Stebbing, 1905, as published in the combination *Leontocaris paulsoni* (specific

- name of type species of *Leontocaris* Stebbing, 1905) (Name No. 1217) ;
- (lvi) *poeyi* Guérin-Méneville, 1856, as published in the combination *Atya poeyi* (specific name of type species of *Micratya* Bouvier, 1913) (Name No. 1218) ;
- (lvii) *propensalata* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Pontocaris propensalata* (specific name of type species of *Pontocaris* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1219) ;
- (lviii) *pygmaea* Sars (G.O.), 1870, as published in the combination *Cryptocheles pygmaea* (specific name of type species of *Cryptocheles* Sars (G.O.), 1870) (Name No. 1220) ;
- (lxi) *reflexus* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Dorodotes reflexus* (specific name of type species of *Dorodotes* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1221) ;
- (lx) *robustus* Borradaile, 1915, as published in the combination *Periclimenaeus robustus* (specific name of type species of *Periclimenaeus* Borradaile, 1915) (Name No. 1222) ;
- (lxi) *sachalinensis* Brashnikov, 1903, as published in the combination *Birulia sachalinensis* (specific name of type species of *Birulia* Brashnikov, 1903) (Name No. 1223) ;
- (lxii) *scaber* Leach, 1815, as published in the combination *Atys scaber* (specific name of type species of *Atya* Leach, 1816) (Name No. 1224) ;
- (lxiii) *semistriatus* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Campylonotus semistriatus* (specific name of type species of *Campylonotus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1225) ;
- (lxiv) *septemcarinatus* Sabine, 1824, as published in the combination *Crangon septemcarinatus* the (specific name of type species of *Sabinea* Ross (J.C.), 1835) (Name No. 1226) ;

- (lxv) *serratus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Stylodactylus serratus* (specific name of type species of *Stylodactylus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1227) ;
- (lxvi) *siebenrocki* Balss, 1914, as published in the combination *Paratypton siebenrocki* (specific name of type species of *Paratypton* Balss, 1914) (Name No. 1228) ;
- (lxvii) *simplicirostris* Sars (G.O.), 1870, as published in the combination *Bythocaris simplicirostris* (specific name of type species of *Bythocaris* Sars (G.O.), 1870) (Name No. 1229) ;
- (lxviii) *simulans* Kemp, 1916, as published in the combination *Phycocaris simulans* (specific name of type species of *Phycocaris* Kemp, 1916) (Name No. 1230) ;
- (lxix) *sivado* Risso, 1816, as published in the combination *Alpheus sivado* (specific name of type species of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) (Name No. 1231) ;
- (lxx) *spinicauda* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Glyphocrangon spinicauda* (specific name of type species of *Glyphocrangon* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 1232) ;
- (lxxi) *spinicauda* De Man, 1902, as published in the combination *Chlorotocus spinicauda* (specific name of type species of *Chlorotocoides* Kemp, 1925) (Name No. 1233) ;
- (lxxii) *spongicola* Costa, 1844, as published in the combination *Typton spongicola* (specific name of type species *Typton* Costa, 1844) (Name No. 1234) ;
- (lxxiii) *streptopus* Kemp, 1922, as published in the combination *Thaumastocaris streptopus* (specific name of type species of *Thaumastocaris* Kemp, 1922) (Name No. 1235) ;

- (lxxiv) *sulcatifrons* Smith (S.I.), 1884, as published in the combination *Parapasiphaë sulcatifrons* (specific name of type species of *Parapasiphaë* Smith (S.I.), 1884) (Name No. 1236) ;
- (lxxv) *superbus* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Oedipus superbus* (specific name of type species of *Coralliocaris* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1237) ;
- (lxxvi) *symbiotes* Kemp, 1922, as published in the combination *Dasycaris symbiotes* (specific name of type species of *Dasycaris* Kemp, 1922) (Name No. 1238) ;
- (lxxvii) *tanganyikae* Calman, 1899, as published in the combination *Limnocaridina tanganyikae* (specific name of type species of *Limnocaridina* Calman, 1899) (Name No. 1239) ;
- (lxxviii) *tenuipes* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Palaemonella tenuipes* (specific name of type species of *Palaemonella* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1240) ;
- (lxxix) *trispinosus* Aurivillius, 1898, as published in the combination *Palaemonetes trispinosus* (specific name of type species of *Desmocaridina* Sollaud, 1911) (Name No. 1241) ;
- (lxxx) *truncatus* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Betaeus truncatus* (specific name of type species of *Betaeus* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1242) ;
- (lxxxii) *tuberculatus* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Chorismus tuberculatus* (specific name of type species of *Chorismus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 1243) ;
- (lxxxiii) *typus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Caridina typus* (specific name of type species of *Caridina* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1244) ;

- (lxxxiii) *typus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Oplophorus typus* (specific name of type species of *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1245) ;
- (lxxxiv) *typus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Rhynchocinetes typus* (specific name of type species of *Rhynchocinetes* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 1246) ;
- (lxxxv) *varians* [Leach], [1814] (as published in the combination *Hippolyte varians*) specific name of type species of *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814]) (Name No. 1247) ;
- (lxxxvi) *varians* [Leach], [1814] (as published in the combination *Palaemon varians* (specific name of type species of *Palaemonetes* Heller, 1869) (Name No. 1248) ;
- (lxxxvii) *vittata* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Hippolysmata vittata* (specific name of type species of *Hippolysmata* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 1249) ;
- (lxxxviii) *zimmeri* Balss, 1914, as published in the combination *Bathypalaemonella zimmeri* (specific name of type species of *Bathypalaemonella* Balss, 1914) (Name No. 1250).

(5) 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 belonging to the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (3) above, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (i) *spinifrons* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Hippolyte spinifrons* (Name No. 1251) ;

- (ii) *cubensis* Von Martens, 1872, as published in the combination *Hippolyte cubensis* (Name No. 1252) ;
- (iii) *biunguiculatus* Lucas, 1849, as published in the combination *Palaemon biunguiculatus* (Name No. 1253) ;
- (iv) *jactans* Nobili, 1904, as published in the combination *Virbius* (?) *jactans* (Name No. 1254) ;
- (v) *crassicornis* Costa, 1871, as published in the combination *Pandalus crassicornis* (Name No. 1255) ;
- (vi) *fucorum* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the combination *Palaemon fucorum* (Name No. 1256) ;
- (vii) *ensiferus* Risso, 1816, as published in the combination *Palaemon* [sic] *ensiferus* (Name No. 1257) ;
- (viii) *spinipes* Bate, 1888, as published in the combination *Plesionika spinipes* (Name No. 1258) ;
- (ix) *amethystea* Risso, 1826, as published in the combination *Alpheus amethystea* (Name No. 1259) ;
- (x) *ensis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, as published in the combination *Acantheephyra ensis* (Name No. 1260) ;
- (xi) *marmoratus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the combination *Palaemon marmoratus* (Name No. 1261) ;
- (xii) *comatularum* Haswell, 1882, as published in the combination *Alpheus comatularum* (Name No. 1262) ;
- (xiii) *restricta* Milne Edwards (A.), 1878, as published in the combination *Hippolyte restricta* (Name No. 1263) ;
- (xiv) *anophthalmus* (emend. of *anophthalmus*) Kollar, 1848, as published in the combination *Palaemon anophthalmus* (Name No. 1264) ;

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

- (a) *Atys* Leach, 1815 (a junior homonym of *Atys* Montfort, 1810) (Name No. 887) ;
- (b) *Balssiola* Strand, 1922 (a junior objective synonym of *Micratya* Bouvier, 1913) (Name No. 888) ;
- (c) *Calmania* Bouvier, 1909 (a junior homonym of *Calmania* Laurie, 1906) (Name No. 889) ;
- (d) *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861 (a junior homonym of *Doryphorus* Cuvier, 1829) (Name No. 890) ;
- (e) *Drimo* Risso, 1826 (a junior objective synonym of *Gnathophyllum* (emend. under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above of *Gnatophyllum*) Latreille, 1819) (Name No. 891) ;
- (f) *Gnatophyllum* Latreille, 1819 (a spelling rejected under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above as an Invalid Original Spelling for *Gnathophyllum*) (Name No. 892) ;
- (g) *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936 (a junior objective synonym of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926) (Name No. 893) ;
- (h) *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (a junior homonym of *Gonatonotus* Adams & White, 1847) (Name No. 894) ;
- (i) *Hoplophorus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (an Invalid Emendation of *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 895) ;
- (j) *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Argis* Krøyer, 1842) (Name No. 896) ;
- (k) *Oedipus* Dana, 1852 (a junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827) (Name No. 897) ;

- (l) *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860 (a junior homonym of *Ogyris* Westwood, [1851]) (Name No. 898) ;
- (m) *Pasiphae* Krøyer, 1845 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) (Name No. 899) ;
- (n) *Pasiphaeia* Faxon, 1895 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) (Name No. 900) ;
- (o) *Regulus* Dana, 1852 (a junior homonym of *Regulus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1800) (Name No. 901) ;
- (p) *Tridacnocarid* Nobili, 1899 (a junior objective synonym of *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898) (Name No. 902) ;
- (q) *Xiphocaridina* Bouvier, 1909 (a junior objective synonym of *Paratya* Miers, 1882) (Name No. 903).

(7) The undermentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848, as published in the combination *Palaemon anophthalmus* (a spelling rejected under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above as an Invalid Original Spelling for *anophthalmus*) (Name No. 387) ;
- (b) *gordoniana* Bate, 1859, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoniana* (a junior objective synonym of *gordoni* Bate, 1858, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoni*) (Name No. 388) ;
- (c) *paronae* Nobili, 1905, as published in the combination *Latreutes paronae* (an Original Spelling corrected under (2) above to *paronai*) (Name No. 389).

(8) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) ATYIDAE (correction of ATYADEA) De Haan, [1849] (type genus : *Atys* Leach, 1816) (Name No. 151) ;
- (b) BRESILIIDAE Calman, 1896 (type genus : *Bresilia* Calman, 1896) (Name No. 152) ;
- (c) CAMPYLONOTIDAE Sollaud, 1913 (type genus : *Campylonotus* Bate, 1888) (Name No. 153) ;
- (d) EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937, as validated by the suppression under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) of the family-group name GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936 (type genus : *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926) (Name No. 154) ;
- (e) GLYPHOCRANGONIDAE Smith, 1884 (type genus : *Glyphocrangon* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 155) ;
- (f) GNATHOPHYLLINAE Dana, 1852 (type genus : *Gnathophyllum* (emend. under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above of *Gnatophyllum*) Latreille, 1819) (first raised to the rank of a family name as GNATHOPHYLLIDAE by Ortmann (1890)) (Name No. 156) ;
- (g) HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888 (type genus : *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814] (a family-group name to be given preference under the direction under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above (i) over the family-group name LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) by any worker who on taxonomic grounds may consider that the genera *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], and *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, belong to the same family-group taxon and (ii) over the family-group name THORINAE Kingsley, 1878 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley, 1878) by any worker who on taxonomic grounds may

consider that the genera *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], and *Thor* Kingsley, 1878, belong to the same family-group taxon) (Name No. 157) ;

- (h) LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) (for use by any worker who on taxonomic grounds may consider that the genera *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, and *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], belong to different family-group taxa, but under the direction given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above not to be employed in preference to the name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, by any worker who on taxonomic grounds considers that the above genera belong to the same family-group taxon) (Name No. 158) ;
- (i) NEMATOCARCININAE Smith, 1884 (type genus : *Nematocarcinus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (first raised to the rank of a family name as NEMATOCARCINIDAE by Smith (1886)) (Name No. 159) ;
- (j) OPLOPHORINAE Dana, 1852 (type genus : *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (first raised to the rank of a family name as OPLOPHORIDAE by Rathbun (1902)) (Name No. 160) ;
- (k) PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852 (type genus : *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) (Name No : 161);
- (l) PSALIDOPODIDAE Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892 (type genus : *Psalidopus* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892) (Name No. 162) ;
- (m) RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890 (type genus : *Rhynchocinetes* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Name No. 163) ;
- (n) STYLODACTYLIDAE Bate, 1888 (type genus : *Stylo-dactylus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (Name No. 164) ;
- (o) THALASSOCARIDIDAE (correction by Holthuis (1955) of THALASSOCARIDAE) Bate, 1888 (type genus : *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860) (Name No. 165) ;

(p) THORINAE Kingsley, 1878 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley, 1878) (for use by any worker who on taxonomic grounds may consider that the genus *Thor* Kingsley, 1878, belongs to a family-group taxon different from that to which either the genus *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], or the genus *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, belongs, but under the direction given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above not to be employed in preference to the name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, by any worker who on taxonomic grounds considers that the genera *Thor* Kingsley and *Hippolyte* [Leach] belong to the same family-group taxon) (Name No. 166) ;

(q) TYPHLOCARIDINAE Annandale & Kemp, 1913 (type genus : *Typhlocaris* Calman, 1909) (Name No. 167).

(9) 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) ATYADEA De Haan, [1849] (type genus : *Atya* Leach, 1816) (an Invalid Original Spelling for ATYIDAE) (Name No. 187) ;

(b) ATTIDAE Yu, 1936 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for ATYIDAE De Haan, [1849]) (Name No. 188) ;

(c) BRESILIDAE Kemp, 1910 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for BRESILIIDAE Calman, 1896) (Name No. 189) ;

(d) DRIMOIDAE Ortmann, 1896 (type genus : *Drimo* Risso, 1826) (invalid because the type genus of the taxon so named has as its type species *Alpheus elegans* Risso, 1816, which is also the type species of *Gnathophyllum* (emend. under the Plenary Powers of *Gnatophyllum*) Latreille, 1819

- (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (3)(xxxix) above) which is the type genus of the older-established family-group taxon GNATHOPHYLLIDAE Dana, 1852 (a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* under (8)(f) above)) (Name No. 190) ;
- (e) GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936 (type genus : *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936) (a name suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above) (Name No. 191) ;
- (f) GONATONOTIDAE Gurney, 1941 (type genus : *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (invalid because the type genus of the taxon so named has as its type species *Gonatonotus crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, which is also the type species of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926 (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (3)(xxxvi) above), which is the type genus of the older established family-group taxon EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937 (a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* under (8)(d) above) (Name No. 192) ;
- (g) the under-mentioned Erroneous Spellings for HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888 :—
- (i) HIPPOLYIDAE Yu, 1935 (Name No. 193) ;
- (ii) HYPPOLITIDAE Dohrn, 1950 (Name No. 194) ;
- (h) the undermentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for OPLOPHORIDAE Dana, 1852 :—
- (i) HOPLOPHORIDAE Faxon, 1895 (Name No. 195) ;
- (ii) OPLOPHAIDAE Guiler, 1952 (Name No. 196) ;
- (i) the under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852 :—
- (i) PASIPHAEIDAE Barnard, 1850 (Name No. 197) ;
- (ii) PASIPHAEIIDAE Faxon, 1893 (Name No. 198) ;

- (iii) PASIPHAIDAE Smith, 1884 (Name No. 199) ;
 - (iv) PASIPHAJDAE Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893 (Name No. 200) ;
 - (v) PASIPHEIDAE De Miranda y Rivera, 1933 (Name No. 201) ;
- (j) the under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890 :—
- (i) RHINCOCYNETIDAE Sharp, 1893 (Name No. 202) ;
 - (ii) RHYNCHOCYNETIDAE Borradaile, 1907 (Name No. 203) ;
 - (iii) RYNCHOCINETIDAE Gurney, 1939 (Name No. 204) ;
- (k) THALASSOCARIDAE Bate, 1888 (an Invalid Original Spelling for THALASSOCARIDIDAE) (Name No. 205).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 21st September 1951 Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) informed the Office of the Commission that he had recently been engaged in drawing up a list of the generic names of Caridean Crustacea in general use and was of the opinion that it was desirable that these names should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. At the same time Dr. Holthuis communicated a copy of the list which he had prepared but which was at that time still subject to revision. On 13th May 1954 Dr. Holthuis submitted a definitive application setting out his proposals at the generic-name and specific-name levels and this he completed

on 24th September 1954 when he submitted complementary proposals at the family-group-name level. The application so submitted was as follows :—

Proposed addition to the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ” of the names of one hundred and two genera of Caridea (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), including proposals for the use of the Plenary Powers (a) to validate the emendation to “ Gnathophyllum ” of the generic name “ Gnathophyllum ” Latreille, 1814, and (b) to validate the family-group names “ HIPPOLYTIDAE ” Bate, 1888 and “ EUGONATONOTIDAE ” Chace, 1937

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

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I submit herewith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a list of the names of one hundred and two genera of Caridean Crustacea for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Each of these names is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of any generic name previously published for a genus in the Animal Kingdom. All of these names are currently used in carcinological literature. The validity of only one among them has been questioned. This one case is dealt with in paragraph 2(1) below. The species indicated here as type species of the genera enumerated in the list have been duly determined as such under the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique*. The gender of each generic name is indicated in brackets immediately after the name concerned.

2. A few cases call for some special comments, which are given here in a separate paragraph before the actual list. These cases are set out below :—

- (1) **Argis** Krøyer, 1842 : The name *Argis* Krøyer, 1842, is rejected by some authors on account of *Arges* de Haan, [1833]. According to the *Règles* the difference between the two names is sufficient to let *Argis* Krøyer stand as a valid name (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions Zool. Nomencl.* : 78, Decision 152). The authors who reject *Argis* Krøyer, use in its place the generic name *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851 (Middendorff's *Reise Sibir.* 2(1) : 114) (type species, by monotypy : *Crangon lar* Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 88). *Argis* Krøyer and *Nectocrangon* Brandt are objective synonyms since they have the same type species. The name *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851,

being an invalid junior objective synonym of *Argis* Krøyer, 1842, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that *Argis* Krøyer, 1842, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

- (2) **Caridion** Goës, 1863 : In the first description of the type species of this genus, Bate (1858, *Nat. Hist. Rev. Proc. Dublin* 5 : 51, 52) did not give the species a scientific name, though he stated that he would name it for a Mr. Gordon. The name *Hippolyte gordonii* is only mentioned on p. iv. of the index of the fifth volume of *Nat. Hist. Rev. Proc. Soc. Dublin*, which contains Bate's paper. That Bate is not the author of this name *Hippolyte gordonii* is the more probable since in the following year he published a description of the same species in *Proc. Dublin Univ. zool. bot. Ass.* (1 : 48, 49) under the name *Hippolyte gordoniana*. However, there can be no certainty on this point. As the specific name *gordonii*, which at present is universally used for the species, has always been attributed to Bate, it seems best to continue this practice and to consider *Hippolyte gordonii* Bate, 1858, the oldest available name for the species discussed here.
- (3) **Chorismus** Bate, 1888 : In the original description of *Chorismus*, Bate dealt only with *C. tuberculatus*, but he stated at the end of the text concerning the genus : "*Tozeuma serratum*, A. Milne Edwards, . . . belongs, I think, to this genus". The qualified expression so used by Bate appears to me to imply that he only doubtfully included this species in his genus. On this interpretation *Tozeuma serratum* is excluded by Rule (e) in Article 30 from consideration as a possible type species for the genus *Chorismus*. I therefore consider that *C. tuberculatus* should be regarded as being the type species by monotypy. If it were to be held that by the remark quoted above Bate included *T. serratum* in the genus *Chorismus*, that genus would not be monotypical. In that case, *Chorismus tuberculatus* would still, however, be the type species of this genus, it having been so selected by Calman in 1907 (*Nat. Antarct. Exped.*, *Nat. Hist.* 2 (Crust.)(1) : 3).
- (4) **Dorodotes** Bate, 1888 : In the original description of the genus in 1888 Bate stated on p. 677 : "I only know of one species of this genus and this has been taken twice, in the Sea of Banda and near Manila". However, he actually described two species in the genus : *D. reflexus* from the Banda Sea and Manila, and *D. levicarina* from the Arafura Sea. It seems probable that, when Bate first drew up the description of this genus, he only referred *D. reflexus* to it and that it was only at some later stage he inserted *D. levicarina* also. I do not think that this evidence is sufficient to indicate *D. reflexus*

as the type species of the genus by original designation. De Man (1920, *Siboga Exped.* 39(a3) : 151), after having placed *Dorodotes levicarina* Bate in a separate genus, remarked : "The genus *Dorodotes* Bate is still only represented by one species", but this also cannot be regarded as an unequivocal type selection.

- (5) **Gelastocaris** Kemp, 1914 : The specific name of the nominal species *Latreutes paronai* Nobili, the type species of the genus *Gelastocaris*, was originally written by Nobili as *paronae*. Since the species was named after Professor C. Parona, who is a man and not a woman, the original orthography *paronae* is incorrect and is subject to automatic correction to *paronai*.
- (6) **Gnathophyllum** Latreille, 1819 : Latreille's original spelling of this name was *Gnatophyllum*. The name was emended by Desmarest, 1823 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* 28 : 322) to *Gnathophyllum*. The emended name has been accepted by practically all subsequent authors, among them, Latreille himself, and at present it is in general use. The Commission therefore is asked to use its Plenary Powers to validate the emended spelling *Gnathophyllum* and, having done so, to place this name so emended on the *Official List* and the original spelling *Gnatophyllum* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.
- (7) **Hippolyte** [Leach], [1814] : In the original description of this genus Leach remarked ; "To this genus *Cancer astacus gibbosus* of Montagu, already referred to in the note after *Penaeus*, page 401, belongs". This statement is quite unequivocal and should therefore be interpreted as meaning that he placed two nominal species in this genus, namely *C. gibbosus* Montagu as well as *Hippolyte varians*. On this view this genus is not monotypical. The second of these species was, however, selected as type species by Leach himself in [1817] (*Malac. podophth. Brit.* (16) : first page of explanation for pl. 38). From a practical point of view therefore it makes no difference whether this genus is regarded as being monotypical or as having its type species determined by subsequent selection, for on either view *Hippolyte varians* [Leach] is the type species.
- (8) **Notostomus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 : In a footnote referring to the name *Notostomus*, Milne Edwards (A.) stated in the original description of the genus : "de νῶτος dos et στόμα, le coupant d'un couteau". One would therefore be inclined to consider the spelling "Notostoma" (neuter) the correct one for the present name. However, Milne Edwards used the name *Notostomus* three times with this spelling in his 1881 paper and treated it as a masculine word, and in this he has been followed by all subsequent authors. Under the

provisions adopted by the Copenhagen Congress, relating to the emendation of names, the spelling adopted for this name by Milne Edwards is not subject to emendation, except by the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers, and in view of the general acceptance of the original spelling in this case, I do not recommend that course. I accordingly propose that this generic name should be placed on the *Official List* in its original spelling and that, in taking this decision, the Commission should direct that this generic name is to be treated as being masculine in gender.

- (9) **Oplophorus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 : Agassiz, 1846 (*Nomencl. Zool., Index Univ.* : 185) and several later authors have emended this name to *Hoplophorus* but since Milne Edwards in the original publication consistently used the name *Oplophorus* and said nothing about the derivation of this name, this emendation is, in my opinion, clearly invalid. The Commission is therefore asked to place this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the original spelling *Oplophorus*, at the same time placing the emended spelling *Hoplophorus* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.
- (10) **EUGONATONOTIDAE** Chace, 1937 : This family name possesses a senior objective synonym, viz., **GOMPHONOTIDAE** Chace, 1936, as the type genera of these two families, *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926, and *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936, have the same type species, *Gonatonotus crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881. In my opinion, it is desirable to use the junior family name **EUGONATONOTIDAE** as this is based on the valid generic name *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, and to reject the older family name **GOMPHONOTIDAE** which is based on the name *Gomphonotus* Chace which is an invalid objective junior synonym of *Eugonatonotus*. The Commission is accordingly asked to use its Plenary Powers for this purpose and, having done so, to place the name **EUGONATONOTIDAE** on the *Official List* and that of **GOMPHONOTIDAE** on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.
- (11) **HIPPOLYTIDAE** Bate, 1888 : This family name has been accepted by all modern carcinologists. However, two of the genera now currently placed in the family **HIPPOLYTIDAE** are the type genera of Family-Group names, which are older than the name **HIPPOLYTIDAE**. The Family-Group Names concerned are :—
- LYSMATINAE** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) ;
- THORINAE** Kingsley, 1878, *Bull. Essex Inst.* **10** : 64 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley, 1878).

These two names have been ignored by all modern carcinologists. The stability of carcinological nomenclature would be greatly furthered if the name HIPPOLYTIDAE be given preference over the names LYSMATINAE and THORINAE. For this reason I ask the International Commission to direct under its Plenary Powers that the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, is not to be rejected (a) in favour of the name LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, by any worker who on taxonomic grounds places the genus *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, in the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], or (b) in favour of the name THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, by any worker who on similar grounds places the genus *Thor* Kingsley, 1878, in the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814]. The Commission is further asked to place the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with a note in the foregoing terms.

3. The following list contains the required particulars regarding the one hundred and two generic names which it is now recommended should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

**Names recommended for addition to the
“ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ”**

- Alope** (feminine) White, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 123 (type species, by monotypy : **Alope palpalis** White, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 124. [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Hippolyte spinifrons* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 377]).
- Anchistioides** (masculine) Paulson, 1875, *Issljed Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 115 (type species, by monotypy : **Anchistioides compressus** Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 115).
- Anchistus** (masculine) Borradaile, 1898, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **2** : 387 (type species, by original designation : **Harpilius miersi** De Man, 1888, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.* (Zool.) **22** : 274).
- Arete** (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 32 (type species, by monotypy : **Arete dorsalis** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 32).
- Argis** (feminine) Krøyer, 1842, *Naturhist. Tidsskr.* **4**(3) : 255, 267 (type species, by monotypy : **Crangon lar** Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 88).
- Athanas** (masculine) [Leach], [1814], Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7**(2) : 432 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemon nitescens** Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7**(2) : 401).

Atya (feminine) Leach, 1816, *Encycl. Brit., Suppl. to 4th—6th eds.* **1** : 421 (type species, by monotypy : **Atys scaber** Leach, 1815, *Trans linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 345).

Atyella (feminine) Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) : 201 (type species, by original designation ; **Atyella brevirostris** Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) : 201).

Automate (feminine) De Man, 1888, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **53**(1) : 529 (type species, by monotypy : **Automate dolichognatha** De Man, 1888, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **53**(1) : 529).

Balssia (feminine) Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **24** : 267 (type species, by monotypy : **Amphipalaemon gasti** Balss, 1921, *Mitt. zool. Sta. Neapel* **22** : 523).

Barbouria (feminine) Rathbun, 1912, *Bull. Mus. comp. zool.* **54** : 455 (type species, by monotypy : **Barbouria poeyi** Rathbun, 1912, *Bull. Mus. comp. zool.* **54** : 455) [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Hippolyte cubensis* Von Martens, 1872, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **38**(1) : 136].

Bathypalaemonella (feminine) Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **44** : 597 (type species, by monotypy : **Bathypalaemonella zimmeri** Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **44** : 598).

Betaeus (masculine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16 (type species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 558) : **Betaeus truncatus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 23).

Birulia (feminine) Brashnikov, 1903, *Annu. Mus. zool. Petersb.* **8** : xlv (type species, by monotypy : **Birulia sachalinensis** Brashnikov, 1903, *Annu. Mus. zool. Petersb.* **8** : xlv).

Brachycarpus (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : 781, 795 (type species, by original designation : **Brachycarpus savignyi** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : 795 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon biunguiculatus* Lucas, 1849, *Explor. sci. Algérie, Hist. nat., Anim. art.* (1) : 45]).

Bresilia (feminine) Calman, 1896, *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* **31** : 7 (type species, by monotypy : **Bresilia atlantica** Calman, 1896, *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* **31** : 7).

Bythocaris (feminine) Sars (G.O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1869** : 149 (type species, by monotypy : **Bythocaris simplicirostris** Sars (G.O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1869** : 149).

- Campylonotus** (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 767 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 41) : **Campylonotus semistriatus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 768).
- Caridella** (feminine) Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) : 198 (type species, by original designation : **Caridella cunningtoni** Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) : 199).
- Caridina** (feminine) Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 362 (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Caridina typus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 363).
- Caridion** (masculine) Goës, 1863, *Ofvers. K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Förh.* **20** : 170 (substitute name for *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3)**8** : 276, an invalid junior homonym of **Doryphorus** Cuvier, 1829, *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **2** : 34) (type species, by monotypy for *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861 : **Hippolyte gordonii** Bate, 1858, *Nat. Hist. Rev. Proc. Soc. Dublin* **5** : iv).
- Chlorocurtis** (masculine) Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 272, 279 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorocurtis miser** Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 280 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Virbius* (?) *jactans* Nobili, 1904, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **10** : 230]).
- Chlorotocella** (feminine) Balss, 1914, *Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. Suppl.* **2**(10) : 33 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorotocella gracilis** Balss, 1914, *Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. Suppl.* **2**(10) : 33).
- Chlorotocoides** (masculine) Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 271, 276 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorotocus spinicauda** De Man, 1902, *Abh. Senckenb. naturf. Ges.* **25** : 856).
- Chlorotocus** (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1882, *Arch. Miss. sci. litt.* (3)**9** : 14 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorotocus gracilipes** Milne Edwards (A.), 1882, *Arch. Miss. sci. litt.* (3)**9** : 14 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Pandalus crassicornis* Costa, 1871, *Annu. Mus. zool. Univ. Napoli* **6** : 89]).
- Chorismus** (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 577, 616 (type species, by selection by Calman, 1907 (*Nat. Antarct. Exped.*, *Nat. Hist.* **2** (Crust.)(1) : 3) : **Chorismus tuberculatus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 617).
- Coralliocaris** (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 38 (substitute name for *Oedipus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17, an invalid junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 411) (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 423) : **Oedipus superbus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 25).

Coutierea (feminine) Nobili, 1901, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* 16(415) : 4 (type species, by monotypy : **Coralliocaris agassizi** Coutière, 1901, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris 7 : 115).

Cryptocheles (feminine) Sars (G.O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* 1869 : 150 (type species, by monotypy : **Cryptocheles pygmaea** Sars (G.O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* 1869 : 150).

Dasycaris (feminine) Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* 24 : 240 (type species, by monotypy : **Dasycaris symbiotes** Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* 24 : 240).

Desmocariss (feminine) Sollaud, 1911, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris 152 : 913 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemonetes trispinosus** Aurivillius, 1898, *Bih. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* 24(4)(1) : 29).

Dichelopandalus (masculine) Caullery, 1896, *Ann. Univ. Lyon* 26 : 379 (type species, by monotypy : **Dichelopandalus bonnieri** Caullery, 1896, *Ann. Univ. Lyon* 26 : 379).

Dorodotes (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 14 : 627, 677 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* 26 : 119) : **Dorodotes reflexus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 678).

Dugastella (feminine) Bouvier, 1912, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris 155 : 993 (type species, by monotypy : **Dugastella marocana** Bouvier, 1912, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris 155 : 993).

Ephyrina (feminine) Smith (S.I.), 1885, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 7 : 506 (type species, by monotypy : **Ephyrina benedicti** Smith (S.I.), 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 7 : 506).

Eugonatonotus (masculine) Schmitt, 1926, *Biol. Res. Fish. Exper. "Endeavour"* 5(6) : "Corringenda et Addenda" sheet, second page (substitute name for *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 10, an invalid junior homonym of *Gonatonotus* Adams & White, 1847) (type species, by monotypy for *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 ; **Gonatonotus crassus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 10).

Gelastocaris (feminine) Kemp, 1914, *Rec. Indian Mus.* 10 : 106 (type species, by monotypy : **Latreutes paronai** (correction of **paronae**) Nobili, 1905, *Boll. Mus. Zool. nat. comp. Torino* 20(506) : 2).

- Glyphocrangon** (feminine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 3 (type species, by original designation : **Glyphocrangon spinicauda** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881; *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 3).
- Gnathophyllum** (neuter) Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) 30 : 72 (type species, by selection by Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (ed. 3, Disciples' ed.) 18 : pl. 52, fig. 2) : **Alpheus elegans** Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 92).
- Heptacarpus** (masculine) Holmes, 1900, *Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 7 : 195 (type species, by original designation : **Hippolyte palpator** Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 89).
- Heterocarpoides** (masculine) De Man, 1917, *Zool. Meded. Leiden* 3 : 284 (type species, by monotypy : **Dorodotes levicarina** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 680).
- Heterocarpus** (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 8 (type species, by original designation : **Heterocarpus ensifer** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 8).
- Hippolysmata** (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1860 : 26 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolysmata vittata** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1860 : 26).
- Hippolyte** (feminine) [Leach], [1814], Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* 7(2) : 431 (type species, by subsequent selection by Leach, [1817] (*Malac. podophth. Brit.* (16) : first page of expl. to pl. 38) : **Hippolyte varians** [Leach], [1814], Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* 7(2) : 431).
- Hymenodora** (feminine) Sars (G.O.), 1877, *Arch. Math. Naturvidensk.* 2 : 340 [240] (type species, by monotypy : **Pasiphaë glacialis** Buchholz, 1874, *Zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt* 2 : 279).
- Latreutes** (masculine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1860 : 27 (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1879 : 413) : **Hippolyte ensiferus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* 2 : 374 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon fucorum* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 404]).
- Leontocaris** (feminine) Stebbing, 1905, *Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* 4 : 21, 98 (type species, by monotypy : **Leontocaris paulsoni** Stebbing, 1905, *Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* 4 : 99).

- Leptochela** (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 42 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 36) : **Leptochela gracilis** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 42).
- Ligur** (masculine) Sarato, 1885, *Moniteur des Etrangers Nice* **9**(222) : 2 (type species, by monotypy : **Ligur edwardsii** Sarato, 1885, *Moniteur des Etrangers Nice* **9**(222) : 2 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palemon* [sic] *ensiferus* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 106]).
- Limnocaridella** (feminine) Bouvier, 1913, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1913** : 180 (type species, by monotypy : **Limnocaridina alberti** Lenz, 1910, *Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afr. Exped.* 1907—1908 **3**(3) : 12).
- Limnocaridina** (feminine) Calman, 1899, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1899** : 704 (type species, by monotypy : **Limnocaridina tanganyikae** Calman, 1899, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1899** : 704).
- Merguia** (feminine) Kemp, 1914, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **10** : 121 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolyte oligodon** De Man, 1888, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, *Zool.* **22** : 277).
- Merhippolyte** (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 577, 618 (type species by original designation : **Merhippolyte agulhasensis** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 619).
- Micratya** (feminine) Bouvier, 1913, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1913** : 181 (type species, by monotypy : **Atya poeyi** Guérin-Méneville, 1856, in Sagra (R. de la), *Hist. Cuba*, *Hist. nat.* **7** : xviii).
- Mimocaris** (feminine) Nobili, 1903, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* **18**(447) : 5 (type species, by monotypy : **Mimocaris heterocarpoides** Nobili, 1903, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* **18**(447) : 6).
- Nauticaris** (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 577, 602 (type species, by selection by Calman, 1906 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**17** : 31) : **Nauticaris marionis** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 603).
- Nematocarcinus** (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, *Zool.* (6)**11**(4) : 14 (type species, by monotypy : **Nematocarcinus cursor** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, *Zool.* (6)**11**(4) : 14).
- Nikoides** (masculine) Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 98 (type species, by monotypy : **Nikoides danae** Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 98).

- Notocrangon** (feminine) Coutière, 1900, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris, **130** : 1640 (type species, by monotypy : **Crangon antarcticus** Pfeffer, 1887, *Jahrb. Hamb. wiss. Anst.* **4** : 45).
- Notostomus** (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 7 (type species, by original designation : **Notostomus gibbosus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 7).
- Ogyrides** (masculine) Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **15** : 31 (substitute name for *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 36, an invalid junior homonym of *Ogyris* Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 75, fig. 8) (type species, by monotypy for *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860 : **Ogyris orientalis** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 36).
- Oplophorus** (masculine) Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 423 (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Oplophorus typus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 424).
- Palaemonella** (feminine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17 (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 425) : **Palaemonella tenuipes** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 25).
- Palaemonetes** (masculine) Heller, 1869, *Z. wiss. zool.* **19** : 157, 161 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemon varians** [Leach], [1814], Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7**(2) : 432).
- Palaemonias** (masculine) Hay, 1901, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **14** : 179 (type species by monotypy : **Palaemonias ganteri** Hay, 1901, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **14** : 180).
- Pandalina** (feminine) Calman, 1899, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**3** : 37 (type species, by monotypy : **Pandalus brevis** Rathke, 1843, *Nova Acta Acad. Leop. Carol.* **20**(1) : 17).
- Pantomus** (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1883, *Rec. Fig. Crust. nouv. peu conn.* : pl. 26, fig. 1 (type species, by monotypy : **Pantomus parvulus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1883, *Rec. Fig. Crust. nouv. peu conn.* : pl. 26, fig. 1).
- Paracrangon** (feminine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20 (type species, by monotypy : **Paracrangon echinatus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 20).
- Paralatreutes** (masculine) Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 334 (type species, by monotypy : **Paralatreutes bicornis** Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 334).

- Parapandalus** (masculine) Borradaile, 1899, *Willey's Zool. Res.* (4) : 411 (type species, by selection by Alcock, 1901 (*Descr. Catal. Indian Deep-Sea Crust. Decap. Macr. Anom.* : 94) : **Pandalus** (**Parapandalus**) **serratifrons** Borradaile, 1899, *Willey's Zool. Res.* (4) : 411 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Plesionika spinipes* Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 646].
- Parapasiphaë** (feminine) Smith (S.I.), 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 383 (type species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 547) : **Parapasiphaë sulcatifrons** Smith (S.I.), 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 384).
- Paratya** (feminine) Miers, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**9** : 194 (type species, by monotypy : **Ephyra compressa** De Haan, [1849], *Fauna japon.*, *Crust.* (6/7) : pl. 46, fig. 7).
- Paratypton** (masculine) Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **45** : 83 (type species, by monotypy : **Paratypton siebenrocki** Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **45** : 84).
- Pasiphaea** (feminine) Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **1** : 50 (type species, by monotypy : **Alpheus sivado** Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 93).
- Periclimenaeus** (masculine) Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 207 (type species, by selection by Borradaile, 1917 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, *Zool.* (2)**17** : 378) : **Periclimenaeus robustus** Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 213).
- Periclimenes** (masculine) Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 290 (type species, by monotypy : **Periclimenes insignis** Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 291 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Alpheus amethystea* Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 77]).
- Phycocaris** (feminine) Kemp, 1916, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **12** : 391 (type species, by monotypy : **Phycocaris simulans** Kemp, 1916, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **12** : 392).
- Phyllognathia** (feminine) Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 205, 206 (type species, by monotypy : **Hymenocera** (?) **ceratophthalma** Balss, 1913, *Zool. Anz.* **42** : 236).
- Plesionika** (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 626, 640 (type species, by selection by Alcock, 1901 (*Descr. Catal. Indian Deep-Sea Crust. Decap. Macr. Anom.* : 93) : **Plesionika uniproducta** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 641 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Acanthephyra ensis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, *Zool.* (6)**11**(4) : 14].

- Pontocaris** (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 495 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1947 (*Zool. Meded.* **27** : 320) : **Pontocaris propensalata** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 496).
- Pontonides** (masculine) Borradaile, 1917, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**17** : 387 (type species, by monotypy : **Pontonia maldivensis** Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 213).
- Prionocrangon** (feminine) Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 361 (type species, by monotypy : **Prionocrangon ommatosteres** Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 362).
- Psolidopus** (masculine) Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**9** : 266 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 81) : **Psolidopus huxleyi** Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**9** : 273).
- Psathyrocaris** (feminine) Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**11** : 168 (type species, by monotypy : **Psathyrocaris fragilis** Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**11** : 168).
- Pseudopalaemon** (masculine) Sollaud, 1911, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **17** : 12, 15 (type species, by monotypy : **Pseudopalaemon bouvieri** Sollaud, 1911, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **17** : 12).
- Rhynchocinetes** (masculine) Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (2)**7** : 168 (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Rhynchocinetes typus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (2)**7** : 168).
- Sabinea** (feminine) Ross (J.C.), 1835, *J. Ross's App. Narrat. 2nd Voy. N.W. Passage* : lxxxii (type species, by monotypy : **Crangon septemcarinatus** Sabine, 1824, *Suppl. App. Parry's Voy. N.W. Passage* : ccxxxvi).
- Saron** (masculine) Thallwitz, 1891, *Zool. Anz.* **14** : 99 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolyte gibberosus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 378 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon marmoratus* Olivier, 1811, *Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* **8** : 663]).
- Sclerocrangon** (feminine) Sars (G.O.), 1883 (sep. 1882), *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1882**(18) : 7, 45 (type species, by monotypy : **Cancer boreas** Phipps, 1774, *Voy. North Pole* : 190).
- Stegopontonia** (feminine) Nobili, 1906, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris, **12** : 258 (type species, by monotypy : **Stegopontonia commensalis** Nobili, 1906, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **12** : 258).

Stylodactylus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 11 (type species, by monotypy : **Stylodactylus serratus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)11(4) : 11).

Synalpheus (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 572 (type species, by monotypy : **Synalpheus falcatus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 574 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Alpheus comatularum* Haswell, 1882, *Proc. linn. Soc. New S. Wales* 6 : 762]).

Syncaris (feminine) Holmes, 1900, *Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 7 : 211 (type species, by original designation : **Miersia pacifica** Holmes, 1895, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* (2)4 : 577).

Systellaspis (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 757 (type species, by original designation : **Systellaspis lanceocaudata** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 758).

Thalassocaris (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1860 : 42 (substitute name for *Regulus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 6 : 18, a junior homonym of *Regulus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1800, *Leçons Anat. comp.* 1 : Tab. 2) (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1879 : 426) : **Regulus lucidus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 6 : 27).

Thaumastocaris (feminine) Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* 24 : 244 (type species, by monotypy : **Thaumastocaris streptopus** Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* 24 : 244).

Thor (masculine) Kingsley, 1878, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1878 : 94 (type species, by monotypy : **Thor floridanus** Kingsley, 1878, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1878 : 95).

Trachycaris (feminine) Calman, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)17 : 31, 33 (type species, by monotypy : **Platybema rugosus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 579 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Hippolyte restricta* Milne Edwards (A.), 1878, *Bull. Sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* (7)2 : 231]).

Troglocaris (feminine) Dormitzer, 1853, *Lotos* 3 : 85 (type species, by monotypy : **Troglocaris schmidti** Dormitzer, 1853, *Lotos* 3 : 85 [Note (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 1 : 137]).

Typhlocaris (feminine) Calman, 1909, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)11 : 93, 94 (type species, by monotypy : **Typhlocaris galilea** Calman 1909, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)11 : 93).

Typton (masculine) Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 288 (type species, by monotypy : **Typton spongicola** Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 289).

Xiphocaris (feminine) Von Martens, 1872, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **38**(1) : 139 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolyte elongatus** Guérin-Méneville, 1856, in Sagra (R. de la), *Historia Cuba*, Hist. nat. **7** : xx).

4. At the time when I submitted the present application to the Commission, I included in it proposals for the addition to the *Official List* of the names of four other genera, each of which has the termination “-opsis”. These names were : (1) *Alpheopsis* Coutière, 1897 ; (2) *Caridinopsis* Bouvier, 1912 ; (3) *Pandalopsis* Bate, 1888 ; (4) *Pontoniopsis* Borradaile, 1915. These names, like other generic names with the same termination in the Order Decapoda, are invariably treated as being masculine in gender and I accordingly recommended that this gender should be attributed to them when placed on the *Official List*. Recently, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, has drawn my attention to the decision by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, that generic names having the foregoing termination are to be treated as being feminine in gender (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 51, *Decision* 84(7)(b)(iii)). Mr. Hemming has informed me also that the problem of the gender to be attributed to generic names in the Decapoda having this termination has arisen in regard to certain such names which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period prior to the Lisbon Congress and to which therefore a gender must now be assigned by the Commission. Mr. Hemming has further informed me that in view of the clash in this case between linguistic considerations and the general practice of carcinologists, it is his intention to take the directions of the Commission separately in regard to the gender to be assigned to the generic names referred to above.¹ It is evident that, whatever decision is taken by the Commission on the foregoing names will need to apply also to the four names of this group which I had originally included in the present application. At Mr. Hemming’s suggestion, I have therefore withdrawn from the present application my proposals in regard to the four names cited above.

5. It is recommended that the specific names of the type species of the genera specified in paragraph 3 above should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, in so far as these names are valid and at the same time are the oldest available names for the species concerned. The following list gives in the first column the specific names which fulfil the conditions mentioned above. In the second column is given the original combination in which these names have been used. In this column the spelling both of the specific and of the generic names is

¹ The application here referred to was published on 7th July 1955 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 260-262).

emended in accordance with the *Règles* as amended by the International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, and conform with the suggestions made in paragraph 2 of the present proposal. In column (3) is given the name of the genus of which the species cited in column (1) is the type species.

Specific Name (1)	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published (2)	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species (3)
<i>agassizi</i> Coutière, 1901	<i>Coralliocaris agassizi</i>	<i>Coutiereia</i> Nobili, 1901
<i>agulhasensis</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Merhippolyte agulhasensis</i>	<i>Merhippolyte</i> Bate, 1888
<i>alberti</i> Lenz, 1910	<i>Limnocaridina alberti</i>	<i>Limnocaridella</i> Bouvier, 1913
<i>antarcticus</i> Pfeffer, 1887	<i>Crangon antarcticus</i>	<i>Notocrangon</i> Coutière, 1900
<i>atlantica</i> Calman, 1896	<i>Bresilia atlantica</i>	<i>Bresilia</i> Calman, 1896
<i>benedicti</i> Smith (S.I.), 1885	<i>Ephyrina benedicti</i>	<i>Ephyrina</i> Smith (S.I.), 1885
<i>bicornis</i> Kemp, 1925	<i>Paralatreutes bicornis</i>	<i>Paralatreutes</i> Kemp, 1925
<i>bonnieri</i> Caullery, 1896	<i>Dichelopandalus bonnieri</i>	<i>Dichelopandalus</i> Caullery, 1896
<i>boreas</i> Phipps, 1774	<i>Cancer boreas</i>	<i>Sclerocrangon</i> Sars (G.O.), 1883
<i>bouvieri</i> Sollaud, 1911	<i>Pseudopalaemon bouvieri</i>	<i>Pseudopalaemon</i> Sollaud, 1911
<i>brevirostris</i> Rathke, 1843	<i>Pandalus brevirostris</i>	<i>Pandalina</i> Calman, 1899
<i>brevirostris</i> Calman, 1906	<i>Atyella brevirostris</i>	<i>Atyella</i> Calman, 1906
<i>ceratophthalma</i> Balss, 1913	<i>Hymenocera (?) ceratophthalma</i>	<i>Phyllognathia</i> Borra-daile, 1915
<i>commensalis</i> Nobili, 1906	<i>Stegopontonia commensalis</i>	<i>Stegopontonia</i> Nobili, 1906

Specific Name (1)	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published (2)	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species (3)
<i>compressa</i> De Haan, [1849]	<i>Ephyra compressa</i>	<i>Paratya</i> Miers, 1882
<i>compressus</i> Paulson, 1875	<i>Anchistioides compressus</i>	<i>Anchistioides</i> Paulson, 1875
<i>crassus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	<i>Gonatonotus crassus</i>	<i>Eugonatonotus</i> Schmitt 1926
<i>cunningtoni</i> Calman, 1906	<i>Caridella cunningtoni</i>	<i>Caridella</i> Calman, 1906
<i>cursor</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	<i>Nematocarcinus cursor</i>	<i>Nematocarcinus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
<i>danae</i> Paulson, 1875	<i>Nikoides danae</i>	<i>Nikoides</i> Paulson, 1875
<i>dolichognatha</i> De Man, 1888	<i>Automate dolichognatha</i>	<i>Automate</i> De Man, 1888
<i>dorsalis</i> Stimpson, 1860	<i>Arete dorsalis</i>	<i>Arete</i> Stimpson, 1860
<i>echinatus</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Paracrangon echinatus</i>	<i>Paracrangon</i> Dana, 1852
<i>elegans</i> Risso, 1816	<i>Alpheus elegans</i>	<i>Gnathophyllum</i> Latreille, 1819
<i>elongatus</i> Guérin- Ménéville, 1856	<i>Hippolyte elongatus</i>	<i>Xiphocaris</i> Von Martens, 1872
<i>ensifer</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	<i>Heterocarpus ensifer</i>	<i>Heterocarpus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
<i>floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878	<i>Thor floridanus</i>	<i>Thor</i> Kingsley, 1878
<i>fragilis</i> Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893	<i>Psathyrocaris fragilis</i>	<i>Psathyrocaris</i> Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893
<i>galilea</i> Calman, 1909	<i>Typhlocaris galilea</i>	<i>Typhlocaris</i> Calman, 1909
<i>ganteri</i> Hay, 1901	<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i>	<i>Palaemonias</i> Hay, 1901
<i>gasti</i> Balss, 1921	<i>Amphipalaemon gasti</i>	<i>Balssia</i> Kemp, 1922
<i>gibbosus</i> Milne Ed- wards (A.), 1881	<i>Notostomus gibbosus</i>	<i>Notostomus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881

Specific Name	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>glacialis</i> Buchholz, 1874	<i>Pasiphaë glacialis</i>	<i>Hymenodora</i> Sars (G.O.), 1877
<i>gordoni</i> Bate, 1858	<i>Hippolyte gordoni</i>	<i>Caridion</i> Goës, 1863
<i>gracilis</i> Balss, 1914	<i>Chlorotocella gracilis</i>	<i>Chlorotocella</i> Balss, 1914
<i>gracilis</i> Stimpson, 1860	<i>Leptochela gracilis</i>	<i>Leptochela</i> Stimpson, 1860
<i>heterocarpoides</i> Nobili, 1903	<i>Mimocaris heterocarpoides</i>	<i>Mimocaris</i> Nobili, 1903
<i>huxleyi</i> Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892	<i>Psalidopus huxleyi</i>	<i>Psalidopus</i> Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892
<i>lanceocaudata</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Systellaspis lanceocaudata</i>	<i>Systellaspis</i> Bate, 1888
<i>lar</i> Owen, 1839	<i>Crangon lar</i>	<i>Argis</i> Krøyer, 1842
<i>levicarina</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Dorodotes levicarina</i>	<i>Heterocarpoides</i> De Man, 1917
<i>lucidus</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Regulus lucidus</i>	<i>Thalassocaris</i> Stimp- son, 1860
<i>maldivensis</i> Borradaile, 1915	<i>Pontonia maldivensis</i>	<i>Pontonides</i> Borra- daile, 1917
<i>marionis</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Nauticaris marionis</i>	<i>Nauticaris</i> Bate, 1888
<i>marocana</i> Bouvier, 1912	<i>Dugastella marocana</i>	<i>Dugastella</i> Bouvier, 1912
<i>miersi</i> De Man, 1888	<i>Harpilius miersi</i>	<i>Anchistus</i> Borradaile, 1898
<i>nitescens</i> [Leach], [1814]	<i>Palaemon nitescens</i>	<i>Athanas</i> [Leach], [1814]
<i>oligodon</i> De Man, 1888	<i>Hippolyte oligodon</i>	<i>Merguia</i> Kemp, 1914
<i>ommatosteres</i> Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891	<i>Prionocrangon ommatosteres</i>	<i>Prionocrangon</i> Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891
<i>orientalis</i> Stimpson, 1860	<i>Ogyris orientalis</i>	<i>Ogyrides</i> Stebbing, 1914

Specific Name (1)	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published (2)	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species (3)
<i>pacifica</i> Holmes, 1895	<i>Miersia pacifica</i>	<i>Syncaris</i> Holmes, 1900
<i>palpator</i> Owen, 1839	<i>Hippolyte palpator</i>	<i>Heptacarpus</i> Holmes, 1900
<i>paronai</i> (correction of <i>paronae</i>) Nobili, 1905	<i>Latreutes paronae</i>	<i>Gelastocaris</i> Kemp, 1914
<i>parvulus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1883	<i>Pantomus parvulus</i>	<i>Pantomus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1883
<i>paulsoni</i> Stebbing, 1905	<i>Leontocaris paulsoni</i>	<i>Leontocaris</i> Stebbing, 1905
<i>poeyi</i> Guérin- Méneville, 1856	<i>Atya poeyi</i>	<i>Micratya</i> Bouvier, 1913
<i>propensalata</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Pontocaris</i> <i>propensalata</i>	<i>Pontocaris</i> Bate, 1888
<i>pygmaea</i> Sars (G.O.), 1870	<i>Cryptocheles pygmaea</i>	<i>Cryptocheles</i> Sars (G.O.), 1870
<i>reflexus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Dorodotes reflexus</i>	<i>Dorodotes</i> Bate, 1888
<i>robustus</i> Borradaile, 1915	<i>Periclimenaeus</i> <i>robustus</i>	<i>Periclimenaeus</i> Borradaile, 1915
<i>sachalinensis</i> Brashnikov, 1903	<i>Birulia</i> <i>sachalinensis</i>	<i>Birulia</i> Brashnikov, 1903
<i>scaber</i> Leach, 1815	<i>Atya scaber</i>	<i>Atya</i> Leach, 1816
<i>semistriatus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Campylonotus</i> <i>semistriatus</i>	<i>Campylonotus</i> Bate, 1888
<i>septemcarinatus</i> Sabine, 1824	<i>Crangon</i> <i>septemcarinatus</i>	<i>Sabinea</i> Ross (J.C.), 1835
<i>serratus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	<i>Stylodactylus</i> <i>serratus</i>	<i>Stylodactylus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
<i>siebenrocki</i> Balss, 1914	<i>Paratypton</i> <i>siebenrocki</i>	<i>Paratypton</i> Balss, 1914
<i>simplicirostris</i> Sars (G.O.), 1870	<i>Bythocaris</i> <i>simplicirostris</i>	<i>Bythocaris</i> Sars (G.O.), 1870
<i>simulans</i> Kemp, 1916	<i>Phycocaris simulans</i>	<i>Phycocaris</i> Kemp, 1916
<i>sivado</i> Risso, 1816	<i>Alpheus sivado</i>	<i>Pasiphaea</i> Savigny, 1816

Specific Name	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>spinicauda</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	<i>Glyphocrangon</i> <i>spinicauda</i>	<i>Glyphocrangon</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
<i>spinicauda</i> De Man, 1902	<i>Chlorotocus</i> <i>spinicauda</i>	<i>Chlorotocoides</i> Kemp, 1925
<i>spongicola</i> Costa, 1844	<i>Typton spongicola</i>	<i>Typton</i> Costa, 1844
<i>streptopus</i> Kemp, 1922	<i>Thaumastocaris</i> <i>streptopus</i>	<i>Thaumastocaris</i> Kemp, 1922
<i>sulcatifrons</i> Smith (S.I.), 1884	<i>Parapasiphaë</i> <i>sulcatifrons</i>	<i>Parapasiphaë</i> Smith (S.I.), 1884
<i>superbus</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Oedipus superbus</i>	<i>Coralliocaris</i> <i>Stimpson</i> , 1860
<i>symbiotes</i> Kemp, 1922	<i>Dasycaris symbiotes</i>	<i>Dasycaris</i> Kemp, 1922
<i>tanganyikae</i> Calman, 1899	<i>Limnocaridina</i> <i>tanganyikae</i>	<i>Limnocaridina</i> Calman, 1899
<i>tenuipes</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Palaemonella</i> <i>tenuipes</i>	<i>Palaemonella</i> Dana, 1852
<i>trispinosus</i> Aurivillius, 1898	<i>Palaemonetes</i> <i>trispinosus</i>	<i>Desmocarid</i> Sollaud, 1911
<i>truncatus</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Betaeus truncatus</i>	<i>Betaeus</i> Dana, 1852
<i>tuberculatus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Chorismus</i> <i>tuberculatus</i>	<i>Chorismus</i> Bate, 1888
<i>typus</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	<i>Caridina typus</i>	<i>Caridina</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
<i>typus</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	<i>Oplophorus typus</i>	<i>Oplophorus</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
<i>typus</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	<i>Rhynchocinetes typus</i>	<i>Rhynchocinetes</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
<i>varians</i> [Leach], [1814]	<i>Hippolyte varians</i>	<i>Hippolyte</i> [Leach], [1814]
<i>varians</i> [Leach], [1814]	<i>Palaemon varians</i>	<i>Palaemonetes</i> Heller, 1869
<i>vittata</i> Stimpson, 1860	<i>Hippolysmata vittata</i>	<i>Hippolysmata</i> Stimpson, 1860
<i>zimmeri</i> Balss, 1914	<i>Bathypalaemonella</i> <i>zimmeri</i>	<i>Bathypalaemonella</i> Balss, 1914

6. In the case of fourteen of the genera enumerated in paragraph 3 of the present application, the name of the nominal species, which is the type species of the genus concerned is not accepted by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species in question. These cases are :—

Name of the genus	Name of nominal species which is the type species of the genus specified in the first column	Oldest available name for the species specified in the second column
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Alope</i> White, 1847	<i>Alope palpalis</i> White, 1847	<i>Hippolyte spinifrons</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
<i>Barbouria</i> Rathbun, 1912	<i>Barbouria poeyi</i> Rathbun, 1912	<i>Hippolyte cubensis</i> Von Martens, 1872
<i>Brachycarpus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Brachycarpus savignyi</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Palaemon biunguiculatus</i> Lucas, 1849
<i>Chlorocurtis</i> Kemp, 1925	<i>Chlorocurtis miser</i> Kemp, 1925	<i>Virbius (?) jactans</i> Nobili, 1904
<i>Chlorotocus</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1882	<i>Chlorotocus gracilipes</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1882	<i>Pandalus crassicornis</i> Costa, 1871
<i>Latreutes</i> Stimpson, 1860	<i>Hippolyte ensiferus</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	<i>Palaemon fucorum</i> Fabricius, 1798
<i>Ligur</i> Sarato 1885	<i>Ligur edwardsii</i> Sarato, 1885	<i>Palemon [sic] ensiferus</i> Risso, 1816
<i>Parapandalus</i> Borradaile, 1899	<i>Pandalus (Parapandalus) serratifrons</i> Borradaile, 1899	<i>Plesionika spinipes</i> Bate, 1888
<i>Periclimenes</i> Costa, 1844	<i>Periclimenes insignis</i> Costa, 1844	<i>Alpheus amethystea</i> Risso, 1826
<i>Plesionika</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Plesionika uniproducta</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Acanthephyra ensis</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1881

Name of the genus	Name of nominal species which is the type species of the genus specified in the first column	Oldest available name for the species specified in the second column
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Saron</i> Thallwitz, 1891	<i>Hippolyte gibberosus</i> Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	<i>Palaemon marmoratus</i> Olivier, 1811
<i>Synalpheus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Synalpheus falcatus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Alpheus comatularum</i> Haswell, 1882
<i>Trachycaris</i> Calman, 1906	<i>Platybema rugosus</i> Bate, 1888	<i>Hippolyte restricta</i> Milne Edwards (A.), 1878
<i>Troglocaris</i> Dormitzer, 1853	<i>Troglocaris schmidti</i> Dormitzer, 1853	<i>Palaemon anophthalmus</i> Kollar, 1848

7. The concrete proposals which I now submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to validate the emendation “ *Gnathophyllum* ” of the generic name originally published as *Gnatophyllum* by Latreille in 1819 ;
- (b) to direct the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, be protected from its senior subjective synonyms LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, and THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, in the manner specified in paragraph 2(11) of the present application ;
- (c) to suppress the family-group name GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) rule that the specific name *paronae* Nobili, 1905, as published in the combination *Latreutes paronae*, being a name based upon the modern patronymic “ Parona ” is, under the *Règles*, subject to automatic correction to *paronai* ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the one hundred and two generic names enumerated in paragraph 3 of the present application with the particulars there specified ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) the eighty-eight specific names specified in paragraph 5 of the present application ;

- (b) the specific names of the fourteen nominal species listed in Column (3) in paragraph 6 of the present application ;
- (5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *Atys* Leach, 1815, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 345 (a junior homonym of *Atys* de Montfort, 1810 *Conch.* **2** : 342) ;
- (b) *Balssiola* Strand, 1922, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **88** (A4) : 142 (substitute name for *Calmania* Bouvier, 1909) (a junior objective synonym of *Micratya* Bouvier, 1913, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1913** : 181) ;
- (c) *Calmania* Bouvier, 1909, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris* **148** : 1730 (a junior homonym of *Calmania* Laurie, 1906, in Herdman, *Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fish.* **5** : 406) ;
- (d) *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3)**8** : 27 (a junior homonym of *Doryphorus* Cuvier, 1829) ;
- (e) *Drimo* Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 70 (type species, by monotypy : *Alpheus elegans* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 92) (a junior objective synonym of *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819) ;
- (f) *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 72 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819) ;
- (g) *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **26** : 25 (substitute name for *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (a junior objective synonym of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926) ;
- (h) *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* (6)**4**(4) : 10 (a junior homonym of *Gonatonotus* Adams & White, 1847) ;
- (i) *Hoplophorus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846, *Nomencl. zool. Index Univ.* : 185, 262 (an Invalid Emendation of *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) ;
- (j) *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851, *Middendorff's Reise Sibir.* **2**(1) : 114 (type species, by monotypy : *Crangon lar* Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 88) (a junior objective synonym of *Argis* Krøyer, 1842) ;
- (k) *Oedipus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17 (a junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827, and replaced by *Coralliocaris* Stimpson, 1860) ;
- (l) *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 36 (a junior homonym of *Ogyris* Westwood, 1851, and replaced by *Ogyrides* Stebbing, 1914) ;

- (m) *Pasiphae* Krøyer, 1845, *Naturhist. Tidsskr.* (n.s.) **1** : 453 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) ;
- (n) *Pasiphaeia* Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.* **18** : 173 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) ;
- (o) *Regulus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18, 27 (a junior homonym of *Regulus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1800, and replaced by *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860) ;
- (p) *Tridacnocaris* Nobili, 1899, *Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova* **40** : 235 (substitute name for *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898) (a junior objective synonym of *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898) ;
- (q) *Xiphocaridina* Bouvier, 1909, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris* **148** : 1729 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 21) : *Ephyra compressa* De Haan, [1849], *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46, fig. 7) (a junior objective synonym of *Paratya* Miers, 1882).
- (6) place the under-mentioned names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) ATYIDAE (correction by Dana (1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 13, 16) of ATYADEA) De Haan, [1849], *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6) : 168, 184 (type genus : *Atya* Leach, 1816) ;
- (b) BRESILIIDAE Calman, 1896, *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* **31** : 7 (type genus : *Breslia* Calman, 1896) ;
- (c) CAMPYLONOTIDAE Sollaud, 1913, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **19** : 184 (type genus : *Campylonotus* Bate, 1888) ;
- (d) EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937, *Proc. New Engl. zool. Cl.* **16** : 15 (type genus : *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926, as proposed to be validated under the Plenary Powers) ;
- (e) GLYPHOCRANGONIDAE Smith, 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 364 (type genus : *Glyphocrangon* Milne Edwards (A), 1881) ;
- (f) GNATHOPHYLLINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16 (type genus : *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819) (first elevated to family rank as GNATHOPHYLLIDAE by Ortmann, 1890, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **5** : 537) ;
- (g) HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : xii, xli, 480, 503, 574, 576 (type genus : *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814]) (a family-group name to be given preference under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above over the family-group names LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) and THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, *Bull. Essex Inst.* **10** : 64 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley,

- 1878), by any author who may consider the genera *Hippolyte* Leach, *Lysmata* Risso, and/or *Thor* Kingsley as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;
- (h) NEMATOCARCININAE Smith, 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 368 (type genus : *Nematocarcinus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (first elevated to family rank as NEMATOCARCINIDAE by Smith, 1886, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **13** : 608, 619, 664) ;
- (i) OPLOPHORINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18, 27 (type genus : *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (first elevated to family rank as OPLOPHORIDAE by Rathbun, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 904) ;
- (j) PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 13, 18 (type genus : *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) ;
- (k) PSALIDOPODIDAE Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**9** : 265 (type genus : *Psalidopus* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892) ;
- (l) RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **5** : 459 (type genus : *Rhynchocinetes* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) ;
- (m) STYLODACTYLIDAE Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : 481, 850 (type genus : *Stylodactylus* Milne Edwards (A), 1881) ;
- (n) THALASSOCARIDIDAE (correction by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden.* **26** : 12, 128) of THALASSOCARIDAE) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, *Zool.* **24** : lxxvii, 481, 682 (type genus : *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860) ;
- (o) TYPHLOCARIDINAE Annandale & Kemp, 1913, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal* (n.s.) **9**(6) : 245 (type genus : *Typhlocaris* Calman, 1909).
- (7) place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) ATYADEA De Haan, [1849] (type genus : *Atya* Leach, 1816) (an Invalid Original Spelling for ATYIDAE) ;
- (b) ATTIDAE Yu, 1936, *Chin. J. Zool.* **2** : 88 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for ATYIDAE De Haan, [1849]) ;
- (c) BRESILIDAE Kemp, 1910, *Sci. Invest. Br. Ireland* **1908**(1) : 35 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for BRESILIIDAE Calman, 1896) ;
- (d) DRIMOIDAE Ortmann, 1896, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **9** : 425 (type genus : *Drimo* Risso, 1826) (invalid because the type genus of the family so named has, as its type species, *Alpheus elegans* Risso, 1816, which is also the type species of *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819 (a name placed

on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (2) above), which is the type of the family GNATHOPHYLLIDAE Dana, 1852 (a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* under (6)(f) above) ;

- (e) GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **26** : 25 (type genus : *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936) (suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above) ;
- (f) GONATONOTIDAE Gurney, 1941, *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **41** : 122 (type genus : *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (invalid because the type genus of the family so named has, as its type species, *Gonatonotus crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, which is also the type species of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926 (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (2) above), which is the type genus of the family EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937 (a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* under (6)(d) above) ;
- (g) HIPPOLYIDAE Yu, 1935, *Chin. J. Zool.* **1** : 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888) ;
- (h) HYPPOLITIDAE Dohrn, 1950, *Pubbl. Sta. zool. Napoli* **22** : 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888) ;
- (i) HOPLOPHORIDAE Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.* **18** : 159 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for OPLOPHORIDAE Dana, 1852) ;
- (j) OPLOPHAIDAE Guiler, 1952, *Rec. Queen Victoria Mus. Tasmania* **3**(3) : 35 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for OPLOPHORIDAE Dana, 1852) ;
- (k) PASIPHAEIDAE Barnard, 1950, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **38** : 648 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;
- (l) PASIPHAEIIDAE Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **24** : 208 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;
- (m) PASIPHAIDAE Smith, 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish. Comm.* **10** : 381 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;
- (n) PASIPHAIDAE Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist* (6) **11** : 161 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;
- (o) PASIPHEIDAE De Miranda y Rivera, 1933, *Not. Res. Inst. Espan. Oceanogr.* (2)**67** : 6 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;

- (p) RHINCOCYNETIDAE Sharp, 1893, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1893** : 118 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890) ;
- (q) RHYNCHOCYNETIDAE Borradaile, 1907, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **19** : 467 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890) ;
- (r) RYNCHOCINETIDAE Gurney, 1939, *Ray Soc.* **125** : 72 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890) ;
- (s) THALASSOCARIDAE Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : lxxvii, 481, 682 (an Invalid Original Spelling of THALASSOCARIDIDAE Bate, 1888).

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 placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of one hundred and two genera of Caridea was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 622.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 14th March 1955 and was published on 7th July in the same year in Part 7 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Holthuis, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 204—228).

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 respect of certain of the proposals included in the present case was given on 7th July 1955 (a) in Part 7 of Volume 11 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 four general zoological serial publications.

5. The emendation "Hoplophorus" Agassiz, 1846, of the generic name "Oplophorus" Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 : In a communication received in the Office of the Commission on 6th September 1955, Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) observed, with reference to the proposal in paragraph 2(9) in Dr. Holthuis's application that the Original Spelling *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, should be accepted in preference to the Emendation *Hoplophorus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846, that he would be disposed to accept the emendation published by Agassiz if it could be shown that it was more widely used than the defective Original Spelling *Oplophorus* used by Milne Edwards. On receipt of the foregoing note the Secretary communicated with Dr. Holthuis who on 15th March 1956 replied that a rough count indicated that these two spellings had been used about the same number of times, but that in recent years there had been a tendency for the use of the Original Spelling *Oplophorus* to gain ground on that of the Emendation *Hoplophorus*. The following is the text of the letter received from Dr. Holthuis :—

Thank you for communicating Professor Bradley's comments on this application.

Oplophorus/Hoplophorus : A rough count of the number of authors using these names revealed that about 16 have used *Oplophorus* against 15 using *Hoplophorus*. In the last 30 to 40 years too, both spellings have been used in a practically equal number of cases. There is a tendency for *Oplophorus* to gain ground, however, probably because this is the spelling adopted in Chace's (1936) revision of the genus and his other papers on these animals. I prefer therefore not to amend the spelling *Oplophorus*.

6. Status of the specific name "gordoniana" Bate, 1859, as published in the combination "Hippolyte gordoniana" : In the same communication as that in which he had raised the question of the status of the emendation *Hoplophorus* of the generic name *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards, 1837 (paragraph 5 above) Professor

Chester Bradley suggested that it would be reasonable to take the view that the specific name *gordoniana* Bate, 1859, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoniana*, discussed in paragraph 2(2) in connection with the generic name *Caridion* Goës, 1863, was a junior objective synonym of the specific name *gordoni* Bate, 1858, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoni*, and not merely a junior subjective synonym of that name. The question so raised by Professor Bradley was investigated by the Office of the Commission in conjunction with Dr. Holthuis. The results of this examination were embodied by the Secretary in the following Report on 23rd March 1956 :—

On the question of the status of the specific name “ *gordoniana* ” Bate, 1859, as published in the combination “ *Hippolyte gordoniana* ”

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

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

The present is a Report on the question of the status attributable to the specific name *gordoniana* Bate, 1859, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoniana*, prepared in the light of investigations carried out at my request by Miss D. N. Noakes, B.Sc., of the Office of the Commission, in the light of the suggestion received from Professor J. Chester Bradley that it would be reasonable to regard the foregoing name as a junior objective synonym of the specific name *gordoni* Bate, 1858, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoni*, and not merely as a junior subjective synonym of that name.

2. In a case of this kind the first requisite is to compare the original descriptions of the two nominal species concerned. The following are the results obtained by the comparison so made in the present case :—

(1) *Particulars of the original description of the nominal species “ Hippolyte gordoni ” published in 1858*

The name *Hippolyte gordoni* was published in 1858 in a Report of a communication made on behalf of Mr. C. Spence Bate by Professor Kinahan at a meeting of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association. This communication was published in 1858 in Volume 5 (: iv, 51) of the serial entitled *The Natural History Review* in a section headed “ Proceedings of Societies, including . . . the Dublin University Zool. & Bot. Association . . . ”. Bate is not mentioned on page iv where the

name *Hippolyte gordonii* first appears but on page 51 we find the following particulars :—

“ Prof. Kinahan communicated the following description by C. Spence Bate, F.L.S., of :—

‘ A NEW BRITISH HIPPOLYTE ’

[Here follows the description in Latin of the new species *Hippolyte gordonii*.]

“ I have named it after the discoverer, the Rev. G. Gordon of Elgin ”.

(2) *Particulars of the original description of the nominal species “ Hippolyte gordoniana ” published in 1859*

The name *Hippolyte gordoniana* was published as “ *Hippolyte gordoniana* (n.s.) ” in 1859 in Volume 1 (: v, 48) of the *Proceedings of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association*. It appeared without attribution of authorship in the Table of Contents (: v) but on page 48 we find the following particulars :—

“ Prof. Kinahan communicated the following :—

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW BRITISH HIPPOLYTE
(HIPPOLYTE GORDONIANA, n.s.)
by C. Spence Bate, F.L.S.”

[Here follows the description in Latin of the new species *Hippolyte gordoniana*.]

3. Before considering the relationship to one another of the specific names *gordonii* and *gordoniana* discussed above, it must be noted that the extract from page 51 of Volume 5 of *The Natural History Review* given in paragraph 2(1) above, fully establishes the attribution of the name *Hippolyte gordonii* to Bate. It thus disposes of the doubts expressed by Dr. Holthuis in his application (paragraph 2(2)) and confirms his conclusion that Bate and not Kinahan should be treated as the author of this name.

4. The particulars given in paragraph 2 of the present note show clearly also that the account given in 1858 in Volume 5 of the serial *The Natural History Review* and that given in 1859 in Volume 1 of the *Proc. Dublin Univ. zool. bot. Ass.* refer to the same meeting of the Association and therefore to the same communication made to the Association by Professor Kinahan on behalf of Mr. Bate. If any doubt were still to linger in anyone’s mind on this subject, it would immediately be dispelled when it is noted that the Latin description for *Hippolyte gordonii* published in 1858 is word for word the same as the Latin description for *Hippolyte gordoniana* published in 1859. Obviously, what happened in the present case is that following the meeting in question of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical

Association an account of the proceedings at that meeting was published both in the "Proceedings of Societies" section of the serial *The Natural History Review* and in Volume 1 of the *Proceedings* of the Association. From the number of the volume of the *Proceedings* actually published by the Association itself, it may be concluded that it was at about the time of the meeting in question that the Association decided to discontinue the arrangement under which the proceedings of its meetings had been officially recorded on its behalf in the serial *The Natural History Review* (sponsored jointly by a number of learned bodies including the Association) and instead to publish its own *Proceedings* separately. The duplicate publication of the description of the new species of *Hippolyte* discovered by Mr. Gordon (a) in the *Review* in 1858, and (b) in the Association's *Proceedings* in 1859 must have been due to some lack of co-ordination on the part of the then Secretary of the Association. It is quite clear that the publication of the name *Hippolyte gordonii* Bate in the *Review* was fully authorised by the authorities of the Association and was not due (as has often happened in the case of new names appearing in the "Proceedings of Societies" Sections of other serials) to the inadvertent publication of a new name in anticipation of its publication in the place where it was intended to be published, namely in the official publication of the society or other body before which the communication concerned was made.

5. In the circumstances described above we see not only that the names *Hippolyte gordonii* Bate, 1858, and *Hippolyte gordoniana* Bate, 1859, were based upon the same specimen but that they appeared in the same paper when published in different serials in successive years. Whether the name *gordoniana* published in 1859 was a deliberate emendation by Bate of his name *gordonii* published in the previous year or whether its appearance in print was due only to carelessness on the part of the editor of the *Proceedings* of the Association or on that of the printer of those *Proceedings* is immaterial for the present purposes, the central issue from the point of view of zoological nomenclature being that unquestionably the specific name *gordoniana* Bate, 1859, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoniana*, is a junior objective synonym of the specific name *gordonii* Bate, 1858, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordonii*. As such, the name *gordoniana* Bate, 1859, is objectively invalid and should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* at the same time that the specific name *gordonii* Bate, 1858, is, as proposed by Dr. Holthuis, placed on the corresponding *Official List* of available specific names.

7. The specific name published as "anophtalmus" in combination with the generic name "Palaemon" by Kollar in 1848 : On 19th December 1955 Dr. L. B. Holthuis addressed the

following letter to the Office of the Commission on the question of the spelling to be adopted for the specific name published as *anophtalmus* in combination with the generic name *Palaemon* by Kollar in 1848 :—

I find that in the original description of *Palaemon anophtalmus* Kollar, 1848 (the type species of the genus *Troglocaris* Dormitzer, dealt with in my 1955 application (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 217, 223), the specific name was spelled by Kollar with only one "h", viz. *anophtalmus*. This grammatical error has been corrected by subsequent authors and I believe that it is in the interest of nomenclature to have this specific name placed on the *Official List* in the corrected spelling *anophthalmus*.

8. No objection received : Apart from the points raised in connection with the status to be accorded to the emendation *Hoplophorus* Agassiz, 1846, and with that of the specific name *gordoniana* Bate, 1859, as published in the combination *Hippolyte gordoniana* the difficulties in regard to each of which have since been resolved by the action described in paragraphs 5 and 6 above respectively, no objection to any point dealt with in the present application was received from any source.

9. Preparation of a Supplementary Note by the Secretary for submission to the International Commission : On 2nd April 1956 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary prepared the following Supplementary Note for the consideration of the International Commission and directed that this should be attached as Note 4 to the Voting Paper to be submitted to the Commission in the present case (see paragraph 10 below) :—

4. *Two small points :* (1) It has been ascertained that *gordoniana* Bate, 1859 (*Hippolyte*) is a junior objective synonym of *gordoni* Bate, 1858 (*Hippolyte*), type species of *Caridion* (see p. 205) ; it is proposed to put *gordoniana* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*. (2) as regards *Oplophorus* (: 207) Dr. Holthuis has reported that in the last 30—40 years the above spelling and the emendation *Hoplophorus* have been used to almost exactly the same extent but that the use of the Original Spelling *Oplophorus* is tending to increase as the result of its use in Chace's (1936) revision. The recommendation that the

Commission should accept this Valid Original Spelling is accordingly confirmed; it is recommended that the Invalid Emendation *Hoplophorus* be put on the *Official Index*.

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

10. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)17 : On 25th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)17) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of genera of Caridea (Crustacea, Decapoda) and associated questions set out in Points (1) to (6) in paragraph 7 on pages 223—228 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 *Opinion*], as confirmed and supplemented in Note 4 [the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*] annexed to the present Voting Paper."

11. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 25th July 1956.

12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)17 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)17 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 ; Boschma ; Vokes ; Hering ; Bodenheimer ; Prantl ; Jaczewski ; Esaki ; do Amaral ; Hankó ; Dymond ; Bonnet ; Key ; Mayr ; Lemche ; Riley ; Mertens ; Cabrera ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

13. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 26th July 1956 Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)17, 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. Minor rectifications of certain of the proposals submitted in the present case : On 29th January 1957 Mr. Hemming as Secretary executed the following Minute drawing attention to the need for minor rectifications in certain of the proposals submitted in the present case and setting out the action which in each case it had been agreed with Dr. Holthuis was required :

Certain minor rectifications in the recommendations relating to the proposed addition of the names of one hundred and two genera of Caridea (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) to the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" and matters incidental thereto

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Following the approval by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(56)17

of the proposal for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of one hundred and two genera of Caridea (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) and for certain action supplementary thereto submitted by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (Holthuis, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 204—228) it appeared to me as Secretary that in view of the very large number of names involved in this case it was desirable, as a preliminary to the preparation of an *Opinion* embodying the decision taken by the Commission, that a detailed re-examination of the various proposals should be carried out in consultation with Dr. Holthuis in order (a) to verify that all the proposals submitted in the body of the application had been duly summarised in the concluding paragraph for inclusion in the forthcoming *Opinion* and (b) to make sure that there were no additional names involved which required to be dealt with under the General Directive relating to the completeness of the coverage of *Opinions* issued to the International Commission by the International Congress of Zoology, supplementary to the two points belonging to this class specified in Note 4 annexed to the Voting Paper referred to above.

2. The foregoing examination has now been completed and has brought to light the following matters to which it is necessary to draw attention :—

- (1) In the case of the binomen *Latreutes paronae* Nobili, 1905, the specific component of which was based upon a modern masculine patronymic of a name consisting of the word "Parona" the Commission was asked to give a Ruling that the incorrectly formed specific name "*paronae*" was subject to automatic correction to "*paronai*". It was further requested that this specific name so amended should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. By some inadvertence, however, the Commission was not asked at the same time to place the Invalid Original Spelling *paronae* Nobili, 1905, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.
- (2) In the case of the genus *Troglocaris* Dormitzer, 1853, it was stated in the application that the type species, *Troglocaris schmidti* Dormitzer, 1853, was currently identified with the earlier established nominal species *Palaemon anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848. The Commission was accordingly asked to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *anophthalmus* Kollar and not the specific name *schmidti* Dormitzer. By an oversight, however, attention was not drawn to the fact that the former of these specific names

was originally published with the defective spelling *anophthalmus*. Later, however, Dr. Holthuis notified this omission to the Office of the Commission, at the same time explaining that this erroneous spelling had been corrected by subsequent workers and expressing the view that it was in the interest of stability in nomenclature that, as proposed in his application, the name should be placed on the *Official List* in the emended form *anophthalmus* and not in the incorrect original form *anophthalmus*.

- (3) Reference was made in the application to the generic names *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, and *Thor* Kingsley, 1878, in the discussion referred to in (4) below in connection with the availability of the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, and it was there stated that both these generic names were in current use. Later in the application a proposal was made for the addition of the name *Thor* Kingsley to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* but no corresponding proposal was made in connection with the name *Lysmata* Risso and no explanation was given for this omission. It is necessary therefore to place on record at this point that this omission was due to the fact that the name *Lysmata* Risso, 1816 (which was published as a substitute for the name *Melicerta* Risso, 1816, invalid as a junior homonym of *Melicerta* Schrank, 1803), is, though currently in use, a junior subjective synonym of the name *Niphea* Rafinesque, 1815. The latter is one of a group of names originally published by Rafinesque which have been either wholly or largely ignored by later authors which in a recent application (application Z.N.(S.) 374, published on 28th September 1956 (Holthuis, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 227—239))¹ Dr. Holthuis has recommended should be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in the interest of stability in zoological nomenclature. In the same application Dr. Holthuis has recommended that, if his proposals in regard to the names published by Rafinesque are approved by the Commission, the name *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, which would then become the oldest available name for the genus concerned, should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

- (4) In connection with the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, the proposal was submitted that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to direct that the foregoing family-group name should not be rejected on grounds of priority in favour of either the name LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, or of the name THORINAE Kingsley, 1878. At the same time the recommendation was submitted that the name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, endorsed

¹ A Voting Paper (V.P.(57)34) on the case here referred was issued to the Commission on 4th April 1957.

as above, be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. By inadvertence, however, no corresponding proposal was submitted that there should be added to that *Official List* the names LYSMATINAE Dana and THORINAE Kingsley, each such entry bearing appropriate endorsements prescribing (a) that the name in question was placed on the *Official List* for use by any specialist who might be of the opinion on taxonomic grounds that LYSMATINAE Dana represented a taxon distinct from HIPPOLYTIDAE or, as the case might be, that THORINAE Kingsley represented a taxon distinct both from HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate and from LYSMATINAE Dana, and (b) that the name concerned was not to be used in preference to the name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate by any author who might take the taxonomic view that the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon concerned should be treated as belonging to the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* [Leach], [1814], the type genus of HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate;

- (5) A review of the proposals submitted in relation to the gender to be attributed to the generic names recommended for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* has brought to light one case where a rectification is required. The name concerned is *Caridion* Goës, 1863, for which it was recommended (: 210) that the masculine gender should be attributed. The correct gender, however, for a word having this termination in Latin is, as in Greek, the neuter gender, as in the exactly similar case of the name *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida), a proposal for the addition of which to the *Official List* is now before the Commission².

3. In the light of the results summarised above carried out by Dr. Holthuis and myself, I am of the opinion that the under-mentioned action should be taken and, as Secretary, I hereby direct that it be so taken :—

- (a) that the specific name *paronae* Nobili, 1905, as published in the combination *Latreutes paronae* (specific name of type species of *Gelastocaris* Kemp, 1914) be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as an Invalid Original Spelling for the spelling *paronai*, an automatic correction made under the provisions of Article 14 which has been accepted by the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(56)17 ;
- (b) that, having regard to the Public Notices issued in regard to the possible use of the Commission's Plenary Powers for certain

² The case here referred to is Application Z.N.(S.) 1008 submitted by Dr. Herbert W. Levi (*University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.*) which was published on 9th June 1956 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 27—30).

purposes in connection with the application now under consideration, the approval given by the Commission by its vote on the Voting Paper referred to above to the acceptance of the name *anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848 (*Palaemon*) for addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* is to be treated as having been given under the Plenary Powers and that the original spelling *anophthalmus* be rejected as an Invalid Original Spelling and, as such, placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* ;

- (c) that a note be entered on Commission File Z.N.(S.) 374, relating to the proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of certain long-overlooked generic and specific names published by Rafinesque for Decapod and Stomatopod Crustacea³, that no action on the present application has been taken in regard to the generic name *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, a name which, though involved in the present case, is more directly connected with the problems raised in the application referred to above ;
- (d) that the family-group names LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) and THORINAE Kingsley, 1878 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley, 1878), being names involved in the present case, be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, the entries so to be made on that *List* to bear the endorsements specified in paragraph 2(4) of the present Minute.
- (e) that, when the generic name *Caridion* Goës, 1863, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in compliance with the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(56)17, the gender to be attributed to that name be the neuter gender and not the masculine gender as proposed in the application submitted in this case.

15. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :

On 1st February 1957 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.(56)17, subject to the rectifications specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 29th January 1957 (the text of which has been reproduced in the immediately preceding paragraph of the present *Opinion*).

³ See Footnote 1.

16. Original References : The original references for the names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* as set out below :—

- (1) The references for the generic names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by Ruling (3) are as set out in paragraph 3 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion* (hereinafter referred to as the “ application ”).
- (2) Subject to the qualifications specified below, the references for the specific names placed by Ruling (4) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, 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* by Ruling (3), are as severally specified under the generic name concerned in paragraph 3 of the application :—
 - (a) *compressa*, *Ephyra*, De Haan : The date to be assigned to this name is “ [1849] ” and not “ 1844 ”, the date specified in the application ;
 - (b) *gordoni*, *Hippolyte*, Bate, 1858 : The following revised reference is to be substituted for that given for this name under the heading *Caridion* in paragraph 3 of the application : *Nat. Hist. Rev.*, Dublin 5 : iv.
- (3) The references for the fourteen specific names placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by Ruling (5) are as severally cited under the generic names specified below in paragraph 3 of the application : *Alope* ; *Barbouria* ; *Brachycarpus* ; *Chlorocurtis* ; *Chlorotocus* ; *Latreutes* ; *Ligur* ; *Parapandalus* ; *Peroclimenes* ; *Plesionika* ; *Saron* ; *Synalpheus* ; *Trachycaris* ; *Troglocaris* (under which the specific name is incorrectly stated to have been published with the spelling *anophthalmus* instead of *anophthalmus*, the spelling actually used by Kollar).⁴

⁴ For the correction required in this case see paragraph 3(b) in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 29th January 1957 (reproduced in paragraph 14 of the present *Opinion*).

- (4) The references for the generic names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* by Ruling (6) are as set out in paragraph 7(5) of the application.
- (5) The references for the specific names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* by Ruling (7) are as specified below :—
- (a) *anophthalmus*, *Palaemon*, Kollar, 1848 : The reference for this name is as is given for the same name with the spelling *anophthalmus* under *Troglocaris* in paragraph 3 of the application.
 - (b) *gordoniana*, *Hippolyte*, Bate, 1859 : The following is the reference for this name : *Proc. Dublin Univ. zool. bot. Ass.* **1** : v, 48
 - (c) *paronae*, *Latreutes*, Nobili, 1905 : The reference for this name is as given under *Gelastocaris* in paragraph 3 of the application.
- (6) The references for the family-group names placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by Ruling (8) are as follows :—
- (a) LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20
 - (b) THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, *Bull. Essex Inst.* **10** : 64
 - (c) all other names specified in the above Ruling, as set out in paragraph 7(6) of the application.
- (7) The references for the family-group names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* by (9) are as set out in paragraph 7(7) of the application.

17. The references for the selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 of type species for genera, the names of which have been placed by Ruling (3) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*

and there specified as having had their respective type species determined under the foregoing Rule in the above Article are as severally specified under the generic names concerned in paragraph 3 of the present application.

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* Four Hundred and Seventy (470) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this First day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

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

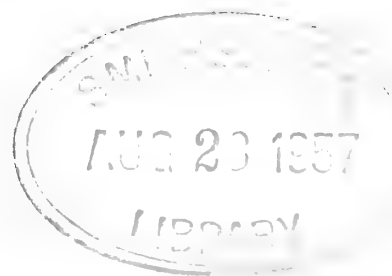
Edited by

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

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OPINION 471

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the family-
group name MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928 (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 471

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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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 471

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME "MAYAITIDAE" SPATH (L.F.), 1928 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

RULING :—(1) It is hereby directed under the Plenary Powers that the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) is not to be rejected in favour of the family-group name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1925 on grounds of priority by any worker who on taxonomic grounds may consider that the type genera of these nominal family-group taxa should be united in a single family-group taxon.

(2) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 177 :—

MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928, as protected under the Plenary Powers in (1) from rejection in favour of the family-group name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1925 (type genus : *Mayaites* Spath (L.F.), 1924)

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1189 :—

Mayaites Spath (L.F.), 1924 (gender : masculine) (type species by original designation : *Ammonites maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840)

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1293 :—

maya Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840, as published in the combination *Ammonites maya* (specific name of type species of *Mayaites* Spath (L.F.), 1924).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 30th March 1955, Dr. W. J. Arkell (*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*) submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following application asking for the use of the Plenary Powers to protect the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) from the risk of being sunk as a junior subjective synonym of the family-group name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1925, by any worker who on taxonomic grounds might take the view that the type genera of these nominal family-group taxa should be united in a single family-group taxon :—

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate and protect the family-group name “MAYAITIDAE” Spath (L.F.), 1928 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

By W. J. ARKELL, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928, in order to avoid the confusion and uncertainty that would result if, under the operation of the normal provisions of the *Règles*, this name were to be replaced by the family-group name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea). The facts are set out below.

2. In 1923 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. London*, 79 : 306) Spath founded a genus *Grayiceras*, for the “group of *Simbirskites nepalensis* Gray sp. and *S. mexicanus* Burckhardt”.

3. In 1924 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9, Mem. 1 : 11) Spath stated "the new genus *Grayiceras* is here proposed . . . (genotype : *G. blanfordi* n.n. = *Simbirskites nepaulensis* Blanford non Gray, in Uhlig [1910, *Pal. ind.* (ser. 15), 4, fasc. 2 : 271], pl. xlvA, fig. 1)". Uhlig stated that this figure represented "the original specimen depicted by Blanford in plate 14, fig. 1, of the "Palaeontology of Niti" [1865], and that it came from the Spiti Shales of an unknown locality.

4. Taking Spath's wording literally, there are thus two genera with the same name *Grayiceras*, introduced independently at different dates and based on different type species. But contrary to Spath's assertions, it is quite possible that the type species of *Grayiceras* Spath, 1924, may be the same as one of the two syntypes of *Grayiceras* Spath, 1923. For Uhlig in refiguring Blanford's type specimen stated that it was "clearly" the same species as *Ammonites nepaulensis* Gray ([1830—32], *Illustrations of Indian Zoology* 1 : pl. 100, figs. 1, 2), and Crick (1903, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.* 5 : 287, 289) in a special paper devoted to Gray's types, had affirmed that Blanford's figure was drawn from Gray's type specimen, and that the type locality was Sulgranees [=Salagrammi?] in Nepal. In that case, *blanfordi* Spath is a junior objective synonym of *nepaulensis* Gray, which then by Spath's action in 1924 becomes the type species of *Grayiceras* Spath, 1923.

5. Uhlig (*loc. cit.*) also accepted Waagen's identification of this species with a form figured by Waagen (1875, *Pal. ind.* (ser. 9) 1 : 136, pl. XXXV, figs. 2, 3) from the Kantcote Sandstone of Cutch, which is of Upper Oxfordian date. In that case the age of the type species of *Grayiceras* is Oxfordian; but Spath considered it to be Tithonian, *i.e.*, many millions of years later.

6. Notwithstanding the irregularities and inadequacies attending the introduction of the genus *Grayiceras*, Spath in 1925 founded a family GRAYICERATIDAE (Ammonites and Aptychi, *Mon. Hunterian Museum Univ. Glasgow* : 145).

7. From paragraphs 2 to 5 above, it is evident that *Grayiceras* Spath is a *nomen dubium*, for the "genotype" of 1924 was not nomenclatorially one of the syntypes of 1923, and the date of existence and identity of both *nepaulensis* Gray and *blanfordi* Spath are uncertain, having been disputed by the chief authorities and never cleared up. Without new material collected under stratigraphical control the names *Grayiceras* and GRAYICERATIDAE cannot be used and must be left aside. It is therefore impossible yet to make any recommendations for intervention by the Commission.

8. In 1924 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9 : 9) Spath founded a genus *Mayaites*, type species by original designation *Ammonites maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840 (*Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* (2) 5 : pl. 61, fig. 8), a species indubitably of Oxfordian date.

9. In 1928 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9 : 165) Spath founded a family MAYAITIDAE.

10. Also in 1928 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9 : 224) Spath stated : “ *Grayiceras* of the Spiti Shales . . . is now also included in the family Mayaitidae ”, adding, “ I included *Grayiceras* in a separate family Grayiceratidae (1925), but its suture-line is now known and the latter name will have to be replaced by Paraboliceratidae ” [another new family name, presumably based on the Spiti Shales (Tithonian) genus *Paraboliceras* Uhlig, 1910].

11. If Spath’s systematic conclusions (paragraph 10 above) were accepted, the family name MAYAITIDAE 1928, would fall as junior synonym of GRAYICERATIDAE 1925. This result would be highly undesirable, in view of the fact that *Grayiceras* Spath and GRAYICERATIDAE are *nomina dubia* (see paragraph 7 above) and that Spath’s systematic conclusions are therefore liable to change if further information becomes available. The name MAYAITIDAE is open to no such objections and has already been accepted by revisers (*e.g.*, Basse, 1952, *Mém. Soc. géol. France* (n.s.) 30, mém. 65 ; and—as the name for a subfamily—by Basse in Piveteau, *Traité de Paléont.* 2 : 629).

12. Accordingly I ask the International Commission, in the interests of nomenclatorial stability and in order to prevent confusion :—

- (1) to direct under its Plenary Powers that the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath, 1928, is not to be rejected in favour of the name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath, 1925, by any worker who may consider that the respective type genera of these taxa should be referred to the same family-group taxon ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology* with a note in the terms specified under the Plenary Powers under (1) above : MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928 (type genus : *Mayaites* Spath (L.F.), 1924) ;
- (3) to place the generic name *Mayaites* Spath, 1924 (gender : masculine) (type species by original designation : *Ammonites maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) to place the specific name *maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840, as published in the combination *Ammonites maya* (specific name of type species of *Mayaites* Spath, 1924) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Arkell's application, the question of the protection of the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath, 1928 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) was allotted the Registered No. Z.N.(S.) 884.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 7th April 1955 and was published on 7th July in the same year in Part 7 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Arkell, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 229—231).

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 7th July 1955 (a) in Part 7 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Arkell's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to three palaeontological serials in Europe and America.

5. Support received from D. T. Donovan (University of Bristol) : On 14th November 1955, Dr. D. T. Donovan (*University of Bristol*) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in which he commented on recently published applications by Dr. Arkell. His remarks concerning the present case are as follows :—

I support Dr. Arkell's application that the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath, 1928, should not be rejected in favour of the name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath, 1925.

6. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)28 : On 27th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)28) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928, as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 12 on pages 230 to 231 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 *Opinion*].

8. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th July 1956.

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)28 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)28 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 ; Hering ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Prantl ; Hankó ;
Bonnet ; Jaczewski ; Bodenheimer ; Lemche ; Key ;
Mayr ; Boschma ; do Amaral ; Riley ; Mertens ;
Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tortonese ;
Hemming ; Vokes ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

10. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)28, 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 14th February 1957, 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.(56)28.

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

maya, Ammonites, Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840, *Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* (2) 5 : expl. to pl. 61, fig. 8

Mayaites Spath (L.F.), 1924, *Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9 : 9

13. The following is the original reference for the family-group name placed on the *Official List* of names of taxa belonging to that category :—

MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928, *Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9 : 165

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* Four Hundred and Seventy-One (471) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourteenth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 13. Pp. 213—276

OPINION 472

Addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*
of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, with *Cancer*
bernhardus Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (Class
Crustacea, Order Decapoda)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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OPINION 472

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME "PAGURUS" FABRICIUS, 1775, WITH "CANCER BERNHARDUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS TYPE SPECIES (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

RULING :—(1) The request for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) is hereby rejected.

(2) It is hereby directed that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype designated by Forest (J.) & Holthuis (L.B.) in December 1955 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 312, paragraph 13)¹, namely, the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of the work by that author entitled *Bybel der Natuure*.

(3) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

(a) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Cancer*

¹ The lectotype selection here referred to was made by Forest and Holthuis in the application submitted in the present case. The paper in question is reprinted in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*.

bernhardus Linnaeus, 1758, interpreted as directed in (2) above) (Name No. 1190) ;

(b) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875) (Name No. 1191) ;

(c) *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Dana (1852) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787) (Name No. 1192).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

(a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus*, interpreted as directed in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (Name No. 1294) ;

(b) *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles* (specific name of type species of *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) (Name No. 1295) ;

(c) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus* (Name No. 1296) ;

(d) *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos* (Name No. 1297).

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

(a) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (Name No. 931) ;

- (b) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (Name No. 932) ;
- (c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 933) ;
- (d) *Latro* Billberg, 1820 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, through the selection by Forest (J.) & Holthuis (L.B.) of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species in the paper reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion*) (Name No. 934).

(6) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) PAGURIDAE (correction by Samouelle (1819) of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802-1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (Name No. 178) ;
- (b) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) (Name No. 179).

(7) 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) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) (invalid, because the type genus has as its type species the same species as that which is the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the type genus of the older nominal family-group taxon PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802-1803]) (Name No. 210) ;

- (b) PAGURII Latreille, [1802-1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE) (Name No. 211) ;
- (c) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (type genus : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) (invalid, because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word) (Name No. 212).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 27th August 1954, Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission covering the preliminary text of an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature regarding the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) prepared jointly by M. J. Forest (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) and himself. The applicants explained that, although they were not agreed as to the nature of the solution required in this case, they were both of the opinion that a final settlement of the problem associated with the foregoing generic name was urgently required in order to put an end to the existing diversity of practice in regard to its usage. M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis had accordingly decided to join together in the submission to the Commission of an application consisting of a joint statement of the factual background relating to this generic name, followed by separate statements setting out the solutions of that problem advocated by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis respectively. Correspondence ensued between the Secretary and Dr. Holthuis and M. Forest in regard to certain aspects of this case, notably those connected with the family-group-name problems involved, a subject which had not been dealt with in the application as originally submitted. These consultations were concluded by 18th August 1955, on

which date the following definitive application was submitted to the International Commission :—

**Application for a decision regarding the status of the generic name
“Pagurus” Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)
and application for the use of the Plenary Powers in regard
thereto in certain circumstances**

by

J. FOREST

(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France)

and

L. B. HOLTHUIS

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

Part I (by J. Forest and L. B. Holthuis)

The form in which this proposal is presented is rather unusual, since it is submitted by two applicants, who advocate different solutions for the problem discussed in it. This is the reason why the present paper is divided in three parts. In the first part, submitted jointly by the two authors, the nomenclatorial status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, and the problem connected with it, are discussed. The second part is written by the first author (Forest) and gives his views on this problem and his proposals for its solution. The third part, finally, contains the viewpoint of the second author (Holthuis) and the proposals submitted by him. It is the hope of the applicants that the Commission, after due consideration of the two viewpoints, legalize one of them by accepting the proposals of the author supporting it. The problem, now, is the following :

2. The generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, is used by all carcinologists and is the best known of the names given to the genera of hermit crabs ; it is the name of the type genus of the subfamily PAGURINAE, of the family PAGURIDAE, and of the section PAGURIDEA ; the latter containing all species of hermit crabs that are known at present. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that no uniformity exists among carcinologists in the use of this name : it being currently applied by different carcinologists to two widely different genera. The object of the present application is to bring this question before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in order to end the highly undesirable state of confusion that exists at present in the literature dealing with this group of Crustacea.

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

Bernhardus Dana, 1851 (November-December), *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5(11) : 267 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 631).

Dardanus Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakooobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 90 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakooobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 90 (which is a junior subjective synonym of *Pagurus sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, Freycinet's *Voy. autour Monde Uranie & Physicienne* (Zool.) : 532).

Diogenes Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5(11) : 268 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Dana, 1852 (*Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) 13(37) : 122) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* 1 : 327).

Eupagurus Brandt, 1851 (September 30), Middendorff's *Reise N. u. O. Sibiriens* 2 (Zool. 1) : 105 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1858 : 74) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 631).

Pagurus Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 410 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 422) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 631).

Pagurus Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 255 (a *nomen nudum*).

4. Like in so many controversies concerning carcinological nomenclature the origin of all the trouble lies in the fact that the carcinologists are divided into two groups, each of which considers a different species as the type species of the genus concerned. In the present case, one of these two groups, which we for reasons of convenience will name "Group I", is of the opinion that *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type species of the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, while "Group II" indicates as the type species of that genus *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier (1811, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat.* 8 : 641) (= *Cancer megistos* Herbst, 1804, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 3(4) : 23). There can be little doubt that Group I is right. *Cancer bernhardus* is the second of the thirteen species originally included by Fabricius (1775) in his new genus *Pagurus*, and it was selected as the type of that genus by Latreille (1810). *Pagurus punctulatus*, on the other hand, does not figure among the species originally included in the genus *Pagurus*, while furthermore not a single one of the species placed by Fabricius (1775) in that genus, at present is considered to be congeneric with *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier. Dana's (1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci.*

Philad. 6(1) : 6) selection of *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier as the type species of the genus *Pagurus* thus is invalid for two reasons. First, Dana's type selection is not the first, it having been made 42 years after Latreille's (1810) selection, and, second, the species selected by Dana is not one of the species originally included in the genus.

5. Dana was followed in this error by the majority of carcinologists till 1896, when Benedict (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 18 : 99, footnote) pointed out that *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, actually is the type species of the genus *Pagurus*. Since that time a large number of authors has followed Benedict, but a considerable number continued to use the incorrect nomenclature.

6. To make matters even worse, the two genera discussed here, are the type genera of the two subfamilies that together form the family PAGURIDAE. Authors belonging to Group I use the names PAGURINAE and DARDANINAE (OR PAGURISTINAE OR DIOGENINAE) to indicate these subfamilies, while those of Group II employ the names EUPAGURINAE and PAGURINAE respectively. It will be obvious to anyone that this state of affairs in which different authors use each of the names *Pagurus* and PAGURINAE for two widely different taxa is intolerable, and it is hoped that a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will bring this confusion to an end.

7. There are three possible solutions to this problem. In the following table the names for the two genera (indicated as Genus A and Genus B respectively), which under each of these solutions (indicated as Solutions I, II, and III respectively) would be the legal names, are indicated, together with the names of their respective type species :—

	Solution I	Solution II	Solution III
Genus A	<i>Pagurus</i> Fabricius, 1775 Type species : <i>Cancer bernhardus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.	<i>Eupagurus</i> Brandt, 1851 Type species : <i>Cancer bernhardus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.	<i>Eupagurus</i> Brandt, 1851 Type species : <i>Cancer bernhardus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.
Genus B	<i>Dardanus</i> Paulson, 1875 Type species : <i>Dardanus hellerii</i> Paulson, 1875.	<i>Pagurus</i> Fabricius, 1775 Type species : <i>Pagurus punctulatus</i> Olivier, 1811.	<i>Dardanus</i> Paulson, 1875 Type species : <i>Dardanus hellerii</i> Paulson, 1875.

8. Solution I is attained by a strict application of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The use of the Plenary Powers is not involved under this solution. The support for this solution comes from the members of Group I, who already are employing the names which under this Solution are correct. Group I includes all American and Soviet carcinologists (with the exception of the American author Lee Boone). The names *Pagurus* and *Dardanus* are being used for the genera A and B respectively in both the scientific and non-scientific literature of the American countries and the U.S.S.R. These names also are used by the Hawaiian and Australian carcinologists. Furthermore these names are used by a few zoologists in western Europe: the Spanish carcinologist Dr. R. Zariquiey Alvarez and two Dutch workers in the group (the late Miss Alida M. Buitendijk, who worked extensively on Indo-West Pacific PAGURIDAE, and the second author of the present proposal).

9. Solution II is the one supported by the group of authors indicated here as Group II. To attain this solution the Plenary Powers of the Commission have to be used to designate *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier, 1811, as the type species of the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, at the same time suppressing all previous type selections for that genus. Group II includes practically all French, British, German, and Scandinavian carcinologists. Also the carcinologists from South Africa, India, Japan, and New Zealand belong here. In the non-scientific literature of Western Europe the names *Eupagurus* and *Pagurus* are commonly used for genus A and B respectively.

10. Solution III can be attained by the suppression of the ambiguous generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius under the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, by which action the generic names *Eupagurus* Brandt and *Dardanus* Paulson, about the identity of which no ambiguity exists, would become available names. This solution has been adopted by two French carcinologists: Professor Th. Monod, and the first author of the present paper.

11. The present authors hope that in the foregoing paragraphs they have given a sufficiently clear picture of the present awkward situation of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius. There is one more problem, however, that needs to be solved before a final action with regard to this generic name can be taken. This problem concerns the identity of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of the genera *Pagurus* Fabricius and *Eupagurus* Brandt. Linnaeus's (1758) original definition of *Cancer bernhardus* does not fit for the species which at present currently is indicated with the name *Pagurus* (or *Eupagurus*).

bernhardus (Linnaeus). Linnaeus's description namely runs as follows :

“ C[ancer]. macrourus parasiticus, chelis cordatis laevibus : sinistra majore.

Matth. diosc. 230.

Aldr. exsangu. 218.

Rond. pisc. 1. p. 553.

Jonst. exsangu. t. 7. f. 6—12.

Bellon. aquat. 362.

Swammerd. bibl. t. 11. f. 1, 2.

Gesn. aquat. 161.

Habitat in Oceano Europaeo, intra varias testas Concharum.

Chelae margine anteriore versus basin barbatae.”

12. In the species which is at present generally known as *Pagurus bernhardus* the two chelae are roughened by tubercles, and the right chela always is larger than the left. For this species the definition given by Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1049) for *Cancer bernhardus* fits far better : “ C[ancer]. macrourus parasiticus, chelis cordatis muricatis : dextra majore.” All subsequent authors, like Fabricius (1775) in the original description of the genus *Pagurus*, ignore Linnaeus's 1758 description of *Cancer bernhardus* and use the specific name *bernhardus* in the sense adopted by Linnaeus in 1767.

13. Linnaeus's (1758) definition is based either on *Diogenes pugilator* (Roux, 1829) or on *Paguristes oculatus* (Fabricius, 1775). Many of the descriptions and figures of hermit crabs given by the authors cited by Linnaeus (1758) in the original description of *Cancer bernhardus*, are not recognisable, but a few can be identified with known species. The figures given by Matthioli, Rondelet, Bellonius, Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Jonston are either so crude as to make identification impossible or show a species with the left chela larger than the right. This species, presumably *Diogenes pugilator*, is figured by Matthioli, Rondelet, Gesner, and Jonston ; the figures given by the last two authors being no more than copies of that given by Rondelet. The species described and figured by Swammerdam, however, can be identified without the least doubt as being identical with the species currently known as *Pagurus* (or *Eupagurus*) *bernhardus*. *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, thus is a composite species, Linnaeus having confounded under that name at least two species : *Pagurus bernhardus*, and *Diogenes pugilator*, and/or *Paguristes oculatus*. In normal circumstances it would be logical to choose as the lectotype of *Cancer bernhardus* a specimen that agrees with Linnaeus's original definition. In the present case, however, such a selection would mean that *Pagurus bernhardus* would become synonymous with either *Diogenes pugilator* or with *Paguristes oculatus*, so that the well known generic name *Pagurus* and the equally well known specific name *bernhardus* would have to be transferred to a genus and a species for

which they have practically never been used. This transfer of names would cause such enormous confusion that no well-thinking carcinologist would ever attempt to introduce it. The only sensible solution is therefore to select as the lectotype of *Cancer bernhardus* the specimen figured by Swammerdam (1737, *Bybel der Natuure* : pl. 11, fig. 1), even if this specimen does not agree with Linnaeus's original definition of the species. We accordingly here select the above specimen to be the lectotype of this species.

14. Swammerdam received his material from fishermen living in the Dutch coastal village of Scheveningen near The Hague, who saved for him any curious animal that they got in their nets. It is known that around 1700 the Scheveningen fishermen went out in their flat-bottomed ships and fished in the southern North Sea (from the Dogger Bank southwards), generally staying rather close to the Dutch coast. Swammerdam's specimens therefore certainly came from the southern North Sea, a locality which we now may indicate as the restricted type locality of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, the actual type locality being "in Oceano Europaeo". We do not know what became of the specimen of *Pagurus bernhardus* after Swammerdam described and figured it. He may have discarded it or placed it in his collection. When Swammerdam died on February 17, 1680, he had the intention to sell his collection but had not yet done so (see Engel, 1938, *Bijdr. Dierk.* 27 : 320). It is not known what happened to the collection after Swammerdam's death, and we must consider his specimens as either destroyed or lost.

15. The name for the subfamily containing Genus B shows the following synonymy :—

PAGURINAE (correction by Samouelle (1819, *Entomol. useful Comp.* : 91) of PAGURII) Latreille, 1802—1803, *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* 3 : 29 (type genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775). (Ortmann, 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 269, 275) was the first author to use the subfamily name PAGURINAE in the sense adopted by workers belonging to Group II.)

DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 270, 294 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851)

DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 53 : 45 (type genus : *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875)

PAGURISTINAE Makarov, 1938, *Faune URSS* 10(3) : 157 (type genus : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5 : 268, 269, 271). (This name was first published in the invalid vernacular (German) form as PAGURISTINEN by Boas in 1924 (*Biol. Meddel. K. Dansk Videns. Selsk. Kjøbenhavn* 4(4) : 30.)

16. Authors of Group II use the name PAGURINAE for the foregoing subfamily. Under the Rules authors belonging to Group I should use

for this subfamily the name DIOGENINAE, that being the oldest available name. This name has, however, hardly been used at all in modern carcinological literature, and it is desirable that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to direct that the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Dana, notwithstanding its priority over that name. This course is necessary, partly because the general introduction of the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann at the subfamily level would do violence to established practice and partly because the genus *Diogenes* Dana is most unsuitable for adoption as the type genus of a family-group taxon, as its species present certain aberrant characters not shared by the remainder of the group.

17. The subfamily containing Genus A is called PAGURINAE by authors of Group I. By authors of Group II it is known as EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 270, 296 (type genus : *Eupagurus*, Brandt, 1851)). So far as is known to us, there are no junior synonyms of the name EUPAGURINAE.

Part II. Discussion and proposals by J. Forest

18. The selection of the specimen figured by Swammerdam as the lectotype of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, the only practical way of remedying the antinomy existing between the definitions given by Linnaeus in 1758 and in 1767, involves, under a strict observance of the Rules the attribution of the name *Pagurus* Fabricius to Genus A, in conformity with Latreille's 1810 selection of *Pagurus bernhardus* as the type species of this genus.

19. In the present case, however, such a strict application of the Rules would, it seems to me, let the confusion in the Paguridean nomenclature continue. We may assume that in the future some carcinologists will again use the name *Pagurus* for Genus B, following in this the eminent early carcinologists, who are the authors of basic monographs on the Pagurids, like Dana and especially Alcock (1905, *Cat. Indian Decap. Crust. Indian Mus.* 2(1)), whose monograph contains the most complete study of the group yet published. If, e.g., a new species of *Pagurus* is mentioned in the *Zoological Record*, we shall still wonder which genus is actually meant. A suspension of the Rules, giving the name *Pagurus* to Genus B, would cause the same inconveniences. No decision in which the generic name *Pagurus* was maintained could end the present state of confusion. The same holds true for the subfamily name PAGURINAE. This name was first used by Ortmann in 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 270, 275). It was employed by this author for the subfamily containing genus B. In 1938 Makarov (*Faune URSS* 10(3) : 156, 169) used the same subfamily name for the other subfamily of PAGURIDAE. At present it is practically impossible to know which subfamily is meant when the name PAGURINAE is used for it.

20. Therefore I propose the complete suppression of the names *Pagurus* and PAGURINAE, which have by now lost their usefulness because of the different meaning attached to them by different carcinologists. By this action the unambiguous generic names *Eupagurus* Brandt and *Dardanus* Paulson, together with the equally unambiguous subfamily names EUPAGURINAE and DARDANINAE, become valid names. This solution has already been adopted by Professor Th. Monod (1933, *Bull. Com. Etud. Hist. Sci. Afr. occid. franç.* **13** : 25—30). I would suggest however that the name PAGURIDAE be maintained for the family since this name has continually been used by all carcinologists and no ambiguity whatsoever is attached to it. The same holds true for the names based on the generic name *Pagurus* given to those taxa of the family group that are above the family level. It seems to be of little sense to coin new names for these groups.

21. I now submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following proposals in which I ask for :—

(1) the use of the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810): *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) to validate the family-group name PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) for use as the name for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group of categories, but not for taxa belonging to any category within that group below the category of family ;
- (c) to direct that the family-group name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, by workers who consider that the type genera of these two nominal family-group taxa are referable to the same family-group taxon ;

(2) the insertion in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned generic names :—

- (a) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875) ;
- (b) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (30th Sept.) (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Stimpson (1858) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) the insertion in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* of the following generic names :—

- (a) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (Nov.-Dec.) (a junior objective synonym of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;

- (b) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above ;
- (c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
- (4) a ruling that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in the present application, namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure* ;
- (5) the insertion in the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned specific names :—
- (a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (4) above (specific name of type species of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;
- (b) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus* ;
- (6) the insertion in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned family-group names :—
- (a) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851), the entry of this name on the *Official List* to be subject to the following endorsements :—(i) that this name is placed on the *List* for use by those workers who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, should be placed in a family-group-taxon different from that in which *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, is placed, and (ii) that, in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above, the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, notwithstanding its older date ;
- (b) DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926 (type genus : *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875), the entry of this name on the *List* to be subject to the following endorsement :—this name to be given preference, in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above, over the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, by any worker who may consider on taxonomic grounds that *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, and *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, are referable to the same family-group taxon ;
- (c) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851), as the name for taxa belonging to any category within the family-group below the category of family ;

(d) PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775), as the name, under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above, for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group but not for taxa belonging to any category within that group below the category of family ;

(7) the insertion in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned names :—

(a) EUPAGURIDAE (elevation of EUPAGURINAE) Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851), as the name for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group (invalid because for taxa of the foregoing ranks a junior objective synonym of PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]) ;

(b) PAGURINAE (correction at subfamily level of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803], as the name for taxa of all categories within the family-group below the category of family (invalid because, under *Declaration 20*, suppressed automatically as the name for such taxa consequent upon the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the name of the type genus).

22. I should like to add by way of explanation that of the proposals now submitted that which I regard as being of the first importance is the suppression of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius. Accordingly, I hope that, if the Commission were to feel that it would be difficult to take this action while at the same time keeping alive the family-name PAGURIDAE (though not the family-group names of lower rank based upon the generic name *Pagurus*), the Commission will give precedence to the request for the suppression of the above generic name. In that event, I would ask the Commission, while rejecting my proposal (1)(b) (proposal for the validation of the family name PAGURIDAE), to place the family-group name EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. Under this arrangement, the name for the family in question would become EUPAGURIDAE in view of the co-ordinate character of names given to taxa of all categories in the family-group. The adoption of this course would have the following consequential effects on the proposals which I have submitted as regards family-group names :—(i) it would be necessary to delete the qualifications proposed in (6)(c) (relating to the family-group name EUPAGURINAE) ; (ii) proposal (6)(d) (relating to the placing of PAGURIDAE on the *Official List*) and proposal (7)(a) (relating to the placing on the *Official Index* of EUPAGURIDAE, while retaining that name for taxa below full family rank), would need to be deleted. (The proposed deletion, as suggested in (i) above, of the qualification to the entry of EUPAGURINAE on the *Official List* would have the effect

of making that name available at the family-name level instead of only at the subfamily level and lower levels as now proposed.) Finally, (iii) it would be necessary to delete the qualification at present inserted in proposal (7)(b) since in the circumstances envisaged the family-group name based upon the generic name *Pagurus* would become invalid for all purposes instead of (as now proposed) being retained at the family-name level.

Part III. Discussion and proposals by L. B. Holthuis

23. Of the three solutions to the present problem, it is Solution I which, in my opinion, is the most acceptable. Solution III, it is true, has some attractive aspects, but a number of reasons make me believe that the other Solutions are to be preferred. These reasons are the following :—

(a) Solution III has been adhered to in the publications of only one author (Th. Monod), who rejects the generic name *Pagurus*, while until now all other carcinologists have been using this name, although in two different senses. Acceptance of Solution III would mean that every carcinologist except one would have to change the nomenclature that he has been using thus far. It seems more logical to me to legalize a solution that has been accepted by the majority of carcinologists so that the number of authors that have to change the names adopted by them, be as small as possible.

(b) The generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius is the oldest of the generic names for hermit crabs and it may be considered to be the typical name in this group. As has already been pointed out *Pagurus* is the type genus of the subfamily PAGURINAE, of the family PAGURIDAE, and of the section PAGURIDEA (the latter group containing all hermit crabs). Furthermore the name has penetrated widely in non-systematic literature and even vernacular derivations like “pagures”, “pagurides”, “pagurids”, and “Paguriden” are found in a very large number of scientific and non-scientific publications. From the name *Pagurus* are derived a great number of names for genera of hermit crabs like *Anapagurus*, *Catapagurus*, *Cestopagurus*, *Holopagurus*, *Mixtopagurus*, *Nematopagurus*, *Orthopagurus*, *Parapagurus*, *Sympagurus*, etc. The suppression of the name *Pagurus* would therefore deprive the section PAGURIDEA of the basic name on which the nomenclature of most of its genera and higher taxa is based.

(c) I strongly doubt that the continuation of the use of the generic name *Pagurus* will do much harm. It is true that under Solution I and Solution II the name *Pagurus* will be an ambiguous name for some time, but this state of ambiguity will last only until such time as the decision on this question made by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is generally accepted by zoologists. Such

a period of ambiguity, however, exists in the case of every generic name when the genus so named is split up into two or more genera. When, e.g., an author finds that the species generally placed in a genus X, in his opinion actually belong in two different genera, which he then names X and Y, the name X will be an ambiguous name till the decision of this author has been accepted by other zoologists. Such a period of instability will also occur if Solution III is decided upon by the Commission, as it will take some time before zoologists get acquainted with this decision. I do not see any reason why this period for Solution III should be shorter than for Solution I or Solution II.

(d) I believe that not too much importance should be attached to the ambiguity of the name *Pagurus*. As a generic name it practically always is used in combination with a specific name, and the latter will provide an immediate clue as to the identity of the genus so named. The combination of the generic name *Pagurus* and a specific name will show whether the author using these names belongs to Group I or to Group II. When new species of the genus *Pagurus* are described the description will provide the clue. In this respect too the continued use of the generic name *Pagurus* will not do too much harm.

24. For these reasons I do not believe that Solution III should be preferred to either of the two other Solutions. As far as the latter are concerned, I might put forward the following considerations.

25. In order to legalize Solution II it would be necessary to suspend the Rules, while Solution I is obtainable without such action. A suspension of the Rules is to be given "for the purpose of preventing confusion and of promoting a stable and universally accepted nomenclature" (Hemming, 1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 23). In the present case some confusion cannot be prevented since it is already in existence. In order to attain a universally accepted nomenclature, the authors forming either Group I or Group II would have to change the names they have been adopting thus far. In my opinion, a suspension of the Rules would be justified here only if the workers of Group II were distinctly more numerous than those of Group I, so that such a suspension would cause less confusion than would the strict application of the Rules. In Part I of this application the size of Groups I and II have already been indicated jointly by the present applicants. Though I cannot give exact figures of the numbers of the carcinologists of today belonging to one or the other of the two Groups, I am of the opinion that Group I certainly is not smaller than Group II, and that it is growing gradually at the expense of that Group, mainly because it adheres to the Rules. Furthermore, the number of species of genera A and B living in the territory covered by the workers of Group I is larger, I believe, than the number in the region investigated by Group II. Alcock (1905, *Cat. Indian Decap. Crust. Indian Mus.* 2(1) : 174—184), e.g., listed 13 species of *Eupagurus* as belonging to

the fauna of Europe and not less than 55 species of the same genus as occurring in North America.

26. I do not believe therefore that a suspension of the Rules would serve any useful purpose on this occasion. Accordingly, in my opinion such a suspension would not be justified in the present case. For this reason the Commission is asked to :—

(1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names :—

(a) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (type species, by subsequent selection by Latreille (1810) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875) ;

(c) *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (type species, by subsequent selection by Dana (1852) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787) ;

(2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names :—

(a) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;

(b) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;

(c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

(3) rule that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in the present application, namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (3) above (specific name of type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;

(b) *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles* (specific name of type species of *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;

(c) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus* ;

- (5) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;
 - (b) PAGURIDAE (correction by Samouelle, 1819, of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
- (6) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) (invalid because the type genus has as its type species the same species as that which is the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the type genus of the older family-group taxon PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]) ;
 - (b) PAGURII Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE) ;
 - (c) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (type genus : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt in 1954 of the preliminary text of the application by M. J. Forest and Dr. L. B. Holthuis, the question of the status to be accorded to the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 859.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 23rd August 1955 and was published on 30th December in the same year in Part 10 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Forest & Holthuis, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307—321).

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 1955 (a) in Part 10 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the application by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis was published) and (b) to the prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications.

5. Comments Received : Prior to the publication of the present application a comment was received from one specialist who had been acquainted of the submission of this case to the Commission by one of the applicants, and after the publication of this application in the *Bulletin* expressions of opinion were received from ten other specialists. Of the eleven specialists concerned nine favoured the solution advocated by Dr. Holthuis, one supported the solution recommended by M. Forest, while another put forward an alternative which, like that submitted by M. Forest involved the use of the Commission's Plenary Powers but differed from that Plan in that it contemplated the retention of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, though with a type species designated under the Plenary Powers instead of the suppression of that name under those Powers as envisaged under the Plan submitted by M. Forest. The comments so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs ; those in favour of the Holthuis Plan are given in paragraphs 6 to 12 below, that in favour of the Forest Plan in paragraph 13 below, while that in favour of a solution differing from both the other Plans suggested is given in paragraph 14.

6. Support for Holthuis Plan received from J. D. Macdonald (British Museum (Natural History), London), R. B. Pike (Marine Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland) and D. I. Williamson (Marine Biological Station, Port Erin, Isle of Man) : On 23rd March 1956, Mr. J. D. Macdonald (*British Museum (Natural History), London*), Mr. R. B. Pike (*Marine Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland*) and Dr. D. I. Williamson (*Marine Biological*

Station, Port Erin, Isle of Man) addressed the following joint letter to the office of the Commission in support of the Holthuis Plan for dealing with the present case (Macdonald, Pike & Williamson, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 356) :—

Of the three possible solutions to the *Pagurus* problem set out by Drs. Forest and Holthuis we favour the adoption of Solution I. No ruling of the Commission can alter the fact that the name *Pagurus* has been and is being used for two different genera. The adoption of *any* of the suggested solutions would prevent ambiguity in future references to either of these genera. Let us, then, adopt the solution which does not involve use of the Plenary Powers.

We are unconvinced by the respective arguments of both Dr. Dollfus and Dr. Forest for the suppression of the name *Pagurus*. Should, however, the Commission decide to suppress this name we wish to stress that no obstacle should be placed to the raising to family rank of the two subfamilies known under Solution I as PAGURINAE and DARDANINAE (=DIOGENINAE). Such an obstacle would occur if the names *Pagurus* and PAGURINAE were suppressed but the family name PAGURIDAE retained, as proposed by Dr. Forest. That the two subfamilies PAGURINAE and DARDANINAE should be raised to family rank was implied by F. J. L. Hart (1937) (*Canad. J. Res. (D)* **15** : 179—220) and is proposed by us in a paper on the larvae of the British Paguridea (in preparation).

7. Support for Holthuis Plan received from J. S. Garth (University of Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.) : On 6th April 1956, Dr. J. S. Garth (*University of Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the Holthuis Plan (Garth, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 356) :—

I should like to register with the Commission my support of the discussion and proposal of L. B. Holthuis regarding his joint application with J. Forest for a decision regarding the status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307—321, 1955).

In view of the facts presented in Part I of the proposal, with which both authors are in agreement, it would seem evident that Solution I, as argued by Dr. Holthuis, is the more acceptable. That this solution may be attained without recourse by the Commission to its Plenary Powers to suppress the rules makes it the preferred one to carcinologists

who would like to see the rules largely self operative. Furthermore, this solution would tend to support action already taken by the Commission in rendering *Opinion 11*, rejection of which on the part of certain workers is largely responsible for the present state of confusion, according to Walton and Stevens (1955, *Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **54** : 40—42).

That *Pagurus* is the oldest name in the group, the type genus of the subfamily, family, and section, the source of many vernacular derivations, and the root of most hermit crab genera are to me cogent reasons for its retention. The suppression of the name at the generic level and the retention of its higher level derivatives PAGURINAE, PAGURIDAE, and PAGURIDEA, as proposed by Dr. Forest, I find illogical. The little more than one page of actions required by the Commission to implement Solution I, as compared to the two and a half pages of actions required to implement Solution III, fairly demonstrates the relative simplicity of the Holthuis over the Forest solution, and to the former, therefore, I give unhesitating support.

8. Support for Holthuis Plan received from Janet Haig (University of Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.) : On 6th April 1956, Miss Janet Haig (*University of Southern California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the Holthuis Plan (Haig, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 15) :—

I wish to register with the Commission my support of the discussion and proposal of L. B. Holthuis, which forms Part III (paragraphs 23—26) of his joint application with J. Forest for a decision regarding the status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307—321, 1955).

The facts of the case as stated in Part I of this proposal (pp. 307—313), and as earlier set forth by Walton and Stevens (*Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **54** : 40—42, 1955), make it clear that “Solution I” of the proposal, that advocated by Holthuis, is correct according to the strict application of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. Adoption of “Solution III” (: 310), advocated by Forest, would necessitate the use of the Plenary Powers of the Commission to suppress the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775.

I agree with Holthuis that it would be undesirable to suppress a name which is in common use for the type genus of a family and other categories and which is the root of many genera of hermit crabs, and that to follow this course would not necessarily solve the problem of the ambiguity attached to the name. Furthermore, as Forest suggests

in Part II of the joint application (paragraphs 18—22), should the Commission suppress *Pagurus Fabricius*, 1775, it might at the same time find it necessary to suppress the name PAGURIDAE for the family. This, in my opinion, would be a most unfortunate result if Forest's solution of the problem should be adopted.

For the foregoing reasons I should prefer to see the adoption by the Commission of "Solution I" (: 310) as advocated by Holthuis.

9. Support for Holthuis Plan received from Belle A. Stevens (University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A.) : On 9th May 1956, Miss Belle A. Stevens (*University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in which she intimated her support for the Holthuis Plan as follows :—

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I subscribe to the views of Dr. Holthuis in requests 1 and 2 (p. 320) regarding generic names, and also to 3, 4a and b, and 5 (p. 320), and 6 (p. 321).

10. Support for Holthuis Plan received from D. Hall (University of Malaya, Singapore) : On 31st May 1956, Dr. D. S. Johnson (*University of Malaya, Singapore*)² communicated to the Office of the Commission a paper in regard to the present case in a postscript to which he quoted the views of his colleague, Mr. D. Hall, who supported the Holthuis Plan. The relevant extract from the paper so received is as follows :—

The only other working carcinologist at the present moment in Singapore is Mr. D. Hall, I have permission to quote his comments, which are as follows :

"I like Solution III for its originality ; I like Solution II for its convenience ; but I think that Solution I is the answer."

11. Support for Holthuis Plan received from Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington) :

² For Dr. Johnson's own comment on this case see paragraph 14.

On 8th June 1956, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (*Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the Holthuis Plan :—

In regard to the application by J. Forest and L. B. Holthuis on the status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (Z.N.(S.) 859), I would like to offer the following comments.

Dr. Forest and Dr. Holthuis are to be commended for their excellent analysis of this perplexing problem and, especially, for the ingenious way in which they propose to solve the secondary, but no less difficult, question of the identity of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus. That they were able to resolve this latter aspect without recourse to the Plenary Powers is most praiseworthy.

I have always been one of those carcinologists defined as "Group I" in paragraph 4 of the Application. I therefore naturally favor "Solution I" and heartily endorse Dr. Holthuis's arguments for this solution. As he has pointed out in paragraph 25, nothing is to be gained by resorting to the Plenary Powers in this case. "Solution II" would not "prevent" existing confusion nor would it promote "a stable and universally accepted nomenclature" any more effectively than would "Solution I". "Solution III" would not only force practically all carcinologists to adopt an unfamiliar nomenclature but it would eliminate from the systematic literature the name *Pagurus* which has come into more or less general semipopular use for all hermit crabs.

In supporting Dr. Holthuis's recommendations, I include his request for recognition of the name *DIOGENINAE* for the subfamily to which "Genus B" belongs. It is apparent from paragraph 26(5) that paragraph 16 (in which the suppression of *DIOGENINAE* in favor of *DARDANINAE* is proposed) should have been in Part II rather than in Part I of the application. The argument that rejection of the junior synonym *DARDANINAE* for the subfamily which includes both *Dardanus* and *Diogenes* would "do violence to established practice" becomes of little importance when it is realized that this name has been in use for only 30 years. The fact that *Diogenes* is an aberrant genus is of little significance in a purely nomenclatural matter; those who would stress the aberrant nature of *Diogenes* may still use the name *DARDANINAE* for the group of genera more closely related to *Dardanus*.

12. Support for Holthuis Plan received from Waldo L. Schmitt (Smithsonian Institution, Department of Zoology, U.S. National

Museum, Washington) : On 20th June 1956, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt (*Smithsonian Institution, Department of Zoology, U.S. National Museum, Washington*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the Holthuis Plan :—

Regarding the application made by J. Forest and L. B. Holthuis on the status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, there is nothing that I can add to the letter dated 8th June addressed to you by Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. [reproduced in paragraph 10 above]. I heartily endorse all that he says and hope that "Solution I" will be adopted.

13. Support for Forest Plan received from Robert Ph. Dollfus (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) : On 20th December 1954, prior to the publication of the present application, Dr. Robert Ph. Dollfus (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) communicated the following paper to the Office of the Commission in support of the Forest Plan (Dollfus, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 322—324) :—

Proposition pour le rejet définitif des noms de genres "Pagurus" Fabricius, 1775, et "Pagurus" Latreille, 1803 ; proposition d'accepter définitivement "Eupagurus" Brandt, 1851 (sub. gen.) et "Dardanus" Paulson, 1875, comme noms de genres

par ROBERT PH. DOLLFUS

Joh. Chr. Fabricius (1775, p. 410 ; 1781 p. 506 ; 1787 p. 327 ; 1793 p. 468 ; 1798 p. 411) a désigné comme "chef de file" et première espèce de son genre *Pagurus*, le "*Cancer latro* L.". L'usage n'était pas répandu à cette époque de désigner un "type du genre", mais les auteurs désignaient un "chef de file" et il est parfaitement clair que, pour Fabricius, le "chef de file" (nous disons actuellement l'espèce type) était *Cancer Latro* L. 1767.

Comme seconde espèce, en 1775 et 1781, Fabricius a mentionné "*Cancer bernhardus* L.", mais, en 1787, 1793 et 1798 il a mentionné comme seconde espèce *Pagurus aniculus* Fabr., plaçant l'espèce

“*Bernhardus*” à la 3e place, la considérant donc comme plus éloignée du “chef de file”†. Dans le Nomenclator de Fr. Weber (1795 p. 93)‡ l'espèce *Latro* est aussi la première et l'espèce *Bernhardus* la 3e.

Plus de 25 ans après la création de *Pagurus* par Fabricius est apparu le genre homonyme *Pagurus* P. A. Latreille (1803, t. V, p. 160, 167§ ; 1803 t. VI, p. 137—161 ; 1806 p. 48 ; 1810 p. 422¶ ; 1818 p. 358—367|| ; 1829 p. 76—77), avec, comme “chef de file”, ou “exemple”, ou espèce représentative du genre [c'est à dire espèce type] “*Cancer Bernhardus* Lin.”.

Le mot “type” est employé pour la première fois par Latreille en 1810 (p. 421—444 “table des genres avec l'indication de l'espèce qui leur sert de type”)††. Dans cette publication, à propos du “type” Latreille ne cite nulle part Fabricius comme auteur du “genre *Pagurus*”‡‡. En 1806, p. 46, on lit : “gen. *Pagurus* Dald. §§ Fab., Lam.—*Cancer*, Linn.—*Astacus* de Geer” et plus tard (1829 p. 77) : “Pagures propres, *Pagurus*, Latr.”. Il y a donc bien un genre *Pagurus* Latreille, qui n'est pas celui de Fabricius et *Cancer latro* L. est accepté, dans la même publication (1829 p. 76) comme type de *Birgus* Leach (1815), sans qu'il soit question du genre *Pagurus* Fabr.

† L'importance des espèces “chefs de file” pour le choix de l'espèce type a été soulignée dans les paragraphes *r* et *s* de l'article 30 des Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique.

‡ Weber (Friderico)—Nomenclator entomologicus secundum Entomologiam systematicam ill. Fabricii adjectis speciebus recens detectis et varietatibus, conscriptus a . . . VIII + 172 p. ; Chilonii et Hamburgi 1795.

§ Aucune espèce n'est mentionnée par Latreille 1803 p. 191 à propos du genre *Pagure*.

¶ Aucune espèce n'est mentionnée par Latreille 1810 p. 100 pour le genre “*Pagure. Pagurus*”.

|| En 1818, p. 359, Latreille dit que Fabricius a détaché les pagures des crabes macroures de Linné “pour en former un genre propre dont il a plus particulièrement développé les caractères dans le supplément de son Entomologie systématique”, mais Latreille, p. 365 écrit : “Les Pagures, *Paguri* Leach” sans attribuer le genre à Fabricius.

††D'après l'*Opinion* 11 (*Opinions* rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. *Smithsonian Institution*, public. n° 1938, July, 1910, p. 17—18), les espèces désignées par Latreille en 1810 comme types des genres doivent être acceptées. Cela obligerait à accepter l'espèce “*Bernhardus* Fabr.” comme type du genre *Pagurus*, si l'*Opinion* 11 ne concluait : “It is self-understood that this *Opinion* does not imply that Latreille's (1810) designations should take precedence over any earlier writings”. Dans le cas présent, le choix de l'espèce *Bernhardus* par Latreille comme espèce type de *Pagurus* Latreille n'est pas à retenir pour l'espèce type de *Pagurus* J. C. Fabricius. Le genre *Pagurus* Latreille disparaît comme homonyme de *Pagurus* J. C. Fabricius. Il est évident que l'*Opinion* 11 s'oppose à un effet rétroactif.

‡‡Latreille (1803 p. 136) dit seulement : “Les bernard l'hermite, que Fabricius appelle assez mal à propos *pagurus*, *paguri*, forment le genre le plus étendu de cette famille (Famille 3 : Paguriens) ; tel est le motif de sa dénomination”. Latreille a donc emprunté le “genre” *Pagurus*.

§§C'est à dire Daldorff (Dagobert Carl de) ; ouvrage manuscrit.

Beaucoup de carcinologistes ont suivi Latreille, par exemple W. E. Leach (1815 p. 337), Henri Milne-Edwards (1836 p. 266 ; 1848 p. 59), James E. Benedict (1896 p. 99 note*), etc. . . . et accepté *Pagurus* avec *P. bernhardus* (L.) comme espèce type† mais beaucoup d'autres ont accepté comme genre pour l'espèce *bernhardus*, le sous-genre *Eupagurus* Joh. Fried. Brandt 1851 (= gen. *Bernhardus* James D. Dana 1852). Lorsque J. F. Brandt (1851 p. 29) proposa *Eupagurus* comme sous-genre de *Pagurus* Joh. Chr. Fabr., il eut soin de préciser que *Eupagurus* était pris dans le sens de "Pagures ordinaires" H. M. Edwards (1848 p. 59), ayant comme chef de file et première espèce "*Pagurus Bernhardus* Fabr.". L'acception du genre *Eupagurus* ne prêtant à aucune ambiguïté, Brandt a été suivi par la plupart des carcinologistes. Toutefois Mary J. Rathbun (1900 p. 303) comme l'avait déjà proposé J. E. Benedict (1896 p. 99 note *) a rejeté *Eupagurus* Brandt comme étant synonyme de *Pagurus* Fabr. et repris *Pagurus* Fabr. pour les espèces que l'on plaçait, depuis Brandt, dans *Eupagurus*. Agissant ainsi M. J. Rathbun n'a pas tenu compte que l'espèce type de *Pagurus* est *Cancer latro* L. Cette décision de M. J. Rathbun avait pour conséquences que :

1° tous les *Eupagurus* devenaient des *Pagurus*.

2° toutes les espèces laissées jusqu'alors dans *Pagurus*‡, n'ayant plus d'espèce type devaient être enrôlées sous un autre nom générique. Tout d'abord, M. J. Rathbun (1900 p. 302) choisit, au moins pour quelques unes de celles-ci, *Petrochirus* W. Stimpson 1858, dont elle dut étendre beaucoup l'acception, ensuite (1902 p. 33), elle adopta *Dardanus* Paulson 1875, fondé sur *Pagurus depressus* C. Heller 1861. Peu auparavant, James E. Benedict (1901 p. 141) avait proposé "*Pagurias* new name" pour les espèces ne pouvant pas être conservées dans le même genre que l'espèce *bernhardus* et il plaça dans *Pagurias* le *Pagurus insignis* H. Saussure 1858 qui appartient au groupe *arrosor pectinatus*. Si l'on admet dans le même genre, d'une part : *arrosor*, *pectinatus*, *insignis*, et d'autre part : *depressus*, *Pagurias* J. E. Benedict ne peut pas être conservé, c'est pourquoi M. J. Rathbun (1902 p. 33) l'a placé en synonymie de *Dardanus* Paulson.§

† Il va de soi que, par *P. bernardus* (Linné), il faut entendre celui de Linné 1767 p. 1049, n° 57 (Lovisae Ulricae Reginae Museum [Stockholm] n° 454 et Fauna suecica 2032*) qui est l'espèce à chélicère droit plus grand que le gauche, figurée par Swammerdam *Bibl.* t. II, fig. 1, 2) et non pas le "*Bernhardus*" de 1758 p. 631, n° 40, qui est certainement une toute autre espèce, ayant le chélicère gauche plus grand que le droit. C'est Jacques Forest qui a attiré mon attention sur ce point.

‡ Par exemple : *arrosor*, *pectinatus*, *insignis*, *calidus*, *depressus*, *punctulatus*, *sculptipes*, *granulimanus*, etc.

§ *Pagurias* pourrait être repris comme sous-genre de *Dardanus* s'il devenait nécessaire de séparer *arrosor* et *depressus* dans des sous-genres différents.

Waldo L. Schmitt (1926 p. 45) a aussi adopté *Dardanus*, y comprenant le groupe *arrosor-pectinatus-insignis* en même temps que *granulimanus* Miers.

Théodore Monod (1933 p. 480, 482) a également admis *Dardanus* pour *arrosor* Herbst 1794, *granulimanus* Miers 1881 et *calidus* A. Risso 1826 ; il a conservé *Eupagurus* Brandt. Beaucoup d'autres carcinologistes, tels que A. Alcock (1905 p. 26, 122, 174), Otto Pesta (1918 p. 227), H. Balss (1921 p. 43 ; 1927 p. 376 ; 1936 p. 22) ; José V. Yap-Chiongca (1938 p. 185), G. Melin (1939 p. 20, 29), E. L. Bouvier (1941, p. 129) etc., ont aussi conservé *Eupagurus* pour les espèces du groupe *bernhardus*, sans toutefois reprendre *Dardanus* Paulson.

Actuellement, il règne une telle confusion dans l'emploi de *Pagurus* que nous demandons à la *Commission Internationale de la Nomenclature Zoologique* :

- 1° de supprimer définitivement *Pagurus* Fabricius et *Pagurus* Latreille ;
- 2° d'admettre comme nomina conservanda *Eupagurus* Brandt, *Dardanus* O. Paulson et *Birgus* Leach.†

14. An Alternative Plan suggested by D. S. Johnson (University of Malaya, Singapore) : On 31st May 1956, Dr. D. S. Johnson (*University of Malaya, Singapore*) communicated to the Office of the Commission a paper in which he suggested an alternative plan to those proposed by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis. This communication, with the exception of the extract relating to the views of a colleague, Mr. Hall, which has been reproduced in paragraph 10 above, was as follows :—

While I appreciate the desire of J. Forest and L. B. Holthuis to stabilize the nomenclature of the PAGURIDAE, I feel that neither of the solutions supported by these authors is fully satisfactory.

† Il ne peut pas être question de rejeter *Birgus* W. E. Leach 1815 au profit de *Pagurus* J. C. Fabricius 1775, comme ayant la même espèce type : *Cancer latro* L. En effect *Birgus* est universellement employé depuis 1815 et ne prête à aucune ambiguïté.

I feel that in respect of such questions as the present the viewpoint of the specialist is of secondary importance and more weight should be attached to the views of the general zoologist. The thorough systematist has to know all possible usages of the names in question so that whatever solution is adopted is unlikely to cause further confusion to specialist systematists. Adoption of either Solution I or Solution III would cause considerable confusion to non-specialists.

The name *Eupagurus* is very widely used in the non-specialist literature, and all the more important morphological works on genus "A" bear this name. Almost all widely used zoological text books use the names *Eupagurus* and *Pagurus* to mean genus "A" and genus "B" respectively. The American text Storer *General Zoology* is an exception; but this text only includes genus "A" which it terms *Pagurus*. Other American texts referring to these genera have little circulation outside the U.S.A., whilst several European texts which follow Solution I (e.g. Kükenthal and Krumbach) are widely used in the U.S.A.

In connection with the advisability of using Solution I or Solution II Holthuis makes some estimates of the relative number of carcinologists following each of these two conclusions and the relative numbers of species involved in the areas where they work. I feel these estimates are biased in favour of Solution I.

To my knowledge the carcinologists of Indo-China should be added to those following Solution II. In this country (Malaya) Solution II has hitherto been followed from museum labels. Until Alcock's basic work is superseded Solution II will indeed remain the obvious one for all workers in this region of the world.

Holthuis suggests that more species of groups "A" and "B" occur in the areas where authors follow strict priority than in those where authors follow Solution II. In view of the rich development of group B in the Indo-West Pacific region this seems to be extremely unlikely. In this connection it should be noted that papers written by authors from India to Japan who follow Solution II are mainly concerned with the richer fauna of the central areas.

For the above reasons I consider that Solution II is easily the most acceptable of the three possibilities. Solution III has the advantage of preserving the name *Eupagurus* and I think it is preferable to

Solution I. If Solution III is adopted the family name should be EUPAGURIDAE.

It seems quite clear that carcinologists are hopelessly divided on this issue. Therefore I think the Commission should reserve judgment until some assessment of feeling amongst non-specialists can be obtained.

I conducted a private survey on these lines in this Department. The results showed (excluding myself) three in favour of Solution II and two (one of who is an American) neutral in their opinions. One of those supporting Solution II said he had no objection to Solution III, but nobody gave unqualified support to either Solutions I or III.

15. The problem represented by the generic name "Latro" Billberg, 1820 : During the Prescribed Waiting Period of six months following the publication of the present application in the present case a complication arose through the discovery of the generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, the name for a hitherto completely overlooked nominal genus closely associated with the names dealt with in the application submitted by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis. This problem came to light quite accidentally as the result of an examination by the Secretary of Billberg's *Enumeratio Insectorum* undertaken in connection with the name *Sao* Billberg, 1820, an obscure senior homonym of the well-known name *Sao* Barrande, 1846 in Trilobites (as to which an application—Z.N.(S.) 666—had been submitted for validation under the Plenary Powers³). Immediately upon the unwelcome discovery of the name *Latro* Billberg correspondence ensued between the Secretary and Dr. Holthuis and M. Forest with a view to the devising of suitable supplementary proposals for dealing with the issue so raised. This culminated in the communication to the Office of the Commission on 1st October 1956 of a letter in which, after jointly selecting a type species for this genus, M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis submitted alternative proposals for dealing with this generic name, the choice between these alternatives to depend upon the decision to be taken by the Commission as between the various Plans which had been suggested for

³ For the application here referred to see Poulsen, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 131—135.

settling the *Pagurus*-problem. The letter so submitted was as follows :—

**Selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 of the “ Règles ” of a
type species for the nominal genus “ Latro ” Billberg, 1820
(Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)**

By J. FOREST

(*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

and

L. B. HOLTHUIS

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

(*letter dated 1st October 1956 to Francis Hemming, Secretary
to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

We are writing to you about the generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, which has an important bearing on certain of the proposals now before the International Commission in connection with the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307—321). This name, you will remember, only came to notice when in connection with a case relating to the Trilobite name *Sao* Barrande, 1846, you yourself examined Billberg's *Enumeratio Ins. Mus. Billberg.* of 1820 and sent Holthuis for examination a transcript of the portion relating to the Class Crustacea.

On 20th April last Holthuis sent you particulars of the names for taxa belonging to the Crustacea which on examining the material which you had sent him, he found to be new. Among these was the generic name *Latro* Billberg (: 134). The following three species were placed in this genus by Billberg :—(1) *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758 ; (2) *Pagurus araneiformis* Fabricius, 1775 (specific name misspelled as *araneaeformis* by Billberg) ; (3) *Cancer diogenes* Linnaeus, 1758.

Owing to the long neglect of Billberg's work no type species has ever been selected for his genus *Latro*, which in consequence is at present indeterminate in content and by reason of its relatively early date constitutes a threat to the stability of the nomenclature of the species concerned.

In order to put an end to this undesirable state of affairs, we here select *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Latro bernhardus* (Linnaeus,

1758)) to be the type species of the genus *Latro* Billberg, 1820. By this selection the name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, becomes a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the two genera having the same species as type species at least if Solution I put forward in our joint proposal is accepted. In the case that either Solution II or Solution III is accepted, *Latro* Billberg, 1820, by the above type selection becomes a senior objective synonym of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851, in which case we request the suppression of the name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

We shall be grateful if you will be so kind as to treat the present letter as constituting a supplement to our application regarding the name *Pagurus* Fabricius and if, when submitting that case to the Commission, you will add a recommendation that, if Solution I is adopted, the objectively invalid name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* and in case either of the other Solutions is adopted, the name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, be suppressed under the Plenary Powers and thereupon placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

16. Completion of the information needed to enable the International Commission to reach a decision in the present case : The receipt from M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis of the supplementary application arising out of the discovery of the generic name *Latro* Billberg completed the information needed for the submission to the International Commission of proposals in regard to the Plans for dealing with the *Pagurus* problem advocated by Dr. Holthuis (maintenance of *Pagurus* for *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, as required under the normal provisions of the *Règles*) and by M. Forest (suppression of *Pagurus* under the Plenary Powers and acceptance of *Eupagurus* Brandt for *Cancer bernhardus*) respectively. In the application submitted in this case M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis had however discussed briefly a third course namely the use of the Plenary Powers to designate *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier, 1811 (thereby making *Pagurus* Fabricius a senior subjective synonym of *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875) and acceptance of *Eupagurus* Brandt as the name for the genus containing *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus⁴. This solution, which represented the current practice of many specialists in Europe,

⁴ See the table given in paragraph 7 of the application reproduced in paragraph 1 of the present *Opinion* (: 221).

was not recommended either by M. Forest or by Dr. Holthuis. When towards the end of the Prescribed Waiting Period of six months following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, the Secretary took into consideration the form of the proposals to be submitted to the Commission for decision, he reached the conclusion that the proper course would be so to present the case as to put before the Commission a statement setting out in detail the action which would be necessary if the Commission were to decide in favour of the solution represented by the designation under the Plenary Powers of *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius. Mr. Hemming accordingly entered into correspondence with Dr. Holthuis and M. Forest with a view to enabling him to build up for this possible solution a statement of the action required in as great detail as that already provided in regard to the solutions recommended by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis respectively. Both the applicants agreed that such a statement was required and that it would have been better if this had been furnished in their original application. In the course of the correspondence between the Secretary and the applicants on this matter a new point emerged ; this was in regard to the nominal species which would need to be designated under the Plenary Powers to be the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius if the foregoing solution were to be adopted. While, as stated in the original application, the nominal species *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier, 1811, was currently accepted as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius by the group of specialists concerned, this was for historical reasons and the specific name *punctulatus* Olivier was not regarded as being the oldest such name for the taxon in question, the name accepted as the oldest such name being *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos*. It was accordingly agreed between the Secretary and the applicants that in the formulation of this possible solution the Commission should be asked to designate the nominal species *Cancer megistos* Herbst and not the later established nominal species *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier to be the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, it being considered that, if the Plenary Powers were to be used to designate a type species for that genus, the nominal species so to be designated should not only represent the taxon which it was desired should be typified by that genus but in addition should be the nominal species bearing the oldest

specific name subjectively applicable to that taxon. As the result of the consultations described above, the Secretary drew up detailed statements setting out the action by the Commission which would be required to give effect (a) to the Holthuis Plan, (b) to a scheme based upon the acceptance of *Cancer megistos* Herbst as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, and (c) to the Forest Plan (suppression of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius). The statements so drawn up were annexed as Appendices 4, 5 and 6 respectively to the paper later submitted to the Commission by the Secretary (paragraph 18 below).

17. Procedural arrangements made for obtaining a decision from the Commission in the present case : Consideration was given next by the Secretary to the question of the form of Voting Paper most convenient for adoption in the present case. After consultation with the applicants the Secretary decided to submit a Voting Paper divided into two parts. In Part 1 the members of the Commission would be asked to indicate which of the three possible solutions of the *Pagurus* problem he considered the best. In Part 2 each Commissioner would be asked to indicate which solution he would favour in the event of the solution which he regarded as being the best failing to secure the approval of the Commission as a whole. The detailed arrangements adopted in connection with the Voting Paper so designed were set out in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the paper reproduced in the immediately following paragraph which was issued to the Commission by the Secretary concurrently with the Voting Paper in this case.

18. Presentation to the International Commission by the Secretary of proposals giving effect to whichever of the three Plans suggested might be regarded by it as the most appropriate : On 23rd October 1956 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, submitted to the Commission a comprehensive document setting out (a) the issues involved in the present case, (b) the nature of the decision which would be required for giving effect to whichever of the three plans which had been proposed might be regarded by the Commission as the most appropriate, and (c) the voting procedure proposed to be adopted. The paper so submitted was as follows, except that, in order to avoid the repetition of particulars given earlier in the

present *Opinion*, the following passages are here omitted :—
 (i) paragraphs 2 to 4, which contained a brief recital of the history of the present application up to the time of its publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and the issue of Public Notices regarding the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers in the present case ; (ii) paragraph 7, which contained a résumé of the comments which had been received from interested specialists⁵ ; (iii) Appendix 2 which contained the Supplementary Application submitted by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis in October 1956, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion* :—

**Alternative methods for bringing to an end the existing confusion arising from discordant uses of the generic name "Pagurus"
 Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)**

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 provide a basis for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take a decision as to the method to be adopted for bringing to an end the existing confusion arising from discordant uses of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda).

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5. Nature of the issues involved : As a preliminary to a proper understanding of the comments received in the present case a brief explanation of the issues involved is required. The fundamental difficulty is that the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius is widely used for two quite different genera, one of these usages being in strict accordance with the provisions of the *Règles*, the other not. For the purpose of clarity these genera are referred to in the Forest/Holthuis application as Genus "A" and Genus "B" respectively. The genus to which the name *Pagurus* Fabricius correctly applied is that styled genus "A" by the applicants. Three possible solutions are discussed by the applicants, namely :—

(a) "Solution I" :

This involves the strict application of the *Règles* and in consequence the use of the name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, for genus "A" and that of *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, for genus "B".

⁵ The comments here referred to have been reproduced in paragraphs 6 to 14 of the present *Opinion*.

This is the solution recommended by Dr. Holthuis in the application submitted.

(b) “Solution II” :

This involves the use of the Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius a species which would secure the application of that name to genus “B”. This solution is discussed in the Forest/Holthuis application but is not recommended by either of the applicants.

(c) “Solution III” :

Under this solution the Commission would use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, this solution being put forward in the belief that the name *Pagurus* has been so severely compromised by discordant usages that it has lost its utility and that in the interests of stability the best course would be to get rid of it. This is the solution advocated by M. Forest in the application submitted.

6. Weight of current practice : The weight of current practice is discussed in paragraphs 8—10 in Part 1 of the present application, the introductory Part written jointly by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis, to which special attention is here drawn.⁶ From the information so supplied it appears that the solution styled “Solution I” (strict application of the *Règles* and use of the name *Pagurus* Fabricius for genus “A”) corresponds with the practice of all specialists in America and in the U.S.S.R. and with that also of specialists in Australia and Hawaii, together with a few specialists in Western Europe. “Solution II” corresponds with the practice of almost all carcinologists in France, Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia and also with that of specialists in the Union of South Africa, Japan and New Zealand. “Solution III”, which is supported by Dr. Th. Monod (France), represents an attempt to overcome the difficulties presented by the use of the name *Pagurus* in some parts of the world for genus “A” and in other parts of the world for genus “B”.

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8. Form of presentation now adopted : In the application submitted in this case full particulars were given of the action which it would be necessary for the Commission to take if it were to decide in favour of “Solution I” (paragraph 26 prepared by Dr. Holthuis) or of

⁶ For the passage in question see page 222 of the present *Opinion*.

“Solution III” (paragraph 21 prepared by M. Forest). At the same time a general indication of the action which would be needed to give effect to “Solution II” was given in paragraphs 7 and 9 of the application but the action which would be specifically required to give effect to this “Solution” was not given in as full detail as was given for the two other “Solutions”. I now consider that at the time when this application was submitted, I should have asked the applicants to supply in respect of this “Solution” as full details as those given in respect of the other possible “Solutions”, for I am of the opinion that this information should be before the Commission when considering the present case. I have been in communication on this subject with Dr. Holthuis and M. Forest who fully share my view and in conjunction with them I have now prepared the required statement. Particulars of the matters involved in the preparation of that statement are given in Appendix 1.

9. A long-overlooked generic name published by Billberg in 1820 : It is necessary at this point to take note of the existence of a previously overlooked generic name, *Latro* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg.* : 134), which it has been found enters into the present case. The existence of this name came to light in the course of an investigation of Billberg's *Enumeratio* carried out by myself when in conjunction with Professor Poulson of Copenhagen I was engaged in a study of the problems connected with the Trilobite generic name *Sao* Barrande, 1846, which it had been noted was a junior homonym of a generic name *Sao* Billberg, 1820, introduced in the above work (Poulsen, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 133, paragraph 8). As used by Billberg, the name *Sao* was applied to a genus of the Order Stomatopoda and, since, as inspection showed, the *Enumeratio* contained a number of other overlooked—or at least totally neglected—names in the Class Crustacea, including certain names in the Order Decapoda, I sent a transcript of the relevant pages of Billberg's *Enumeratio* to Dr. L. B. Holthuis. In communicating to me the results of the investigation which later he undertook in this matter, Dr. Holthuis drew attention to the existence of a name *Latro* which had been introduced in this work for three species of Decapoda, of which the first was *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758. Ancient names of this kind represent a continuous threat to stability in nomenclature until by the selection of an appropriate type species they are discarded in synonymy or, if this is not practicable, until they have been suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. This particular name has been considered by myself in conjunction with Dr. Holthuis and M. Forest, in connection with the preparation of the present paper and we have come to the conclusion that the best solution of this particular case lies in the selection of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Latro* Billberg, 1820, for by this means *Latro* Billberg becomes a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775. This selection has accordingly been made by Dr. Holthuis and M. Forest in a joint letter

dated 1st October 1956, a copy of which is annexed to the present paper as Appendix 2.⁷

10. Consequential effects on the alternative proposals submitted in the present case of the discovery of the nominal genus "Latro" Billberg, 1820, and of the type-selection made therefor : In the case of the proposal submitted under the title "Solution I" the only effect of the discovery of the name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, and of the type selection now made for that genus by M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis is that this name, as a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, will need to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. In the case of the "Solutions" styled "Solution II" and "Solution III" respectively, the proposal made is that the genus styled "Genus 'A'" in the application, i.e. the genus to which the name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, properly applies, should in future be known by the name *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851. This proposal is put forward, in the case of "Solution II", because it has been proposed that this name should be made available for "Genus 'A'" by the designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species which would secure the above end, and, in the case of "Solution III", because under that proposal it is recommended that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to validate the name *Eupagurus* Brandt by suppressing the older name *Pagurus* Fabricius. It is now seen that in each case the Plenary Powers would need to be used also to suppress the name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, which has the same type species as, and has more than thirty years' priority over, the name *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851. This aspect of the problem is referred to further in the immediately following paragraph.

11. Certain minor additions required to be made in the applications submitted in the present case : The discovery of the generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820 (paragraph 8 above), will (as explained in paragraph 10) involve certain small additions to the proposals submitted both by Dr. Holthuis (in his recommendations in support of "Solution I") and by M. Forest (in his recommendations in support of "Solution III"). It will involve also corresponding additions to the proposals which (as explained in paragraph 8 above) have been drawn up by myself in conjunction with Dr. Holthuis for the purpose of giving effect to the plan outlined in the application submitted in the present case under the title "Solution II" but not there set out in detail. In so far as the proposals styled "Solution II" and "Solution III" respectively involve the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers, the Public Notice already given of the purposes for which it may be desired to make use of those Powers in the present case covers the action required under the above head, that action being subsidiary to, and forming a necessary part of, the giving-of effect to the purposes

⁷ The letter here referred to has been reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion*.

for which Public Notice has been duly given. In addition, it must be noted that the proposals put forward in favour respectively of "Solution I" and of "Solution III" were prepared by different authors, and that that submitted in favour of the last-named "Solution" is not quite so comprehensive as that submitted in favour of "Solution I". Accordingly, in order to comply with the General Directive that in any given case every name involved is to be dealt with in the *Opinion* rendered by the Commission thereon, it will be necessary to make certain minor additions to the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution III" in order to bring those proposals into line with those submitted in favour of "Solution I". Finally, the elaboration (paragraph 8 above) of the proposals needed to give effect to "Solution II" involves the introduction into those proposals of one name which does not appear at present in the proposals submitted in favour of "Solution I" or in those submitted in favour of "Solution III". Particulars of the necessary minor additions discussed above are given in Appendix 3 annexed to the present paper.

12. A minor correction in relation to the family-group name "DIOGENINAE" Ortmann, 1892 : For the sake of historical record attention is here drawn to the fact that in the portion of the application submitted in the present case (Part III) in which are set out the views of Dr. L. B. Holthuis a recommendation is submitted (paragraph 26(5)(a)) in favour of the addition of the family-group name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, while in the introductory portion (Part I) of the paper which M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis joined in preparing there occurs (in paragraph 16) a recommendation that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to secure that the foregoing family-group name shall not be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926. That this should have occurred is due not to any inconsistency on the part of Dr. Holthuis, being attributable solely to an error on my part as editor of the paper. The proposal that the Commission should direct that precedence should be given to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt over the older name DIOGENINAE Ortmann was put forward by M. Forest at a late stage when the application was already in proof and as the result of inadvertence on my part, which I regret, was inserted in Part I, instead of in Part II of the paper (the portion reserved for the presentation of views held by M. Forest but not by Dr. Holthuis).

13. Presentation of proposals for giving effect to each of the three "Solutions" propounded in the application submitted in the present case : Having now determined (paragraph 8 and Appendix 1) the basis of the proposals needed to give effect to the "Solution" styled "Solution II" in the application submitted in the present case and having also brought into line with one another the proposals submitted in the application for giving effect to "Solution I" and "Solution III"

respectively and having reconciled therewith the proposals required for giving effect to "Solution II" (paragraph 11 and Appendix 3), I am able to present for the consideration of the International Commission proposals prepared on a uniform basis for giving effect to each of the foregoing "Solutions". These proposals are accordingly submitted in Appendix 4 (proposals in support of "Solution I"), Appendix 5 (proposals in support of "Solution II") and Appendix 6 (proposals in support of "Solution III") respectively.

14. Form adopted in preparing the Voting Paper now submitted :

I have given careful consideration to the question of the most convenient form of Voting Procedure to be adopted in the present case which differs from the great majority of applications submitted in that, instead of being confronted with a straight choice between two opposing alternatives, the Commission is required in the present instance to decide which of three possible courses is to be preferred to the other two. As Secretary, I have come to the conclusion that the best course will be one under which the Voting Paper submitted to the Commission (V.P.(56)39), which is being submitted simultaneously with the present paper, is divided into two Parts, namely :—

PART 1 : In this Part each Member of the Commission is asked to indicate which of the three "Solutions" advocated he considers to be the best and desires to see accepted.

PART 2 : In this Part each Member of the Commission is asked to indicate which of the remaining "Solutions" he considers superior to the other, that is, to indicate which of the remaining "Solutions" he desires the Commission to adopt in the event of the "Solution" which he himself considers to be the best (and for which he has already voted in Part 1 of the Voting Paper) not securing the approval of the Commission as a whole.

15. Procedure to be adopted in counting the votes on Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 at the close of the Prescribed Voting Period : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the counting of the votes cast will be conducted in two stages as follows :—

(a) **First Stage :** In this Stage the only votes to be counted will be those recorded in Part 1 of the Voting Paper, i.e. the Votes in which Members of the Commission will each have indicated the "Solution" which he desires to see adopted (i.e. his "First Preference"). If the votes on being so counted show that some one of the three "Solutions" has obtained an absolute majority of the votes cast (i.e. if the votes cast in favour of that "Solution" exceed in number the votes

cast for the two other "Solutions" when added together) the "Solution" so obtaining an absolute majority of the votes cast will be the "Solution" adopted by the Commission as a whole.

- (b) **Second Stage** : As explained above, the "Second Stage" will arise only if the number of votes cast in support of the most highly favoured of the three "Solutions" is less than the combined number of votes cast in support of the two other "Solutions" when those votes are added together. That is to say, the "Second Stage" will arise only if the number of votes cast for the most highly favoured of the three "Solutions" do not constitute an absolute majority of the total votes cast. If for the foregoing reason the "Second Stage" were to arise, the "Solution" which had secured the smallest number of votes in the first part of the contest (i.e. in the voting on Part 1 of the Voting Paper) would be eliminated and the only "Solutions" left in the contest would be those which in the voting on Part 1 of the Voting Paper had received the largest number of votes and the second largest such number respectively. The votes cast in Part 2 of the Voting Paper (i.e. the "Second Preference" votes) in favour of the "Solution" which had been eliminated in the manner described above would then be counted and the "Second Preference" votes so counted would be added to the number of votes cast under Part 1 of the Voting Paper for whichever were the two "Solutions" left in the field after the "Solution" which had obtained the smallest number of votes under that Part had been eliminated.

APPENDIX 1

Problems involved in preparing a statement of the detailed action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature which would be required in the event of approval being given to the plan known as "Solution II" (use of the Plenary Powers to designate for "Pagurus" Fabricius, 1775, a type species congeneric with the type species of "Dardanus" Paulson, 1875)

The main outlines of the action which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature would need to take if it were to decide in favour of the solution styled "Solution II" in the application submitted jointly by M. Forest and Dr. L. B. Holthuis are set out in paragraphs 7 and 9 of Part 1 of that application (the Part written jointly by the above applicants). Various other matters require

however to be considered before it is possible to draw up a set of proposals relating to this "Solution" comparable in detail with those submitted in relation to "Solution I" by Dr. Holthuis and in relation to "Solution III" by M. Forest. The questions involved are discussed in the following paragraphs.

2. It will be recalled that the difficulty in the present case arises from the fact that by two large groups of specialists the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, is used in entirely different senses. By one group, of which in the present case Dr. Holthuis is the champion, the above name is used in the manner prescribed by the *Règles*, this genus being correctly treated as having as its type species the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758. The genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, so defined, is stiled "Genus 'A'" in the table given in paragraph 7 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 310) of the application submitted in this case.⁸ By the foregoing group of specialists the second of the genera concerned, stiled "Genus 'B'" in the table referred to above, is known by the name *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, the oldest generic name available for it under the *Règles*. By the second of the two main groups of specialists referred to above, i.e. the group whose practice corresponds with that described in the application as "Solution II", the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius is used not for Genus "A", the genus to which (as explained above) this name is properly applicable but for genus "B". By this group of specialists Genus "A" is known by the name *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (a name which under the *Règles* is a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius).

3. As pointed out in the application (paragraph 9), the end sought by the advocates of "Solution II" could be attained only by the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius a species consistent with the usage of this group of workers. The nominal species mentioned in the application as a possible candidate was *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier, 1811. As has been pointed out by Dr. Holthuis (*in litt.*, 20th September 1956) this would not however be a very happy choice, since the above nominal species is currently identified with the older-established nominal species *Cancer megistos* Herbst, 1804 (*Versuch Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 3(4) : 23), the specific name *punctulatus* Olivier, 1811, being thus a junior subjective synonym of *megistos* Herbst, 1804. It would be contrary to the settled practice of the Commission—and indeed contrary to common sense—for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of a genus a nominal species bearing a specific name currently regarded by specialists in the group concerned as a junior (subjective) synonym of some other specific name. I accordingly agree with Dr. Holthuis that, if the Commission were to decide in favour of "Solution II", the nominal species which should be designated as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius ought to be *Cancer megistos* Herbst and not *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier.

⁸ The table here referred to is reproduced on page 221 of the present *Opinion*.

4. The next point which has to be noted is that, if the Commission were to approve "Solution II", it would be necessary—as in the case also of "Solution I" and "Solution III"—for it to give a ruling that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected therefore by Forest & Holthuis in paragraph 13 of the present application.⁹ This is necessary because the foregoing nominal species, which at the time of its establishment was indeterminate by reason of being a composite, is the type species not only of *Pagurus* Fabricius but also of *Eupagurus* Brandt, the nominal genus which, as explained above, the advocates of "Solution II" desire to see adopted for the genus styled "Genus 'A'" in the application submitted in this case.

5. The ground having been cleared in the manner explained in the preceding paragraphs, the next step, if "Solution II" were to be approved by the Commission, would be for the generic names *Eupagurus* Brandt and *Pagurus* Fabricius to be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Similarly the specific names *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, defined as indicated in paragraph 4 above (the specific name of the type species of *Eupagurus* Brandt) and *megistos* Herbst, 1804, which under the proposal submitted in paragraph 3 above would have been designated by the Commission as the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, would need to be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. It would be necessary also at the same time to place on the first of the foregoing *Official Lists* one other generic name, namely, *Diogenes* Dana, 1851. This name is not directly involved in the suggested Solution ("Solution II") here under immediate consideration, but it is involved in the suggested Solution styled "Solution I" in the application and also in the Solution similarly styled "Solution III". The need for action under this head arises from the General Directive given to the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that it is to deal comprehensively with all names involved in any case submitted to it for decision. Corresponding action would need to be taken also at the specific-name level. The type species of *Diogenes* Dana is *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787, and, as the specific name *miles* Fabricius is the oldest available name for the taxon concerned, that name would require to be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. Reference must be made at this point also to the generic name *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, a name which is involved both in the suggested Solution styled "Solution I" and in that styled "Solution III", in the proposals relating to both of which it is recommended that this name should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. In the case however of "Solution II" such a recommendation would be inappropriate, for under that Solution the name *Dardanus* Paulson would become a junior subjective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, as there

⁹ The paragraph containing the above lectotype selection will be found on pages 223-224 of the present *Opinion*.

proposed to be defined under the Plenary Powers. Under the General Directive relating to the completeness of the coverage of *Opinions* to which reference has been made above it would, however, be necessary to give consideration to the question of placing on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name of the type species of the genus *Dardanus* Paulson. *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875, the species concerned, is however, currently identified with the older-established nominal species *Pagurus sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825. The specific name *hellerii* Paulson, being a junior objective synonym of *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, is not eligible for admission to the *Official List*, the name which should be so added being *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, its senior subjective synonym.

6. As in the case of the other Solutions suggested in this case, it would be necessary as part of the routine action involved in the event of the acceptance by the Commission of "Solution II" that the following invalid generic names should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—(i) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 ; (ii) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827.

7. Under "Solution II" the family name for "Genus 'A'" would be EUPAGURIDAE and that for "Genus 'B'" PAGURIDAE. The first of these was first published (as the name for a taxon of subfamily rank) by Ortmann in 1892, the second (in the incorrect form PAGURII) by Latreille in [1802—1803]. It may be noted at this point that, when establishing the nominal family-group taxon PAGURII, Latreille placed in it all the species of PAGURIDAE known to him, including both "Genus 'A'" and "Genus 'B'" (as so styled in the application submitted in the present case, Holthuis, *in litt.*, 20th September 1956). Accordingly, under *Declaration 28* (now in the press¹⁰), embodying the decision taken by the Commission on Application Z.N.(S.) 1038 by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)15, the name PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803], is the valid name for the family-group taxon having *Pagurus* Fabricius as type genus, alike if the Commission were to accept "Solution I" (application of the above generic name to the genus styled "Genus 'A'" in the application) or if it were to accept "Solution II" (application of the above name to the genus styled "Genus 'B'" in the present application). Thus, if "Solution II" were to be adopted by the Commission, it would be necessary to place the following names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*:—EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 ; PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]. At the same time it would be necessary to place the under-mentioned objectively invalid names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*: PAGURII Latreille, [1802—1803] (an Invalid

¹⁰ *Declaration 28* has since been published (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 14 : xi—xxiv).

Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE) ; PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not Latin or Latinised word).

(signed) FRANCIS HEMMING

25th September 1956.

Postscript : The discovery of the long-overlooked generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, will call for some additions to the proposals outlined above for "Solution II". This discovery affects, however, both the other solutions suggested in the present case. It has been considered therefore that the most convenient course will be to consider as a single problem the changes necessitated by the foregoing discovery in the case of all three of the Solutions which have been suggested in the present case. This is done in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the note in which are discussed various modifications required in the applications submitted in this case which constitutes Appendix 3 to the present paper.

(intl'd) F.H.

12th October 1956.

APPENDIX 2

**Selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 of the "Règles" of a type species
for the nominal genus "Latro" Billberg, 1820
(Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)**

By J. FOREST

(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris)

and

L. B. HOLTHUIS

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

*(letter dated 1st October 1956 to Francis Hemming, Secretary
to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)*

[*Note* :—The document which formed this Appendix has been reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion*.]

APPENDIX 3

Certain minor additions required to be made in the alternative proposals submitted in relation to the name "Pagurus" Fabricius, 1775, as the result either (a) of the discovery of the generic name "Latro" Billberg, 1820, or (b) of the need for securing that the alternative solutions suggested should be uniform in coverage

The action in regard to "Solution I" desired by Dr. Holthuis and that in regard to "Solution III" desired by M. Forest were set out in detail in the application submitted to the Commission. A corresponding statement of the action needed to give effect to "Solution II", if that course were to be decided upon, has been given in Appendix 1 to the present paper. Each of these sets of proposals has been rendered incomplete by the discovery (see paragraph 9 of the covering paper and also Appendix 2)¹¹ of the long-forgotten generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820. In addition, there are certain minor discrepancies between the proposals submitted in regard to "Solution I" and "Solution III" respectively which need to be reconciled before the present case is submitted to the International Commission for decision. These two problems are dealt with separately in the following paragraphs.

(A) Action called for as the result of the discovery of the generic name "Latro" Billberg, 1820

2. In Appendix 2¹² to the present paper M. Forest and Dr. Holthuis have selected the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Latro* Billberg, 1820. As the result of this action the name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, becomes a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775. No difficulty would therefore arise, so far as concerns the plan styled "Solution I". If, however, as is proposed in connection with "Solution II", the nominal species *Cancer megistos* Herbst, 1804, were to be designated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers to be the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, the oldest available name for the genus as typified by *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, would, as is now seen, be the unknown name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, and not the name *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851, the name desired by the supporters of the foregoing Solution. An equally unsatisfactory result would arise if the Commission were to adopt "Solution III" in its present form, for after the suppression of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius under the Commission's Plenary Powers, it would not be possible to use the name *Eupagurus* for the

¹¹ See Footnote 6.

¹² See Footnote 6.

genus typified by *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, as is advocated by the supporters of "Solution III", for in this case (as in that of "Solution II") that name would fall before the older and objectively identical name *Latro* Billberg.

3. In order to meet the situation created by the unwelcome discovery of the name *Latro* Billberg, the following additions require to be made in the proposals formulated for giving effect to the three Solutions which have been put forward for dealing with the *Pagurus*-problem :—

(1) Solution I :

Since *Latro* Billberg is a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, all that is needed in this case is that the objectively invalid name *Latro* Billberg should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(2) Solution II :

In order to preserve *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851, it would be necessary to use the Plenary Powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the objectively synonymous name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, which has thirty-one years' priority over *Eupagurus* Brandt. The name *Latro* Billberg, so suppressed, would then need to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(3) Solution III :

The situation as regards "Solution III" is similar to that described above for "Solution II". Thus under this Solution also it would be necessary for the Commission (a) to suppress the generic name *Latro* Billberg for the purpose of preserving *Eupagurus* Brandt and (b), having done so, to place the name *Latro* Billberg on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

**(B) Reconciliation of certain minor discrepancies
between the proposals submitted on behalf
of "Solution I" and "Solution
III" respectively**

4. Additions required in the proposals submitted in respect both of "Solution I" and of "Solution III" : At the time when the detailed proposals were drawn up for "Solution I" and "Solution III"

by Dr. L. B. Holthuis and M. J. Forest respectively, no corresponding statement had been prepared in respect of "Solution II", the features of which were described only in broad outline in the application submitted. Now that such proposals have been prepared (Appendix 1 of the present paper) it is found that with one exception all the names which appear in the recommendations so submitted appear also in the proposals submitted in respect of "Solutions I" and "III". The one name which appears in the proposal prepared in respect of "Solution II" but not in those prepared in respect of the two other possible solutions is the specific name *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos*, which is the specific name of the nominal species which the advocates of "Solution II" recommend should be designated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers to be the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775. The purpose of this proposal is to make that name the oldest available name for the genus styled "Genus 'B'" in the application submitted instead of, as at present, the oldest available name for the genus there styled "Genus 'A'" (i.e. the genus typified by *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758). Under a General Directive issued to it in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology the Commission is under an obligation to deal comprehensively with all the names involved in any given application. Accordingly, it is necessary to bring the proposals submitted in respect of "Solutions I" and "III" into line with those submitted in respect of "Solution II" by inserting in each of those proposals a recommendation that the specific name *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos*, being the oldest available name for the taxon concerned, be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

5. Additions required in the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution III": It is part of the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution III" that, subject to certain endorsements the family-group name *DIAGENINAE* Ortmann, 1892, should be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* but by an oversight the recommendations submitted in respect of "Solution III" did not include corresponding proposals (a) for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the generic name *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, the name of the type genus of the foregoing family-group taxon, or (b) for the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles*, the specific name of the type species of *Diogenes* Dana. M. Forest, with whom I have been in correspondence, has asked (*in litt.*, 29th September 1956) that recommendations in respect of the above names be added to his proposals in respect of "Solution III". There is also one other minor discrepancy between the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution III" and those submitted in respect of "Solution I" which should at the same time be made good. This is concerned with two invalid family-group names which are recommended for addition to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid*

Family-Group Names in Zoology in the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution I" but for which no corresponding recommendations were included in the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution III". The names concerned are: (1) PAGURII Latreille, [1802—1803] (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE); (2) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

6. The position of the family-group name "DARDANINAE" Schmitt, 1926, dealt with in the proposals submitted in respect of "Solution III" but not in those submitted in respect of "Solutions I" and "II": The proposals submitted in respect both of "Solution I" and of "Solution III" include a recommendation that the generic name *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, should be accepted as the name for the genus styled "Genus 'B'" in the application submitted. The genus so named is the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926. There is, however, an allied nominal genus, *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (the name of which is recommended in the proposals submitted in respect of both the Solutions referred to above for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*), which is the type genus of an older-established nominal family-group taxon DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892. The genera *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, and *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, are commonly placed in the same family-group taxon. The valid name for that taxon when recognised, is, under the *Règles*, DIOGENINAE Ortmann, that name having priority over its subjective synonym DARDANINAE Schmitt. In drawing up his proposals in respect of "Solution I", Dr. Holthuis saw no reason for seeking from the Commission any variation from the normal provisions of the *Règles* in this matter and he accordingly recommended that the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. Since, in his view, the family-group name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, was no more than an unwanted junior subjective synonym of DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, Dr. Holthuis did not include any recommendation regarding it in his proposals in respect of "Solution I". M. Forest, on the other hand, took the view that it was desirable to secure that the name DARDANINAE Schmitt should be the valid family-group name for the genus *Dardanus* Paulson. To this end he recommended that the Commission, acting under its Plenary Powers, should direct that the older family-group name DIOGENINAE Ortmann was not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt by workers who considered that the genera *Diogenes* Dana and *Dardanus* Paulson were referable to the same family-group taxon. As a corollary to this proposal M. Forest recommended that both the family-group names discussed above should be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, but that the entry in respect of DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, should be endorsed as indicated above and that an endorsement giving precedence over that name be added to the entry relating to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926. The

foregoing proposals were devised solely to secure the use of the name DARDANINAE Schmitt in preference to the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann without actually going so far as suppressing the last-mentioned name under the Plenary Powers. Since, as appears, it is extremely unlikely that any specialist would recognise simultaneously both the family-group taxon DIOGENINAE Ortmann and the family-group taxon DARDANINAE Schmitt, there does not seem to be any need to include in the proposals relating to "Solutions I" and "II" a proposal that the name DARDANINAE Schmitt be placed on the *Official List*, the recommendation to this end having been included in the proposals submitted in connection with "Solution III" solely for the purpose of supplying a mechanism for securing that the foregoing name should be given precedence over the older name DIOGENINAE Ortmann.

(signed) FRANCIS HEMMING

12th October 1956.

APPENDIX 4

Solution I (The Holthuis Plan)

Solution involving the strict application of the normal provisions of the "Règles" (solution corresponding with the practice of all specialists in America and in the U.S.S.R., and also of specialists in Australia and Hawaii and a few specialists in Western Europe)

- (1) Issue of a Ruling that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in paragraph 13 of the present application,¹³ namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure*.
- (2) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*:—
 - (a) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (gender : masculine) (type species, by subsequent selection by Latreille (1810) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) [name for genus "A"] ;
 - (b) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875) [name for genus "B"] ;

¹³ See Footnote 9.

- (c) *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (gender : masculine) (type species, by subsequent selection by Dana (1852) *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787).
- (3) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (1) above (specific name of type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
- (b) *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles* (specific name of type species of *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;
- (c) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus* ;
- (d) *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos*.
- (4) Addition of the following names to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
- (b) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
- (c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
- (d) *Latro* Billberg, 1820 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, through the selection by Forest (J.) & Holthuis (L.B.) of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species in Appendix 2¹⁴ of the present paper).
- (5) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) PAGURIDAE (correction by Samouelle, 1819, of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) [family-group name for genus "A"] ;
- (b) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) [family-group name for genus "B"] ;

¹⁴ See Footnote 6.

- (6) Addition of the following names to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) (invalid because the type genus has as its type species the same species as that which is the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the type genus of the older family-group taxon PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]) ;
 - (b) PAGURII Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE) ;
 - (c) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (type genus : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

APPENDIX 5

Solution II

(discussed but not recommended in the Forest/Holthuis application)

Solution involving the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating a type species for “*Pagurus*” Fabricius, 1775 (solution corresponding with the practice of practically all carcinologists in France, Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia and also of specialists in South Africa, India, Japan and New Zealand)

(1) Use of the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, made prior to the action now proposed to be taken ;
- (b) to designate *Cancer megistos* Herbst, 1804, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;
- (c) to suppress the generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) Issue of a Ruling that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in paragraph 13 of the present application,¹⁵ namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure*.

¹⁵ See Footnote 9.

- (3) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :
- (a) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (30th September) gender: masculine) (type species, by selection by Stimpson (1858) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) [name for genus "A"] ;
 - (b) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (gender : masculine) (type species by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Cancer megistos* Herbst, 1804) [name for genus "B"] ;
 - (c) *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (gender : masculine) (type species by subsequent selection by Dana (1852) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787).
- (4) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :
- (a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus*, and as defined by the lectotype specified in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;
 - (b) *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos* (specific name of type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
 - (c) *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles* (specific name of type species of *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;
 - (d) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus*.
- (5) Addition of the following names to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (a) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (November-December) (a junior objective synonym of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;
 - (b) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
 - (c) *Latro* Billberg, 1820, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above.

- (6) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) [name for family containing genus “A”] ;
 - (b) PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) [name for family containing genus “B”] ;
 - (c) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851).
- (7) Addition of the following names to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) PAGURII Latreille [1802—1803] (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE) ;
 - (b) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (type genus : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

APPENDIX 6

Solution III (The Forest Plan)

Solution involving the suppression, under the Plenary Powers, of the generic names “*Pagurus*” Fabricius, 1775, and the validation of the family-group name “PAGURIDAE” (solution advocated by M. J. Forest and Professor Th. Monod)

- (1) Use of the Plenary Powers :—
- (a) to suppress the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
 - (b) to validate the family-group name PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) for use as the name for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group of categories, but not for taxa belonging to any category within that group below the category of family ;

- (c) to direct that the family-group name *DIOPENINAE* Ortmann, 1892, is not to be used in preference to the name *DARDANINAE* Schmitt, 1926, by workers who consider that the type genera of these two nominal family-group taxa are referable to the same family-group taxon ;
- (d) to suppress the generic name *Latro* Billberg, 1820, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.
- (2) Issue of a Ruling that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in paragraph 13 of the present application,¹⁶ namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure*.
- (3) Addition of the following names to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (30th September) (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Stimpson (1858) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) [name for " Genus 'A' "];
- (b) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875) [name for " Genus 'B' "];
- (c) *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (gender : masculine) (type species by selection by Dana (1852) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787).
- (4) Addition of the following to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;
- (b) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published, in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus*.
- (c) *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles* (specific name of type species of *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;
- (d) *megistos* Herbst, 1804, as published in the combination *Cancer megistos*.

¹⁶ See Footnote 9.

- (5) Addition of the following names to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (November—December) (a junior objective synonym of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;
 - (b) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above ;
 - (c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
 - (d) *Latro* Billberg, 1820, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(d) above.
- (6) Insertion of the following entries in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775), as the name, under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above, for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group but not for taxa belonging to any category within that group below the category of family [family name for genus “A”] ;
 - (b) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851), as the name for taxa belonging to any category within the family-group below the category of family [subfamily name for genus “A”] ;
 - (c) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851), the entry of this name on the *Official List* to be subject to the following endorsements :—(i) that this name is placed on the *List* for use by those workers who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, should be placed in a family-group-taxon different from that in which *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, is placed, and (ii) that, in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above, the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, notwithstanding its older date [family-group name for genus “B”, except as provided in (6)(d) below] ;
 - (d) DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926 (type genus : *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875), the entry of this name on the *List* to be subject to the following endorsement :—this name to be given preference, in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above, over the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, by any worker who may consider on taxonomic grounds that *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, and *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, are referable to the same

family-group taxon [family-group name for genus "B", except as provided in (6)(c) above].

(7) Insertion of the following entries in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) EUPAGURIDAE (elevation of EUPAGURINAE) Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851), as the name for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group (invalid because for taxa of the foregoing ranks a junior objective synonym of PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]) ;
- (b) PAGURINAE (correction at subfamily level of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803], as the name for taxa of all categories within the family-group below the category of family (invalid because, under *Declaration 20*, suppressed automatically as the name for such taxa consequent upon the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) the name of the type genus) ;
- (c) PAGURII Latreille, [1802—1803] (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE) ;
- (d) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

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

19. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 : On 23rd October 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)39) was issued to the Members of the Commission for the purpose of obtaining a decision on the *Pagurus* problem. This Voting Paper was divided into two Parts as follows :—

PART 1

In this Part each Member of the Commission was invited "having considered the three Solutions suggested in the present

case, as set out in the application by J. Forest and L. B. Holthuis published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307—321) and the further material in regard thereto set out in the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 859 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper” [i.e. in the paper reproduced in paragraph 18 of the present *Opinion*] to vote for whichever of the following solutions he considered the most appropriate :—

- “ (a) *Solution I*, as set out in Appendix 4 of the paper by the Secretary referred to above (Solution under which the normal provisions of the *Règles* would be applied in the present case) (Solution recommended by L. B. Holthuis) ;
- “ (b) *Solution II*, as set out in Appendix 5 of the paper referred to above (Solution under which the Plenary Powers would be used to designate for the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, a species other than that which is the type species under the *Règles* for the purpose of validating the current practice of a considerable body of workers) (Solution discussed in the application submitted but not recommended either by Forest or Holthuis) ;
- “ (c) *Solution III*, as set out in Appendix 6 of the paper referred to above (Solution under which the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius would be suppressed under the Plenary Powers on the ground that its utility has been compromised by discordant usage among specialists in this group) (Solution recommended by Forest).”

PART 2

Part 2 of the Voting Paper was designed to deal with the situation which would arise if in the case of the Solution which under Part 1 received the largest number of votes the number of votes cast in favour of that Solution were to be less than the total number of votes cast in favour of the two other Solutions, when added together. To provide against this contingency, each Member of the Commission was invited in Part 2 to record a vote as his “ Second Preference ” in favour of whichever of the Solutions that he had not voted for in Part 1 appeared to him to be the more appropriate.

20. Note annexed to Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 as to the procedure laid down for counting the votes cast on that Voting Paper : The following note as to the procedure to be followed in the counting of votes cast on Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 was annexed to that Voting Paper :—

*Note on the Procedure which will be followed
in counting the Votes cast on the present
Voting Paper*

- (1) If in Part 1 the number of votes cast in favour of any one of the Solutions concerned exceeds the number of votes cast for the two other Solutions, when added together, the Solution thus obtaining an absolute majority of the total votes cast will be declared to be the Solution approved and adopted by the Commission as a whole.
- (2) If in Part 1 the number of votes cast in favour of the Solution which receives the largest number of votes is less than the combined total of the votes cast in favour of the two other Solutions, the following procedure will be adopted :—
 - (a) The Solution for which the smallest number of votes was cast in Vote 1 will be eliminated from the contest.
 - (b) The “ Second Preference ” votes cast under Part 2 of the Voting Paper by those Commissioners who in Part 1 had voted in favour of the Solution which has been eliminated from the contest under the provisions of (a) above will be distributed between the two Solutions which at that stage alone remain in the contest and whichever of those Solutions receive the larger number of Votes after the “ Second Preference ” votes have been taken into account in the manner described above will be declared to be the Solution approved and adopted by the Commission as a whole.

21. The Prescribed Voting Period : As Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 23rd January 1957.

22. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the Voting on Part 1 of Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 was as follows, the order

in which the names of Commissioners are recorded being that in which their Votes were received :—

(a) *In favour of Solution I (as set out in Appendix 4 to the paper Z.N.(S.) 859 submitted by the Secretary on 23rd October 1956) (twenty-two (22) votes) :*

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

(b) *In favour of Solution II (as set out in Appendix 5 to the paper referred to in (a) above (one (1) vote) :*

Hering ;

(c) *In favour of Solution III (as set out in Appendix 6 to the paper referred to in (a) above) (one (1) vote) :*

Lemche ;

(d) *Prevented from Voting by interruption of postal communications consequent upon political disturbances, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

(e) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

23. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(56)39 :

On 24th January 1957, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote

taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)39, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast on Part 1 of that Voting Paper were as set out in paragraph 22 above and declaring that, as the total number of votes cast in favour of Solution I (twenty-two votes) exceeded the combined total of the number of votes cast for Solutions II and III (two votes), the proposal submitted in favour of Solution I had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

24. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion" : On 19th February 1957, 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.(56)39.

25. 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* :—

Bernhardus Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5(11) : 267

bernhardus, *Cancer*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 631

Dardanus Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* [Stud. Crust. Red Sea] : 90

Diogenes Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5(11) : 268

Eupagurus Brandt, 1851, *Middendorf's Reise Nord u. Ost Sibiriens* 2(Zool. 1) : 105

Latro Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 134

megistos, *Cancer*, Herbst, 1804, *Versuch Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 3(4) : 23

miles, *Pagurus*, Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 1 : 327

Pagurus Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 410

Pagurus Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 255

sanguinolentus, *Pagurus*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, Freycinet's
Voy. autour Monde " Uranie " & " Physicienne " (Zool.) : 532

26. The following are the references for the selection of type species of 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* :—

For *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 : Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 422

For *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 : Dana, 1852, *Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) 13(37) : 122

27. The following is the original reference for the lectotype selection for the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, approved and adopted by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

Forest (J.) & Holthuis (L.B.), 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 312, paragraph 13

28. The following is the original reference for the selection of a type species for a nominal genus under Rule (g) in Article 30 of the *Règles* made in a paper first published in the present *Opinion* :—

For *Latro* Billberg, 1820 : selection by Forest (J.) & Holthuis (L.B.) in a paper reproduced in paragraph 15 of the present *Opinion*

29. The following are the original references for the family-group names placed on the *Official List* or the *Official Index* of the names of taxa belonging to the family-group by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **6** : 270, 294

EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **6** : 270, 296

PAGURIDAE (correction by Samouelle (1819, *Entom. useful Compendium* : 91) of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802-1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 29

PAGURII Latreille, [1802-1803] (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE)

PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924, *Biol. Medd. K. Dansk Vidensk. Selsk., Kbh.* **4**(4) : 30

30. 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.

31. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Seventy-Two (472) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Nineteenth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
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Edited by

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

Secretary to the Commission

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OPINION 473

Determination of the species to be accepted as the type species of the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (Class Pelecypoda) and addition of that name to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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OPINION 473

DETERMINATION OF THE SPECIES TO BE ACCEPTED AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "INOCERAMUS" SOWERBY (J.), 1814 (CLASS PELECYPODA) AND ADDITION OF THAT NAME TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"

RULING :—(1) Under the terms of *Declaration 32* the under-mentioned names published in 1814 in the serial publication *The Annals of Philosophy* in an anonymous report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Linnean Society of London at which a communication containing the names in question was made to the Society by James Sowerby are to be attributed to that author :— (a) the generic name *Inoceramus* ; (b) the binomen *Inoceramus cuvierii*.

(2) It is hereby directed that the nominal species *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected therefor by Cox (L.R.), (1955) in the application submitted in connection with the case dealt with in the present *Opinion*.

(3) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined by the lectotype specified in (2) above) (Name No. 1193) ;
- (b) *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Inoceramus involutus* Sowerby (J.de.C.), 1828) (Name No. 1194).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (2) above (specific name of type species of *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814) (Name No. 1298) ;
- (b) *involutus* Sowerby (J.de.C.), 1828, as published in the combination *Inoceramus involutus* (specific name of type species of *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871) (Name No. 1299) ;
- (c) *lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819, as published in the combination *Inoceramus lamarckii* (Name No. 1300).

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

- (a) the under-mentioned junior primary homonyms of *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* :—
 - (i) *cuvieri* Smith (W.), 1816, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvieri* (Name No. 396) ;
 - (ii) *cuvieri* Mantell, [May] 1822, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvieri* (Name No. 397) ;
- (b) *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), [1822, post-October], as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* (a junior primary homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814,

as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii*) (Name No. 398).

(6) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 180 :—

INOCERAMINAE Zittel, 1881 (type genus : *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814) (for use by specialists who do not place the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby, 1814, in a family-group taxon having an older name).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 1st November 1951 Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) addressed a preliminary communication to the Office of the Commission on the question of the authorship to be attributed to the generic name *Inoceramus* (Class Pelecypoda), in which he drew attention to the facts that this name had first been brought forward by James Sowerby in a communication made in 1814 at a meeting of the Linnean Society of London, that various circumstances had until 1822 prevented the publication in the Society's *Transactions* of Sowerby's paper containing this generic name but that shortly after the meeting referred to above there had appeared in 1814 in the serial publication *The Annals of Philosophy* an anonymous report of the proceedings at that meeting in which a brief indication had been given both of the new genus *Inoceramus* then proposed by Sowerby and of the new species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, on which that genus was based. The circumstances described above inevitably raised the question of the authorship to be attributed to a name published in this unsatisfactory manner and in subsequent correspondence it was agreed between Dr. Cox and the Secretary that the question of principle involved should be detached from the proposed application in regard to the particular case of the

generic name *Incceramus* and that two papers should be submitted to the International Commission simultaneously, the first, to be prepared by the Secretary, to contain a request for a *Declaration* clarifying the question of the authorship to be attributed to a name published in a report of the proceedings of a learned Society or in similar circumstances,¹ the second, to be prepared by Dr. Cox to deal with the name *Inoceramus* and associated problems. Various other problems involved in that case delayed the preparation of the proposed application, the text of which was not finally settled until 23rd March 1955 when it was submitted to the Commission by Dr. Cox. The application so received was as follows :—

Proposed determination of the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of the genus “*Inoceramus*” Sowerby (J.), 1814 (Class Pelecypoda) and proposed addition of that name to the “*Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*”

By L. R. COX, Sc.D., F.R.S.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The object of the present application is to seek from the International Commission a Ruling as to the nominal species to be adopted as the type species of the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (Class Pelecypoda) and to request that the name of this nominal genus, with its type species so defined, be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. The generic name *Inoceramus* was first proposed by Sowerby (J.) in a paper entitled : “ On a fossil shell of a fibrous structure, the fragments of which occur abundantly in the Chalk Strata and in the flints accompanying it ”. This paper was presented to the Linnean Society of London on 1st November 1814, but was not actually published until some date late in 1822 or possibly later* (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 13 : 453—458, pl. 25). Some particulars of the contents of this

* This paper was certainly published after October 1822, since on page 692 there appears a notice of the receipt by the Linnean Society’s Library of No. 294 of Tulloch’s *Philosophical Magazine*, which is dated 31st October 1822. It is possible that this paper was not published until 1823, since the Geological Society’s Library did not receive its copy until 19th April 1823.

¹ The decision here referred to has since been taken by the International Commission and embodied in *Declaration* 32 (published in Part 11 of the present volume). See paragraph 12 below.

paper must have been made public at the meeting of the Linnean Society at which it was presented, for the following notice regarding it was published in 1814 ([Anon.], *Ann. Phil.* 4 : 448) :—

Proceedings of Philosophical Societies

LINNEAN SOCIETY

The Society resumed its meetings on Tuesday, the 1st of November.

A paper by Mr. Sowerby was read on a fossil shell which occurs in chalk, very frequently in the flint nodules. Fragments of it had been observed by Cuvier and Brongniart in the chalk near Paris, and from their fibrous texture they were led to consider them as fragments of pinnae ; but from their thickness (near half an inch) they concluded that the shell must have been of enormous size. Mr. Sowerby got specimens of the fossil from various quarters of the chalk country in the south of England. He ascertained, by comparing these specimens with each other, that it was a bivalve shell, having a hinge of a peculiar structure, and constituting a genus apart. To this genus he had given the name of *inoceramus* ; and the most common species he calls *Inoceramus Cuvierii*.

3. The first point which calls for consideration is the authorship to be attributed to the generic name *Inoceramus* and the binomen *Inoceramus cuvierii* as published in the foregoing notice. As already noted, the passage quoted above, though probably written by T. Thomson, who was at that time the editor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, was published anonymously. The passage itself makes it absolutely clear, however, that both the new names introduced in it were destined later to appear in Sowerby's paper and also that the "indications" given in that passage for the new taxa so named were drawn from Sowerby's paper. The question therefore arises as to the attribution to be given to these names. In my view the proper course in such a case would be to attribute the names in question to the author (Sowerby) by whom they were proposed and by whom the "indications" (for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles*) were provided rather than to treat these names as having been published anonymously with, or without, a doubtful attribution to Thomson, the editor of the serial publication in which they were published. This question, however, raises an issue of principle on which no Ruling has ever been given either by the International Congress of Zoology or by the International Commission acting on its behalf. I have discussed this matter with the Secretary to the Commission who has informed me that a number of other cases of this kind have arisen, including at least one which affects the authorship to be attributed to names already placed on one or other of the *Official Lists*. Mr. Hemming has accordingly decided himself to present to the Commission a request for a *Declaration* that in cases of the foregoing kind the names in question are to be attributed to the authors by whom they were proposed and by whom either the "indication" or the material for that "indication" was provided. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Hemming's application (Z.N.(S.) 891) to be published immediately before the present application, so that the two associated problems may be considered by the

Commission at the same time.² Beyond expressing my full support for Mr. Hemming's application, I need add only that in the present application I have assumed—as some working hypothesis is necessary—that the proposals submitted in that application will meet with the approval of the Commission. Accordingly, in the remainder of the present application I have treated the two names with which we are here concerned as being attributable to Sowerby.

4. The next point which requires to be considered is whether the particulars given in the passage published by Thomson contain sufficient information (1) to qualify as "indications" for the purposes of Proviso (a) to Article 25 of the *Règles* and (2) to permit of the identification of the taxa so named.

5. On the first of these questions there can, I think, be no doubt that the particulars given in the passage quoted in paragraph 2 above must be regarded as constituting an "indication" for the purposes of Article 25 for the nominal genus *Inoceramus*, for the author of the passage gave a number of separate items of information regarding the nominal genus to which this name was applied (e.g. that the species included in it was a fossil shell of fibrous texture ; that it was a shell of very large size ; that it was a bivalve with a hinge of a peculiar type ; that it had been obtained from the Chalk). No separate particulars were given for the nominal species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, but the particulars then given for the genus *Inoceramus* apply also to this species, which must therefore be regarded also as having been published with an indication. The particulars given are fully sufficient to enable anyone with a knowledge of Chalk fossils to identify the group to which the fossil here in question belongs. I accordingly conclude (a) that the nominal genus *Inoceramus* was duly provided with an "indication" at the time when the foregoing generic name was published in 1814 and (b) that the "indication" so given is sufficient to permit of a definite identification of the genus so named.

6. The position is more complicated when we turn to consider whether the specific name *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii*, can be regarded as having been published with an "indication" for the purposes of Article 25. There is no doubt that the answer to this question would be in the affirmative if Sowerby had stated that he was erecting the new genus *Inoceramus* solely for the purpose of providing a generic name for the new species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, for in that event the description given would clearly have provided an "indication" both for the generic name *Inoceramus* and for the name *Inoceramus cuvierii* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 149, codifying *Opinion* 43). But this is not what he did,

² See Footnote 1 above.

for as the passage quoted in paragraph 2 of the present application shows, he clearly considered that this genus contained several species, of which, however, he regarded the foregoing as "the most common species". At this point therefore we have to consider whether from the nomenclatorial standpoint the genus *Inoceramus*, when first established, contained (a) only the nominal species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, the sole such species cited, or (b) whether, in addition, it contained also certain other species not cited by name by Sowerby. On this question a clear answer is provided by the decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, to insert in the *Règles* a provision that, "where a genus is established without a designated or indicated type species and only one nominal species is cited as being referable to that genus, the nominal species so cited is the type species of the genus by monotypy, irrespective of whether or not the author concerned regarded the genus as monotypical" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 153). Under this provision the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby, 1814, is therefore to be regarded as being, for nomenclatorial purposes, monotypical. Accordingly the Ruling given in *Opinion* 43 referred to above applies in this case, and the description given by Sowerby provides the name *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, as well as the generic name *Inoceramus* Sowerby, with an "indication". The name *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby is thus an available name for the purpose of nomenclature.

7. The next point to be considered is whether the "indication" given by Sowerby for his *Inoceramus cuvierii* is sufficient to permit of the identification of the species so named or whether from the taxonomic point of view the above name must be put on one side as a *nomen dubium*. If we were required for this purpose to rely solely upon the published words, it would not be possible to establish a definite identification from these words, for there are several species which are quite common at particular horizons. But here it is necessary to take into account another decision by the Paris (1948) Congress, namely that in which it clarified the status of a holotype or lectotype in relation to an inadequate original description. On this subject the Congress decided that the provisions of Article 31 relating to holotypes and lectotypes were applicable in this type of case in the same way as in any other case (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 292—293). An example of a case where this principle has already been applied by the Commission is provided by the case of the name *Pholidocidaris* Meek & Worthen, 1869 (Class Echinoidea). The facts of this case, which was first submitted to the Commission by the late Dr. Mortensen and others in 1932 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 10 : 345—368), were summarised by Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, in a note published in 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 219—220). In this case there were two nominal genera, of which the later, *Pholidocidaris* Meek & Worthen, 1869, was in general use, while the older name *Protoechinus* Austin, 1860, had long been treated as a *nomen dubium*

owing to the impossibility of identifying with certainty its type species, *Protoechinus anceps* Austin. Bather (1918) showed, however, that the holotype of *anceps* Austin was a species belonging to the genus then known by the name *Pholidocidaris* and in consequence that that generic name was a junior subjective synonym of *Protoechinus* Austin. To prevent the confusion which this change of name would produce the Commission was asked to suppress the name *Protoechinus* under its Plenary Powers, thereby retaining *Pholidocidaris* as the oldest available-name for this genus. Mr. Hemming informs me that the application submitted in this case has now been approved by the Commission and has been embodied in *Opinion 371*, now in the press.³

8. It is necessary therefore at this point to enquire if any syntypes of Sowerby's *Inoceramus cuvierii* of 1822 and therefore of 1814 (the paper of the earlier year being no more than an abstract of that of 1822) are still extant. The British Museum Collection contains one specimen which is undoubtedly one of the two figured syntypes and another labelled with a query as the other, but which differs greatly from the figure. Of these specimens Woods (1912, *Cret. Lamellibr. England 2* : 315, text-fig. 73) referred to the first as "the type". It could be argued that this action could be regarded as constituting the selection of that specimen to be the lectotype of *Inoceramus cuvierii*. In view, however, of the possibility that the opposite view might be held, and, as no later author has dealt with this subject, I take this opportunity hereby formally to select this specimen to be the lectotype of this species. It is the specimen represented in J. Sowerby's (1822) pl. 25, figs. 2 and 3, which was re-figured by J. de C. Sowerby in 1823 (*Min. Conch. 5* : pl. 441, fig. 1).

9. The labels attached to, or associated with, the lectotype now selected are the following :—

(1) *Labels attached to the specimen :*

- (a) a yellow ticket with the Registration Number 43264 ;
- (b) a small green ticket indicating "figured specimen" ;
- (c) a label in very old handwriting, possibly that of J. de C. Sowerby, with the words "Inoceramus Linn. Soc. 1 Novr. 1814 M.C.441" ;
- (d) a small label with the words "Inoceramus Cuvieri M.C.441 f.1" ;

³ *Opinion 371* has since been published (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 321—338).

(2) *Labels associated with the specimen :*

- (a) a standard label of recent origin, with information regarding the provenance and history of the specimen ;
- (b) a label " Lectotype, Cox, 1955 ".

10. By the lectotype selection made in this case the name *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, is firmly linked to the species figured (pl. 25, figs. 1—3) under this name by Sowerby in 1822. Since *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, is the sole nominal species cited by Sowerby at the time when he published the generic name *Inoceramus* this species is, as we have seen, the type species by monotypy of the genus so named. The indication of this species as the type species under Rule (c) in Article 30 replaces the selection under Rule (g) in that Article of *Inoceramus lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819 (*Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* 5(1) : 55) as the type species made by myself in 1928 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* 84 : 233—245) long before the decisions by the Paris Congress discussed in paragraphs 6 and 7 above made it clear that *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, was a name duly provided with an " indication " as required by Article 25 and not a *nomen nudum*, as I then considered it to be. This adjustment of the species to be accepted as the type species of the genus *Inoceramus* will involve no change in the concept represented by this genus, for *I. cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814 (= *I. cuvierii* Sowerby, 1822) and *I. lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819, are currently treated as being congeneric with one another.

11. I recommend that the Commission, when dealing with the present case, should take the opportunity to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the specific names comprised in the three binomina which are junior homonyms of *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814. These are :—(1) *Inoceramus cuvieri* Smith (W.), 1816 (*Strata organ. Foss.* : 10, " Lower Chalk " pl., fig. 1). I have shown (Cox, 1930, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 6 : 291), on the basis of an examination of Smith's figured specimen, which is preserved in the British Museum, that this binomen applies to an entirely different species, now placed in a different genus. The species concerned is *Inoceramus involutus* Sowerby (J.de C.), 1828 (*Min. Conch.* 6 : 160), which is the type species by original designation of the genus *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871 (*Cret. Faun. S. India, Pelecypoda* : 394). (2) *Inoceramus cuvieri*, Mantell, 1822 [May] (*Foss. S. Downs* : 213, pl. 27, fig. 4 ; pl. 28, figs. 1, 4), which Woods (1911, *Cret. Lamellibr. England* 2 : 314) identified as the typical form of *Inoceramus lamarckii* Parkinson. (3) *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), [1822, post-Oct.] (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 13 : 457, pl. 25, figs. 1—3), which, as already explained, is a junior objective synonym of, as well as a junior primary homonym of, *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814.

12. The nominal genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby was made the type genus of a subfamily INOCERAMINAE by Zittel in 1881 (*Handb. Palaeont.*, Pal. 2 : 36). Zittel has not been followed by later authors, with the exception of Heinz (1932, *Mitt. min.-geol. Staatsint. Hamburg* 13 : 5). By other authors the genus *Inoceramus* has been treated as belonging to the same family-group taxon as the genus *Isognomon* [Humphrey (*ex Solander*)], 1786 (*Cat. Portland Mus.* : 41). There is not agreement, however, as to the use of this name for this genus or as to what name should be used for the family-group so recognised. This is a matter which ought to be settled with as little further delay as possible, and it is my intention to submit an application on this subject to the International Commission. So far as the present case is concerned, I recommend that, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology, the Commission should place the family-group name INOCERAMINAE Zittel, 1881, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with a note that it has been so added for use by specialists who consider that the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby, 1814, should be placed in a family-group taxon not possessing an older name.

13. In the light of the considerations advanced in the present application, the International Commission is asked :—

(1) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined by the present lectotype selection by Cox) ;

(b) *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Inoceramus involutus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1828) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* and as defined by the lectotype selection specified in (1)(a) above (specific name of type species of *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814) ;

(b) *involutus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1828, as published in the combination *Inoceramus involutus* (specific name of type species of *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871) ;

(c) *lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819, as published in the combination *Inoceramus lamarckii* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the under-mentioned junior primary homonyms of *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* :—

(i) *cuvieri* Smith (W.), 1816, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvieri* ;

(ii) *cuvieri* Mantell, 1822 [May], as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvieri* ;

(b) *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), [1822 post Oct.], as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* (a junior primary homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* : INOCERAMINAE Zittel, 1881 (type genus : *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814) (with a note that this name has been so added for use by specialists who do not place the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby in a family-group taxon having an older name).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : At the time of the receipt of Dr. Cox's original enquiry on the subject of the problems associated with the generic name *Inoceramus* Sowerby, the question so at issue was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 629. When later, as explained in paragraph 1 above, it was decided to treat as separate problems the question of principle

involved in the authorship to be attributed to a name published in a report of the proceedings of a learned society in advance of the publication of the name in question in the paper communicated to the society concerned at the meeting in question, the foregoing issue of principle was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 891,⁴ the Number Z.N.(S.) 629 being retained for the consideration of the particular problems associated with the name *Inoceramus* Sowerby.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 30th March 1955 and was published on 7th July of that year simultaneously with the complementary application by the Secretary referred to in paragraph 2 above in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 235—238) (request for a *Declaration*) ; Cox, 1955, *ibid.* **11** : 239—245 (*Inoceramus*)).

4. Issue of Public Notices : The issue of Public Notices was not required in the present case, as the proposals submitted did not involve the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers. The problem in regard to the generic name *Inoceramus* Sowerby raised in the present case involved however a problem affecting the interpretation of the *Règles* on which it was deemed desirable to invite the International Commission to adopt an interpretive *Declaration* and as regards which Public Notice was given in like manner as though the use of Plenary Powers was involved. This Notice was given on 7th July 1955. (a) in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the applications concerned were published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given to four general zoological serial publications and to two specialist serials in Europe and America.

5. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

6. Procedural arrangements made by the Secretary at the close of the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period in the present case : The Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period following publication

⁴ See Footnote 1.

in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* expired on 7th January 1956 both for the present application in regard to the generic name *Inoceramus* and for that in respect of the proposed *Declaration* clarifying the authorship to be attributed to a name published in the report of a meeting of a learned society in the advance of the publication by that society of the paper containing the author's description of the taxon so named (Application Z.N.(S.) 891).⁵ Since, as has been explained in paragraph 2 above, a decision on the question of the adoption of a *Declaration* on the foregoing question of principle was a necessary preliminary to the taking by the Commission of a decision on the question of the generic name *Inoceramus*, the Secretary judged that it would be convenient that the Voting Paper (V.P.(56)19) on the proposed *Declaration* should be issued a few days in advance of the Voting Paper relating to the name *Inoceramus*, thereby ensuring that a decision on the proposed *Declaration* should already have been taken by the time of the completion of the Prescribed Voting Period for the Voting Paper dealing with the case of *Inoceramus*. The Voting Paper relating to the proposed *Declaration* was issued on 25th April 1956 and the way was thus cleared for the issue a few days later (paragraph 7 below) of the Voting Paper on the question involved in the present case.

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)29 : On 27th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)29) was issued in which the Members

⁵ See Footnote 1 above.

of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the generic name *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 13 on pages 244—245 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 *Opinion*.]

8. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th July 1956.

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)29 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)29 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 ; Hering ; Esaki ; Dymond ; Prantl ; Hankó ;
Bonnet ; Jaczewski ; Bodenheimer ; Mayr ; Lemche ;
Key ; Boschma ; do Amaral ; Riley ; Mertens ;
Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Tor-
tonese ; Hemming ; Vokes ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

10. Situation at the Close of the Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(56)29 : The Prescribed Voting Period for the Voting Paper (V.P.(56)19) relating to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying the question of the authorship to be attributed to a name published in the report of the proceedings of a meeting of a learned society in advance of the publication by the society of the paper containing the name in question expired on 25th July 1956 (see paragraph 12 below). It was found, when the votes were counted, that the proposed *Declaration* had been adopted by a unanimous vote of the whole Commission. On the following day (26th July 1956) a Certificate that the proposed *Declaration* had been so adopted was signed by the Secretary, as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on the above Voting Paper. When therefore the Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(56)29 relating to the present case expired on 27th July 1956, the conditions prerequisite to the declaration of a decision by the Commission on the question of the name *Inoceramus* had already been satisfied.

11. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)29, 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.

12. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “ Opinion ” : On 7th February 1957 Mr. Hemming prepared the *Declaration* required to give effect to the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(56)19 (paragraph 10 above) on the subject of the authorship attributable to a name published in a report of the proceedings of a learned society in advance of the publication by the Society of the paper containing that name. The *Declaration* so rendered was allotted the Number *Declaration* 32. The rendering of the foregoing *Declaration* made it possible for the Secretary to proceed with the preparation of the Ruling required to give effect to the decision taken by the International Commission on the present case by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(56)29. Accordingly, on 12th March 1957 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.(56)29.

13. 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* :—

cuvierii, *Inoceramus*, Sowerby (J.), 1814, *Ann. Phil.* **4** : 448

cuvieri, *Inoceramus*, Smith (W.), 1816, *Strata organ. Foss.* : 10,
“ Lower Chalk ” pl., fig. 1

cuvieri, *Inoceramus*, Mantell, [May] 1822, *Foss. S. Downs* : 213,
pl. 27, fig. 4, pl. 28, figs. 1, 4

cuvierii, *Inoceramus*, Sowerby (J.), [1822, post-October], *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **13** : 457, pl. 25, figs. 1—3

Inoceramus Sowerby (J.), 1814, *Ann. Phil.* **4** : 448

involutus, *Inoceramus*, Sowerby (J. de C.), 1828, *Min. Conch.* **6** : 160

lamarckii, *Inoceramus*, Parkinson, 1819, *Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* **5**(1) : 55

Volviceramus Stoliczka, 1871, *Cret. Faun. S. India*, Pelecypoda : 394

14. The following is the reference for the lectotype selection for the nominal species *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, specified in paragraph (2) of the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

Cox (L.R.), 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 242—243, paragraphs 8 and 9

15. The following is the original reference for the family-group name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

INOCERAMINAE Zittel, 1881, *Handb. Palaeont.*, Pal. **2** : 36

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* Four Hundred and Seventy-Three (473) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twelfth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 16. Pp. 297—306

OPINION 474

Determination of the dates to be assigned for the purposes
of the Law of Priority to the names published in Dru
Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* in the period
1770—1782

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 474

A. The Officers of the Commission

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

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

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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 474

DETERMINATION OF THE DATES TO BE ASSIGNED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF PRIORITY TO THE NAMES PUBLISHED IN DRU DRURY'S “ ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY ” IN THE PERIOD 1770—1782

RULING :—(1) Dru Drury did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature in the main text of any of the three volumes of the work entitled *Illustrations of Natural History* but he did apply those principles in the indexes annexed to each of those volumes.

(2) It is hereby ruled that in accordance with the provisions of *Declaration* 33 the names published in the indexes to the three volumes in which the above work was published, being names formed in accordance with the principles of binominal nomenclature, are to be accepted as available names, there being an unambiguous link between the names in those indexes and the corresponding descriptions and plates in the main text.

(3) It is hereby ruled that, in view of the fact that, although Volume 1 of Drury's work was published in 1770, the index containing the binominal names for the

AUG 15 1957

species described and figured in that volume was not published until 1773, the names for those species rank for priority only as from 1773.

(4) The title of the under-mentioned work is hereby placed on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* with the Title Number 30, the entry so made to be endorsed as specified below :—

Drury (D.), *Illustrations of Natural History*, 3 vols., the dates of each volume being as specified below and in the case of Volume 1 the date to be accepted for determining the priority of names published therein to be as so shown :—

Volume 1 [1773] (the date of publication of the index containing names formed in accordance with the principles of binominal nomenclature for the species described and figured but not so named in the main text published in 1770)

Volume 2 [1773] (the date of publication both of the binominal index and of the non-binominal text)

Volume 3 [1782] (the date of publication both of the binominal index and of the non-binominal text).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In March 1955 the Secretary submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a request for a *Declaration* clarifying, *inter alia*, the status of names formed in accordance with the principles of binominal nomenclature when published in the index of a work, in the main text of which a non-binominal system of nomenclature had been employed (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 246—249); in this application reference was made to the example of this type of work provided by Dru Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* published in the period 1770—1782. On 7th April 1955 Mr. Hemming submitted the following application for a Ruling to be given as to the status of, and the priority to be assigned to, names published in the above work, as soon as a *Declaration* on the question of principle involved had, as proposed, been adopted by the International Commission :—¹

Proposed entry on the “ Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature ” of the title of Dru Drury's “ Illustrations of Natural History ” and determination of the dates to be attributed to the names published in the several volumes of that work

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

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

In a paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 929 I have submitted a recommendation that the International Commission should adopt a *Declaration* defining the conditions in which a name published in the index of a book is to be accepted as possessing the status of availability.² The

¹ A decision regarding the status of names published in the index of a work has since been adopted by the International Commission and embodied in *Declaration* 33 which was published on 21st June, 1957 as Part 14 of the present volume.

² See Footnote 1.

foregoing problem first came to notice in connection with the application regarding the generic name *Antirhynchonella* (Class Brachiopoda) submitted by Dr. Thomas W. Amsden (*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*), a name which was first published in the index to a work by Quenstedt in the body of which the group concerned was referred to only under the vernacular (German) term "Antirhynchonellen" (Amsden, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 242—244)³.

2. In the application referred to above I mentioned the very important case represented by Dru Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* and expressed the view that it was desirable that, as soon as the Commission had taken a decision on the question of adopting the *Declaration* there recommended, it should give a Ruling that the names published in the index to Drury's book were available under Article 25. The facts of this case are set out below.

3. Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History*, the first volume of which was published in 1770, consists of three volumes illustrated by a large number of well executed coloured plates of exotic insects. In the text these species are referred to only under vernacular names. In the preface to the second volume published in 1773 Drury mentioned that his first volume had been criticised because he had not given scientific names for the species which he had described and figured in that volume. He added that he proposed now to remedy this defect by giving for those species "generic and trivial" names as in the system originated by Linnaeus. He carried out this intention by supplying these names in a special index. He did this not only for the volume immediately concerned (vol. 2) and for the concluding volume (vol. 3) but also for volume 1. The index for this latter volume was published at the same time as volume 2, i.e. in 1773. Thus, although the text and plates belonging to volume 1 were published in 1770, the index in which the scientific names for the insects described and figured in that year were given did not appear until three years later. The third volume was published in 1782.

4. The names published by Drury in the manner described above have been universally—and rightly—accepted by entomologists, but in the special circumstances it is desirable that the seal of official approval should be given to this practice by adding the title of Drury's book to the *Official List*. It is desirable that at the same time a note should be inserted as to the date as from which the names published

³ The Commission's decision in this case has since been embodied in *Opinion 374* (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 369—378).

in the index to volume 1 rank for purposes of priority, for Drury's note in the preface to volume 2 has at times been overlooked and in consequence names so published have sometimes been attributed to the year 1770, i.e. to the date on which the text and plates of that volume appeared, instead of to the date, three years later, when those names were actually published.

5. The International Commission is accordingly asked to place the title of the under-mentioned work on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* with the note shown below as to the date as from which names published in this work rank for purposes of priority:—Drury (D.), 1770—1782, *Illustrations of Natural History*: volume 1, [1773] (the date of publication of the index in which the scientific names for species described in this volume were first published); volume 2, [1773]; vol. 3, [1782].

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 dates to be assigned to the names published in Dru Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 930.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 21st April 1955 and was published on 7th July in the same year in Part 8 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 250—251).

4. No objection received : No objection to the action proposed in the present case was received from any source.

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

5. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)31 : On 27th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)31) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to Dru Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 on page 251 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the paragraphs numbered as above in the paper 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 27th July 1956.

7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)31 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)31 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 ; Hering ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Dymond ;
Prantl ; Hankó ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Mayr ;
Lemche ; Key ; Boschma ; do Amaral ; Riley ;
Mertens ; Cabrera ; Kühnelt ; Stoll ; Sylvester-
Bradley ; Tortonese ; Hemming ; Vokes ; Miller ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

8. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th July 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)31, 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 14th March 1957 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.(56)31.

10. 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.

11. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Four Hundred and Seventy-Four (474)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Fourteenth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING.

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

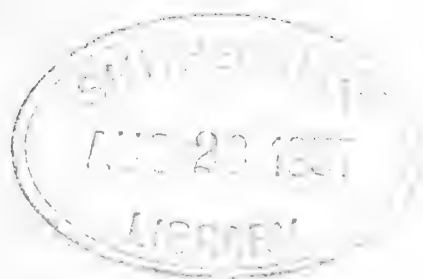
Edited by

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

VOLUME 16. Part 17. Pp. 307—330

OPINION 475

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic
name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (Class Gastropoda) and
matters associated therewith



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 475

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)

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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 475

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "BITHYNIA" LEACH, 1818 (CLASS GASTROPODA) AND MATTERS ASSOCIATED THEREWITH

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the under-mentioned generic name is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy : *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777.

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name Number 1195);
- (b) *Ena* Turton, 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen (1847) : *Bulimus montanus* Draparnaud, [1801]) (Name No. 1196).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix tentaculata* (specific name of type species of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 1301) ;

- (b) *montanus* Draparnaud, [1801], as published in the combination *Bulimus montanus* (specific name of type species of *Ena* Turton, 1831) (Name No. 1302) ;
- (c) *obscura* Müller (O.F.), 1774, as published in the combination *Helix obscura* (Name No. 1303).

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

- (a) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (Name No. 935) ;
- (b) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1786 (a later usage of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, though sometimes incorrectly cited in the literature as the name of a separately established genus, in which case it would have been a junior homonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777) (Name No. 936) ;
- (c) *Bulimus* Bruguière, [1789] (a later usage of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, though sometimes incorrectly cited in the literature as the name of a separately established genus, in which case it would have been a junior homonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777) (Name No. 937) ;
- (d) *Bulimus* Pallary, 1901 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bulinus* Müller, 1781) (Name No. 938) ;
- (e) *Bulimula* Dall, 1885 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777) (Name No. 939) ;

- (f) *Bulinus* Broderip, 1828 (an Invalid Emendation of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, and a junior homonym of *Bulinus* Müller, 1781) (Name No. 940) ;
- (g) *Bithinia* Gray (J.E.), 1821 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 941) ;
- (h) *Bitinia* Sacco, 1889 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 942) ;
- (i) *Bythiia* Bollinger, 1912 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 943) ;
- (j) *Bythina* Rosen, 1925 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 944) ;
- (k) *Bythinea* Nevill, 1881 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 945) ;
- (l) *Bythinia* MacGillivray (W.), 1843 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 946) ;
- (m) *Bythinia* Stein, 1850 (an Invalid Emendation of *Bithinia* Gray 1821) (Name No. 947) ;
- (n) *Bythynia* Prashad, 1925 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 948) ;
- (o) *Bytinia* Millet de la Turtaudière (P.A.), 1870 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 949).

(5) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 181 :—

BITHYNIIDAE (correction of BITHINIADAE) Gray (J.E.), 1857 (type genus : *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (for use by specialists who on taxonomic grounds consider that the genus *Bithynia* Leach is not referable to any nominal family-group taxon having an older name).

(6) 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) BITHINIADAE Gray (J.E.), 1857 (an Invalid Original Spelling for BITHYNIIDAE) (type genus : *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (Name No. 213) ;

(b) BULIMIDAE Guilding, 1828 (type genus : *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777) (invalid under *Declaration 20* because type genus suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above) (Name No. 214).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 8th February 1950 a preliminary communication in regard to the possible preservation of the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, by means of action under the Plenary Powers was received in the Office of the Commission from Mr. A. E. Ellis (*Epsom College, Epsom, England*). Consequent upon correspondence

with the Secretary the following substantive application was submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Mr. Ellis on 5th January 1955 :—

Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name "Bithynia" Leach, 1818 (Class Gastropoda)

By A. E. ELLIS

(Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey, England)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (Sub-class Prosobranchia, Order Mesogastropoda), thus preventing the appalling confusion and disturbance which would result from the disappearance of this long-established name as a junior synonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777.

2. The generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (in Clarke Abel's *Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China* : 362), has as its type, *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 774) by original designation by Leach. Apart from Leach's designation this species would also be the type by monotypy, as the only other species included in the genus, *Paludina sinensis* Leach (*op. cit.*, 155) was at that time undescribed. The name appears to be taken from Bithynia, a province of Asia Minor, though what led the author to choose this inappropriate name is not apparent ; it is regarded as of feminine gender.

3. For over a century the generic name *Bithynia* Leach (though frequently misspelt *Bythinia* or *Bithinia*) has been universally employed for this and allied species and has given its name to a subfamily. Its displacement on technical nomenclatorial grounds would be open to the gravest objections, and the substitution of some virtually unknown name in place of *Bithynia* would serve no useful purpose of any kind, causing, as it undoubtedly would, quite unnecessary confusion and instability in the nomenclature of this group.

4. It is with these considerations in mind that we must examine the status of the generic name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777 (*Introductio ad Historiam Naturalem* : 392). The species included in this genus by Scopoli were *Helix putris*, *H. fragilis*, *H. stagnalis* and *H. tentaculata*, all of Linnaeus, 1758. Of these species, *H. putris* is the type species of *Succinea* Draparnaud, [1801], which has been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion 94* ; *H. stagnalis* was selected as

the type species of *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799, by Fleming, 1818 (see Application Z.N.(S.) 451); *H. fragilis* is a synonym of *H. stagnalis*; while, as has been shown above, *H. tentaculata* was designated the type species of his genus *Bithynia* by Leach, 1818.

5. The name *Bulimus*, like many other generic names first published by Scopoli in the same work, was completely ignored for over a hundred years. During the inter-war period, however, this generic name was brought to the attention of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and formed the subject of the Commission's *Opinion* 116, published in 1931 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73 (No. 7) : 6). In that *Opinion* the Commission ruled that the name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, could not be interpreted as a typographical error for *Bulinus* Müller, 1781, a name which was applied to a different genus four years subsequent to the publication of *Bulimus* Scopoli. The Commission went on to say that, according to the premises submitted, it did not appear that a type species had ever been validly selected for Scopoli's genus. This was no doubt the case at the time when the application on which *Opinion* 116 was based was submitted to the Commission, but in the meanwhile Pilsbry & Bequaert, 1927 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 53 : 215) had selected *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus. By this action they destroyed the availability of the well-known generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, making it a junior objective synonym of the till then virtually unknown name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777.

6. The situation resulting from this action is deplorable from every point of view, but the evil consequences are not limited to the suppression of a well-known name. The disappearance in synonymy of the universally-used generic name *Bithynia* Leach could in the most favourable circumstances lead only to confusion and instability in the nomenclature of the group to which this widely distributed genus belongs. In the present instance, however, the harm caused would be greatly aggravated and the likelihood of confusion much enhanced by the fact that the name (*Bulimus*) by which *Bithynia* Leach would be replaced was used throughout the 19th century, not for any of the species included in Scopoli's genus of 1777, but for various totally unrelated land-snails. This came about as a consequence of the extension of the genus *Bulimus* by Bruguière, [1789] (*Encycl. méth.* Vers 1 : xvi, 286) to embrace a heterogeneous assortment of species, most of which were not included in Scopoli's genus. Subsequent authors adopted the generic name *Bulimus* from Bruguière for divers species of land snails in no way connected with any of Scopoli's original species, having little in common beyond a varying degree of superficial similarity in the general shape of the shell, and now classified in a number of separate genera. British authors throughout the 19th century used

the generic name *Bulimus* for *Bulimus montanus* Draparnaud, [1801] (*Tableau des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France* : 65) and *Helix obscura* Müller, 1774 (*Verm. Hist.* 2 : 103), = *Bulimus hordaceus* Bruguière, 1789 (*loc. cit.* : 334). *Helix obscura* Müller was selected as the type species of the genus *Bulimus* by Turton, 1831 (*Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands* : 6) but this selection was invalid, as the above species is not one of the species included in *Bulimus* by Scopoli. These two species are now placed in the genus *Ena* Turton, 1831 (*loc. cit.* 80), the type species of which is *Ena montana* (Draparnaud), selected by Herrmannsen, 1847 (*Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia* 1 : 421).

7. The genus *Bithynia* Leach was made the type genus of a family BITHINIADAE [*sic.*] by Gray (J.E.) in 1857 (Turton's *Manual Land & Fresh-water Shells Brit. Isles* (3rd Ed.) : xiii). In the same year Troschel (F.H.) (1857, *Das Gebise der Schnecken* : 101) made this genus the type genus of a tribe which he called BYTHINIAE. In 1926 it was treated as the type genus of a subfamily BITHYNIINAE by Kennard (A.S.) & Woodward (B.B.) (*Synonymy of the British non-Marine Mollusca* : xii). Since Gray's family name and Troschel's tribe name were published in the same year (1857) it is necessary to determine which has priority over the other. The preface to Gray's edition of Turton is dated September 1857, while no information is available as to the date in 1857 on which Troschel's book appeared. Accordingly, under the provisions inserted in the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for determining the dates to be assigned to zoological works (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 223—225) Troschel's book is to be treated as having been published on 31st December 1857 (the latest date on which it can have been published). It is seen therefore that Gray was the first author to make the genus *Bithynia* Leach the type genus of a family-group taxon. Modern authors follow Kennard & Woodward, treating this taxon as of subfamily rank and placing it in the family HYDROBIIDAE.

8. Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, informed me while the present application was in draft that a similar application had been received from Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) and that, in order to facilitate the consideration of this case, he had suggested to Dr. Baily that it would be convenient if he would convert his application into a note of support for the present application, of which he sent a copy to Dr. Baily. Dr. Baily intimated that this course was perfectly agreeable to him and in due course he furnished a note of his views on the action proposed. In this note Dr. Baily drew attention, *inter alia*, to two variant spellings of the name *Bithynia* Leach which he recommended should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. I agree that this

action is desirable and, at Mr. Hemming's suggestion, I have incorporated proposals to this end in the present paper in order that, when the Commission comes to vote on this case, it may have a single comprehensive proposal before it. The variant spellings concerned are :—(1) *Bithinia* Gray (J.E.), 1821, *London med. Repository*: 239 ; and (2) *Bythinia* MacGillivray (W.), 1843, *Hist. Moll. Aberdeen* : 124. Both of these on examination prove to be Erroneous Subsequent Spellings and not Invalid Emendations. As such, these spellings possess no status in zoological nomenclature and should, as suggested by Dr. Baily, now be placed on the *Official Index*. Finally, similar action should be taken in relation to the Erroneous Subsequent Spelling *Bytinia* Millet de la Turtaudière (P.A.), 1870 (*Faune des Invertébrés de Maine-et-Loire* 2 : 56).

9. It would be difficult to imagine anything more confusing than would be the replacement of the well-known name *Bithynia* Leach by a name which was for so long associated with a number of species belonging to a different Sub-Class. I feel therefore that this is pre-eminently a case where the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers is essential. I accordingly ask the Commission :—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned generic name for the purpose of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—*Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777 ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
 - (b) *Ena* Turton, 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen (1847) : *Bulimus montanus* Draparnaud, [1801]) ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;
 - (b) *Bulimus* Bruguière, [1789] (a junior homonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777) ;
 - (c) *Bithinia* Gray (J.E.), 1821 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;

- (d) *Bythinia* MacGillivray (W.), 1843 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;
- (e) *Bytinia* Millet de la Turtaudière (P.A.), 1870 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
- (a) *tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix tentaculata* (specific name of type species of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;
- (b) *montanus* Draparnaud, [1801], as published in the combination *Bulimus montanus* (specific name of type species of *Ena* Turton, 1831) ;
- (c) *obscura* Müller (O.F.), 1774, as published in the combination *Helix obscura* ;
- (5) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—BITHYNIIDAE (correction of BITHINIADAE) Gray (J.E.), 1857 (type genus : *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;
- (6) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—BITHINIADAE Gray (J.E.), 1857 (type genus : *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (an Invalid Original Spelling for BITHYNIIDAE).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of the preliminary communication from Mr. A. E. Ellis in 1950, the question of the preservation of the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 452.

3. Support received from Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (San Diego, California, U.S.A.) prior to the publication of the present application : On 25th February 1951, Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) addressed a communication to the Office of the Commission in which he indicated his desire for the protection of the generic name *Bithynia* Leach on lines similar to those previously advanced by Mr. Ellis. Following correspondence with the Secretary, Dr. Baily decided not himself to make an application to the Commission in regard to the foregoing name, submitting instead a reasoned statement in support of the application made by Mr. Ellis. This statement, which bore the date 5th March 1953, was as follows :—

**Support for the validation under the Plenary Powers
of “ Bithynia ” Leach, 1818 (Class Gastropoda)**

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, JR.

(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

Some time ago I submitted an application in regard to the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, one of twelve generic names which many years ago were brought to the attention of the Commission in a blanket application which was dealt with in part in the Commission's *Opinion* 119. The name *Bithynia* Leach was, however, one of six names on which no decision was given in the foregoing *Opinion*.

When visiting in England last summer (1952) I was informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the Commission, that Mr. A. E. Ellis had already submitted an application covering this matter, to which had been assigned the reference number Z.N.(S.) 452. Mr. Hemming felt that in view of this it would be more satisfactory if I should recast my communication in such a way as to give it the form of a comment upon that of Mr. Ellis, rather than making it a separate application seeking the same end. This suggestion meets completely with my approval. Mr. Ellis has stated the case so clearly that another application would be redundant, so I shall therefore confine this communication to commenting upon that of Mr. Ellis.

First of all it should be noted that in *Opinion* 116 cited it was not stated that *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, was not a typographical error for *Bulinus* Adanson, pre-Linnaean, but merely that the Commission as then constituted was not convinced that it was. Further bibliographic

research might conceivably shed additional light on this matter. Therefore this is not necessarily a case in which strict application of the Rules would lead to confusion ; rather it is a case in which the Rules cannot be applied at all because we do not as yet have access to all the necessary facts, and perhaps may never have it. The name *Bulimus* must therefore remain a term whose meaning is uncertain, or at least is of ambiguous signification, and it should be suppressed for this reason regardless of what its type designation may be.

In the second place it should be noted that when Pilsbry and Bequaert (1927, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **53** : 215) designated the type species of this genus they chose the least of three evils ; to have selected either of the other species originally cited by Scopoli (1777, *Introductio ad Historiam Naturalem* : 392) would have consigned to oblivion the names *Succinea* and *Lymnaea*, genera far larger numerically than *Bithynia* and therefore more widespread and more frequently referred to in the literature. To refuse to select a type species would have left the way open for later writers to make the less desirable selection. Mr. Ellis is quite right in saying that the situation is deplorable—but any other action, or refusal to take action, would precipitate an even more deplorable situation. In fact, the only way out of the impasse is to suspend the Rules as Mr. Ellis has requested, and suppress entirely the name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, and to validate the name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, with the species *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus as type species, putting the last two names on the appropriate *Official Lists*.

In addition to this action Mr. Ellis has requested the validation of the name *Ena* Turton, 1831 (*Man. L. & F. W. Shells Brit. Is.* : 6), but I do not join in this request merely because I have not familiarised myself with the data concerning this name, as the genus is not an American one.

There are, however, additional actions which should be undertaken at the same time that *Bithynia* is considered. Among these are the names *Bythinia* (W. MacGillivray, 1843, *Hist. Moll. Aberdeen* : 124) and *Bithinia* (J. E. Gray, 1829, *London Medical Repository* : 239). These are either errors for or emendations of *Bithynia* Leach, and should be suppressed in such a way as to prevent them being used in the future for any other genus. Since they are sufficiently different in spelling from *Bithynia* to coexist with it, action of this sort is necessary to guard against the possibility of having names that sound the same in legal use with different significations.

Another action needed is the suppression of *Bulimus* as used by A. G. Bruguière ([1789], *Ency. Méth. Vers* **1** : xvi ; 286). It is possible

that Bruguière thought that the land snails which he designated by this name were congeneric with the species listed by Scopoli in 1777, but it seems to me more likely that Bruguière considered that Scopoli's reference to Adanson indicated that *Bulimus* Scopoli was intended for *Bulinus* Adanson and that such use of it did not preclude its later use by Bruguière. Mr. Ellis states that the type of *Bulimus* as used by Bruguière had as type the species now known as *Ena montana* Draparnaud. But Pilsbry (1895, *Man. Conch.* (ser. 2) 10 : 4) states that Scopoli himself used *Bulimus* in 1786 for the genus now known as *Strophocheilus* Spix. Thus the name *Bulimus* has been used for three different genera now placed each in a different tribe, and its continued usage cannot help but produce confusion, for which reason it should be suppressed in such a way that it can never be resuscitated again for any purpose.

To recapitulate, I would request that you take the following actions, suspending the rules where necessary :

(1) to suppress the following names, placing them on the *Official List of Invalid and Rejected Names in Zoology* :

(a) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777

(b) *Bulimus* Bruguière, [1789]

(c) *Bithinia* Gray, 1821

(d) *Bythinia* MacGillivray, 1843 ;

(2) to validate the name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, and to place it on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the species *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as type by monotypy ;

(3) to place upon the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the name *tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as originally published in the combination *Helix tentaculata* ;

(4) to prepare a separate application (or to invite Mr. Ellis to do so) to cover the genus *Ena* Turton, 1831, and the names of the two species contained in it upon which Mr. Ellis has requested action.

4. Publication of the present application : The documents relating to the present case were sent to the printer on 23rd August 1955 and were published on 30th December in the same year in Part 9 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ellis, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 275—278 ; Baily, 1955, *ibid.* **11** : 279—280).

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 30th December 1955 (a) in Part 9 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Ellis's application and Dr. Baily's supporting note were published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given to four general zoological serial publications and to two specialist serials in Europe and America.

6. Comments received : The publication of Mr. Ellis's application and Dr. Baily's supporting note elicited comments from five specialists. Of these four (resident in Sweden, The Netherlands, the United States of America and the United Kingdom respectively) supported the action proposed, while one (resident in Germany) objected to that action. The comments so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

7. Support received from B. Hubendick (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm) : On 17th April 1956, Dr. B. Hubendick (*Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm*) intimated his support for the present application as follows (Hubendick, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 336) :—

I wish to record my strong approval of Mr. Ellis's action in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 275—278

8. Support received from C. O. Regteren Altena (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) : On 18th April

1956, Dr. C. O. Regteren Altena (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) sent the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present application (Regteren Altena, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 336) :—

Mr. A. E. Ellis was so kind as to send me a copy of his “ Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (Class Gastropoda) ” published in the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 11, pp. 275—278.

I wholly agree with Mr. Ellis that the actions he asks to be taken on p. 278 of his paper would serve a useful purpose and prevent the confusion which would be the result of a general use of the generic name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, for *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, and its near allies.

9. Support received from Dr. H. B. Baker (University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.) : On 30th April 1956, Dr. H. B. Baker (*University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present application :—

Mr. A. E. Ellis has proposed the validation of *Bithynia* Leach. I am in favor of this.

10. Support received from Mr. H. Watson (Cambridge) : On 3rd September 1956, Mr. H. Watson (*Cambridge*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present case :—

I strongly support the application of Mr. A. E. Ellis asking the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, and prevent the great confusion which will result if the name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, is substituted for it. If the name *Bulimus*, like many other generic names first published by Scopoli in the same work, had been completely ignored for over a hundred years, as stated at the top of paragraph 5 (on p. 276) of Mr. Ellis's application, even this revival of a long forgotten name in place of one that has been in general use for over a century would have been deplorable ; but it is only true that the name was long ignored in the sense that was originally given to it by Scopoli, who applied it

to three or four species living in fresh-water or marshes. The name, however, was soon extended by Bruguière and others to include also numerous land snails, as Ellis explains, and was for long very widely used for these latter forms particularly, the shells of which were consequently described as Buliform in shape, in contrast to Heliciform shells. Therefore now to apply this name *Bulimus* which has been used for so many land snails, to the very different operculate fresh-water genus *Bithynia* will cause great confusion—far more than if it had simply been ignored. Moreover, the name *Bulimus* is so inconveniently like *Bulinus*, the correct name of another genus of fresh-water Gastropods, that this would lead to still further confusion, whereas the retention of the familiar name *Bithynia* Leach can cause no confusion whatever.

11. Objection received from C. R. Boettger (Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule, Braunschweig, Germany) : On 15th February 1956, Professor C. R. Boettger (*Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule, Braunschweig, Germany*) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in which he expressed his objections to the action proposed in the present case as follows (Boettger, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 21) :—

That the generic name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, cannot be considered as a printing error for *Bulinus* Müller, 1781, was established in 1931 (*Opinion* 116). The genus *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, has therefore full nomenclatorial status.

When the genus *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, was erected, it contained the following species : *Helix putris* L., *Helix fragilis* L., *Helix stagnalis* L. and *Helix tentaculata* L. The establishment of a type species did not follow soon after. It was done in 1927 by Pilsbry and Bequaert who, without any objections, fixed *Helix tentaculata* L. as being the type species of the genus *Bulimus* Scopoli. They were indeed entitled to choose one of the original species of this genus. The fact that since the establishment of *Bulimus* Scopoli (with the exception of *Helix fragilis* L. which is a synonym of *Helix stagnalis* L.) many other species were fixed to be the type species of other genera does not, according to the *Règles*, influence the choice of the type for *Bulimus* Scopoli.

Of course it was rather a nuisance that the genus *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, which was erected in 1818 for *Helix tentaculata* L., should now have become the synonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, and that thereby a name which has been generally used should have to be given up. If at that time a proposal for the suppression of *Bulimus* Scopoli had

been made, I would undoubtedly have supported it. But now I cannot do this, for in the meantime the name *Bulimus* Scopoli as the genus for *Helix tentaculata* L. has appeared in many important publications on Molluscs, and is also much used in literature on parasitology which deals with those snails which act as carriers of germs which cause illness. It is now nearly thirty years since the determination of *Bulimus* Scopoli by means of the fixing of a type species by Pilsbry and Bequaert, and I consider it a great mistake to suppress this commonly used name. This would not help to clarify matters, but would doubtlessly add to confusion. I regret, therefore, that I cannot support A. E. Ellis's proposal, and I declare myself for the validity of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, and the strict observance of Priority.

12. Supplementary proposals prepared in connection with the submission of the Voting Paper in the present case : At the time of the preparation of the Voting Paper relating to the present case Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, prepared a note—for incorporation in the Voting Paper as Note 5—in which he put forward supplementary proposals on three minor points to which attention had been drawn by correspondents during the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The points in question were the following :—

- (a) If, as proposed, the generic name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, were to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, that action would under *Declaration* 20 carry with it automatically the invalidation of the family-group name BULIMIDAE Guilding, 1828 (*Zool. J.* 3 : 532), of which the above nominal genus is the type genus. In those circumstances the above name would need to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.
- (b) It appeared that not all specialists accepted the family-group name BITHYNIIDAE (correction of BITHINIADAE) Gray (J.E.) 1857 (type genus *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) as taxonomically required. Accordingly, in accordance with the General Directive in this matter issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology, the entry relating

to this name to be made on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* should be made subject to an endorsement that that name was so entered "for use by specialists who on taxonomic grounds consider that the genus *Bithynia* Leach is not referable to any nominal family-group taxon having an older name".

(c) Attention had been drawn to the fact that the list of objectively invalid names which should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* set out in the application in the present case was not complete and that other Erroneous Subsequent Spellings and also certain Invalid Emendations ought to be placed on the *Official Index* at the time of the settlement in the present case. It had been pointed out also that the name *Bulimus* Bruguière, [1789], described in the application as a junior homonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, should strictly be regarded as being no more than incorrect later usage of Scopoli's name. The invalid names covered by the foregoing recommendation were the following :—

- (i) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1786, *Delic. Flor. Faun. insubr.* 1 : 67 (like *Bulimus* Bruguière, [1789], discussed above, commonly (though incorrectly) treated in literature as the name for a separately established genus but in fact no more than a later usage of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777)
- (ii) *Bulimus* Pallary, 1901, *Mém. Soc. géol. France*, Pal. Mém. 29 : 79 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bulinus* Müller, 1781)
- (iii) *Bulimula* Dall, 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 8 : 260 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777)
- (iv) *Bulinus* Broderip, 1828, *Zool. J.* 4(14) : 222 (an Invalid Emendation of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, and a junior homonym of *Bulinus* Müller, 1781)

- (v) *Bitinia* Sacco, 1889, *Mem. Accad. Sci. Torino* (2) **39** : 84 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818)
- (vi) *Bythiia* Bollinger, 1912, *NachBl. dtsh. Malakozool. Ges.* **44** : 177 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818)
- (vii) *Bythina* Rosen, 1925, *Arch. Molluskenk.* **57**(3) : 120 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818)
- (viii) *Bythinea* Nevill, 1881, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt. II. **50**(3) : 156 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818)
- (ix) *Bythinia* Stein, 1850, *Schnecken Berlin* : 95 (an Invalid Emendation of *Bithinia* Gray, 1821, itself an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818)
- (x) *Bythynia* Prashad, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 349 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818).

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

13. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)32 : On 27th July 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)32) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, as set out in Points (1) to (6) in paragraph 9 on page 278 of Volume

11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*” [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*], subject to the addition thereto of the supplementary proposals specified in Note 5 annexed to that Voting Paper [i.e. the proposals set out in paragraph 12 of the present *Opinion*].

14. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th October 1956.

15. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)32 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)32 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 ; Bodenheimer ; Riley ; Sylvester-Bradley ;
Hering ; Vokes ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Esaki ; Key ;
Hankó ; Lemche ; Hemming ; Dymond ; Mayr ; Miller ;
do Amaral ; Bonnet ; Prantl ; Tortonese ; Boschma ;
Stoll ; Kühnelt ; Jaczewski ; Cabrera ;

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

Mertens ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

16. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th October 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (56)32,

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 18th March 1957, 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.(56)32.

18. Original References : The original references for the generic and specific names placed on *Official Lists* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as follows :—

Bithynia Leach, 1818, in Clarke Abel's *Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China* : 362

Ena Turton, 1831, *Manual Land & Fresh-water Shells Brit. Isles* : 80

montanus, *Bulimus*, Draparnaud, [1801], *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 65

obscura, *Helix*, Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* 2 : 103

tentaculata, *Helix*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 774

19. The original references for the five generic names or reputed generic names specified in paragraph 9(3) of the application submitted in this case and placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as follows :—

Bulimus Scopoli, 1777, *Intr. Hist. nat.* : 392

Bulimus Bruguière, [1789], *Ency. méth. Vers* 1(1) : xvi, 286

Bithinia Gray (J.E.), 1821, *London med. Repository* 15 : 239

Bythinia MacGillivray (W.), 1843, *Hist. Moll. Aberdeen* : 124

Bytinia Millet de la Turtaudière (P.A.), 1870, *Faune invertébr. Maine-et-Loire* 1 : 56

20. The original references for the ten generic names referred to in the Supplementary Proposals submitted by the Secretary with Note 5 to Voting Paper V.P.(56)32 and placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as specified in section (c) of paragraph 12 above.

21. The original references for the family-group names placed respectively on the *Official List* and on the *Official Index* of the names of taxa belonging to the family-group by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as follows :—

BULIMIDAE Guilding, 1828, *Zool. J.* 3 : 532

BITHINIADAE Gray (J.E.), 1857 (an Invalid Original Spelling for BITHYNIIDAE).

BITHYNIIDAE (correction of BITHINIADAE) Gray (J.E.), 1857, in Turton's *Manual Land & Fresh-water Shells Brit. Isles* (ed. 3) : xiii, 24

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 Four Hundred and Seventy-Five (475)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Eighteenth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 18. Pp. 331—342

OPINION 476

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic
name *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886 (Class Trilobita)

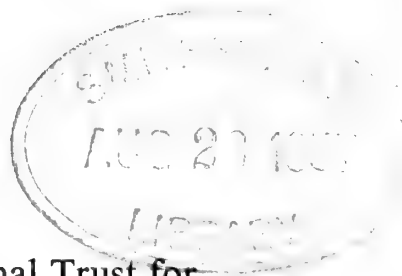
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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 476

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 476

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "PHILLIPSINELLA" NOVAK, 1886 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, 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 Number 1198 :—

Phillipsinella Novák, 1886, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Phacops parabola* Barrande, 1846)

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 1327 :—

parabola Barrande, 1846, as published in the combination *Phacops parabola* (specific name of type species of *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886)

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

(a) *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1885 (invalid because distributed in 1885 only as a preprint) (Name No. 958) ;

(b) *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above) (Name No. 959).

(5) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 183 :—

PHILLIPSINELLIDAE Whittington (H.B.), 1950 (type genus : *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 18th March 1953 Dr. H. B. Whittington (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) addressed a preliminary communication to the Office of the Commission on the question of the possible use by the Commission of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, as against its slightly older but little-used objective synonym *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886 (Class Trilobita). This led to the formal submission to the

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Dr. Whittington of the following application on 15th July 1955 :—

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name “Phillipsella” Oehlert, 1886, and proposed addition of the name “Phillipsinella” Novák, 1886 (Class Trilobita) to the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology”

By H. B. WHITTINGTON, D.Sc.

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to take the action needed to ensure that the name *Phillipsinella* Novák (Class Trilobita) shall be the oldest available name for the genus to which it has been universally applied for the last seventy years.

2. The generic name *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886 (: 583) was proposed (by original designation) for the type species *Phacops parabola* Barrande, 1846 (: 6—7), which type species had been referred by Barrande (1852 : 477—478) to the genus *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843.

3. The generic name *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886 (: 125—126) was proposed (by original designation) for the same type species, *Phacops parabola* Barrande.

4. *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, and *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, are therefore objective synonyms. Each of the names was published in a volume of a journal, the volume apparently being published as an entity, not in parts, the title page bearing the date 1886.

5. Novák's paper was read before the Böhm. Gesell Wiss. on 27th November 1885, and a preprint was distributed bearing the date 1885 on the cover and page in explanation of the plate. The question of the status of names published in preprints of papers that had been printed for publication in some serial publication or book was considered in Paris in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology which inserted in the *Règles* a provision that names made public in this way do not thereby acquire the status of availability (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 146). Accordingly, the name *Phillipsinella* Novák ranks for priority not from 1885 but from 1886, the year in which Novák's paper was duly published by the Society in its *SitzBer.*

6. The preprint was apparently seen by Oehlert, and a note added at the end of the article (: 141—142) giving the date of *Phillipsinella* Novák as 1885, and stating that the name *Phillipsella* Oehlert must fall into synonymy. Since 1886 authors have accepted this opinion, consistently using Novak's name, and rarely referring to Oehlert's.

7. A family name based upon *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, was proposed by myself in my paper entitled "Sixteen Ordovician Genotype Trilobites" (1950, *J. Paleont.* **24** : 559—561), i.e. PHILLIPSINELLIDAE. This name is currently accepted (e.g. by Hupé (P.), 1953, Trilobites in *Traité de Paléontologie* (ed. J. Piveteau) **3** : 224) and will be used in the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. I recommend that this name should now be placed on the *Official List*.

8. In view of these facts, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.
- (2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Phacops parabola* Barrande, 1846) ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1885 (invalid because only distributed in that year in a pre-print) ;
 - (b) *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;
- (4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *parabola* Barrande, 1846, as published in the combination *Phacops parabola* (specific name of type species of *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886) ;
- (5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* : PHILLIPSINELLIDAE Whittington (H.B.), 1950 (type genus : *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886).

References

- Barrande, J., 1846. *Nouveaux Trilobites. Supplément à la Notice Préliminaire sur le Système Silurien et les Trilobites de Bohême.* Prague : 1—40
- , 1852. *Système Silurien du Centre de la Bohême*, vol. 1. Prague and Paris
- Novák, O., 1886. Studien an Hypostomen böhmischer Trilobiten Nr. III. *SitzBer. böhm. Ges. Wiss.*, **1885** : 581—587, 1 pl.
- Oehlert, D., 1886. Étude sur Quelques Trilobites du Groupe des Proetidae. *Bull. Soc. Étud. Sci. Angers (N.S.)*, **15** : 121—143, 2 pls.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Whittington's application the question of the validation of the generic name *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 757.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 23rd August 1955 and was published on 1st January 1956 in Part 9 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Whittington, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 283—284).

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 (a) in Part 9 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Whittington's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given to four general zoological serial publications and to three palaeontological serials in Europe and America.

5. Support received : Two communications in support of this application were received from interested specialists, one in the United Kingdom and one in the United States of America. These comments are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

6. Support received from C. J. Stubblefield (Geological Survey and Museum, London) : On 28th November 1955 Dr. C. J. Stubblefield (*Geological Survey and Museum, London*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present case (Stubblefield, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 355) :—

I gladly support this application ; the generic name *Phillipsinella* is much used in Ordovician stratigraphical geology work for a trilobite having considerable geographical distribution in Europe. To replace this name by *Phillipsella* would not promote stability in nomenclature.

7. Support received from A. B. Shaw (Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.) : On 24th July 1956 Mr. A. B. Shaw (*Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission in support of the present case :—

I have read this proposition, and in view of the arguments presented I should like to state that I think the Plenary Powers should be exercised in the manner proposed by Dr. Whittington.

8. No objection received: No objection to any action proposed in the present case was received from the source.

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

9. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)33 : On 27th July 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)33) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the generic name *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, as set out in Points (1) to (5) in paragraph 8 on page 284 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 *Opinion*].

10. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th October 1956.

11. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)33 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)33 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned* :

None.

12. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th October 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)33, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 11 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.

13. Support by Christian Poulsen (Copenhagen) received after the declaration of the decision taken by the International Commission : On 1st November 1956 Professor Christian Poulsen (*Universitetets Mineralogisk-Geologiske Institut, Copenhagen*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present case :—

I accept the lines of argument put forward by Dr. H. B. Whittington in his application concerning *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, and *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886.

14. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “ Opinion ” : On 2nd April 1957 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.(56)33.

15. 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* :—

parabola, *Phacops*, Barrande, 1846, *Nouv. Trilob.*, Supp. Notice prélim. Syst. Silur. Trilob. Bohême : 6—7

Phillipsella Oehlert, 1886, *Bull. Soc. Étud. Sci. Angers* **15** (vol. for 1885) : 125—126

Phillipsinella Novák, 1885, *Stud. Hypostomen böhm. Trilob. Nr. III* : 3, 4—5

Phillipsinella Novák, 1886, *SitzBer. böhm. Ges. Wiss., Math.-naturw. Cl.* **1885** : 583

16. The following is the original reference for the family-group name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

PHILLIPSINELLIDAE Whittington (H.B.), 1950, *J. Paleont.* **24** : 559—561

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* Four Hundred and Seventy-Six (476) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Second day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 20. Pp. 343—352

OPINION 477

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804], and of the specific name *marginatus* [Renier], [1804], as used by the foregoing author in the combination *Cerebratulus marginatus* (Class Nemertea) (*Opinion* supplementary to *Opinion* 427)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 477

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)

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

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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)

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

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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 477

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE
GENERIC NAME "CEREBRATULUS" [RENIER], [1804],
AND OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "MARGINATUS"
[RENIER], [1804], AS USED BY THE FOREGOING
AUTHOR IN THE COMBINATION "CEREBRAT-
ULUS MARGINATUS" (CLASS NEMERTEA)
("OPINION" SUPPLEMENTARY TO
"OPINION" 427)

RULING :—(1) The following action is hereby taken
under the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) The under-mentioned names which first appeared
in the work known as *Prospetto della Classe dei
Vermi* written by Renier (S.A.) and commonly
attributed to the year 1804 are hereby validated
as from the above work and date :—
- (i) the generic name *Cerebratulus* [Renier],
[1804];
 - (ii) the specific name *marginatus* [Renier], [1804],
as used by that author in the combination
Cerebratulus marginatus;
- (b) The nominal species *Cerebratulus marginatus*
[Renier], [1804], as validated under the Plenary
Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above is hereby designated as
the type species of the nominal genus *Cere-
bratulus* [Renier], [1804], as validated under the
Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(i) above.

AUG 15 1957

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1202 :—

Cerebratulus [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(i) above (gender: masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above: *Cerebratulus marginatus* [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above) (Class Nemertea).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1360 :—

marginatus [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], as used by the foregoing author in the combination *Cerebratulus marginatus* and as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above (specific name of type species of *Cerebratulus* [Renier (S.A.)], [1804]).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The present *Opinion* is concerned with the validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804] (Class Nemertea), one of the four generic names included in Renier's *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi*, the possible validation of which under the Plenary Powers was reserved for further consideration¹ when by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 427 (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **14** : 281—310) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature rejected the foregoing

¹ See Footnote 2.

work as being unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes. The proposals on which the decision taken in the present *Opinion* are based were submitted to the Commission by the Secretary on 30th October 1956 in the following paper :—

Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name “*Cerebratulus*” [Renier], [1804] (Class Nemertea)

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 lay before the International Commission particulars regarding one of the two names which appeared in Renier's *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* which, it will be recalled from the paper Z.N.(S.) 1091, issued on 16th May 1956, in connection with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)8,² has been reserved for possible validation under the Plenary Powers.

2. The Commission will remember that this was one of the four names which first appeared in Renier's *Prospetto* and which, in her application Z.N.(S.) 688, Dr. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) recommended should be examined for the purpose of determining whether it was desirable that it should be validated under the Plenary Powers (Keen, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 257—262). In making this recommendation Dr. Keen observed (: 259) that “*Cerebratulus* is in use in Nemertea”. In the same Part of the *Bulletin* there was published a short note by myself drawing attention to this and to the other three *Prospetto* names expressly mentioned by Dr. Keen, and giving notice of a possible use of the Plenary Powers in these cases (Hemming, 1954, *ibid.* **9** : 263).

3. *Issue of Public Notices* : On the publication of the above papers Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given (a) in the Part of the *Bulletin* in which the above papers appeared, and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to a number of general zoological serial publications.

² In the proposals submitted with the foregoing Voting Paper it was recommended that of the four names which had been reserved for further consideration by *Opinion* 427 two (*Discoides* & *Scolixedion*) should be definitely rejected. This left for further consideration only the names *Cerebratulus* and *Polycitor*. The proposals so submitted were approved by the International Commission and the decision so taken has since been embodied in *Opinion* 436.

4. *No objection received*: The publication of the above papers, and the issue of the Public Notices specified above, elicited no objection from any source to the validation of the generic name now under consideration.

5. As a result of consultations initiated by the Office of the Commission valuable information in regard to this case has been received from (i) Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*), and (ii) Dr. R. Alvarado (*Instituto José de Acosta, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain*), to both of whom the grateful thanks of the Commission are due.

6. Dr. Henning Lemche has reported (*in litt.* 27th May 1955) that *Cerebratulus* is the currently used name for an important genus of Nemertines, belonging to the family LINEIDAE, and that the name *Cerebratulus marginatus* Renier which appeared at the same time, is commonly cited in current text books and is probably the type species of the genus. Dr. Lemche added that he had been unable to find any other name that had been given to this genus. In communicating the above information Dr. Lemche cited the following reference, showing the use of this name in important works :—

Delle Chiaje, 1829, *Memoria* 4 : tav. 62, figs. 9 & 16

Hubrecht, 1886, *Challenger Rep.* 54 : 37

Claus-Grobbem-Kuhn, 1932, *Lehrbuch d. Zool.* (10th Ed.) : 534

Hyman, 1951, *The Invertebrates* 2 : 463

[Tokio Kaburaki & Shiro Okuda], 1953, *Nippon Dobutsu Zukan* (Revised Ed.) : 1472. (In this work the authors' names are given only in Japanese. The book itself has the subsidiary English title "Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Fauna of Japan (exclusive of Insects)". For the foregoing bibliographical particulars relating to this work I am indebted to Professor Teiso Esaki, to whom I applied for assistance.)

7. Dr. Alvarado also supports the validation of the generic name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], and the acceptance as the type species of this genus of the nominal species *Cerebratulus marginatus* [Renier], [1804], which, he states, is the commonest species of the genus.

8. Since at present time the name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804], possesses no status in nomenclature, the work in which it appeared having been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes, it will be necessary, in order to provide the genus so named with a type species, to designate such a species at the same time as the generic name itself is validated. In view of the unanimity on the question of the species which should be accepted as the type species, it is recommended that *Cerebratulus marginatus* [Renier], [1804], be designated to be the type species.

9. In the communication quoted in paragraph 6 above, Dr. Lemche has explained that the genus *Cerebratulus* [Renier] is currently placed in the family LINEIDAE. In consequence no family-group name problem arises in connection with this generic name.

10. In view of the evidence brought forward above and of the lack of any opposition to the use of the Plenary Powers in the present case, the following recommendation is submitted for the consideration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely, that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to validate the under-mentioned names which first appeared in the work known as *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* written by Renier (S.A.), and commonly attributed to the year 1804 :—

(i) the generic name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804] ;

(ii) the specific name *marginatus* [Renier], [1804], as used by that author in the combination *Cerebratulus marginatus* ;

(b) to designate the nominal species *Cerebratulus marginatus* [Renier], [1804], as validated under (1)(a)(ii) above, to be the type species of the nominal genus *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804], as validated under (1)(a)(i) above ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Cerebratulus [Renier], [1804], as validated under (1)(a)(i) above (gender : masculine) (type species by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Cerebratulus marginatus* [Renier], [1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a)(ii) above ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name of the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

marginatus [Renier], [1804], as used by the foregoing author in the combination *Cerebratulus marginatus*, and as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a)(ii) above (specific name for the type species of *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804]).

2. Registration of the present application : Consequent upon the Ruling given in *Opinion* 427 the question of the possible validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Cerebratulus* as from [Renier], [1804], was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1095.

II. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)25 : On 30th October 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.)(O.M.)(56)25) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the generic name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804] (Class Nemertea) and matters connected therewith as recommended in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 10 of the note numbered Z.N.(S.) 1095 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper " [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

4. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 30th November 1956.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)25 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)25 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-three (23) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

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

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

Cabrera ;

(c) *Prevented from voting by interruption of postal communications consequent upon political disturbances, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 1st December 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)25, 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 “ Opinion ” : On 18th April 1957, 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.(O.M.)(56)25.

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

Cerebratulus [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* : XXI

marginatus, *Cerebratulus*, [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* : XXI

9. 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.

10. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Seventy-Seven (477) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Eighteenth day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 21. Pp. 353—364

OPINION 478

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804], and of the specific name *crystallinus* [Renier], [1804], as used by the foregoing author in the combination *Polycitor crystallinus* (Class Urochorda) (*Opinion* supplementary to *Opinion* 427)

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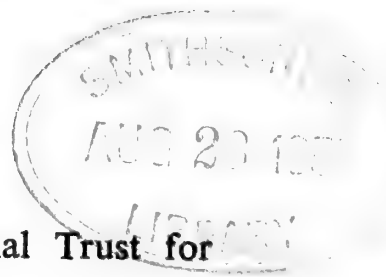
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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 478

A. The Officers of the Commission

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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*)

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

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

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)

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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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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)

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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 478

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE
GENERIC NAME "POLYCITOR" [RENIER], [1804],
AND OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "CRYSTALLINUS"
[RENIER], [1804], AS USED BY THE FOREGOING
AUTHOR IN THE COMBINATION "POLYCITOR
CRYSTALLINUS" (CLASS UROCHORDA)
("OPINION" SUPPLEMENTARY TO
"OPINION" 427)

RULING :—(1) The following action is hereby taken
under the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) The under-mentioned names which first appeared
in the work *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi*
written by Renier (S.A.) and commonly attributed
to the year 1804 are hereby validated as from the
above work and date :—
- (i) the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier (S.A.)],
[1804] ;
 - (ii) the specific name *crystallinus* [Renier], [1804],
as used by that author in the combination
Polycitor crystallinus ;
- (b) The nominal species *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier],
[1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers in
(1)(a)(ii) above, is hereby designated as the type
species of the nominal genus *Polycitor* [Renier],
[1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers in
(1)(a)(i) above.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1203 :—

Polycitor [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(i) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above : *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above) (Class Urochorda).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 1361 :—

crystallinus [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], as used by the foregoing author in the combination *Polycitor crystallinus* and as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a)(ii) above (specific name of type species of *Polycitor* [Renier (S.A.)], [1804]).

(4) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 185 :—

POLYCITORIDAE Michaelsen (W.), 1904 (type genus : *Polycitor* [Renier (S.A.)], [1804]).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The present *Opinion* is concerned with the validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804] (Class Urochorda), one of the four generic names included in Renier's *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi*, the possible validation of which under the Plenary Powers was reserved for further consideration when by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 427 (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **14** : 281—310) the

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature rejected the foregoing work as being unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes. The present *Opinion* completes the action called for under the Ruling referred to above, so far as concerns names which first appeared in the *Prospetto*, for of the remaining three names the suggested validation of two (*Discoides* ; *Scolixedion*) has since been rejected by the Commission by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 436 (1957, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 15 : 1—24) while the third (*Cerebratulus*) has been validated under the Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 477 (the *Opinion* immediately preceding the present *Opinion*). The proposals on which the decision taken in the present *Opinion* are based were submitted to the Commission by the Secretary on 16th November 1956 in the following paper :—

**Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name
“ Polycitor ” [Renier], [1804] (Class Urochorda)**

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 lay before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature particulars regarding the second of the two names which appeared in Renier's *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* which, it will be recalled from the paper Z.N.(S.) 1091, issued on 16th May, 1956, in connection with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (56)8,¹ has been reserved for possible validation under the Plenary Powers. (The other name involved was *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804], on which proposals have recently been submitted to the Commission in a paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 1095 issued with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (56)25)².

2. The Commission will remember that the name *Polycitor* [Renier] was one of the four names which first appeared in Renier's *Prospetto* and which, in her application Z.N.(S.) 688, Dr. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) recommended should be examined for the purpose of determining whether it was desirable that

¹ The Voting Paper here referred to is that on which the International Commission took the decisions which were later embodied in *Opinion* 436.

² The decision relating to the name *Cerebratulus* [Renier], [1804] taken by the International Commission on this Voting Paper has since been embodied in *Opinion* 477 (published in the immediately preceding Part of the present volume).

it should be validated under the Plenary Powers (Keen, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 257—262). In the same Part of the *Bulletin* there was published a short note by myself drawing attention to this and to the other three *Prospetto* names expressly mentioned by Dr. Keen, and giving notice of a possible use of the Plenary Powers in these cases (Hemming, 1954, *ibid.* 9 : 263).

3. *Issue of Public Notices* : On the publication of the above papers Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given (a) in the Part of the *Bulletin* in which the above papers appeared, and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to a number of general zoological serial publications.

4. *No objection received* : The publication of the above papers, and the issue of the Public Notices specified above, elicited no objection from any source to the validation of the names now under consideration.

5. As a result of consultations initiated by the Office of the Commission, valuable information in regard to this case has been received from (i) Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*), and (ii) Dr. R. H. Millar (*Marine Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland*), to both of whom the grateful thanks of the Commission are due.

6. Dr. Henning Lemche has reported (*in litt.* 27th May 1955) that the genus *Polycitor* [Renier] is the type genus of the subfamily POLYCITORINAE of the Tunicate family CLAVELINIDAE, and that the binomen *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier] is also in use.

7. Dr. R. H. Millar, with whom the Office of the Commission was kindly placed in touch by Dr. Lemche, has reported (*in litt.* 16th February 1956) as follows :

“ The names *Polycitor* [Renier] and *P. crystallinus* [Renier] are still in current use. The species has recently been reviewed and redescribed by Carlisle (1953, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* vol. 123, pt. 2, pp. 259—265), and there is no doubt, in my opinion, that any change in the generic name would cause confusion. . . . The first occasion on which a name in the family-group level was established on the name *Polycitor* was : Family POLYCITORIDAE Michaelsen, W., 1904, “ Revision der com-

positen Styeliden oder Polyzoinen" (*Jahrb. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg*, vol. 21, pages 2 and 83). On that occasion the name was used in the proper Latinised form".

In a later letter (dated 15th October 1956) Dr. Millar added: "I think that there is a good case for retaining the names *Polycitor* and *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier], as a good deal of confusion would result from a change".

8. Since at the present time the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804], possesses no status in nomenclature, the work (Renier's *Prospetto*) in which it appeared having been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in the Commission's *Opinion* 316, it will be necessary for the Commission to provide the genus so named with a type species by designating such a species at the same time as the generic name itself is validated. In view of the unanimity on the question of the species which should be accepted as the type species, it is recommended that *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier], [1804], be designated to be the type species.

9. If the Commission were to decide in favour of validating the name *Polycitor* [Renier], it would be necessary to place that name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, and at the same time to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name of its type species. Finally, it would be necessary to place the family-group name POLYCITORIDAE Michaelsen (W.), 1904, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

10. The reference both for the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804], and for the specific name *crystallinus* [Renier], [1804], as used in the combination *Polycitor crystallinus*, is: *Prospetto Class. Verm.* : XVII.

11. In view of the evidence brought forward above as to the current status of the names here under discussion, and also of the complete lack of any opposition to the use of the Plenary Powers in the present case, the following recommendation is submitted for the consideration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to validate the under-mentioned names as from the work

known as *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* written by Renier (S.A.), and commonly attributed to the year 1804 :

(i) the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804] ;

(ii) the specific name *crystallinus* [Renier], [1804], as used by that author in the combination *Polycitor crystallinus* ;

(b) to designate the nominal species *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier], [1804], as validated under (1)(a)(ii) above, to be the type species of the nominal genus *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804] ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Polycitor [Renier], [1804], as validated under (1)(a)(i) above (gender : masculine) (type species by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier], [1804], as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a)(ii) above) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

crystallinus [Renier], [1804], as used by the foregoing author in the combination *Polycitor crystallinus*, and as validated under (1)(a)(ii) above (specific name for the type species *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804]) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

POLYCITORIDAE Michaelsen (W.), 1904 (type genus : *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804]).

POSTSCRIPT : Since writing the above paper, I have received a letter (dated 5th November 1956) from Miss Beryl Brewin (*University of Otago, Department of Zoology, Dunedin, New Zealand*), a specialist in the present group to whom I had applied for advice. Miss Brewin, who has used the name *Polycitor* in her own papers, supports the proposed validation of that name under the Plenary Powers with the *Polycitor crystallinus* [Renier] as type species. She also supports the addition of the family-group name POLYCITORIDAE to the *Official List*.

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the Ruling given in *Opinion 427*, the question of the possible validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804], was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1096.

II. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)28 : On 16th November 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)28) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against “the proposal relating to the generic name *Polycitor* [Renier], [1804] (Class Urochoida) and matters connected therewith as recommended in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 11 of the note numbered Z.N.(S.) 1096 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper” [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

4. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period was due to close on 16th December 1956, but owing to delays in international mail consequent upon the heavy Christmas traffic the Secretary on 14th December 1956 executed a Minute directing the extension of the Voting Period in the present case by fourteen days, i.e. to 28th December 1956.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)28 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, extended as

explained in paragraph 4 above, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)28 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) :*

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

- (b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

- (c) *Prevented from voting by interruption of postal communications consequent upon political disturbances, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

- (d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 29th December 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)28, 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 "Opinion" :
On 18th April 1957 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.(O.M.)(56)28.

8. Original References : The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on the *Official Lists* for the names of taxa of those categories by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

crystallinus, *Polycitor*, [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* : XVII

Polycitor [Renier (S.A.)], [1804], *Prospetto della Classe dei Vermi* : XVII

9. The following is the original reference for the family-group name placed on the *Official List* for names of taxa of that category by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

POLYCITORIDAE Michaelsen (W.), 1904, *JahrB. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg* **21** : 2, 83

10. 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.

11. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Four Hundred and Seventy-Eight (478)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Eighteenth day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 22. Pp. 365—416

OPINION 479

Validation under the Plenary Powers of specific names for nine species of the Class Gastropoda occurring in the New Zealand area as published by Martyn (T.) in 1784 in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist* (*Opinion* supplementary to *Opinion* 456)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 479

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*)

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

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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. 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)

OPINION 479

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF SPECIFIC NAMES FOR NINE SPECIES OF THE CLASS GASTROPODA OCCURRING IN THE NEW ZEALAND AREA AS PUBLISHED BY MARTYN (T.) IN 1784 IN THE WORK ENTITLED "THE UNIVERSAL CONCHOLOGIST" ("OPINION" SUPPLEMENTARY TO "OPINION" 456)

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the under-mentioned specific names of species of the Class Gastropoda occurring in the New Zealand area are hereby validated as from their publication in 1784 in the work by Marty (T.) entitled *The Universal Conchologist*:—

- (a) *denticulata* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Patella*] *denticulata* ;
- (b) *granosus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *granosus* ;
- (c) *heliotropium* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Trochus heliotropium* ;
- (d) *linea* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] linea* ;
- (e) *maculosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] maculosum* ;
- (f) *opalus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Limax*] *opalus* ;
- (g) *papulosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] papulosum* ;
- (h) *punctulatus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *punctulatus* ;
- (i) *vermis* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] vermis*.

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *Alcithoë* Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), [1853] (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Cossmann (1899) : *Voluta pacifica* (Solander MS.) Perry, [1810])(Name No. 1204) ;
- (b) *Amphibola* Schumacher, 1817 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Amphibola australis* Schumacher, 1817) (Name No. 1205) ;
- (c) *Astraea* Röding, 1798 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Suter (1913) : *Trochus imperialis* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])(Name No. 1206) ;
- (d) *Buccinulum* Deshayes, 1830 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Iredale (1921) from among the nominal species cited by Swainson (1837), the first author to cite such species in connection with this nominal genus : *Murex lineatus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])(Name No. 1207) ;
- (e) *Cantharidus* Montfort, 1810 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Trochus iris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])(Name No. 1208) ;
- (f) *Cominella* Gray (J.E.), 1850 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Iredale (1918) : *Buccinum testudineum* Bruguière, [1789])(Name No. 1209) ;
- (g) *Cookia* Lesson, 1832 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy and through *Declaration 21* : *Turbo sulcatus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])(Name No. 1210) ;
- (h) *Haustrum* Perry, 1811 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Iredale (1915) : *Haustrum zealandicum* Perry, 1811) (Name No. 1211) ;
- (i) *Maurea* Oliver, [20th] December, 1926 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation through : *Trochus tigris* Martyn, 1784, under *Declaration 21* : *Trochus tigris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])(Name No. 1212) ;
- (j) *Mauriella* Oliver, 1926 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : [*Trochus*] *punctu-*

latus Martyn, 1784, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(h) above) (Name No. 1213) ;

(k) *Modelia* Gray (J.E.), 1850 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : [*Trochus*] *granosus* Martyn, 1784, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above) (Name No. 1214) ;

(l) *Paua* Fleming, 1952 (gender : feminine) (type species by original designation and through *Declaration* 21 : *Haliotis iris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as defined by the selection by Fleming and others in Part 1 of Annexe 1 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion* of the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 as figure 61 in Volume 2 of *The Universal Conchologist* to be the lectotype of this nominal species) (Name No. 1215) ;

(m) *Pellicaria* Gray (J.E.), 1857 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Buccin[um] vermis* Martyn, 1784, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(i) above) (Name No. 1216) ;

(n) *Struthiolaria* Lamarck, 1816 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Struthiolaria nodulosa* Lamarck, 1816) (Name No. 1217).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

(a) *denticulata* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Patella*] *denticulata*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above (Name No. 1362) ;

(b) *granosus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *granosus* (specific name of type species of *Modelia* Gray (J.E.), 1850) (Name No. 1363) ;

(c) *heliotropium* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Trochus heliotropium*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(c) above (Name No. 1364) ;

- (d) *linea* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] linea*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(d) above (Name No. 1365) ;
- (e) *maculosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] maculosum*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(e) above (Name No. 1366) ;
- (f) *opalus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Limax*] *opalus*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(f) above (Name No. 1367) ;
- (g) *papulosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] papulosum*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(g) above (Name No. 1368) ;
- (h) *punctulatus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *punctulatus*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(h) above (specific name of type species of *Mauriella* Oliver, 1926) (Name No. 1369) ;
- (i) *vermis* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] vermis*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(i) above (specific name of type species of *Pellicaria* Gray (J.E.), 1857) (Name No. 1370) ;
- (j) *arabica* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Voluta arabica* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn (T.), in 1784 under the name *Buccin[um] arabicum* as figure 52 in Volume 2 of *The Universal Conchologist*) (Name No. 1371) ;
- (k) *canaliculus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Mytilus canaliculus* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Mytilus*] *canaliculus* as figure 78 in Volume 2 of *The Universal Conchologist*) (Name No. 1372) ;

- (l) *crenata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] (: 3623), as published in the combination *Helix crenata* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Helix*] *crenata* as figure 69 in Volume 2 of *The Universal Conchologist*) (the name *crenata* Gmelin as published on the page cited above being a name possessing precedence over the name *crenata* Gmelin published in the same combination on page 3655 of the same work through the "First Reviser" selection made by Fleming and others in Part 2 of Annexe 2 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*) (Name No. 1373) ;
- (m) *haustorium* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Buccinum haustorium* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its lectotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name *Buccin[um] haustum* as figure 9 in Volume 1 of *The Universal Conchologist*, the above specimen having been so selected by Fleming and others in Part 2 of Annexe 1 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*) (Name No. 1374) ;
- (n) *iris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Haliotis iris* and as defined by the lectotype selection specified in (2)(1) above (Name No. 1375) ;
- (o) *purpurea* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Helix purpurea* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Limax*] *purpurata* as figure 68 in Volume 2 of *The Universal Conchologist*) (Name No. 1376) ;
- (p) *smaragdus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] (: 3602), as published in the combination *Turbo smaragdus* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Helix*] *smaragdus* as figure 73 in Volume 2

of *The Universal Conchologist*) (the name *smaragdus* Gmelin as published on the page cited above being a name possessing precedence over the name *smaragdus* Gmelin published in the same combination on page 3595 of the same work through the "First Reviser" selection made by Fleming and others in Part 1 of Annexe 2 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*) (Name No. 1377) ;

- (q) *sulcatus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Turbo sulcatus* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Trochus*] *sulcatus* as figure 75 in Volume 1 of *The Universal Conchologist*) (Name No. 1378) ;
- (r) *tigris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Trochus tigris* (the specific name of a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name *Trochus tigris* as figure 75 in Volume 2 of *The Universal Conchologist* (Name No. 1379).

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

- (a) *Astraea* Oken, 1815 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 417 ; a junior homonym of *Astraea* Röding, 1798) (Name No. 988) ;
- (b) *Astraea* Mohnike, 1873 (a junior homonym of *Astraea* Röding, 1798) (Name No. 989) ;
- (c) *Astraea* Hartman, 1881 (a junior homonym of *Astraea* Röding, 1798) (Name No. 990) ;
- (d) *Comminella* Kittl, 1887 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Cominella* Gray, 1850) (Name No. 991) ;

- (e) *Cookia* Silvestri, 1896 (a junior homonym of *Cookia* Lesson, 1832) (Name No. 992) ;
- (f) *Lepsia* Hutton, 1884 (a junior homonym of *Lepsia* Quoy, 1839) (Name No. 993) ;
- (g) *Venustas* Finlay, 10th March 1927 (a junior objective synonym of *Maurea* Oliver, [20th] December 1926) (Name No. 994).

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

- (a) the under-mentioned specific names published by Martyn (T.), 1784, *The Universal Conchologist*, a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion 456* :—
 - (i) *arabicum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] arabicum* (Name No. 421) ;
 - (ii) *canaliculus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Mytilus*] *canaliculus* (Name No. 422) ;
 - (iii) *crenata* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Helix*] *crenata* (Name No. 423) ;
 - (iv) *haustrum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] haustum* (Name No. 424) ;
 - (v) *iris* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Haliotis iris* (Name No. 425) ;
 - (vi) *purpurata* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Limax*] *purpurata* (Name No. 426) ;
 - (vii) *smaragdus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Helix*] *smaragdus* (Name No. 427) ;

- (viii) *sulcatus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *sulcatus* (Name No. 428) ;
- (ix) *tigris* Martin, 1784, as published in the combination *Trochus tigris* (Name No. 429) ;
- (b) *crenata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] (: 3655), as published in the combination *Helix crenata* (a name invalid as a junior primary homonym of *crenata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] (: 3623), as published in the same combination, through the "First Reviser" selection made by Fleming and others in Part 2 of Annexe 2 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*) (Name No. 430) ;
- (c) *pacifica* Solander, 1786, as published in the combination *Voluta pacifica* (*a nomen nudum*) (Name No. 431) ;
- (d) *smaragdus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] (: 3595), as published in the combination *Turbo smaragdus* (a name invalid as a junior primary homonym of *smaragdus* Gmelin (J.F.) [1791] (: 3602), as published in the same combination, through the "First Reviser" selection made by Fleming and others in Part 1 of Annexe 2 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*) (Name No. 432) ;
- (e) *tigrinum* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], as published in the combination *Buccinum tigrinum* (a junior objective synonym of *maculosum* Martyn, 1784; as published in the combination *Buccin[um] maculosum*, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1)(e) above (Name No. 433) ;
- (f) *vernix* Gray (J.E.), 1857, as published in the combination *Pellicaria vernix* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *vermis* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] vermis*) (Name No. 434).

(6) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) AMPHIBOLIDAE Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), 1855 (type genus : *Amphibola* Schumacher, 1817) (Name No. 186) ;
- (b) BUCCINULIDAE Finlay, 1928 (type genus : *Buccinulum* Deshayes, 1830) (Name No. 187) ;
- (c) COMINELLIDAE Fischer, 1884 (type genus : *Cominella* Gray (J.E.), 1850) (Name No. 188) ;
- (d) STRUTHIOLARIIDAE Fischer, 1884 (type genus : *Struthiolaria* Lamarck, 1816) (Name No. 189).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 19th October 1951 five New Zealand zoologists submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature an application in which they asked (1) for a Ruling that in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist* published in 1784 Martyn had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature as required by Proviso (b) to Article 25 of the *Règles*, and (2) for the validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific names given by Martyn in the above work to eighteen species of the Phylum Mollusca occurring in the New Zealand fauna. The specialists by whom this application was submitted were the following : (i) R. K. Dell (*Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand*) ; (ii) C. A. Fleming (*Geological Survey of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*) ; (iii) C. R. Laws (*Department of Geology, Auckland University College, Auckland, New Zealand*) ; (iv) J. Marwick (*Geological Survey of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*) ; and (v) A. W. B. Powell (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*). The application so submitted was later expanded in certain respects and in its final form was communicated to the Office of the Commission on 19th May 1952. Later, for the

reasons explained in paragraph 7 below it was decided to deal separately with the two portions of which the foregoing application was composed. The present *Opinion* is concerned only with the proposal that eighteen of the specific names for New Zealand species published by Martyn in the above work should be validated under the Plenary Powers. The portion of the application dealing with the general question of the status under Article 25 of Martyn's work *The Universal Conchologist* (namely paragraphs 2 and 6(1)) are not included in the present *Opinion*, having already been reproduced in *Opinion* 456, the *Opinion* dealing with that aspect of this case. Subject to the foregoing omissions the application submitted in this case was as follows :—

**Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to conserve specific trivial names
of New Zealand Mollusca published in Thomas Martyn's
" Universal Conchologist " (1784)**

By

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In the first two volumes of his *Universal Conchologist* published in 1784, Thomas Martyn illustrated and named many South Sea shells

which had been brought back to Europe by officers of exploring vessels (including those of Cook's voyages). Martyn's names have been used for eighty years as the valid specific trivial names of eighteen well-known species of New Zealand Mollusca. Martyn projected a system of binominal nomenclature of his own, differing from the Linnean system, but he never published his system. Modern authors have questioned the availability of Martyn's names under the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The writers, five active students of the systematics of New Zealand Mollusca, apply to the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to conserve Martyn's specific trivial names for eighteen New Zealand species figured in the *Universal Conchologist*.

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3. Use of Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca : Some of Martyn's trivial names were used as valid names or synonyms in the lists of New Zealand Mollusca published by J. E. Gray in his appendices to Yate (*An Account of New Zealand*, 1835) and to Dieffenbach (*Travels in New Zealand*, 1843) and in Hutton's first *Catalogue of the Marine Mollusca of New Zealand* (1873) and their use was firmly established in E. von Marten's *Critical List of Mollusca of New Zealand contained in European Collections* (1873). In the latter work, the eighteen names which are the subject of this application are used either as valid names of the species to which they have been since applied or as synonyms of names subsequently rejected for nomenclatural or taxonomic reasons. Most of the names were used or quoted as synonyms by Hutton in his *Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca* (1880), and all but three in his *Index Faunae Novae Zealandiae* (1904). The three omitted from Hutton's *Index* (*Limax opalus*, *Buccinum arabicum*, *Mytilus canaliculus*) were, however, quoted as synonyms in a list two years later (*anon.*, 1906). Hedley (1906) re-examined the status of names for New Zealand Mollusca in the light of Sherborn's (1902) assessment of dates and regularity of binominal nomenclature in the works of certain eighteenth century writers ; as a result, all the eighteen trivial names which are the subject of this application became accepted names for species of New Zealand Mollusca and have been so used in Suter's *Manual of New Zealand Mollusca* (1913) and in the later reviews and lists of Iredale (1915), Finlay (1927), and Powell (1937 and 1946). No writer during the last thirty years has rejected Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca.

4. Desirability of retaining Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca : The species named by Martyn include the most characteristic of common New Zealand shells, and rejection of his names would be a setback to the stability of the nomenclature used by many amateur as well as professional conchologists. Thirteen of the species concerned are the type species of genera. Martyn's figures allow his species to be determined without ambiguity.

5. Martyn's names for Australian Mollusca : Martyn's names for Australian Mollusca were accepted by Australian systematists prior to Winckworth's (1929) rejection of the *Universal Conchologist* as non-binominal. Since 1929, some authors have continued to use Martyn's names but others have replaced them by the next available name. The present applicants suggest that Australian systematists should make separate application to the International Commission for the conservation of any names of Martyn, the replacement of which would cause greater confusion than uniformity.

6. Application for the use of the Plenary Powers : In the light of the considerations set forth above and in order to avoid the confusion which would follow the strict application of the normal rules in the present case, the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

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(2) to use its Plenary Powers to validate each of the eighteen trivial names of New Zealand Mollusca published by Martyn (T.), 1784, in the work referred to in (1) above, which are enumerated in the Annexe attached to the present application ;

(3) to place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the eighteen trivial names, proposed, under (2) above, to be validated under the Plenary Powers.

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ANNEXE

**List of specific trivial names published in Martyn (T.), 1784,
"Universal Conchologist" proposed in the present application
to be validated under the Plenary Powers**

<i>Trivial name proposed to be validated under the Plenary Powers</i>	<i>Combination in which name in Col. (1) was published by Martyn in 1784 or is treated by Dall (1905) as having been so published</i>	<i>Reference to volume and figure in Martyn "Univ. Conch."</i>	<i>Genus in which species is currently placed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
* <i>arabicum</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin[um] arabicum</i>	2 : fig. 52	<i>Alcithoë</i>
<i>canaliculus</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Mytilus</i>] <i>canaliculus</i>	2 : fig. 78	<i>Mytilus</i>
* <i>crenata</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Helix</i>] <i>crenata</i>	2 : fig. 69	<i>Amphibola</i>
<i>denticulata</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Patella</i>] <i>denticulata</i>	2 : fig. 65	<i>Cellana</i>
* <i>granosus</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Trochus</i>] <i>granosus</i>	1 : fig. 37	<i>Modelia</i>
* <i>haustum</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin[um] haustum</i>	1 : fig. 9	<i>Lepsia</i>
* <i>heliotropium</i> Martyn, <i>iris</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Trochus heliotropium</i>	1 : fig. 30	<i>Astraea</i>
* <i>linea</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Haliotis iris</i>	2 : fig. 61	<i>Haliotis</i>
* <i>maculosum</i> Martyn, 1784 1784	<i>Buccin[um] linea</i> <i>Buccin[um] maculosum</i>	2 : fig. 48 1 : fig. 8	<i>Buccinulum</i> <i>Cominella</i>
* <i>opalus</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Limax</i>] <i>opalus</i>	1 : fig. 24	<i>Cantharidus</i>
* <i>papulosum</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin[um] papulosum</i>	2 : fig. 54	<i>Struthiolaria</i>
† <i>punctulatus</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Trochus</i>] <i>punctulatus</i>	1 : fig. 36	<i>Venustas</i>
<i>purpurata</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Limax</i>] <i>purpurata</i>	2 : fig. 68 ²	<i>Cantharidus</i>
<i>smaragdus</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Helix</i>] <i>smaragdus</i>	2 : fig. 73	<i>Lunella</i>
* <i>sulcatus</i> Martyn, 1784	[<i>Trochus</i>] <i>sulcatus</i>	1 : fig. 35	<i>Cookia</i>
* <i>tigris</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Trochus tigris</i>	2 : fig. 75	<i>Venustas</i>
* <i>vermis</i> Martyn, 1784	<i>Buccin[um] vermis</i>	2 : fig. 53	<i>Pellicaria</i>

* The species bearing the names thus marked are the type species of the genera in which they are currently classified.

† The species bearing this name in the type species of *Mauriella* Oliver, 1926, a subjective junior synonym of *Venustas* Finlay, 1926.

Note.—Martyn did not repeat the generic name where a number of species regarded by him as belonging to the same genus follow one another in the explanatory tables. In such cases the names omitted from the tables are given above in parentheses according to the compilation of Dall (1905). These are the names which it is recommended should be treated as being those with which the trivial names in question should be treated as having been published,

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt in 1951 of the preliminary communication from Dr. Dell and his colleagues on the question of the status of the work *The Universal Conchologist* published by Martyn in 1784 and the associated question of the possible validation under the Plenary Powers of certain of the specific names published in it were registered jointly, being allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 634. When later, as explained in paragraph 7 below, it was decided to divide the foregoing application into two parts, the portion relating to the possible use of the Plenary Powers to validate certain of the specific names published in the foregoing work was registered separately, being allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1053.

3. Publication of the present application : The application relating jointly to the question of the status of Martyn's work *The Universal Conchologist* and to the possible validation of the specific names for certain species published in it was sent to the printer on 22nd June 1952 and was published on 23rd July of the same year in Part 9 of Volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Dell (R.K.) *et al.*, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 273—277).

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 23rd July 1952 (a) in Part 9 of Volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the application by Dr. Dell and his colleagues was published and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to certain specialist serial publications.

5. Extension of the Prescribed Voting Period in the present case : Shortly before the close of the Prescribed Six-Month

Waiting Period following publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* a request for an extension of that Period was received in the Office of the Commission from a specialist (Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr., *San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) who was anxious for further time in which to prepare a statement setting out the objections felt by himself and by certain colleagues to the issue by the Commission of a Ruling that Martyn's work *The Universal Conchologist* did not satisfy the requirements of Proviso (b) to Article 25 of the *Règles*. As the result of correspondence with Dr. Baily the Secretary on 23rd January 1953 executed a Minute directing the extension of the Prescribed Waiting Period in the present case for a period of one year, i.e. until 23rd January 1954.

6. Certain objections received from Harold E. Vokes (then of The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. and now of the University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.): During the Prescribed Waiting Period as extended by the Minute executed by the Secretary on 23rd January 1953 (paragraph 5 above) one communication in regard to the proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate certain of the specific names as published in Martyn's work *The Universal Conchologist* was received in the Office of the Commission. This was a letter dated 1st April 1954 in which Professor Harold E. Vokes (*then of The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. and now of the University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*), a Member of the Commission, after indicating his support for the proposal that the work *The Universal Conchologist* of Thomas Martyn should be rejected as not complying with the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles*, set out a series of objections to the proposal that certain specific names in that work should be validated under the Plenary Powers and asked that the two parts of the application submitted to the Commission in this case should be placed before the Commission separately when the time came for a vote to be taken. The part of Professor Voke's letter containing his criticisms of the portion of the application relating to individual names was as follows:—

A quick review of the Gmelin edition of the *Syst. Naturae* (Ed. 13, vol. 1, pt. 6, the date of which is given in Sherborn's *Index Animalium*,

Pt. I, as 1790, and by Dall, 1907, as 1791) indicates that a number of the specific names in question were adopted by Gmelin in exactly the same form as in Martyn, and others with but minor change, so that for many of the names a refusal of suspension of the *Règles* will require only the change from Martyn to Gmelin as the author of the name concerned. The following names fall in this category :

- (1) *Buccin[um] arabicum* Martyn. *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 52. Type of *Alcithoe* Adams, 1853. (The name *arabicum* does not appear in the original description of the genus.) Gmelin, p. 3461, sp. 144, gives *Voluta arabica* with the sole reference : " Martyn univ. Conch. 2, t. 52 "
- (2) [*Mytilus*] *canaliculus* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 78. Not a type species. Gmelin, p. 3363, sp. 58, gives *Mytilus canaliculus* with sole reference : " Martyn. univers. conchol 2. t. 78 "
- (3) [*Helix*] *crenata* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 69. Type of *Amphibola* Schumacher, 1817. Gmelin, p. 3623, sp. 69, gives *Helix crenata* with the sole reference : " Mart. univ. Conch. 2. t. 67. "
- (4) *Buccin[um] haustum* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 9. Type of *Lepsia* Hutton, 1884. (According to Neave there is a prior *Lepsia* Quoy, 1839, in Crustacea.) Gmelin, p. 3498, sp. 175, gives *Buccinum haustorium* with the following references : " Chemn. Conch. 10. p. 183, t. 152. f. 1449, 1450 ; v. Zorn n. Danz. Abh. I. p. 272. n. 95 ; Martyn Conchol. I. f. 9. "

(The change from *haustum* to *haustorium* should involve no confusion.)

- (5) *Haliotis iris* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 61. Fleming 1952 (*Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zeal.* 80(2) : 230) designated this as type of the subgenus *Paua* Fleming. Gmelin, p. 3691, sp. 19, gives *Haliotis iris* with references : " Favann. Conchyl. I. p. 585. t. 79. f. D. Orielle de mer de la nouvelle Zelande. Martyn Conchol. 2. t. 61. Iris Ear. "

- (6) [*Limax*] *purpurata* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 68². Not a type species. Gmelin, p. 3656, sp. 257, gives *Helix purpurea* with sole reference : " Martyn univ. Conchol. 2. t. 68. f. med. "

(The change from *purpurata* to *purpurea* should involve no confusion.)

- (7) [*Trochus*] *sulcatus* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 53. Type of *Cookia* Lesson, 1832. Gmelin, p. 3592, sp. 112 [sic], gives *Turbo sulcatus* with sole reference : "Martyn. Univ. Conch. I. t. 35."
- (8) *Trochus tigris* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 75. Type of *Venustas* Finlay, 1926. Gmelin, p. 3585, sp. 128, gives *Trochus tigris* with sole reference : "Martyn Conchol. 2. t. 75."

Some uncertainty exists, so far as my few searchings are concerned, with respect to the following name :

- [*Helix*] *smaragdus* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 73. Not a type species. Gmelin, p. 2602, sp. 112, gives *Turbo smaragdus* with sole reference : "Martyn univ. Conchol. 2. t. 73. 74." "Habitat ad novam Seelandiam."

Unfortunately, however, on page 3595, sp. 30. he gives *Turbo smaragdus* with references : "v. Zorn Naturf. 7, p. 157. t. 2. f. A. I. A. 2. Chemn. Conch. 5, t. 182. f. 1815. 1816. Habitat ad novam Seelandiam . . ."

I do not have these references at hand and cannot, therefore, compare them. The two descriptions of Gmelin are different, and hence some action may be necessary here for the Martyn *smaragdus* lacks page priority.

However, Harris, 1897, Cat. Tert. Moll. in Dept. of Geol., British Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Pt. I. Australasia, p. 273, gives *Turbo smaragdus* Martyn with Martyn's reference as first in the synonymy and Gmelin, p. 3595 as second. So it seems quite possible that only one species is involved.

Trochus heliotropium Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 30. Said to be type of *Astraea*. Gmelin seems to ignore both this name and reference. However, the type of *Astraea* "Bolten" Röding, 1798 (*Mus. Bolt.*, pt. 2, p. 79) is the first species, "*A. imperialis*. Das kayserliche Sonnenhorn. Gmel. *Trochus imperialis* sp. 63. sehr selten. Chem. 5, t. 173, 174, f. 1714, 1715." This was designated by Suter, 1913, *Man. New Zealand Moll.* p. 166. This species has long been subjectively identified with Martyn's *Trochus heliotropium*, and as type of *Astraea* is almost always cited : *Trochus imperialis* Gmelin (= *Trochus heliotropium* Martyn).

I can see no grounds for confusion here where both names have been long associated with the species. Furthermore the type species of *Astraea* is not in any danger.

Thus I can see no real confusion arising with respect to 10 of the 18 specific names mentioned by the petitioners. With respect to some of the others the question cannot be settled with reference to the Gmelin work, and I have not had time to search the literature beyond that. Thus with (*Trochus*) *granosus* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 37. Type of *Modelia* Gray, 1850. Gmelin does not use the specific name *granosus* in *Trochus*, and so far as I could discover, also gives no reference to the Martyn figure. Hence the specific name may be available for the New Zealand form as of some later author, presumably in the early part of the 19th century, since the term *granosus* does not appear under *Trochus* in "Bolten" Röding, 1798, nor any reference to Martyn's figure. This was the major work that validated specific names that appeared in the decade following the Gmelin volume. The New Zealand students should have a synonymy on this species, which might possibly be subjectively synonymized with one of Gmelin's species.

The situation is almost the same with respect to two other Martyn names which were indicated as "varieties" of other species by Gmelin :

1. *Buccin[um] linea* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 48. Type species of *Buccinulu* [sic ! in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* : 277] probably meaning *Buccinulum* Deshayes. Gmelin, p. 3489, sp. 81, gives the following under *Buccinum glabratum* established on "Mus. Lud. Ulr. 611. n. 266" and a number of other references : "γ Martyn Univ. Conch. 2. t. 48." This clearly does not give a new name for the Martyn form and since Gmelin does not use *linea* for any other species under *Buccinum* it was then still available for a subsequent author's validation in the same sense. The same situation applies with respect to the "Bolten" Röding work.

2. [*Limax*] *opalus* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 24. Type of *Cantharidus* Montfort, 1810. Gmelin, p. 3580, sp. 86, gives *Trochus iris* with references to Walch, Zorn, and Chemnitz, then : "β Martyn Univ. Conchol. I. t. 24." Neither Gmelin nor "Bolten" Röding recognize a genus *Limax* and neither use *linea*, under *Trochus* at least.

Essentially the same situation exists with regard to two more Martyn names :

1. *Buccin[um] papulosum* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 54. Type of *Struthiolaria* Lamarck, 1816 . . . (as *S. nodulosa* Lamarck).
2. *Buccin[um] vermis* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 53. Type of *Pellicaria* Gray 1857 . . . (as *vernis* in error).

Gmelin, p. 3542, sp. 55, gives *Murex stramineus* with the following references in his synonymy :

“ Spengl. *Naturf.* 17. t. 2. f. A. B.
 Chemn. *Conch.* 10. t. 160. f. 1520. 1521.
 Favann. *Conch.* t. 79. f. S.
 Martyn *Conch.* 2. f. 53. 54.”

Thus Gmelin has put the two forms together. If, as seems possible the other references refer to one of them, presumably the name *stramineum* would apply to one, with the name of the other yet open. However, I note that Harris, 1897 (*sup. cit.*), p. 219, uses *Struthiolaria papulosa* Martyn with *Murex stramineus* Gmelin as a synonym ; and *Struthiolaria vermis* with *Murex australis* Gmelin in synonymy. *M. australis* Gmelin, p. 3542, sp. 56 has as its sole reference : “ Spengl. *Naturf.* 17, t. 2, f. C. D.” Thus it may be that action should be taken here. I note for example that in the 20 years between 1873 and 1893, the synonymy given by Harris shows *nodulosa* used twice, and *papulosa* four times with *stramineus* apparently not having been used since Gmelin ; similarly *vermis* was used five times during the 20 year period, *australis* twice and *inermis*, an emendation, or error, of Sowerby, once.

Since both of the above are type species, and in the case of *Struthiolaria* of a genus that is widely known as being particularly characteristic of that fauna, I would favor suspension for these two names.

Similarly, there are difficulties that may justify suspension for the following :

1. *Buccin[um] maculosum* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 8. Type of *Cominella* Gray, 1850. Gmelin uses the specific name *maculosum* (p. 3476, sp. 22) for “ Lister *Conch.* t. 998, f. 63 ” and gives the apparently new name *Buccinum tigrinum* (p. 3475, sp. 188 [sic]) for “ Martyn univ. Conchol. I. t.8.”
2. [*Trochus*] *punctulatus* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 36. Type of *Mauriella* Oliver, 1926, a junior synonym of *Venustas* Finlay,

1926. Gmelin (p. 3481, sp. 92) uses the specific name *punctulatus* for "Chemn. *Conch.* 5. t. 162, f. 1529. a.b." said to be from "Marochii." He gives no reference to the Martyn species.

3. [*Patella*] *denticulata* Martyn . . . *Univ. Conch.* 2: fig. 65. Now referred to the genus *Cellana*, but not a type species.

Gmelin, p. 3703, sp. 54, uses the binomen *Patella denticulata* for "Schroet. *n. Litterat.* 3. p. 64. n. 120." He also has a *Patella deaurata* with the following synonymy :

"Chemn. *Conch.* 10, p. 327. t. 168. f. 1616. a.b. Scutum deauratum.

Martyn *Conchol.* 2. t. 65? *Lepas denticulata*

N. Danz. Abh. I p. 253 t. 3. f. 11. A.B.

Favann. *Conchyl.* I. t. I. f. D. I. et t. 3. f. D.3."

Martyn's species is only questionably referred here.

Since *punctulatus* and *denticulata* are not the types of genera now in use I can see no real need for suspension of the *Règles* in their cases . . . for both names are significant only in a malacological sense, with no widespread textbook, medical or other non-malacological significance.

Hence, with the possible exceptions of the names *linea* and *opalus* for which I have no definitive information, I can see possible grounds for the suspension of the *Règles* for only three (*papulosum*, *vermis*, and *maculosum*) of the eighteen species named by the applicants. [In the revised application now submitted, validation under the Plenary Powers is asked for in respect of only nine of the names included in the original application.]

. . . I am against blanket suspension for all of the [New Zealand] species, for I feel that the evidence fails to show the need of such suspension. Even in the cases of *Struthiolaria papulosum*, *Struthiolaria (Pelicaria) vermis* and *Cominella maculosum*, failure of suspension would result only in a change of the name of the type species, and would in no sense change the concepts of the genera themselves.

7. Decision to divide into two portions the application relating to the work by Thomas Martyn entitled "The Universal Conchologist" and to the status to be accorded to certain specific names first published in it submitted in the present case : Following

the receipt of the letter from Professor Vokes reproduced in paragraph 6 above extensive correspondence took place between the Secretary and the applicants and this was still in progress at the close of the Prescribed Waiting Period as extended by the Minute executed by the Secretary on 23rd January 1953 (paragraph 5 above). Towards the end of 1955 the preparation by the applicants of a revised application designed to meet, so far as possible, the criticisms advanced by Professor Vokes had reached an advanced stage but it was evident that some little further time would need to elapse before that application would be ready for submission to the Commission, there being a number of difficult matters of relatively secondary importance still requiring elucidation. At this stage the original application was reviewed in the light of subsequent developments by the Secretary, who on 6th December 1955 executed a Minute directing that the portion of the application Z.N.(S.) 634 which had been submitted to the Commission in October 1951 by Dr. R. K. Dell and four other New Zealand specialists be divided into two portions, the first, for which the above Registered Number was retained, being concerned with the nomenclatorial status of the work by Thomas Martyn published in 1784 under the title *The Universal Conchologist*, the second, to which (as explained in paragraph 2 above) the new Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1053 was then allotted, being concerned with the proposal that certain specific names published in the above work should be validated under the Plenary Powers. As part of the arrangement described above a Voting Paper was thereupon issued to the Commission on the first of the two questions specified above, there appearing no likelihood that further comments would be received from specialists on this part of the case.

8. Revised application submitted in December 1956 : Consultations on miscellaneous outstanding matters continued throughout the greater part of 1956. These were concluded on 4th December of that year when the following revised application relating to the status to be accorded to the specific names of eighteen species of the Class Gastropoda occurring in the New Zealand area first published in 1784 in the work by Thomas Martyn entitled *The Universal Conchologist* was submitted to the

Office of the Commission in substitution for the proposals relating to this subject originally submitted in October 1951 (paragraph 1 of the present *Opinion*) :—

Revised proposals for the stabilisation of the specific names of eighteen species of the Class Gastropoda, the names for which were originally published by Martyn (T.) in 1784 in "The Universal Conchologist"

By

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The present application is in part a revision of, and in part a supplement to, an application for the stabilisation of the names of certain well-known species of New Zealand Gastropoda first published in 1784 by Martyn (T.) in *The Universal Conchologist* which we submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in October 1951 (Reference : Z.N.(S.) 634) and which was published by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in July 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 273—277).

2. In the foregoing application we examined the question whether in the above work Martyn had consistently applied the principles of binominal nomenclature and concluded that he had not done so. We accordingly asked the Commission to give a Ruling that the above work was not available for nomenclatorial purposes. At the same

time, however, we asked the Commission to validate under its Plenary Powers a selected list of the specific names for New Zealand species published in this work. We realised that it was probably desirable in the interest of nomenclatorial stability that some of the names published in this work for species belonging to other faunas, notably that of Australia, should also be validated, but, as we there explained, we thought it better that we, as New Zealand zoologists, should confine our application to the names for species belonging to the fauna of our own country with which we were specially familiar, leaving it to specialists in other faunas to submit whatever applications they might consider necessary for the preservation of names given by Martyn to species occurring in the faunas of their respective countries.

3. Some months ago Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, informed us that, as a matter of procedure, he proposed to recommend to the Commission that it should first take a decision on the question of the availability under the *Règles of The Universal Conchologist*, the question of the status of individual names published in this work being left over for consideration in the light of the decision taken on the question of principle involved. We have recently been informed by Mr. Hemming that by a vote recently concluded the Commission has decided that *The Universal Conchologist* is not an available work and that it has refused to validate it under the Plenary Powers.

4. The ground has thus been cleared for the further consideration of our application relating to the names for eighteen New Zealand species which we think it important should be preserved. In this connection we wish to make it clear that our purpose in making that application was solely to prevent the disappearance of well-known names which have been in continuous use for nearly two hundred years for common species of our national fauna. So long as that object can be secured, we do not attach importance to the preservation of Martyn's authorship for those names. Nor do we think that any harm would be done if slight changes were made in the spelling of individual names if thereby the names in question as published by later authors, could be preserved without the use of the Commission's Plenary Powers. We have accordingly re-examined our original proposals from the foregoing point of view. In doing so, we have been greatly assisted by valuable suggestions made by Professor Harold E. Vokes (*then of The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A. and now of the University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) in a letter communicated to us by Mr. Hemming.

5. In the light of our re-examination of the problem we have reached the following conclusions in regard to the eighteen names with which we are concerned :—

- (1) In four cases Gmelin (J.F.), the next author after Martyn to deal with the species, used the same name and based his new nominal species exclusively upon Martyn's figures. In these cases it would seem reasonable to accept the names as from Gmelin. The names concerned are : *arabicum* ; *canaliculus* ; *sulcatus* ; *tigris*.
- (2) In the case of one of Martyn's names (*purpurata*) Gmelin, the next author to deal with the species, also based his name exclusively upon Martyn's figures but he changes the form of the name to *purpurea*. We do not think that this change is of importance and we recommend that Gmelin's name for this species be accepted.
- (3) The species to which Martyn gave the specific name *iris* in the combination *Haliotis iris* was next dealt with by Gmelin who also applied the name *iris* to it in the same combination. Gmelin based his nominal species partly upon Martyn's figures and partly upon other previously published figures. Owing to the fact that the name for this species has always been attributed to Martyn, Gmelin's usage has not so far received any attention and no lectotype has been selected for his nominal species *Haliotis iris*. We are of the opinion that the name *iris* might properly be accepted as from Gmelin instead of from Martyn, provided that the specimen figured by Martyn is selected as the lectotype of Gmelin's species. This selection is made in Part 1 of Annexe 1 to the present application.
- (4) The case presented by the name *haustum* Martyn presents features similar both to that explained in (2) above and to that explained in (3) above. Gmelin, the first later author to deal with this species, (a) changed the spelling of this name to *haustorium* and (b) based his nominal species *Buccinum haustorium* in part only on Martyn's figures, citations from Chemnitz and another author also being made. The change in spelling does not seem to us to be of importance and we are of the opinion that this name can be accepted as from Gmelin without detriment, provided that the specimen figured by Martyn is selected as the lectotype of Gmelin's species. This selection is made in Part 2 of Annexe 1 to the present application.
- (5) In the case of the name *smaragdus* Martyn a rather curious situation is found to exist. Gmelin used this name twice in the combination *Turbo smaragdus*, once for Martyn's species and once (earlier in his book) for another nominal species. As applied to the species figured by Martyn, the name *smaragdus* Gmelin was based exclusively upon Martyn's

figures and would therefore be perfectly acceptable. Gmelin gave New Zealand as the locality for both the species to which he applied the name *smaragdus* and it is possible that we are concerned here with no more than the accidental duplicate publication of a name for a single species. In any case the name *smaragdus* Gmelin as applied to the nominal species for which Gmelin did not cite a reference to Martyn's figures, having been long ignored as a junior homonym of Martyn's name and now being a *nomen dubium*, is not currently in use. For this reason and because the name *smaragdus* Gmelin, as applied to Martyn's species has hitherto been regarded as a junior synonym of the name *smaragdus* Martyn, Gmelin's usages of this specific name have not hitherto been critically examined and the field is therefore clear for the selection under the First Reviser Rule of the Martyn-based *smaragdus* to take precedence over the other name *smaragdus* Gmelin. This selection is made in Part 1 of Annexe 2 of the present application. On this basis the name *smaragdus* Gmelin based exclusively upon Martyn's figures is quite acceptable.

- (6) An exactly similar situation arises in the case of the name *crenata* Martyn. This name, in the combination *Helix crenata*, was published twice by Gmelin in 1791. On one of these occasions—on page 3623—Gmelin based his *crenata* exclusively upon Martyn's figure 67. If this was all that he had done, it would have been perfectly satisfactory and the name *crenata* Gmelin, [1791], with Martyn's specimen as the holotype of the species so named, could have been accepted in place of the name *crenata* Martyn. Unfortunately, Gmelin's other *Helix crenata* (: 3655) based on figures from other works makes this course impossible until, as in the *smaragdus* case, a selection is made under the First Reviser Rule giving precedence to the Martyn-based *crenata* over the other *crenata* published in the same book. This selection is made in Part 2 of Annexe 2 of the present application.
- (7) In the case of the remaining nine names included in our original application no solution on the lines indicated in the preceding sections is practicable, for in each case a change of name would be involved if Martyn's names were not validated by the Commission. In view of the extensive, lengthy and continuous usage of the Martyn names concerned their rejection would cause a highly objectionable break in current practice without conferring any corresponding benefit whatever. In these cases therefore we reaffirm our original proposal that these names should be validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. The names in question are : (a) *denticulata* ;

- (b) *granosus* ; (c) *heliotropium* ; (d) *linea* ; (e) *maculosum* ;
(f) *opalus* ; (g) *papulosum* ; (h) *punctulatus* ; (i) *vermis*.

6. The original references for the nine names which we recommend should be validated as from Martyn, 1784, were given in the table annexed to our original application (: 277) and need not be repeated here. The original references for the nine names which in paragraph 5 above we have recommended should be accepted as from Gmelin are given in Annexe 3 to the present paper. These names should now all be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The nine Martyn names which it is proposed should be rejected in favour of corresponding later names of Gmelin's should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.

7. Of the eighteen species with which the present application is concerned four (*canaliculus* ; *denticulata* ; *purpurea* ; *smaragdus*) have never been taken as the type species of genera and accordingly do not call for consideration under this head. Of the remaining fourteen species six are the type species of currently recognised genera and eight are subjectively identified with such species. The genera falling in the first of these groups are themselves divisible into two sections, namely Section (1) containing three genera, the type species of which bear names proposed by Martyn recommended in paragraph 5(7) above for validation under the Plenary Powers ; Section (2) containing three genera, the type species of each of which bears a Martyn name which it is not proposed should be validated, it being considered sufficient that the species should continue to bear the same names attributed to Gmelin as from a later date. It must be noted here that the International Commission has recently adopted a *Declaration (Declaration 21) (1956, Ops. Decls. Int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 12 : i—viii)* under which, where two or more objectively identical nominal species are designated, indicated or selected as the type species of a genus, the action so taken is to be treated as constituting the designation, indication or selection of the oldest of the objectively identical nominal species possessing an otherwise available name. Accordingly, the type species of the genera comprised in Section (2) above are in each case the species bearing the valid names published by Gmelin and not the nominal species bearing the older identical but invalid names published by Martyn. Finally, we have to note that in eight cases (constituting the second of the main groups referred to earlier in the present paragraph) there are currently accepted genera, the type species of which are nominal species subjectively identified with species bearing one or other of the Martyn names dealt with in the present application. Of these Martyn names, five (*heliotropium* ; *linea* ; *maculosum* ; *opalus* ; *papulosum*) are names which we recommend should be validated as from Martyn's book,

while three (*arabicum* ; *crenata* ; *haustorium*) we proposed should be accepted as from the later date on which they were republished by Gmelin.

8. Minor matters to which brief reference must be made arise in connection with two of the nominal genera referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph. The first of these genera is *Alcithoë* Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), (1853), which has as its type species a species (*Voluta pacifica*) which is currently identified with one of the Martyn species (*Buccin[um] arabicum*), the specific name for which it is now proposed should be accepted as from Gmelin ([1791]). The question here is the authorship and date to be attributed to the binomen *Voluta pacifica*. This is discussed in Part 1 of Annexe 4. The second generic name here involved is *Maurea* Oliver, the issue here being the priority of this name in relation to the name *Venustas* Finlay. This question is discussed in a note furnished by one of our number (R. K. Dell) which is reproduced in Part 2 of Annexe 4.

9. Full particulars of the fourteen generic names in question, including in each case (i) the gender attributable to the name ; (ii) the name of the type species of the genus concerned, and (iii) particulars as to how that species became the type species, are given in Part I of Annexe 5 to the present paper. These names should now, we recommend, be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. In Parts 2 and 3 of the same Annexe we give particulars of certain objectively invalid generic names (Part 2) and specific names (Part 3) involved in the present case. These names should now be placed on the appropriate *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology*.

10. We are aware that under a Directive given to it by the International Congress of Zoology, the International Commission is required, when placing a generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, to place on the corresponding *Official List of Family-Group Names* the family-group name based upon that generic name in any case where such a name is currently regarded on taxonomic grounds as being the name of a valid family-group taxon and where there is no older such name available for that taxon. In this connection we give particulars in Part 4 of Annexe 5 of four such family-group names which under the foregoing Directive should now be placed on the *Official List*.

11. The eighteen species dealt with in the present application are all recent species but nine of them occur also as Pleistocene and/or Pliocene fossils. The specific names of these species are :—*iris* (Pleist.) ; *canaliculus* (Plio/Pleist.) ; *sulcata* (Pleist.) ; *papulosum* (Pleist.) ; *heliotropium* (Pleist.) ; *vermis* (Pleist.) ; *arabicum* (Pleist.) ; *crenata* (Pleist.) ; *granosa* (Pleist.).

12. In the light of the considerations set forth in the present application we summarise as follows the recommendations now submitted to the Commission and in doing so desire to stress that the action under the Plenary Powers recommended represents, in our view, the minimum needed to avoid serious disturbances in the nomenclature of species of the New Zealand fauna which have been known by the names now proposed for validation for over one hundred and seventy years. Our recommendations are that the International Commission should :—

- (1) use its Plenary Powers to validate the under-mentioned specific names as from 1784 when they were published by Martyn (T.) in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist* :—
 - (a) *denticulata* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Patella*] *denticulata* ;
 - (b) *granosus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *granosus* ;
 - (c) *heliotropium* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Trochus heliotropium* ;
 - (d) *linea* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] linea* ;
 - (e) *maculosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] maculosum* ;
 - (f) *opalus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*limax*] *opalus* ;
 - (g) *papulosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] papulosum* ;
 - (h) *punctulatus* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *punctulatus* ;
 - (i) *vermis* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] vermis* ;
- (2) place upon the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the fourteen generic names enumerated in Part 1 of Annexe 5 to the present application with the particulars there specified ;
- (3) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) the nine specific-names enumerated in (1) above, as there proposed to be validated under the Plenary Powers ;

- (b) the nine specific names published by Gmelin (J.F.) in 1791 enumerated in Annexe 3 to the present application with the particulars there specified ;
- (4) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the seven generic names enumerated in Part 2 of Annexe 5 to the present application ;
- (5) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the fourteen names enumerated in Part 3 of Annexe 5 to the present application ;
- (6) place on the *Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology* the four family-group names enumerated in Part 4 of Annexe 5 to the present application.

ANNEXE 1

**Selection of lectotypes for two nominal species of the Class
Gastropoda established by Gmelin (J.F.) in 1791**

The following selections of lectotypes for two nominal species published by Gmelin (J.F.) in 1791 in Part 6 of volume 1 of the Thirteenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus are made to facilitate a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the application submitted by ourselves for the conservation of the names in question which were first published for the species concerned by Thomas Martyn in 1784 in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist*.

**Part 1 : The nominal species " *Haliotis iris* " Gmelin,
[1791]**

Haliotis iris Gmelin, [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3691, sp. 19

Gmelin cited references to Chemnitz., *Conch.* 10, p. 317, t. 167, f. 1612, 1613 ; Favann., *Conchyl.* I, p. 585, t. 79, f. D. ; Martyn, *Conchol.* 2, t. 61.

We here select the specimen figured by Martyn, *Universal Conchologist* 2 : fig. 61 to be the lectotype of *Haliotis iris* Gmelin.

**Part 2 : The nominal species “*Buccinum haustorium*”
Gmelin, [1791]**

Buccinum haustorium Gmelin, [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3498, sp. 175

Gmelin cited references to Chemnitz, *Conch.* 10, p. 183, t. 152, f. 1449, 1450 ; v. Zorn, *N. Danz. Abh.* I. p. 272, n. 95 ; Martyn, *Conchol.*, I. f. 9.

We here select the specimen figured by Martyn, *Universal Conchologist* 1 : fig. 9 to be the lectotype of *Buccinum haustorium* Gmelin.

ANNEXE 2

**Two selections under the “First Reviser” Rule for determining
the relative precedence to be accorded to the specific names
comprised in each of two pairs of such names published
by Gmelin (J.F.) in 1791**

**Part 1 : The two nominal species established by Gmelin
in 1791 under the name “*Turbo smaragdus*”**

Turbo smaragdus Gmelin, [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3595, sp. 30

Turbo smaragdus Gmelin, [1791], in Linnaeus, *ibid.* 1(6) : 3602, sp. 112

For the first of the nominal species which Gmelin established under the name *Turbo smaragdus* (i.e. that on page 3595), he cited the two following references :—v. Zorn, *Naturf.* 87, p. 157, t. 2, f. A.1, A.2 ; Chemnitz, *Conch.* 5, t. 182, f. 1815, 1816. For the second of the nominal species to which he gave the above name Gmelin cited only one reference, namely :—Martyn, *Univ. Conchol.* 2, t. 73, 74. Both these nominal species were described as “Habitat ad novam Seelandiam”.

We here make a “first reviser” selection of *Turbo smaragdus* Gmelin, as established on page 3602, species 112, to take precedence over *Turbo smaragdus* Gmelin, as established on page 3595, species 30. Under the above selection the name *Turbo smaragdus* Gmelin, as published on page 3602 becomes an available name, while the name *Turbo smaragdus*, as published on page 3595, becomes a junior primary

homonym of that name. Since Gmelin based his *Turbo smaragdus* on page 3602 exclusively upon Martyn's figures 63, 74, the specimen there figured becomes the holotype of that nominal species.

**Part 2 : The two nominal species established by Gmelin
in 1791 under the name " *Helix crenata* "**

Helix crenata Gmelin, [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3623, sp. 69

Helix crenata Gmelin, [1791], in Linnaeus, *ibid.* 1(6) : 3655, sp. 241

For the first of the nominal species which Gmelin established under the name *Helix crenata* (i.e. that on page 3623), cited only the following single reference :—Mart. *univ. Conch.* 2. t. 67. For the second of the nominal species to which he gave the above name Gmelin cited the following reference :—" *Chemn. conch.* 9. t. 135. f. 1230 "

We here make a " first reviser " selection of *Helix crenata* Gmelin, as established on page 3623, species 69, to take precedence over *Helix crenata* Gmelin, as established on page 3655, species 241. Under the above selection the name *Helix crenata* as published on page 3623 becomes an available name, while the name *Helix crenata* as published on page 3655 becomes a junior primary homonym of that name. Since Gmelin based his *Helix crenata* on page 3623 exclusively upon Martyn's figure 67, the specimen there figured becomes the holotype of that nominal species.

ANNEXE 3

Nine specific names published by Gmelin in 1791 and based exclusively upon names published by Martyn (T.) in 1784 in " The Universal Conchologist " proposed to be accepted in place of Martyn's names and to be placed on the " Official List of Specific Names in Zoology "

arabica Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3461, as published in the combination *Voluta arabica* (a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name *Buccin[um] arabicum* as fig. 52 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*)

canaliculus Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3363, as published in the combination *Mytilus canaliculus* (a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Mytilus*] *canaliculus* as fig. 78 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*)

crenata Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3623, as published in the combination *Helix crenata* (a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Helix*] *crenata* as fig. 69 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*) (the name *crenata* Gmelin (reference as above) being a name possessing precedence over the name *crenata* Gmelin published in the same combination on page 3655 of Gmelin's work through the First Reviser selection made in Part 2 of Annexe 2 of the present paper)

haustorium Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3498, as published in the combination *Buccinum haustorium* (a nominal species having as its lectotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name *Buccin[um] haustum* as fig. 9 in vol. 1 of *Univ. Conch.*, the above specimen having been so selected in Annexe 1 of the present application)

iris Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3691, as published in the combination *Haliotis iris* (a nominal species having as its lectotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name *Haliotis iris* as fig. 61 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*, the above specimen having been so selected in Part 1 of Annexe 1 of the present application)

purpurea Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3656, as published in the combination *Helix purpurea* (a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Limax*] *purpurata* as fig. 68 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*)

smaragdus Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3602, as published in the combination *Turbo smaragdus* (a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Helix*] *smaragdus* as fig. 73 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*) (the name *smaragdus* Gmelin (reference as above) being a name possessing precedence over the name *smaragdus* Gmelin published in the same combination on page 3595 of Gmelin's work through the First Reviser selection made in Part 1 of Annexe 2 of the present paper)

sulcatus Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3592, as published in the combination *Turbo sulcatus* (a nominal

species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name [*Trochus*] *sulcatus* as fig. 35 in vol. 1 of *Univ. Conch.*)

tigris Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3585, as published in the combination *Trochus tigris* (a nominal species having as its holotype the specimen figured by Martyn in 1784 under the name *Trochus tigris* as fig. 75 in vol. 2 of *Univ. Conch.*)

ANNEXE 4

Problems arising in connection with two generic names now recommended for addition to the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology "

Part 1 : Authorship and date attributable to the name (" *Voluta pacifica* ") of the type species of the genus " *Alcithoë* " Adams (H.) and Adams (A.), (1853)

A word of explanation is necessary regarding the authorship and date attributable to the name (*Voluta pacifica*) of the type species of the genus *Alcithoë* Adams (H.) and Adams (A.), (1853), the name of which it is now recommended should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. In the original description of *Alcithoë*, no type species was designated or indicated and the species which was later (1899, *Essais Paléont. comp.* 3 :132) selected as the type species by Cossman was cited simply as *Voluta pacifica* Soland. The binomen *Voluta pacifica* was published by Solander in 1786 (*Cat. Portland Mus.* : 190) but, as so published, it was a *nomen nudum*, all that Solander said of it being : " A very perfect specimen of *Voluta pacifica*, S. brought by Capt. Cook from the *Reef off Endeavour River*, on the *Coast of New Zealand* ".

3. Later the name *Voluta pacifica* was widely employed for the species in question, being so used by Swainson and others, by whom it was commonly attributed to Solander. The first author to publish

the name *Voluta pacifica* with a description and therefore the first author validly to publish this name was Perry who so published it in [1810] (*Arcana* : sign. Q[5], et figs.). When describing this species, which he attributed to Solander, Perry stated that this was a very rare shell "discovered in one of the small islands near New Zealand by that accurate investigator of Nature, Dr. Solander, when employed upon a voyage of discovery by that illustrious circumnavigator, Capt. Cook".

4. We have been unable ourselves to examine Perry's *Arcana*, of which there is no copy in New Zealand. In order therefore to make sure that the specimens figured by Perry under the name *Voluta pacifica* were in fact referable to the species commonly identified as "*Voluta pacifica* Solander", we applied for advice to Mr. Guy Wilkins (*Mollusca Section, Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), London*). At the time of the receipt of our enquiry Mr. Wilkins was temporarily absent from the Museum on sick leave and our letter was dealt with on his behalf by Mr. I. C. J. Galbraith of the Mollusca Section. We have now received a letter (dated 3rd January 1957) from Mr. Galbraith stating that he had consulted Dr. L. R. Cox, F.R.S. of the Department of Palaeontology of the Museum, who had very kindly examined Perry's plate of *Voluta pacifica* and that this examination had shown that the specimen figured by Perry under the above name was referable to the same species as that to which in 1784 Martyn had given the name *Buccin[um] arabicum*.

5. The report described above shows that the specimen figured by Perry belongs to the species commonly attributed to Solander under the name *Voluta pacifica*. As Perry was the first author validly to publish this name, it must be attributed to him and not to Solander and must be dated [1810]. So interpreted, the nominal species *Voluta pacifica* Perry, [1810], is the same as *Buccin[um] arabicum* Martyn, 1784. The latter name is now invalid as the result of the acceptance by the International Commission of our proposal that Martyn's work *The Universal Conchologist* should be rejected for nomenclatorial purposes. In our original application we asked that the specific name *arabicum* Martyn, 1784, should be validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. In the present application we have not, however, renewed that request, considering that it would be sufficient if the species in question were to be known by the name *arabica* Gmelin, [1791], as published in the combination *Voluta arabica*, that name, which is based exclusively on Martyn's plate of *Buccin[um] arabicum*, being the oldest available name for the species in question. Thus, the name *Voluta pacifica* Perry, [1810] (the name of the type species of *Alcithoë* Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), (1853)) is a junior subjective synonym of *Voluta arabica* Gmelin, [1791].

**Part 2 : On the relative priority of the generic names
"Maurea" Oliver and "Venustas" Finlay**

By R. K. DELL

(*Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand*)

Venustas was proposed by Finlay in a large paper devoted to a revision of the systematics of the New Zealand Mollusca (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 57 : 320—485). This particular volume was not published in parts, as has been the usual practice since that date, and the date of publication given for the whole volume was 10th March 1927. Finlay's paper has, as part of the preamble, the printed statement "issued separately, December 23rd 1926". This date has been accepted as the effective date of publication of all new names published in this particular paper.

2. *Maurea* was published by Oliver in Parts 2 and 3 of Volume 17 of the *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London*. On the cover of this particular Part the date "December, 1926" was printed. When the volume was completed and a Title Page for the volume published the date of publication of Parts 2 and 3 was given as 30th December 1926. A letter from Dr. L. R. Cox, then Hon. Treasurer of the Society, dated 19th April 1927 to Miss M. Mestayer, is bound into this volume of the *Proceedings* in the Dominion Museum. This letter states that the date of publication for Parts 2 and 3 was 20th December 1926.

3. For some considerable time it was believed incorrectly that *Venustas* Finlay was preoccupied by *Venusta* Boettger, 1877, and by *Venusta* Barrande, 1881. *Maurea* Oliver was therefore used in Checklists and species lists (Powell, *The Shellfish of New Zealand*, 1937 and 1946).

4. In 1950 Dell published a paper on the species of this group in New Zealand (*Dominion Mus. Rec. Zool.* 1 : 39—54). In the course of this work an attempt was made to check the date of publication of Parts 2 and 3 of the *Proc. Malac. Soc* from officers of the Society. No reasons could then be discovered for doubting that the date of publication as printed on the title page of the completed volume, 30th December 1926, was correct and this was accepted. At the same time it was realised that *Venusta* Boettger, 1877, did not invalidate *Venustas* Finlay. No reason was then known for refusing to accept 23rd December 1926 as the effective date of publication of Finlay's paper. Since then the results of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, have become available in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4.

These state, p. 219, " a new name is not to be deemed to have been made public in a publication . . . if the only action or actions to make that name public consists of :—(c)(ii) the distribution of *separata* in advance of the appearance of the paper in question in the book or serial, for inclusion in which it was printed ". This seems to cover the above situation very adequately and there can be no doubt that under the Rules the effective date of publication of Finlay's paper must be that on which the whole volume was published, 10th March 1927. *Maurea* Oliver, 1926, will therefore have priority over *Venustas* Finlay, 1927 (both genera are based upon the same type species). This will not cause very much confusion, as *Maurea* was in common use in New Zealand until 1950 and *Venustas* has not appeared in many publications since then. Dell prefers stability to come from strict application of the Rules rather than by arbitrary decision whenever possible and this seems a clear case for strict application of the Rules.

ANNEXE 5

Particulars regarding names proposed to be placed on " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes "

Part 1 : Fourteen generic names proposed to be placed on the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology "

(Note : Where the original reference for a name has been given in Annexe 3, it is not repeated in the present Annexe.

Alcithoë Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), (1853), *Gen. rec. Moll.* **1** : 164 [nec 102] (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Cossman (1899, *Essais Paléont. comp.* **3** : 132) : *Voluta pacifica* (Solander MS) Perry, [1810], *Arcana* : sign. Q[5] & pl.) (a junior subjective synonym of *Voluta arabica* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])

(Note : For particulars as to the authorship and date attributable to the binomen *Voluta pacifica* see Part 1 of Annexe 4 to the present application.)

- Amphibola* Schumacher, 1817, *Essai Vers test.* : 58, 190 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Amphibola australis* Schumacher, 1817, *Essai Vers test.* : 190 [Note not for inclusion in the *Official List* : *A. australis* Schumacher, 1817, is a junior subjective synonym of *Helix crenata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791].])
- Astraea* Röding, 1798, *Mus. bolten.* (2) : 79 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Suter (1913, *Man. N.Z. Moll.* : 166) : *Trochus imperialis* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791] [a junior subjective synonym of *Trochus heliotropium* Martyn, 1784, as proposed in the present application to be validated under the Plenary Powers])
- Buccinulum* Deshayes, 1830, *Ency. méth., Vers* 2(1) : 143 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Iredale (1921, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 14 : 208) from among the species cited by Swainson (1837, *Cat. foreign Shells Manchester nat. Hist. Soc.* : 81), the first author to cite nominal species for *Buccinulum* Deshayes, 1830 : *Murex lineatus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3559 (a nominal species having as its type specimen the specimen figured under the same name by Chemnitz, *Conch. Cab.* 10 : fig. 1572) [Note not for inclusion in the *Official List* : The name *M. lineatus* Gmelin [1791], is a junior subjective synonym of *Buccin[um] linea* Martyn, 1784 ; the specific name *linea* Martyn, so published, being a name proposed in the present application for validation under the Plenary Powers.]
- Cantharidus* Montfort, 1810, *Conchyl. syst. Classif. méth. Coquilles* 2 : 250 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Trochus iris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3580. [Note not for inclusion in the *Official List* : The above nominal species is currently subjectively identified with [*Limax*] *opalus* Martyn, 1784 ; the specific name *opalus* Martyn, so published, is recommended in the present application for validation under the Plenary Powers.]
- Cominella* Gray (J.E.), 1850, *Figs. moll. Anim.* 4 : 72 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Iredale (1918, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 13(1/3) : 34) : *Buccinum testudineum* Bruguière, [1789], *Ency. méth., Vers* 1(1) : 266 (cited by Gray as *Buccinum testudineum* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832 (*Voy. "Astrolabe"* (Zool.) 2 : 415), a later usage of the name as introduced by Bruguière) [Note not for inclusion in the *Official List* : The above nominal species is subjectively identified with *Buccin[um] maculosum* Martyn, 1784 ; the specific name *maculosum* Martyn so published, is recommended in the present application for validation under the Plenary Powers.]

Cookia Lesson, 1832, *Illustr. Zool.* (5) : pl. 15 (gender : feminine) (type species by monotypy and through *Declaration 21 : Turbo sulcatus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])

Haustum Perry, 1811, *Conchology* : expl. to pl. 14 & pl. 14 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Iredale (1915, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 47 : 474) : *Haustum zealandicum* Perry, 1811, *Conchology* : expl. to pl. 14 & pl. 14) [Note not for inclusion in the *Official List* : The above nominal species is currently identified with the older nominal species *Buccinum haustorium* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791].]

Maurea Oliver, [20th] December 1926, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 17(2/3) : 107, 108 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Trochus tigris* Martyn, 1784 (a nominal species the oldest objectively available name for which is *Trochus tigris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])

(Note : For the relative priority of this name and of the name *Venustas* Finlay, 1927, see Part 2 of Annexe 4 to the present application.)

Mauriella Oliver, 1926, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 17 : 107, 109 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : [*Trochus*] *punctulatus* Martyn, 1784, as proposed in the present application to be validated under the Plenary Powers)

Modelia Gray (J.E.), 1850, *Figs. moll. Anim.* 4 : 87 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : [*Trochus*] *granosus* Martyn, 1784, as proposed in the present application to be validated under the Plenary Powers)

Paua Fleming, 1952, *Trans. roy. Soc. N.Z.* 80(2) : 230 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation and through *Declaration 21 : Haliotis iris* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791])

Pellicaria Gray (J.E.), 1857, *Guide Syst. Distrib. Moll. Brit. Mus.* : 77 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Buccin[um] vermis* Martyn, 1784, as proposed in the present application to be validated under the Plenary Powers)

Struthiolaria Lamarck, 1816, *Ency. méth., Vers Coqu. Moll. Polyp.* 1 : 173 (expl. to pl. 431) ; 3 : pl. 431, fig. 1a, b (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Struthiolaria nodulosa* Lamarck, 1816, *Ency. méth., Vers Coqu. Moll. Polyp.* 1 : 173 (expl. to pl. 431) 3 ; pl. 431. [Note not for inclusion in the *Official List* : The above nominal species is currently identified with the older nominal species *Buccin[um] papulosum* Martyn, 1784 ; the specific name *papulosum* Martyn, so published, is recommended in the present application for validation under the Plenary Powers.]

**Part 2 : Seven generic names proposed to be placed
on the " Official Index of Rejected and Invalid
Generic Names in Zoology "**

Astraea Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* 3(1) : v, 827 (a junior homonym of *Astraea* Röding, 1798)

Astraea Mohnike, 1873, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 39 : 166 (a junior homonym of *Astraea* Röding, 1798)

Astraea Hartman, 1881, *Cat. Partula* : 7 (a junior homonym of *Astraea* Röding, 1798)

Comminella Kittl, 1887, *Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien* 2 : 250 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Cominella* Gray, 1850)

Cookia Silvestri, 1896, *Nat. sicil. (n.s.)* 1 : 158 (a junior homonym of *Cookia* Lesson, 1832)

Lepsia Hutton, 1884, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 16 : 222 (a junior homonym of *Lepsia* Quoy, 1839, *Mag. Zool.* (2)1 : pl. 1)

Venustas Finlay, 10th March 1927, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 57 : 360 (a junior objective synonym of *Maurea* Oliver, 1926, the genera so named having the same species as type species by original designation)

(Note : For the relative priority of this name and of the name *Maurea* Oliver, 1926, see Part 2 of Annexe 4 to the present application.)

**Part 3 : Fourteen specific names proposed to be placed
on the " Official Index of Rejected and Invalid
Specific Names in Zoology "**

arabicum Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : 52, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] arabicum* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

canaliculus Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 78, as published in the combination [*Mytilus*] *canaliculus* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

crenata Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 69, as published in the combination [*Helix*] *crenata* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

crenata Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13)1(6) : 3655, as published in the combination *Helix crenata* (rejected under the First Reviser Rule in Part 2 of Annexe 2 to the present application as a junior primary homonym of *crenata* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *ibid.* 1(6) : 3623, as published in the combination *Helix crenata*)

haustum Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 9, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] haustum* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

iris Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 61, as published in the combination *Haliotis iris* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

pacifica, Solander, 1786, *Cat. Portland Mus.* : 190, as published in the combination *Voluta pacifica* (a name widely cited in the literature but invalid because a *nomen nudum*)

purpurata Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 68, as published in the combination [*Limax*] *purpurata* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

smaragdus Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 73, as published in the combination [*Helix*] *smaragdus* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

smaragdus Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(6) : 3595, as published in the combination *Turbo smaragdus* (rejected under the First Reviser Rule in Part 1 of Annexe 2 to the present application as a junior primary homonym of *smaragdus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *ibid.* 1(6) : 3602, as published in the combination *Turbo smaragdus*)

sulcatus Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 1 : fig. 35, as published in the combination [*Trochus*] *sulcatus* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

tigrinum Gmelin (J.F.), [1791], in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13)1(6) : 3745, as published in the combination *Buccinum tigrinum* (a junior

objective synonym of *maculosum* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] maculosum*, as proposed in the present application to be validated under the Plenary Powers)

tigris Martyn, 1784, *Univ. Conch.* 2 : fig. 75, as published in the combination *Trochus tigris* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes)

vernix Gray (J.E.), 1857, *Guide Syst. Distrib. Moll. Brit. Mus.* : 77, as published in the combination *Pellicaria vernix* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *vermis* Martyn, 1784, as published in the combination *Buccin[um] vermis*)

Part 4 : Four names of family-group taxa having as their respective type genera genera specified in Part 1 of the present Annexe proposed to be placed on the " Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology "

AMPHIBOLIDAE Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), 1855, *Gen. rec. Moll.* 2 : 268 (type genus : *Amphibola* Schumacher, 1817)

BUCCINULIDAE Finlay, 1928, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 59 : 250 (type genus *Buccinulum* Deshayes, 1830)

COMINELLINAE Fischer, 1884, *Man. Conchyl.* : 624 (type genus : *Cominella* Gray (J.E.), 1850)

STRUTHIOLARIIDAE Fischer, 1884, *Man. Conchyl.* : 677 (type genus : *Struthiolaria* Lamarck, 1816)

9. Submission to the International Commission in February 1957 of the revised proposals relating to the status to be accorded to the specific names for certain species of the Class Gastropoda as published in 1784 in the work by Thomas Martyn entitled " The Universal Conchologist " prepared by C. A. Fleming and four other New Zealand specialists : On 11th February 1957 the Secretary submitted to the International Commission the following note covering the revised proposals relating to the status to be accorded to the specific names for certain species of the Class

Gastropoda as published in 1784 by Thomas Martyn in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist* prepared by Dr. C. A. Fleming and four other New Zealand specialists, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 8 of the present *Opinion* :—

Revised proposals by C. A. Fleming and four other New Zealand specialists for the stabilisation of the specific name for eighteen species of the Class Gastropoda currently known by names published by Thomas Martyn in 1784 in the work entitled “The Universal Conchologist”

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

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

The present paper is concerned with the second portion of an application submitted by C. A. Fleming and four other New Zealand specialists, the first portion of which contained a request for a Ruling that in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist* published in 1784 Thomas Martyn did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, as required by Article 25, and therefore that the above work was not available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature. In the second part of this application the specialists concerned asked for the validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific names given in the above work to certain species of New Zealand Mollusca. The application in question was published in July 1952 in Part 9 of Volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Dell, Fleming and others, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 273—277). At the same time Public Notice of the possible validation of the foregoing names under the Plenary Powers was duly given in the prescribed manner.

2. A considerable amount of correspondence took place after the publication of the foregoing application. First, a number of American specialists, while not opposing the proposed validation of the names given by Martyn to New Zealand species, expressed the view that

consideration should be given also to the question of the validation of the names published by Martyn in the same work for certain American West Coast species. The procedure to be followed in regard to this aspect of the question has been settled by an arrangement made with the American specialists concerned under which they will themselves submit the requisite application to the Commission. Second, a letter dated 1st April 1954 was received from Professor Harold E. Vokes (then of the *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*, now of the *University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) containing detailed criticisms of the proposals submitted in this application in relation to the individual names there listed. Professor Vokes' criticisms were communicated to the applicants and extensive correspondence then ensued. I hoped originally that it would be possible for the applicants to furnish material in sufficient time in order to permit of the submission to the Commission of a Voting Paper relating to the proposed validation of the names for the New Zealand Mollusca concerned simultaneously with the submission of a Voting Paper on the prior question of the status to be accorded to Martyn's book. By the end of 1955, however, there seemed to be no immediate prospect of my being able to lay before the Commission the data required to enable it to reach decisions in regard to the individual names involved in this case. I accordingly decided that the proper course would be to seek an immediate decision from the Commission on the general question of the status of *The Universal Conchologist*, while reserving for later submission the portion of the original application which was concerned with individual names. Accordingly, on 27th January 1956 I submitted a memorandum (bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 634) to the Commission on this subject, together with a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)4). As the result of the vote so taken the Commission rejected the foregoing work for nomenclatorial purposes and placed its title on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.¹ The decision so taken has since been embodied in *Opinion 456* (now in the press).

3. While the foregoing action was being taken, correspondence continued between this Office and the New Zealand specialists on the issues raised by the criticisms advanced by Professor Vokes (paragraph 2 above), the object of the applicants being to determine the extent to which it would be possible for them to modify their original proposals to meet those criticisms without prejudicing the principal purpose of that application, namely the maintenance for the species concerned of the long-established names given to them by Martyn or the use for those species of names so similar that the change in spelling involved would be unlikely to lead to serious confusion or difficulty. The revised New Zealand application prepared from the foregoing point of view, has now been received and is attached to the present note as Appendix

¹ *Opinion 456* was published on 15th March 1957 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **15** : 393—418).

1.² In preparing this revision of their earlier application, the New Zealand specialists have taken the opportunity of filling in certain gaps in their original proposal by including recommendations (a) for the addition to the *Official List*, in cases where the species, the names of which are concerned in their proposals, are the type species of genera, of the names of those genera, and (b) for the addition to the *Official List* of any corresponding family-group names which may be involved.

4. The differences between the present and the original application may be summarised as follows :—

(1) In the original application the Commission was asked to validate eighteen specific names as from Martyn, 1784.

(2) Professor Vokes objected to all of these proposals and in addition drew attention to the fact that in certain cases the next author to deal with the species concerned used for it the name introduced by Martyn. As will be seen from (3) below the points raised by Professor Vokes have been met in the present revised application in the case of one half of the names concerned. As regards the remaining names, the views expressed by Professor Vokes are given in the extract from his letter of 1st April 1954 reproduced in Appendix 2³ to the present paper.

(3) In the present revised application, it is proposed :—

(a) that in seven cases the species concerned should be known by the same name as that given to it by Martyn but that that name should be attributed to Gmelin, ([1791]) (by whom it was first validly published) instead of to Martyn, (1784) ;

(b) that in two cases the species concerned should be known by a name very similar to that used by Martyn, the name so to be used being in each case a name published by Gmelin in [1791] ;

² The revised application which was submitted as Appendix 1 to the present paper has been reproduced in paragraph 8 of the present *Opinion*.

³ Professor Vokes's letter, an extract from which was submitted as Appendix 2 to the present paper has been reproduced in full in paragraph 6 of the present *Opinion*.

- (c) that in the case of the remaining nine cases dealt with in the original application the name, as published by Martyn in 1784 should, as there proposed, be validated under the Plenary Powers, since otherwise the species concerned which have been known by Martyn's names for many decades would need in future to be known by some unaccustomed name.

5. It will be seen therefore that in the case of half of the names included in the original application the New Zealand zoologists have met the criticisms advanced by Professor Vokes, even though this means that the familiar names in question will in future need to be attributed to an unaccustomed author and to be cited from a different date and, in two cases, will need to be used with a different spelling. It is only in those cases where the application of the normal provisions in the *Règles* would lead to a change of name for a common and well-known species that the request for the use of the Plenary Powers to validate the name used by Martyn is now renewed.

6. The specific proposals now submitted by the New Zealand zoologists are set out in paragraph 12 of their revised application reproduced in Appendix 1 to the present paper⁴. These are the proposals on which the International Commission is now asked to vote.

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

10. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)1 : On 1st February 1957 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(57)1) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the specific names for certain New Zealand species of the Phylum Mollusca originally published by Martyn (T.) in 1784 in the work entitled *The Universal Conchologist*

⁴ See Footnote 2.

and matters associated therewith as set out in paragraph 12 of the application by C. A. Fleming and other New Zealand specialists attached as Appendix 1 to the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1053 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper ” [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in Appendix 1 attached to the paper reproduced in (paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*) :—

11. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 1st March 1957.

12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)1 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)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) :*

Sylvester-Bradley ; Vokes ; Lemche ; Holthuis ; Hering ; Prantl ; Riley ; Mayr ; Boschma ; Esaki ; Jaczewski ; Stoll ; Mertens ; Key ; Dymond ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; do Amaral ; Tortonese ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

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

Bradley (J.C.) ; Cabrera ;

(d) *Prevented from voting by interruption of postal communications consequent upon political disturbances, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

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

Miller.

13. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 12th March 1957, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)1, 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 25th April 1957 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.(O.M.)(57)1.

15. Original References : The original references for the nine specific names published in 1784 in the work by Thomas Martyn entitled *The Universal Conchologist* placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as set out in the table annexed to the application reproduced in paragraph 1. The original references for the nine specific names published in the same work and placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are also set out in the table referred to above. The original references for the nine specific names published by Gmelin (J. F.) and placed on the

Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are set out in Annexe 3 to the paper reproduced in paragraph 8. The original references for the other names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are set out in the under-mentioned parts of Annexe 5 of the paper reproduced in paragraph 8 : (a) generic names placed on the *Official List*, in Part 1 ; (b) generic names placed on the *Official Index*, in Part 2 ; (c) specific names placed on the *Official Index*, in Part 3 ; (d) family-group names placed on the *Official List*, in Part 4.

16. In the case of the five names of genera, the type species of which were determined by selection under Rule (g) in Article 30, placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*, the original references for the type selections concerned are given in Part 1 of Annexe 5 to the paper reproduced in paragraph 8 of the present *Opinion*.

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 of 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 Four Hundred and Seventy-Nine (479)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-fifth day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 23. Pp. 417—454

OPINION 480

Suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific and subspecific names of birds published in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" dated "1940" 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 OPINION 480

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 480

SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIFIC AND SUBSPECIFIC NAMES OF BIRDS PUBLISHED IN THE SO-CALLED "HORNIMAN PAMPHLET" DATED "1940" AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the specific names (including subspecific names) published in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" (i.e. the pamphlet entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds" bearing the signature R. B. Horniman and the date "January 1940") are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

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

(a) the under-mentioned names published in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above for the purposes of the Law of Priority) :—

- (i) *kasai* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Halcyon leucocephala kasai* (Name No. 435) ;
- (ii) *whitei* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Protodiscus whitei* (Name No. 436) ;
- (iii) *mwinilunga* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Cossypha heuglini mwinilunga* (Name No. 437) ;

- (iv) *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Erithacus rubecula hebridium* (Name No. 438) ;
 - (v) *limes* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Pycnonotus tricolor limes* (Name No. 439) ;
 - (vi) *hebridensis* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Alauda arvensis hebridensis* (Name No. 440) ;
 - (vii) *callewaerti* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Tchagra senegala callewaerti* (Name No. 441) ;
 - (viii) *skyensis* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Troglodytes troglodytes skyensis* (Name No. 442) ;
 - (ix) *scotica* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Certhia familiaris scotica* (Name No. 443) ;
 - (x) *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Emberiza calandra hebridium* (Name No. 444) ;
 - (xi) *intensus* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Serinus mozambicus intensus* (Name No. 445) ;
 - (xii) *pygmaea* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Anthoscopus pygmaea* (Name No. 446) ;
 - (xiii) *anonymus* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Pogoniulus chrysocomus anonymus* (Name No. 447) ;
 - (xiv) *longipenne* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Tricholaema melanocephalus longipenne* (Name No. 448) ;
- (b) *kasai* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Halcyon leucocephala kasai* (a junior homonym

of *kasai* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Halcyon leucocephala kasai*) (Name No. 449) ;

- (c) *whitei* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Protodiscus whitei* (a junior homonym of *whitei* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Protodiscus whitei*) (Name No. 450) ;
- (d) *mwinilunga* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Cossypha heuglini mwinilunga* (a junior homonym of *mwinilunga* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Cossypha heuglini mwinilunga*) (Name No. 451) ;
- (e) *hebridium* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Erithacus rubecula hebridium* (a junior homonym of *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Erithacus rubecula hebridium*) (Name No. 452) ;
- (f) *limes* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Pycnonotus tricolor limes* (a junior homonym of *limes* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Pycnonotus tricolor limes*) (Name No. 453) ;
- (g) *hebridensis* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Alauda arvensis hebridensis* (a junior homonym of *hebridensis* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Alauda arvensis hebridensis*) (Name No. 454) ;
- (h) *callewaerti* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Tchagra senegala callewaerti* (a junior homonym of *callewaerti* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Tchagra senegala callewaerti*) (Name No. 455) ;
- (i) *skyensis* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Troglodytes troglodytes skyensis* (a junior

- homonym of *skyensis* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Troglodytes troglodytes skyensis*) (Name No. 456) ;
- (j) *scotica* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Certhia familiaris scotica* (a junior homonym of *scotica* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Certhia familiaris scotica*) (Name No. 457) ;
- (k) *hebridium* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Emberiza calandra hebridium* (a junior homonym of *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Emberiza calandra hebridium*) (Name No. 458) ;
- (l) *intensus* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Serinus mozambicus* (a junior homonym of *intensus* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Serinus mozambicus*) (Name No. 459) ;
- (m) *pygmaea* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Anthoscopus pygmaea* (a junior homonym of *pygmaea* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Anthoscopus pygmaea*) (Name No. 460) ;
- (n) *anonymus* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Pogoniulus chrysocomus anonymus* (a junior homonym of *anonymus* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Pogoniulus chrysocomus anonymus*) (Name No. 461) ;
- (o) *longipenne* Grant, 1956, as published in the combination *Tricholaema melanocephalus longipenne* (a junior homonym of *longipenne* Horniman, 1940, as published in the combination *Tricholaema melanocephalus longipenne*) (Name No. 462).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 21st November 1953 Dr. Charles Vaurie (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission drawing attention to a pamphlet entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds" by a Mr. R. B. Horniman and bearing the date "January 1940" (the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet"), the names in which should, he considered, be made unavailable by the International Commission. This led to the submission to the Commission on 24th October 1955 of the following application in which Dr. Vaurie asked that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the new names in the above pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes :—

Proposed suppression for nomenclatorial purposes under the Plenary Powers of a pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of Some New Birds" and bearing the date "January 1940"

By CHARLES VAURIE

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes a four-page pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds" and bearing the date "January 1940". The facts of this case are set out below. This matter is one of some urgency from my point of view since I am at present engaged in the preparation of a Checklist of the birds of the Palaearctic Region in which it would be necessary to take account of certain of the new names in this pamphlet if it were to be accepted as being available for nomenclatorial purposes.

2. This pamphlet is excessively rare. So far as I have been able to trace, there is only one copy of it in the United States and this copy is in private hands, while in Europe the only copy known to me is one in the library of the British Museum (Natural History). Further, this pamphlet has not been noticed in the *Zoological Record* or in other literature-recording serials known to me. In these circumstances it appears to Dr. James P. Chapin with whom I have discussed this matter and to myself that there is a strong presumption that this pamphlet was never duly "published" within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore that the new names in it possess no status in

zoological nomenclature. Unfortunately, this seems to be a matter on which it is improbable that definite evidence will be forthcoming, for it has proved impossible to communicate with Mr. Horniman, the sole source from which authoritative evidence might have been obtained and it is not known even whether he is still alive. Some of the birds described in this pamphlet were stated by Horniman to be in the collection of Mr. C. M. N. White, but White also has been unable to throw any light on the question whether this pamphlet was duly "published".

3. Names and descriptions of fourteen allegedly new birds are given in this pamphlet. The provenance of these birds is as follows: (1) Belgian Congo (various localities), four names; (2) Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia, four names; (3) Kenya-Abyssinian border, one name; (4) Scotland, five names (North Uist, Outer Hebrides, two names; Skye, Inner Hebrides, two names; Argyllshire, one name).

4. So far as I have been able to ascertain, all these names have been ignored by later workers. For example, the five names for British birds were ignored by the British Ornithologists' Union in its *Checklist of the Birds of Great Britain and Ireland* published in 1952, although at the time the Union was aware of the existence of Horniman's pamphlet. Similarly in his work *The Birds of the Belgian Congo* Chapin has ignored the four names given to Congo birds.

5. I am entirely in favour of the rejection of the new names included in this pamphlet but I consider that, in order to prevent any subsequent argument on this subject, this should be done not by leaving these names out of account but by obtaining a definite Ruling from the Commission rejecting this pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes. There are two means by which this result could be secured. First, the Commission, if it so thought fit, could give a Ruling that this pamphlet was not duly "published" within the meaning of the *Règles*. Second, without entering into this question, it might suppress this pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes under its Plenary Powers. Although I think it virtually certain that this pamphlet was never "published" and therefore that the names in it possess no status of availability, I do not feel that this has been definitely established, despite the efforts which have been made to obtain information on this subject. I conclude therefore that the best course is that the Commission should be asked to use its Plenary Powers to suppress this pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes, having regard to the fact (1) that it is highly probable that it was never duly "published", (2) that it is so excessively rare that, if it were to be accepted, very few ornithologists would ever be able to see it, (3) that the new names in this pamphlet have been consistently ignored by later authors, and (4) that unnecessary name-changing would result if this pamphlet were to be accepted as from January 1940, the date printed on it.

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

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the 4-page pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled “ Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds ” and bearing the date “ January 1940 ” ;
- (2) to place the title of the pamphlet specified in (1) above, as there proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned specific names included in the above pamphlet on the pages severally specified below on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as being names possessing no status either under the Law of Priority or under the Law of Homonymy :—
 - (a) *kasai* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Halcyon leucocephala kasai* (: 1) ;
 - (b) *whitei* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Prodotiscus whitei* (: 1) ;
 - (c) *mwiniunga* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Cossypha heuglini mwiniunga* (: 2) ;
 - (d) *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Erithacus rubecula hebridium* (: 2) ;
 - (e) *limes* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Pycnonotus tricolor limes* (: 2) ;
 - (f) *hebridensis* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Alauda arvensis hebridensis* (: 2) ;
 - (g) *callewaerti* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Tchagra senegala callewaerti* (: 3) ;
 - (h) *skyensis* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Troglodytes troglodytes skyensis* (: 3) ;
 - (i) *scotica* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Certhia familiaris scotica* (: 3) ;
 - (j) *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Emberiza calandra hebridium* (: 3) ;
 - (k) *intensus* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Serinus mozambicus intensus* (: 4) ;

- (l) *pygmaea* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Anthoscopus pygmaea* (: 4) ;
- (m) *anonymus* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Pogoniulus chrysoconus anonymus* (: 4) ;
- (n) *longipenne* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Tricholaema melanocephalum longipenne* (: 4).

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Vaurie's preliminary communication the question of the possible use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers to suppress the new names in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 782.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 30th November 1955 and was published on 9th May 1956 in Part 11 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vaurie, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 344—346).

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 possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 9th May 1956 (a) in Part 11 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Vaurie's application was published), and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications. In view of the unusual character of the present case, copies of the Public Notice referred to above were communicated also to thirteen ornithological

publications and institutions to which corresponding Notices had been sent in October 1952 in connection with the problem relating to the generic name *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758, another case of exceptional interest to specialists in ornithology. The countries to which the present Notice was sent are the following : Australia ; Belgium ; Denmark ; France (2) ; Germany (2) ; Netherlands ; Union of South Africa ; United Kingdom ; United States of America (3).

5. Comments received during the Prescribed Waiting Period following the publication of the present application in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " : The publication of the present application and the issue of Public Notices in regard elicited considerable interest among ornithologists, no less than thirteen specialists submitting comments on it to the Office of the Commission. In addition, one specialist had communicated a note on this subject before publication actually took place. Of the fourteen specialists concerned, twelve (12) supported the action recommended by Dr. Vaurie, one (1) expressed opposition to it, and one (1) put forward certain criticisms. The countries from which comments from specialists were so received and the number of comments received from specialists in each country were as follows : Belgium, one (1) ; France, one (1) ; Germany, three (3) ; The Netherlands, one (1) ; Northern Rhodesia, one (1) ; United Kingdom, two (2) ; U.S.A., four (4) ; U.S.S.R., one (1). The communications so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

6. Support received from Dean Amadon (The American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.) : On 18th October 1955 Dr. Dean Amadon (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Amadon, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 352) :—

Dr. Charles Vaurie has shown me an application he has made to the International Commission to have the names published in an obscure pamphlet by R. B. Horniman declared unavailable. I am thoroughly in accord with this proposal. Apparently this pamphlet was prepared and issued by Horniman in an irregular way and,

extremely few copies of it were ever distributed. The only one in this country is perhaps the one we have here, which is the property of Dr. James P. Chapin. Chapin, who is now in Africa, never used or mentioned any of Horniman's names, and I am confident that he would be entirely in favour of any action to have the names in this pamphlet declared officially unavailable.

7. Support received from R. A. Paynter, Jr. (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, U.S.A.): On 3rd October 1956 Dr. R. A. Paynter, Jr. (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Paynter, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 309) :—

I wish to record that I am in favour of suppressing for nomenclatorial purposes, under the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, the pamphlet by R. B. Horniman, entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds", as outlined by Dr. Charles Vaurie in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

8. Support received from Alden H. Miller (University of California, U.S.A.): On 5th October 1956 Professor Alden H. Miller (*University of California, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Miller, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 309) :—

At the request of Charles Vaurie I have examined his proposal in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. I find myself in favour of avoiding the use of the names in the pamphlet by Horniman, but I would prefer that this be done by ruling that the item has not been "published" in a technical sense. I see no real reason for going beyond and setting aside the names otherwise.

9. Support received from H. E. Wolters (Aachen, Germany): On 12th October 1956 Dr. H. E. Wolters (*Aachen, Germany*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Wolters, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 309) :—

While I cannot do anything to solve the question whether or not Horniman's paper has been duly published under the rules, having

not seen a copy myself, I think that it is highly desirable that Horniman's names be suppressed, not because they have been ignored by later authors, an argument that would hold good in the case of newly found old names only, but because the pamphlet is so rare that it can be seen by hardly any ornithologist, which would create an everlasting source of trouble in defining the exact meaning of Horniman's names, especially as the new subspecies and species described by the author are of doubtful validity. Therefore I am prepared to support Dr. Vaurie's view that Horniman's names should be suppressed.

10. Support received from G. Niethammer (Bonn, W. Germany) :

On 12th October 1956 Dr. G. Niethammer (*Bonn, W. Germany*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Niethammer, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 309) :—

I have read the paper of Charles Vaurie published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, and I should like to tell you that I agree with the proposal of Mr. Vaurie as given in his paper No. 6.

11. Support received from Guy Mountfort (Hon. Sec., British Ornithologists' Union, London) :

On 12th October 1956 Mr. Guy Mountfort (*Hon. Sec., British Ornithologists' Union, London*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Mountfort, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 310) :—

I strongly support Dr. Vaurie's views on the Horniman pamphlet, as set out in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

I feel that the best course would be for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the Horniman pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes, and that this might be a more desirable solution than to declare the pamphlet not to have been "published", in view of the lack of information concerning its author's whereabouts. Not to take action in this matter would be to perpetuate an embarrassing situation which is bound to cause confusion.

12. Support received from R. Verheyen (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles) : On 12th October 1956 Dr. R. Verheyen (*Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles*) addressed the following letter of support to

the Office of the Commission (Verheyen, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 310) :—

Par l'intermédiaire de notre Collègue M. Charles Vaurie je viens de recevoir "the proposed suppression for nomenclatorial purposes Horniman's pamphlet : 'Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds'".

Je ne reconnais la publication de Horniman ni de nom ni de fait, étant donné que l'auteur a négligé de veiller à la bonne divulgation de son pamphlet. Je me rallie donc la proposition de supprimer.

13. Support received from R. E. Moreau (British Ornithologists' Union, London) : On 17th October 1956 Mr. R. E. Moreau (*British Ornithologists' Union, London*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Moreau, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 310) :—

I am entirely in favour of the suppression of the Horniman pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes under the Plenary Powers.

14. Support received from E. Stresemann (Berlin) : On 19th October 1957 Professor E. Stresemann (*Berlin*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Stresemann, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 310) :—

I wish to state that I am in favour of Dr. Ch. Vaurie's proposal referring to R. B. Horniman's "Preliminary Description . . . 1940", as expressed in the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*

15. Support received from J. Dorst (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) : On 20th October 1956 Dr. J. Dorst (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Dorst, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **13** : 310) :—

Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Dr. Ch. Vaurie, New York ainsi qu'un tiré à part d'une note parue dans le *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* concernant un écrit de R. B. Horniman.

Il me semble évident que si cet écrit est considéré comme valide au point de vue nomenclature, il entraînerait des changements regrettables, et sans signification pour la systématique vraie. Vous connaissez mon point de vue sur la nécessité d'une nomenclature aussi stable que possible. Aussi je crois qu'il importe que la Commission de Nomenclature zoologique adopte les conclusions du Dr. Vaurie, qui me semblent judicieuses.

16. Support received from K. H. Voous (Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam) : On 23rd October 1956 Professor K. H. Voous (*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission (Voous, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 311) :—

With reference to the communication by Dr. Charles Vaurie, "Proposed suppression for nomenclatorial purposes under the Plenary Powers of a pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled 'Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds' and bearing the date 'January 1940'" in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, I take pleasure in informing you that for the sake of stability in ornithological nomenclature I am supporting the three propositions made by Dr. Vaurie to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on this subject. I much regret that it has apparently not been possible to take up contact with the author, Mr. R. B. Horniman, since it is a very unusual case to suppress so recent a paper without any comment by the author himself or about the scientific standing and activities of the author.

17. Support received from C. W. Benson (Kasama, Northern Rhodesia) : On 12th November 1956 Mr. C. W. Benson (*Kasama, Northern Rhodesia*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission :—

I have received from Dr. Vaurie a copy of his proposals for the suppression for nomenclatorial purposes of a pamphlet by R. B. Horniman. I strongly support these proposals. I am interested in view of the fact that the provenance of four of these allegedly new forms is Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia. I am at present engaged in the compilation of a new check list of the birds of Northern Rhodesia, in collaboration with Mr. C. M. N. White. I was unaware of the existence of these names before receiving a copy of Dr. Vaurie's proposals.

18. Objection received from L. A. Portenko (Leningrad, U.S.S.R.) : On 29th November 1956 Professor L. A. Portenko (*Leningrad, U.S.S.R.*) addressed the following objection to the Office of the Commission :—

In my opinion it is necessary to decide that Horniman's pamphlet was duly published. The four reasons given by Dr. Vaurie for rejecting the pamphlet on the grounds that it was never duly published, that it is very rare, that new names in this pamphlet have been consistently ignored and that unnecessary name-changing would result, seem unconvincing to me. Hence I see no cause for asking the International Commission to suppress Horniman's pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes.

19. Certain criticisms of Dr. Vaurie's application received from Alexander Wetmore (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) : On 12th November 1956 Dr. Alexander Wetmore (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission, in which he offered certain criticisms of the application in regard to the present case submitted by Dr. Vaurie in 1955 :—

Dr. Charles Vaurie has asked me to comment on the proposed suppression under Plenary Powers of a paper by R. B. Horniman, entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds", published in January 1940.

I have told Dr. Vaurie that the pamphlet concerned is not as rare as he has believed. We have a copy in the Library of the Division of Birds, United States National Museum, that was received here under date of April 18, 1940, and I have seen others, although I have paid them so little attention that I do not now recall the source. The names proposed by Horniman have long been entered in the card catalogue that we maintain in the Division of Birds. I am aware also of the notice of the paper in the *Ibis*, 1940, p. 578, and from time to time have heard mention of it in discussion with colleagues.

It would seem that the publication has been more widely available than is indicated in the submission of the case to the Commission. There has been some irritation expressed in discussions that have

come to my attention, but frankly I have seen no reason personally why the names should not be considered valid, though I have never had occasion to use any of them personally since they lie in areas outside of those in which I have been occupied.

Consideration of suppression as requested would appear to hinge on ethics, always a difficult matter to evaluate because of the personal factors involved. Most of us who work in the field of taxonomy have had irritating experiences in competitive publication, but such feeling does not change the fact of the availability of a prior name. It seems to me that the Commission would do well to weigh the facts in the present case carefully and to base decision on these facts rather than on some personal grievance or other expediency.

20. Issue of a Voting Paper in November 1956 : On 30th November 1956 there was issued a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)45), in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds" dated "January 1940" as set out in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 6 on pages 345 and 346 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*]. On 8th December 1956, by which time only one Member of the Commission had returned his completed copy of the foregoing Voting Paper, a letter, dated 4th December 1956, was received in the Office of the Commission from Dr. Charles Vaurie, the applicant in the present case, drawing attention to the fact that the situation in regard to the "Horniman Pamphlet" had been completely transformed by the action of Captain C. H. B. Grant in republishing the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet" in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* and submitting revised proposals to meet the situation so created. The communication so received is reproduced in the immediately following paragraph.

21. Revised application submitted by Dr. Charles Vaurie in December 1956 : On 4th December 1956 Dr. Charles Vaurie, by whom the question of the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" had first been brought to the attention of the International

Commission, submitted the following Supplementary Application, to which reference has been made in paragraph 20 above :—

Revised application relating to the names for certain birds included in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet"

By CHARLES VAURIE

(The American Museum of Natural History, New York)

(Supplementary Application dated 4th December, 1956.)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to accept a slight modification in the application for the rejection for nomenclatorial purposes of the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" which I submitted in October, 1955 and which was published in May, 1956 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 344—346). This modification is, in my opinion, essential in view of the action taken in this case by Captain C. H. B. Grant described in paragraph 3 below which completely alters the situation in this matter and which, unless taken note of by the Commission, would entirely stultify the purpose of the application submitted in this case.

2. Without going over again the whole ground in detail, it may be convenient to recall that in my application I asked the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the "Horniman Pamphlet" for nomenclatorial purposes. I explained in my application (1) that there was a strong presumption that the "Horniman Pamphlet" (a 4-page leaflet bearing no evidence as to where or by whom it was printed or as to how it had been distributed) had never been duly "published" for the purposes of the *Règles*, (2) that this pamphlet was extremely rare and virtually unknown, and (3) that the names in it had been consistently ignored by later workers.

3. The development which has occurred in this case which appears to me to be extremely unfortunate at a time when this matter was on the point of being placed before the Commission is the action of Captain Grant in publishing the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet" (1956, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **9** : 366—368), for, whatever may have been the status of the names in this pamphlet up to the time of this ill-judged action, there cannot be any doubt that as a result of that action the names in question have now acquired the status of availability. Grant states that "Horniman died during the 1939—1945 war" and it is clear from Grant's paper that the responsibility for the publication of these names in 1956 rests exclusively with himself. Accordingly, the names which have now become available names as the result of Grant's action, rank for priority from 1956 and not from

1940 and are attributable to Grant and not to Horniman. Grant adds that "the type specimens are at present in the private collection of Mr. C. M. N. White", but there is nothing in Grant's paper to suggest that he had been in contact with Mr. White on the subject.

4. My objections to the acceptance of the names in the "Horniman Pamphlet" are as strong as ever and indeed have been intensified by the development described above. I therefore, ask the Commission to accept as a modification of my original application the following recommendation, namely that instead of using its Plenary Powers to suppress the "Horniman Pamphlet" as a whole (thereby rendering invalid the Horniman names for all purposes), it should use those Powers to suppress each of the new names in that pamphlet for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. The effect of this modification will be to render invalid as junior homonyms the names published by Grant in 1956 when he published the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet" and thus to restore the position, as it existed at the time when this case was laid before the Commission for decision.

22. Decision to withdraw Voting Paper V.P.(56)45 and other Procedural Decisions taken in December 1956 upon the receipt of the Revised Application then submitted by Dr. Vaurie : Upon the receipt of Dr. Vaurie's Revised Application (paragraph 21 above) immediate consideration was given by the Secretary to the question of the procedure to be adopted in the new situation so disclosed. Mr. Hemming took the view that in the circumstances this case ought to be re-submitted to the International Commission before a final decision was taken by it thereon. In reaching this conclusion, Mr. Hemming was influenced also by a communication (paragraph 24 below) which in the meantime he had received from the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature set up by the Tenth International Ornithological Congress at its meeting held at Upssala in 1950. On 8th December 1956 Mr. Hemming executed a Minute in which he gave instructions that the Voting Paper (V.P.(56)45) in regard to this case which had been issued on 30th November 1956 (paragraph 20 above) be withdrawn in order to permit of an opportunity being given to the International Commission to re-examine the issues involved in the light of the Revised Application received from Dr. Vaurie and of the representations submitted on behalf of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature. At the same time Mr. Hemming decided that in

the circumstances it was desirable that an effort should be made to locate the type specimens of the nominal taxa established in the "Horniman Pamphlet" as published in 1940 and as re-published by Captain Grant in 1956, all of which it had been stated in that "Pamphlet" were at that time "in the private collection of Mr. C. M. N. White". Captain Grant had stated in his paper of 1956 that Horniman had died during the war of 1939-1945 and it was evident therefore the only hope of obtaining information regarding the present whereabouts of the type specimens concerned would be to establish contact with Mr. White himself. Mr. Hemming decided to investigate the position as regards Horniman's type specimens forthwith. He decided further that the submission of a Report to the Commission on the developments which had occurred in this case should be postponed for a short time in the hope that it might be possible to include in it information on the above subject.

23. Comments received after the preparation of Voting Paper V.P.(56)45 and before the issue of a Report by the Secretary in regard to the withdrawal of the above Voting Paper : In the period between the preparation of Voting Paper V.P.(56)45 and the submission by the Secretary (on 28th March 1957) of a Report on the withdrawal of that Voting Paper seven further communications in regard to this case were received in the Office of the Commission. Of these communications one was a statement prepared by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature which was signed by four members, of whom two (Miller ; Stresemann) had already submitted separate comments to the Commission (paragraphs 8 and 14 above). In this statement the Standing Committee affirmed its agreement with Dr. Vaurie as to the need for the elimination of the names introduced in the "Horniman Pamphlet" in 1940 and offered certain observations on the action which, in the opinion of the Committee it was desirable should be taken in the light of the action taken by Captain C. H. B. Grant in 1956 in publishing the text of the above "Pamphlet" in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. The communication so received from the Standing Committee is reproduced in the immediately following paragraph (paragraph 24). The remaining six specialists also supported the proposal submitted by Dr. Vaurie. These specialists wrote to the Office of the Commission from the

following countries : Belgian Congo ; Germany ; Kenya ; United Kingdom ; Union of South Africa ; U.S.S.R. The communications so received are reproduced in paragraphs 25 to 30 below.

24. Statement prepared by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature : On 3rd December 1956 there was received in the Office of the Commission the following statement in which the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature established by the Tenth International Ornithological Congress at its meeting held at Uppsala in 1950 affirmed its support for the application submitted by Dr. Vaurie in 1955 (reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*) and offered certain observations on the action which, in its opinion, it was desirable should be taken in the light of the action taken by Captain C. H. B. Grant in 1956 in publishing the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet" in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* :—

The Committee is in agreement with Dr. Vaurie as regards the suppression for all nomenclatorial purposes of Horniman's pamphlet and wants strongly to support his application. However, it is inadvisable to suppress a work issued so recently (1940) without a very strong evidence about the necessity of such a procedure, and in this respect the application is open to certain objections. There is not quite satisfactory evidence for the statement that the pamphlet is "not published" (according to the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles*) and that it is "excessively rare". Further, it should not be impossible to obtain some information about this elusive Mr. Horniman, if he is not a fictitious person or the name a pseudonym.¹

However, further information is not necessary any longer, since, after the publication of Dr. Vaurie's application, Horniman's pamphlet has been published in *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*,

¹ The possibility that the name "R. B. Horniman" might have been a pen-name adopted for the purpose of printing the pamphlet here in question had previously been brought to the attention of the Office of the Commission by Mr. John G. Williams (*The Coryndon Museum, Kenya Colony, East Africa*) (paragraph 25 below) on the basis of certain information previously supplied to him by the late Mr. R. H. Greaves of Cairo. The information which has since been furnished by Mr. C. M. N. White (*Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia*) (paragraph 31 below), coupled with the statement made by Captain Grant in the paper published in 1956 that "Horniman died during the 1939—1945 war", disposes completely of the suggestion that the name "R. B. Horniman" might have been no more than a pen-name.

series 12, vol. 9, no. 101, pp. 366—368, May 1956, on the request of Captain C. H. B. Grant. In an appendix (: 368) Grant states that both Mr. A. C. Townsend, Chief Librarian of the British Museum (Natural History) as well as Grant himself is of the opinion that Horniman's pamphlet "cannot be considered as having been published". In the opinion of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature this statement together with that of Dr. Vaurie is satisfactory evidence for considering Horniman's pamphlet not duly published. Grant adds that "Horniman died during the 1939—45 war". The unwise and unnecessary publication of Horniman's dubious pamphlet in a scientific journal makes the new names valid from May 1956, provided that the original pamphlet is suppressed, as applied for by Dr. Vaurie and recommended by the Standing Committee.

As far as the publication of the pamphlet in question in 1956 in the *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* is concerned, it is recommended by the Standing Committee that the new names should not be credited Horniman, but should be attributed to C. H. B. Grant, on account of : (1) the uncertainty attached to the identity of Horniman, according to the conclusion 14, 1(b) in 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 214 dealing with names "published after 1950, anonymously or on a pseudonym or initials only, are unavailable until republished by an author whose name is stated" ; (2) The paper being a new publication, not a republication (provided Horniman's pamphlet of 1940 is "not published"), and being published without the co-operation of Horniman ; (3) The paper being published on the responsibility of Grant.

We also note that the two new species names do not fulfil the requirements of Proviso (c) to Article 25 of the *Règles* as amended by the 1948 Paris Congress, according to which names published after 1930 must be followed by a statement indicating differentiating characters for the species (cf. 1953 *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.*: 61, paragraph 109).

FINN SALOMONSEN, *Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen* ;

GEORGE C. A. JUNGE, *Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie,
Leiden* ;

ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of
California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A* ;

ERWIN STRESEMANN, *Zoologisches Museum der Universität,
Berlin.*

25. Support received from J. G. Williams (The Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Kenya) : On 28th November 1956 Mr. J. G.

Williams (*The Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Kenya*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present case :—

I entirely support Dr. Vaurie's application that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature be asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the 4-page pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds" and bearing the date "January 1940";

(2) to place the title of pamphlet specified in (1) above, as there proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*;

(3) to place the specific names included in the above pamphlet on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as being names possessing no status either under the Law of Priority or under the Law of Homonymy.

It is my opinion that the pamphlet cannot be classified as "published" as it has never been made generally available to ornithologists and copies have not been deposited (a) in the British Museum Library, Bloomsbury, and (b) in the University of Cambridge Library; therefore the new names in it possess no status in zoological nomenclature.

As a matter of interest I first heard of the existence of this pamphlet from the late Mr. R. H. Greaves of Cairo during the war years—about 1942. In conversation he suggested that the pamphlet was a hoax². What grounds he had for this supposition I do not know but so far as I can recollect I believe that he had information that the person "R. B. Horniman" named as author did not exist! As no notice was taken of the pamphlet by the B.O.U. Committee preparing the "Checklist of the Birds of Great Britain and Ireland" and as it was not noticed in the *Zoological Record* I have been under the impression that the pamphlet was generally accepted as being a hoax.

26. Support received from J. P. Chapin (Bukavu, Belgian Congo): On 24th November 1956 Dr. J. P. Chapin (*Bukavu,*

² See Footnote 1 above.

Belgian Congo) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission :—

From Dr. Charles Vaurie I have just received a separate on the "Proposed Suppression . . . of a pamphlet by R. B. Horniman . . . January 1940", Z.N.(S.) 782. I agree entirely with Dr. Vaurie as to the need to reject the names proposed in it by Horniman, and have already stated (1954, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **75B** : 767) that the pamphlet was "not properly published. See *Ibis*, 1940, p. 578".

As I recall it, Mr. C. M. N. White had a collection of bird skins in Great Britain under the care of his sister. Horniman asked to see the collection and then without any approval from Mr. White he proceeded to describe 14 new forms. . . . most of the supposed new forms could surely not be valid, and the pamphlet was never distributed to any reasonable number of ornithologists. Mr. White may know more about Horniman ; I do not.

I trust the International Commission will agree with Vaurie and me, as I am sure Mr. C. M. N. White does, and that Horniman's pamphlet will be rejected *in toto*.

27. Support received from G. Dementier (Moscow, U.S.S.R.) : On 26th November 1956 Professor G. Dementier (*Moscow, U.S.S.R.*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present application :—

Je viens d'étudier la proposition du Dr. Ch. Vaurie concernant la suppression de la valeur de nomenclature de l'article de Horniman "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds", 1940.

Il parait certain que cet article ne fut jamais dûment publié et ne fut pas accessible au public. C'est pourquoi je soutiens la proposition du Dr. Vaurie. Le travail de Horniman est aussi à insérer dans *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*.

28. Support received from P. A. Clancey (Museum and Art Gallery, Durban, South Africa) : On 3rd December 1956 Dr. P. A. Clancey (*Museum and Art Gallery, Durban, South Africa*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission :—

Dr. Charles Vaurie of the American Museum of Natural History has written to me under date September 26th, drawing my attention

to an application which he has made in respect of new racial names proposed by a Mr. R. B. Horniman in a pamphlet entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds", and bearing the date January, 1940.

After reading the arguments presented by Dr. Vaurie, I feel inclined to support his view that this pamphlet was never published in accordance with the requirements of the *Règles*. In the circumstances I would support the Commission in its suppression of the aforementioned pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes.

29. Support received from K. Williamson (Fair Isle Bird Observatory, Scotland) : On 8th December 1956 Dr. K. Williamson (*Fair Isle Bird Observatory, Scotland*) addressed the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission :—

My attention having been drawn to the article by Charles Vaurie concerning the "Proposed suppression for nomenclatorial purposes under the Plenary Powers of a pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds and bearing the date January, 1940" in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, vol. 11, pt. 11 (May 1956). May I say that I am in entire agreement with the course proposed therein and express the hope that the Commission will see fit to use its Plenary Powers for the suppression of the pamphlet in question.

30. Support received from D. Kumerloev (Osnabrück, Germany) : On 25th January 1957 Dr. D. Kumerloev (*Osnabrück, Germany*) wrote the following letter of support to the Office of the Commission :—

Dr. Charles Vaurie wrote to me regarding the zoological names of R. B. Horniman in order to suppress them. Will you please accept my vote for this proposal of Dr. Vaurie's, which is necessary and correct in my opinion.

31. Information on various issues raised by the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" furnished in January 1957 by C. M. N. White (Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia) : In accordance with the Procedural Decisions described in paragraph 22 of the present *Opinion*, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, on 27th December 1956,

addressed a letter of enquiry to Mr. C. M. N. White, the specialist in whose private collection, according to a statement in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet", were preserved the type specimens of the nominal taxa established in that leaflet. In this letter, after referring to Dr. Vaurie's application for the suppression of the new names introduced in the foregoing leaflet, to the re-publication of that leaflet by Captain Grant in 1956 and to the Revised Application (paragraph 21 above) which in consequence Dr. Vaurie had now submitted to the Commission, Mr. Hemming enquired: (1) whether there was or ever had been, such a person as "R. B. Horniman" or whether, as had been suggested to the Commission by a correspondent,³ that name was a mere pen-name; (2) whether, as had been suggested by another correspondent,⁴ the names of the new nominal taxa established in the "Horniman Pamphlet" and there stated to have been based upon specimens in his (Mr. White's) collection had been named in the above leaflet without his permission; and (3) whether any, and, if so, which of Horniman's type specimens were preserved in his collection. On 20th January 1957 Mr. White addressed a reply to the Office of the Commission, in which he stated (a) that there had been such a person as "R. B. Horniman", (b) that he had given Horniman permission to examine his collection of birds in England at a time when he (Mr. White) was in Africa but that the names given by Horniman to specimens in his collection had been given without his (Mr. White's) permission, and (c) that he had long since dispersed his collection to museums in various parts of the world and did not now possess any of the specimens which had presumably been taken by Horniman as type specimens for the nominal taxa established in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet". Mr. White's letter was as follows:—

Letter from C. M. N. White dated 20th January 1957

I was not aware that Captain Grant had published the text of the Horniman Pamphlet. If I had, I should have quickly pointed out that none of these types are in my collection, and that Grant's statement

³ See Footnote 1 and paragraph 25 above.

⁴ See paragraph 26 above.

to this effect is quite incorrect. No doubt the names were founded mainly upon specimens in my collection, but none were ever marked as types, and the specimens have long since been dispersed to various museums including the British Museum and the museums at Tervuren, Stockholm, Chicago, Oxford and New York.

You are probably not aware that from 1938 to 1947 I was continuously in Africa and unable to take leave in England owing to the war. Horniman is only one of many people whom I had known prior to 1938 and with whom I lost touch during this period. I corresponded with the late C. B. Ticehurst about the validity of this pamphlet and in his view it had clearly never been published within the meaning of the Rules. It was for this reason that I ignored it in subsequent work on Northern Rhodesia birds. When I returned to England in 1947 I examined the birds which had been stored in England during my absence and none of them had any notation on the labels that they were intended to be the types of birds named in the pamphlet.

It is quite correct that the names were given to specimens which in some cases must have been in my collection, without my permission.

The following birds redescribed or more correctly described and correctly published which are evidently the same as those mentioned in the pamphlet :—

Pycnonotus tricolor vaughanjonesi (*Ibis*, 1944, p. 146) “ Mwinilunga ”

From later work it is clear that this is not worth recognising as distinct from *tricolor*. It is what was named *Pycnonotus tricolor limes* in the pamphlet.

Anthoscopus caroli winterbottomi (*Ibis*, 1946, p. 101) “ Mwinilunga ”

This is currently regarded as a good race. It is what was named *Anthoscopus pygmaea* in the pamphlet.

Serinus mozambicus samaliyae (*Bull. B.O.C.* 1947, 68. p. 11) “ Pempele pool ”

This is currently regarded as a good race. It is what was named *Serinus mozambicus intensus* in the pamphlet.

I should strongly support Vaurie in suggesting that all the names which Grant has now published be totally rejected. If they are allowed to stand as from 1956 they will merely be synonyms and none will be currently recognised as denoting a valid race. I consider it was most reprehensible of Grant to validate these names as from 1956.

As regards the seven names from Scotland, Belgian Congo and Kenya/Abyssinian border ; the Scottish birds could have been described from material in my collection. This Scottish material is now all in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, as I gave it to Vaurie when he embarked on his Palaeartic checklist. The birds described from the Belgian Congo and Kenya/Abyssinian border can never have been in my collection as I have never possessed such specimens.

In view of the fact that the late Dr. Ticehurst informed me that there appeared to be no grounds whatever for supposing that this pamphlet had any valid effect as a published work, I have never given it further thought until Vaurie brought up the point. I feel very strongly that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should declare that the original pamphlet has no validity as published names. Captain Grant's action can then be considered separately. I should favour suppressing these names as published by him too. If, however, the names are to stand as from his publishing he will have to sort out the problem of the types. Since he is well aware that a large part of my collection is now in the British Museum, it seems strange that he did not ask me whether this material might include any of these types since he was under the impression that some of the types were in my collection. I should like to make it completely clear that none of these types are in my collection and that none of my specimens were ever marked as types of these names and that all the specimens which could possibly have served as the types were dispersed long before Grant validated these names in 1956.

I am sorry that this very sterile subject is wasting so much time and hope that the Commission will reject all the names proposed in the pamphlet.

32. Submission to the Commission by the Secretary in March 1957 of a Report on the developments which had occurred in the present case since November 1956 : The letter received from Mr. White (reproduced in the immediately preceding paragraph) provided information on all those aspects of the "Horniman Pamphlet" case on which particulars were lacking at the time when in December 1956 he executed a Minute withdrawing the Voting Paper on this case which had been issued at the end of the previous month, in order to permit of the examination by the Commission of the new situation disclosed in the Revised Application then received from Dr. Vaurie. Accordingly on 4th March 1957 Mr. Hemming prepared for the consideration

of the Commission a Report in which (a) he notified the Commission of withdrawal in December 1956 of Voting Paper V.P.(56)45 consequent upon the receipt of Dr. Vaurie's Revised Application, (b) gave a resumé of the situation disclosed in the original application and of the development of that situation brought to light in Dr. Vaurie's Revised Application, (c) provided (in paragraph 9) a list of the proposals which in the latter application Dr. Vaurie had submitted to the Commission for approval. The Report so prepared by Mr. Hemming was as follows :—

Revised Proposal received from Dr. Charles Vaurie in regard to the status to be accorded to the names for certain birds which appeared originally in 1940 in a four-page leaflet commonly known as the "Horniman Pamphlet"

Report by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature*)

The present paper is submitted by reason of a development which has occurred in connection with an application submitted to the International Commission in 1955 by Dr. Charles Vaurie (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*) in regard to the status to be accorded to the names for certain new nominal taxa of birds which were included in a four-page leaflet commonly known as the "Horniman Pamphlet" (Vaurie, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 344—346). The development referred to above has been brought to the attention of this Office by Dr. Vaurie, who in doing so has expressed a desire to make a small modification in the application which he had submitted in this case in order to meet the situation created by the development referred to above. On receipt of the above communication I took the view that this case should be resubmitted to the Commission before a final decision is taken thereon and, as Secretary, I therefore executed a Minute withdrawing Voting Paper V.P.(56)45 issued to the Commission on 30th November 1956. A brief summary of this case, together with particulars of the development which has now occurred and of certain additional information which I have since obtained, is given in the following paragraphs.

2. The substance of the case as submitted by Dr. Vaurie in 1955 may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) There are in existence a few copies of a four-page leaflet bearing the title "Preliminary Descriptions of some New Birds", the attribution "R. B. Horniman" and the date "January 1940".

- (2) The above pamphlet bears no indication of where or by whom it was printed or as to the method by which it was distributed.
- (3) Fourteen new names are introduced in the "Horniman Pamphlet". Of these, four relate to birds obtained in Northern Rhodesia, four in the Belgian Congo, one on the Kenya-Abyssinia border, and five in Scotland and the Hebrides.
- (4) The introductory paragraph of this "Pamphlet" reads as follows:—

"I am much indebted to Mr. C. M. N. White for kindly giving me access to his collection of birds, especially his extensive recent material from Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. As a result I am putting forward these preliminary diagnoses of new birds mostly from tropical Africa. Mr. White has kindly allowed me to publish these notes without prejudice; the responsibility for them is of course, my own. The sudden outbreak of war has made it necessary to publish them as a separate pamphlet instead of through one of the more usual channels."

- (5) Dr. Vaurie stated in his application that for the reasons there given, it appeared to himself and also to Dr. James P. Chapin, with whom he had discussed the matter, that there was "a strong presumption that this pamphlet was never duly 'published' within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore that the new names in it possess no status in zoological nomenclature." Dr. Vaurie added that it had been found impossible to make contact with Mr. Horniman, the sole authority who could have provided definite evidence on the question of "publication" or even to ascertain whether he was alive. Further, it had been impossible to obtain any definite information from Mr. White, whose name was mentioned in the introduction to the pamphlet (see (4) above).
- (6) Dr. Vaurie went on to state in paragraph 4 that, so far as he had been able to ascertain, "all these names have been ignored by later workers", that he was "entirely in favour of the rejection of the new names in this pamphlet" but considered that this rejection should be based upon a decision by the International Commission, to which body he had therefore decided to submit the case (paragraph 5).

(7) For the foregoing reasons Dr. Vaurie asked the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the "Horniman Pamphlet" for nomenclatorial purposes and to place the new names included in it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.

3. The publication of Dr. Vaurie's application and the issue of the accompanying Public Notices aroused an exceptionally wide interest among ornithologists, communications being received from no less than twenty-three workers in different parts of the world. Of these twenty-one supported the action recommended by Dr. Vaurie, only two expressing opposition to that course. Details are given in Annexe 1 to the present paper.

4. It was at this point that the Voting Paper referred to in paragraph 1 above was issued to the Commission. Shortly after the issue of that Voting Paper I received a letter dated 4th December 1956 from Dr. Vaurie in which he drew attention to the fact that the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet" had been published by Captain C. H. B. Grant (1956, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12)9 : 366—368). Dr. Vaurie pointed out that as the result of this action the "Horniman" names, the rejection of which it had been his object to secure, had now been made public in conditions which certainly satisfied the requirements of the *Règles* in the matter of "publication". Dr. Vaurie noted that Captain Grant had stated in his paper that "Horniman died during the 1939—1945 war" and expressed the view that it was clear that the responsibility for the publication of the "Horniman Pamphlet" in 1956 rested exclusively with Captain Grant. Dr. Vaurie noted also that, according to Captain Grant, the type specimens of the new nominal taxa named in the "Horniman Pamphlet" were "at present in the private collection of Mr. C. M. N. White" but that there was nothing in Captain Grant's paper to suggest that he had been in contact with Mr. White on this subject. Dr. Vaurie concluded by reiterating his objection to the acceptance of the names put forward in the "Horniman Pamphlet" and submitted revised proposals designed to secure their permanent rejection. Dr. Vaurie's letter is reproduced in Annexe 2 to the present paper.

5. It was upon the receipt of the foregoing communication that, as Secretary, I took the view that a new situation had been created and that I accordingly withdrew the Voting Paper which had been issued in this case. I did not, however, immediately report this matter to the Commission, for I considered that, before doing so, it was desirable that an effort should be made to ascertain the whereabouts of the specimens which as the result of Captain Grant's action had now become the holotypes of the fourteen nominal taxa, new names for which had been published by him when he made public ("divulgué dans une publication" in the words of the *Règles*) the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet". In view of the introductory words in that pamphlet,

quoted in paragraph 2 (4) above and of the categorical statement in Captain Grant's paper, to which attention has been drawn by Dr. Vaurie, I decided to make application to Mr. C. M. N. White, in whose collection Mr. Horniman, and quite recently Captain Grant, had stated that the specimens in question were preserved. At the same time I repeated to Mr. White the request previously made by Dr. Vaurie that he would be so kind as to furnish any information which he might possess regarding the circumstances in which specimens in his collection came to be taken as types for new nominal taxa by Mr. Horniman and descriptions of these taxa included in the "Horniman Pamphlet". I drew attention also, to the fact that the text of that pamphlet had recently been published by Captain Grant and therefore that, even if the pamphlet of 1940 possessed no status in nomenclature, the new names in question had certainly been given such status by Captain Grant. Mr. White in a letter dated 20th January 1957 has very kindly responded to the invitation addressed to him in this matter, furnishing information on the matters raised in my letter and throwing new light of a most instructive kind on the circumstances of this peculiar case. Mr. White's letter is attached to the present paper as Annexe 3.

6. The salient points in Mr. White's letter are the following :—

- (1) Captain Grant did not consult Mr. White before he published the text of the "Horniman Pamphlet".
- (2) If Mr. White had been approached on this subject, he would have informed Captain Grant that none of the "Horniman" "types" were ever marked by Horniman as such, and that the specimens had long since been dispersed to various museums.
- (3) Horniman was "only one of many people whom" Mr. White "had known prior to 1938 and with whom" he "had lost touch during" the period "from 1938 to 1947".
- (4) On the question of "publication" Mr. White writes :—"I corresponded with the late C. B. Ticehurst about the validity of this pamphlet [i.e. the "Horniman Pamphlet"] and in his view it had clearly never been published within the meaning of the Rules. It was for this reason that I ignored it in subsequent work on Northern Rhodesia birds."
- (5) Mr. White states :—"I should strongly support Vaurie in suggesting that all the names which Grant has now published be totally rejected. I consider it most reprehensible of Grant to validate these names as from 1956 . . . I am sorry that this very sterile subject is wasting so much time and hope that the Commission will reject all the names proposed in this pamphlet."

7. The point brought out in Mr. White's letter which appears to me to be of particular relevance at the present stage is that the specimens which were taken by Horniman as the types of the taxa named in his "Pamphlet" and which are also the types of the corresponding nominal taxa established by Captain Grant in 1956 when he published the text of that "Pamphlet" are no longer in Mr. White's collection, having "long since been dispersed to various Museums", that none of the specimens in his collection had ever had "any notation [by Horniman] that they were intended to be the types of birds named in the pamphlet" and therefore that the tracing of these specimens would offer serious, if not insuperable, difficulties.

8. The proposal now submitted by Dr. Vaurie (Annexe 2) is that, in place of using its Plenary Powers to suppress for all nomenclatorial purposes the "Horniman Pamphlet" and the new names in it, the Commission should use those Powers in a somewhat more restricted fashion which however, would secure the permanent rejection of the names in question. Under the revised proposal now brought forward by Dr. Vaurie, the Commission is no longer asked to suppress the "Horniman Pamphlet" as such, being asked only to suppress the new names in it for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. The effect and purpose of Dr. Vaurie's revised application is to secure the permanent rejection both of the Horniman names of 1940 (through their suppression under the Plenary Powers) and of the duplicate names published by Grant in 1956 (as being junior homonyms of the earlier Horniman names). Under Dr. Vaurie's proposal the Commission is not asked to reject the "Horniman Pamphlet" as such, for under that proposal that "Pamphlet" would remain available for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy.

9. Dr. Vaurie's revised proposal is therefore that the International Commission 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 each of the fourteen new specific (including subspecific) names included in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names* :—
 - (a) the fourteen new names, as of Horniman 1940, included in the "Horniman Pamphlet" as listed in paragraph 6(3) of Dr. Vaurie's original application, each entry to be endorsed as specified in (1) above ;

- (b) the corresponding names as of Grant, 1956, each such entry to be endorsed that the name concerned is invalid as being a junior homonym of the same name as included in the "Horniman Pamphlet" of 1940.

10. The modification now made by Dr. Vaurie in his proposals in regard to this case does not involve a fresh issue of Public Notices since the action under the Plenary Powers which he now recommends is more restricted in character than that recommended in his original application in respect of which such Notices have already been issued.

ANNEXE 1

List of authors who have furnished comments on the proposal for the rejection of the names in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet" submitted by Dr. Charles Vaurie

[Note : This Annexe is not included here, since the comments referred to in it have already been reproduced earlier in the present *Opinion*. See paragraphs 6—19 and 24—30.]

ANNEXE 2

Revised application relating to the names for certain birds included in the so-called "Horniman Pamphlet"

By CHARLES VAURIE

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

Application dated 4th December 1956

[Note : Dr. Vaurie's Supplementary Application is not included here, since it has already been reproduced in paragraph 21 of the present *Opinion*.]

ANNEXE 3

Statement by Mr. C. M. N. White, regarding the circumstances attending the issue in 1940 of the so called "Horniman Pamphlet" and matters incidental thereto

Letter dated 20th January 1957

[Note : Mr. White's letter is not included here, since it has already been reproduced in paragraph 31 of the present *Opinion*.]

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

33. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)2 : On 28th March 1957 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(57)2) was issued, in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the revised proposals submitted by Dr. Charles Vaurie in regard to the names for certain birds which first appeared in 1940 in the so-called ' Horniman Pamphlet ' and which in 1956 were re-published by Captain C. H. B. Grant, as set out in paragraph 9 of the Report bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 782 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper " [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the Report reproduced in paragraph 32 of the present *Opinion*].

34. The Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)2 : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 28th April 1957.

35. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)2 :
At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)2 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) :*

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

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Prevented from voting by interruption of postal communications consequent upon political disturbances, one (1) :*

Hankó ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

36. Declaration of Result of Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)2 : On 29th April 1957, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the

Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)2, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 35 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.

37. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " :

On 16th May 1957 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.(O.M.)(57)2.

38. Original References : The original reference for the specific names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* are as follows :—

(a) Names published by Horniman (R.B.) :

Horniman (R.B.), 1940, *Prelim. Descr. new Birds*, the page reference for each of the names concerned being as specified in paragraph 6(3) of the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion* ;

(b) Names published by Grant (C.H.B.) :

Grant (C.H.B.), 1956, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12)9, the page references for the names concerned being as follows :—
(a) page 366 for names previously published by Horniman in 1940 on page 1 of his pamphlet and for the first three names (*mwinihunga*, *hebridium* and *limes*) published on page 2 of that pamphlet ; (b) page 367 for the last name (*hebridensis*) previously published on page 2 of the

“ Horniman Pamphlet ”, for all four names published on page 3 of that pamphlet and for the first name (*intensus*) published on page 4 of that pamphlet ; (c) page 368 for the last three names (*pygmaea* ; *anonymus* ; *longipenne*) previously published on page 4 of the “ Horniman Pamphlet ”.

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* Four Hundred and Eighty (480) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Sixteenth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 19. Pp. (i)—(xii)

DIRECTION 70

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the family-group name *ARIETICERATINAE* Howarth, 1955 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (*Direction* supplementary to *Opinion* 337)

LONDON :

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 70

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 70

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE
FAMILY-GROUP NAME "ARIETICERATINAE"
HOWARTH, 1955 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA,
ORDER AMMONOIDEA) ("DIRECTION"
SUPPLEMENTARY TO
"OPINION" 337)

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the family-group name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924 (type genus : *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896) (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 184 :—

ARIETICERATINAE Howarth, 1955, as validated under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (type genus : *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885) (for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that the genus *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885, is not referable to the nominate subfamily of the family HILDOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1867) (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

(3) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid*

AUG 15 1957

Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 215 :—

SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (type genus : *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The present *Direction* completes at the family-group-name level the action taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 337, in which it rejected as possessing no status in zoological nomenclature the reputed generic name *Arieticeras* Quenstedt, 1883, and in consequence accepted as an available name the generic name *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885, which it then placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The application upon which the present *Direction* is based was submitted to the International Commission on 30th March 1955 by Dr. W. J. Arkell (*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University*), the specialist by whom the original application had been submitted. This application was as follows :—

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the family-group name “Seguenziceratidae” Spath (L.F.), 1924 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

By W. J. ARKELL, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the family-group

name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) 9 Mem. 1) : 13 (type genus : *Seguenciceras* Levi, 1896). The grounds for this application are set out below.

2. In an application submitted in October 1950 I asked the Commission to give a Ruling on the question whether the reputed name *Arietoceras* Quenstedt, 1883, possessed the status of availability and therefore whether it invalidated the later name *Arietoceras* Seguenza, 1885. The question of principle involved was considered by the International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953, and in the light of the decision then taken, the Commission has since ruled that *Arietoceras* Quenstedt, 1883, possesses no status of availability and consequently, that the name *Arietoceras* Seguenza is not to be rejected as a junior homonym. In announcing this decision in *Opinion 337* (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 10 : 109—124) published on 17th March 1955, the Commission placed the name *Arietoceras* Seguenza on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, at the same time placing the invalid substitute name *Seguenciceras* Levi, 1896, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

3. In September 1954, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, informed me that it was desired to obtain decisions from the International Commission in regard to the family-group-name aspects involved in the applications concerning ammonite nomenclature which had been published in May 1951 in Triple-Part 6/8 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. In all except the present case the application of the rules adopted by the Copenhagen Congress made it possible to formulate recommendations which were in harmony with current nomenclatorial practice.

4. In the present case the difficulty arises from the unfortunate decision by the Copenhagen Congress that a family-group name is not to be rejected when the name of its type genus is rejected as being (as in the present case) a junior objective synonym of some other generic name (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 36, Decision 54(1)(a)). I have already protested strongly against this decision (1954, *Geol. Mag.* 91 : 174, 410 ; 1955, *J. Paleont.* 29 : 188) which in my group and, as I now learn, in many other groups must, if applied, lead to the overturning of many well-known family-group names in favour of other names which have passed out of use completely. It is my strong hope that the next (Fifteenth) International Congress of

Zoology, when it meets in London in 1958, will reverse the foregoing decision in favour of the long-established practice under which a change is made in a family-group name when it is found necessary to change the name of its type genus because that name is either a junior objective synonym or a junior subjective synonym of some earlier name. In the present case I consider that it would be ridiculous if there were to be an available name SEGUENZICERATIDAE in view of the fact that by the ruling given by the Commission *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896, is a junior objective synonym of *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885.

5. I therefore ask the International Commission :—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the family-group name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924 (type genus : *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896, a junior objective synonym of *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885) ;
- (2) to place the foregoing family-group name, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Dr. Arkell's application the question of the suppression of the family-group name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath, 1924, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 931.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was sent to the printer on 7th April 1955 and was published on 30th December in the same year in Part 9 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Arkell, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 297—298).

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 1955 (a) in Part 9 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Dr. Arkell's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition such Notice was given to four general zoological serial publications and to three palaeontological serials in Europe and America.

5. Current treatment of the nominal genus "Arieticerias" Seguenza, 1885, at the family-group level : The application submitted in the present case was prompted by the strong objection felt by Dr. Arkell to the use for a genus (in this case, the genus *Arieticerias* Seguenza, 1885) of a family-group name (in this case the family-group name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath, 1924) based upon an invalid name (in this case, the name *Seguenzicerias* Levi, 1896) for the genus in question. At the time when this application was submitted, no family-group name based upon the generic name *Arieticerias* Seguenza had as yet been published. It was not stated however in the application to what nominal family-group taxon the genus *Arieticerias* Seguenza was currently referred and for the sake of completeness Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, wrote to Dr. Arkell on 10th February 1956 asking for information on this matter. In his reply, dated 12th February 1956, Dr. Arkell reported that, since the submission of his application to the Commission, the genus *Arieticerias* Seguenza had been made the type genus of the nominal subfamily ARIETICERATINAE by his colleague M. K. Howarth. Dr. Arkell's letter was as follows :—

SEGUENZICERATIDAE is nowadays regarded as a subfamily of HILDOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1867.

I was about to report to you that the corrected form ARIETICERATINAE has now already been published by the latest reviser of the group concerned. The reference is M. K. Howarth, 1955, "Domerian

of the Yorkshire coast", *Proc. Yorks. geol. Soc.*, 166, I have adopted the corrected form, with attribution to Howarth, 1955, in the international *Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology*, which went to press at the beginning of this year.

It is beyond me how anyone can entertain any doubts about the necessity for this correction to the family name. A family name must surely be based on the name of the type genus. Since publication of *Opinion 337* the name of the type genus is *Arieticeras* and the old name *Sequenziceras* no longer has any substance or existence. So how can a family name be based on a ghost-name?

6. Support received from M. K. Howarth (Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge) : On 23rd April 1956, Dr. M. K. Howarth (*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge*) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission in support of the present application (Howarth, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 26) :—

I am writing to support Dr. Arkell's request that the family-group name SEQUENZICERATIDAE should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers. I have previously proposed and defined (1955, *Proc. Yorks. geol. Soc.* **30** : 166) the name ARIETICERATINAE (type genus : *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885) for a subfamily of the family HILDOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1867.

7. No objection received : No objection to the proposals submitted in the present case was received from any source.

8. Submission of a Supplementary Proposal in relation to the family-group name "Arieticeratinae" Howarth, 1955 : When in July 1956 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, came to consider the questions involved in the preparation of a Voting Paper in the present case, he prepared the following note to be added to the Voting Paper as Note 4 containing a proposal that, in view of the establishment of a nominal subfamily having the genus *Arieticeras* Seguenza 1885, as type genus, the subfamily name so published should be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

4. A Supplementary Point : At the time of the submission of the present application the genus concerned had been made the type genus of a family-group taxon based on its invalid name *Segueniceras* Levi, 1896, but no name based upon its valid name (*Arieticerias*) had then been published. Since then the name **ARIETICERATINAE** Howarth, 1955 (family **HILDOCERATIDAE**) has been published and it is proposed that this name should now be placed on the *Official List*.

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

9. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(56)34 : On 27th July 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(56)34) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, " the proposal relating to the family-group name **SEGUENZICERATIDAE** Spath (L.F.), 1924, as set out in Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 5 on page 298 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 *Direction*] "subject to the proposal specified in Note 4 " [i.e. the proposal reproduced in the immediately preceding paragraph of the present *Direction*].

10. Note by L. B. Holthuis in relation to the proposal submitted in respect of the family-group name " Arieticeratinae " Howarth, 1955 : When returning his completed copy of Voting Paper V.P. (56)34, Dr. L. B. Holthuis added the following note dated 30th July 1956 :—

I should like to see added to the entry " **ARIETICERATINAE** Howarth, 1955 " on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* " for use by specialists who consider this family-group taxon to be distinct from the family-group taxon **HILDOCERATINAE** Hyatt, 1867 "

11. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th October 1956.

(x)

OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS

12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)34 :
At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(56)34 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-three (23) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

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

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

Key ; Mayr ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned :*

None.

13. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 28th October 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (56)34, 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. Addition of an endorsement to the entry relating to the family-group name "Arieticeratinae" Howarth, 1955, placed on the "Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology" by the vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(56)34 : Simultaneously with the signature on 20th October 1956 of the Certificate declaring the result of the vote taken by the International Commission on

Voting Paper V.P.(56)34 (paragraph 13 above) Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed a Minute directing that in accordance with the suggestion made by Dr. Holthuis when returning his Voting Paper in the present case (paragraph 10 above), there should be added to the entry to be made on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* in relation to the family-group name ARIETICERATINAE Howarth, 1955 an endorsement that that name was placed on the *Official List* for use by specialists who considered on taxonomic grounds that the genus *Arieticerat* Seguenza, 1885, should not be placed in the nominate subfamily of the family HILDOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1867¹.

15. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Direction " :

On 2nd April 1957, 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.(56)34, subject to the clarification in regard to one matter specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 28th October 1956 referred to in paragraph 14 above.

16. Original References : The following are the original references for the names placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* and the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* respectively by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* :—

ARIETICERATINAE Howarth (M.K.), 1955, *Proc. Yorks. geol. Soc.* **30** : 166

SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924, *Pal. ind.* (n.s.) **9** (Mem. 1) : 13

17. 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

¹ The family-group name HILDOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1867, has already been placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Direction* 14 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 463—480).

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 *Direction* shall be known as *Direction Seventy (70)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Second day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

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

Edited by

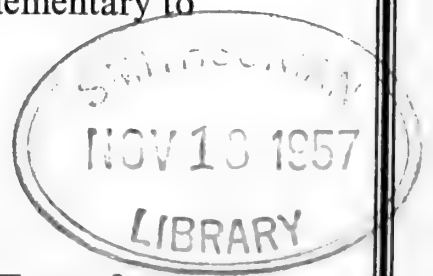
FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the Commission

VOLUME 16. Part 24. Pp. 455—464

DIRECTION 79

Substitution on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *brasiliensis* Gmelin (J.F.), 1788, as published in the combination *Mustela lutris* var. *brasiliensis*, for the specific name *sambachii* Gray (J.E.), 1837, as published in the combination *Pteronura sambachii* (Class Mammalia) (*Direction* supplementary to *Opinion* 384)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 79

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)

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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)

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

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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)

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

DIRECTION 79

SUBSTITUTION ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "BRASILIENSIS" GMELIN (J.F.), 1788, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "MUSTELA LUTRIS VAR. BRASILIENSIS", FOR THE SPECIFIC NAME "SAMBACHII" GRAY (J.E.), 1837, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PTERONURA SAMBACHII" (CLASS MAMMALIA) ("DIRECTION" SUPPLEMENTARY TO "OPINION" 384)

RULING :—(1) The specific name *brasiliensis* Gmelin (J.F.), 1788, as published in the combination *Mustela lutris* var. *brasiliensis*, is hereby substituted for the specific name *sambachii* Gray (J.E.), 1837, as published in the combination *Pteronura sambachii*, as Name No. 653 on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

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

- (a) *brasiliensis* Brisson, 1760, as published in the combination *Lutra brasiliensis* (invalid because published in a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature) (Name No. 473) ;

- (b) *brasiliensis* Zimmermann, 1780, as reputed incorrectly to have been published in the combination *Lutra brasiliensis* (a cheironym) (Name No. 474).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT “ DIRECTION ”

The present *Direction* is concerned with the rectification of an entry made on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 384 at the time when the generic name *Pteronura* Gray (J.E.), 1837 (Class Mammalia) was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The circumstances relating to this matter were brought to the notice of the International Commission on 28th May 1957 in the following paper submitted by the Secretary :—

Proposed substitution on the “ Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ” of the name “ brasiliensis ” Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination “ Mustela lutris var. brasiliensis ” for the name “ sambachii ” Gray, 1837, as published in the combination “ Pteronura sambachii ” (proposed amendment of “ Opinion ” 384)

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 report to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and to express regret for, a point arising on the Ruling given in *Opinion* 384, by which certain generic and specific names in the Class Mammalia were placed on the *Official Lists*, which at the time of the preparation of the proposals dealt with in that *Opinion* escaped the attention both of myself as

Secretary and of the mammalogists who were consulted before those proposals were placed before the Commission. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The above *Opinion* was primarily concerned with the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of genera of the Class Mammalia from species of which had been reported parasites common to Man. One of the generic names so concerned was the name *Pteronura* Gray (J.E.), 1837. This name is the oldest name for the genus concerned and by the Ruling given in the *Opinion* referred to above it was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 959.

3. The type species of the above genus by monotypy is the nominal species *Pteronura sambachii* Gray (J.E.), 1837. As explained in the Report annexed to *Opinion* 384 (: 181—182), this species was formerly known by the specific name *brasiliensis* Brisson, 1762, or by the name *brasiliensis* Zimmermann, 1780. As there pointed out, the first of these names (*Lutra brasiliensis* Brisson, 1762, *Regn. anim.* (ed. 2) : 202), though binominal in form, is unacceptable, Brisson's *Regnum animale* containing many non-binominal names. In consequence that work does not satisfy the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles* and the specific name *brasiliensis* accordingly possesses no status of availability as from Brisson's book. The second of the names mentioned above (*Lutra brasiliensis* Zimmerman, 1780) (*Geogr. Gesch. Mensch.* 2 : 316) is, as explained, in the above Report, a cheironym, Zimmerman having dealt with the species concerned under the vernacular name "Der Guachi", the word "*brasiliensis*" appearing only as being a name previously published for this species by Brisson.

4. For the reasons set out above it was concluded (correctly) in the proposals submitted in the present case that the name *sambachii* Gray, 1837, was not validly anticipated either by the name *brasiliensis* Brisson, 1762, or by a name *brasiliensis* Zimmermann, 1780. It was accordingly believed (incorrectly) that the name *sambachii* Gray, 1837, was the oldest available specific name for this species. It was recommended therefore that this name should be placed on the *Official List* and this recommendation was adopted, this name being placed on the above *List* with the Name No. 653. The defect in the recommendation so submitted resides in the fact that the specific name *brasiliensis* was applied to the "Gauchi" as from Brisson, or, more frequently, Zimmermann, by several authors before that species was given the specific name *sambachii* by Gray in 1837. Accordingly, it is the name *brasiliensis* as first validly used in this way and not the name *sambachii* Gray which is the oldest available name for the species here in question and which should have been placed on the *Official List*.

5. On this situation coming to light, correspondence was exchanged between Commissioner Cabrera and myself for the purpose of determining the earliest valid publication of the specific name *brasiliensis* as applied to the present species. As a result, Dr. Cabrera informed me that the first such publication of this name was that by Gmelin in 1788 (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(1) : 93) in the combination *Mustela lutris* var. *brasiliensis*, unless this name had been published earlier by Blumenbach in one or other of the early editions of his *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, a point which he was unable to clear up owing to the fact that the volumes concerned were not available to him. This portion of the investigation was accordingly undertaken by the Office of the Commission. There are three editions of Blumenbach's book which require consideration in this connection, namely the first, published in [1779—1780], the second, published in [1782], and the third, published in [1788] (the year in which also, as noted above, the portion of Gmelin's work containing the name *brasiliensis* was published). All three editions are in the library of the British Museum (Natural History). A careful search of these has been made by Miss D. N. Noakes, B.Sc., of this Office who has reported that in none of them did Blumenbach use the specific name *brasiliensis*. It may therefore be regarded as established that, as reported by Dr. Cabrera, the first valid use of the specific name *brasiliensis* for the present species was that by Gmelin in 1788.

6. That the error discussed above should have occurred is unfortunate and must now be made good. On the other hand, the correction now to be made has the advantage that it restores to the flat-tailed otter of Guiana and Brazil the specific name *brasiliensis* which has been widely used for it—though usually with the misattribution to Zimmermann, 1780—and is the name by which it is currently known. At the same time that the necessary adjustment is made on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, it will be well to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the invalid specific name *brasiliensis* Brisson, 1760, and the cheironym *brasiliensis* Zimmermann, 1780, referred in paragraph 3 above.

7. The recommendation now submitted is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) substitute the name *brasiliensis* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Mustela lutris* var. *brasiliensis*, for the name *sambachii*, Gray (J.E.), 1837, as published in the combination *Pteronura sambachii* as Name No. 653 on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*
- (2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, the under-mentioned specific name and reputed

specific name :—

- (a) *brasiliensis* Brisson, 1762, as published in the combination *Lutra brasiliensis* (invalid because published in a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature) ;
- (b) *brasiliensis* Zimmermann, 1780, as reputed to have been published in the combination *Lutra brasiliensis* (a cheironym).

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper the question of substituting on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *brasiliensis* Gmelin, 1788 (*Mustela lutris* var.) for the name *sambachii* Gray, 1837 (*Pteronura*) was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1153.

II. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)9 : On 28th May 1957 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(57)9 was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the name *brasiliensis* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Mustela lutris* var. *brasiliensis* and matters associated therewith, as set out in paragraph 7 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1153 sub-

mitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper ” [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper 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 closed on 28th June 1957.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)9: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)9 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-three (23) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

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

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

Holthuis ;

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

Miller.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 29th June 1957, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(57)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 11th July 1957, 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.)(57)9.

8. Original Reference : The original reference for the specific name placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* in substitution for the name *sambachii* Gray, 1837, as published in the combination *Pteronura sambachii*, previously placed thereon as Name No. 653 by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 384 is as follows :—

brasiliensis, *Mustela lutris* var., Gmelin (J.F.), 1788, in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1(1) : 93

9. The following are the original references for the specific names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* :—

brasiliensis, *Lutra*, Brisson, 1762, *Regn. anim.* (ed. 2) : 202

brasiliensis, *Lutra*, Zimmermann, 1780 [a cheironym, having the reputed reference :—*Geogr. Gesch. Mensch.* 2 : 316]

10. 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.

11. The present *Direction* shall be known as *Direction Seventy-Nine (79)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Eleventh day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

*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 16. Part 25.
(Concluding Part)



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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 16. Part 25. Pp. 465—528
(also published with this Part : T.P.—XVIII)

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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)

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 (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans,
Louisiana, 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)

**Two minor corrections in the entry relating to the name "Sicyonia"
Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)
made on the "Official List of Generic Names in
Zoology" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 382**

MINUTE by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The purpose of the present Minute is to rectify two minor errors in the entry relating to the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 382, to which attention has been drawn by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*), the original applicant in the case concerned.

2. On my attention being drawn to this matter, I took the view as Secretary that, having regard to the minor character of the corrections required, it was not necessary to invite the Commission to take a formal vote and that it would be sufficient if this matter were to be reported to the Commission with an intimation that it was proposed to make the necessary corrections by a Secretary's Minute which would thereupon be published in the next available volume of the *Opinions and Declarations Series*. Accordingly on 25th June 1957 I prepared a note explaining the nature of the corrections required in the Ruling referred to above and setting out the action which I proposed to take to secure their incorporation in the *Official List*. The note so prepared, which was issued to the Commission on 3rd July 1957, is annexed to the present Minute.

3. No Member of the Commission having dissented from the action proposed in the paper referred to above, I now, as Secretary, hereby direct that there be inserted in the entry on the *Official List* relating to the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, the corrections specified in paragraph 3 of the paper dated 25th June 1957 annexed to the present Minute.

FRANCIS HEMMING

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

26th July 1957.

ANNEXE to Minute by the Secretary dated 26th July, 1957

**Note by the Secretary bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 647
and dated 25th June 1957 submitted to the International
Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
on 3rd July 1957**

**Supplementary note regarding the generic name "Sicyonia"
Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order
Decapoda) and the determination of the type species of the
genus so named**

Attention has been drawn by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) in a letter dated 20th June 1957, to two minor errors inadvertently committed in the application submitted by him to the International Commission in regard to the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, the decision of the Commission on which was embodied in *Opinion* 382 published on the 24th January 1956 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 43—58). The errors which have now come to light were carried through from the application to the *Opinion* and it is necessary that these should now be corrected in order that they may not appear in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* when published in book-form.

2. The errors in question are the following :—

- (a) The generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, was published, as stated, in Volume 19 of the first series of the *Ann. Sci. nat., Paris*. It was not, however, published on page 339, as stated in the application, for it there appeared only in the vernacular (French) form "Sicyonie". It did, however, appear in duly Latinised form as *Sicyonia* on page 340 of the volume noted above.
- (b) In the application it was stated that the nominal species *Sicyonia sculpta* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, was the only such species cited by Milne Edwards when he established the nominal genus *Sicyonia* and, therefore, that the above species was the type species of that genus by monotypy. Dr. Holthuis now reports, however, that Milne Edwards added in the last line of his description of the genus a statement that he included in it also the nominal species *Sicyonia carinata* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830. In these circumstances contrary to the statement in the original application, the genus *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards is not monotypical. Fortunately the situation now disclosed does not alter the type species of this genus, for of the two nominal species included in it by Milne Edwards the nominal species *Sicyonia sculpta* Milne Edwards was the first to be selected as the type species, being so selected by Desmarest (E.) in 1858 (*in* Chenu's *Encyclopedie d'Histoire Naturelle* (Crust. Moll. Zooph.) : 42).

3. In the circumstances I propose that the situation disclosed by Dr. Holthuis be regularised by the insertion of the following corrections in the Ruling given in *Opinion* 382, namely :—

- (1) By the substitution of the page number, 340 for the page number 339 in the reference cited for the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 ;
- (2) By the deletion from the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the above generic name of the statement that the nominal species *Sicyonia sculpta* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, is the type species by monotypy, and by the insertion in place thereof of a statement that the above species is the type species by selection by Desmarest (E.), (1858).

4. I feel that the Commission will take the view that it is not necessary that a special vote should be held for the purpose of effecting the above corrections, and I accordingly propose to secure that these be made by the publication of the present Minute in the next concluding (Index) Part of a volume of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series to be prepared and published.

Corrigenda

- pages 53—72. Substitute “ Fischer von Waldheim ” for “ Fischer de Waldheim ” wherever this author’s name occurs.
- page 140. Ruling (3)(lxxii), last line : substitute “ [1844] ” for “ [1849] ”.
- page 145. Ruling (4)(xv), first line : substitute “ [1844] ” for “ [1849] ”.
- page 154. Ruling (5)(iii), first line : }
 page 167. Line 8 from end : } substitute “ [1846] ” for “ 1849 ”.
 page 182. Col. (3), 3rd entry : }
- page 160. Ruling (9)(i)(i) : substitute “ 1950 ” for “ 1850 ”.
- page 169. Line 17 : substitute “ 24 ” for “ 14 ”.
- page 173. Line 13 : substitute “ [1844] ” for “ [1849] ”.
- page 200. Paragraph 16(1)(a) : delete this correction.
- page 206. Line 14 from end : substitute “ MAYAITIDAE ” for “ MAVAITIDAE ”.
- page 367. Ruling (1), last line : substitute “ Martyn ” for “ Marty ”.
- page 374. Ruling (5)(a)(ix), first line : substitute “ Martyn ” for “ Martin ”.
- page 406. Line 6 from end : substitute “ fig. 52 ” for “ 52 ”.
- page 419. Ruling (2)(a)(ii), line 2 : }
 page 421. Ruling (2)(c), lines 2 and 4 : } substitute “ *Prodotiscus* ” for “ *Protodiscus* ”.
- page 420. Ruling (2)(a)(xiii), line 2 : }
 page 422. Ruling (2)(n), lines 2 and 3 : } substitute “ *chrysoconus* ” for “ *chrysocomus* ”.
- page 420. Ruling (2)(a)(xiv), line 2 : }
 page 422. Ruling (2)(o), lines 2 and 5 : } substitute “ *melanocephalum* ” for “ *melanocephalus* ”.
- page 421. Ruling (2)(h), line 1 : after “ *callewaerti* ” insert “ (emend. of *callewaeri*) ”.
- page 421. Ruling (2)(h), line 2 : substitute “ *callewaeri* [sic] ” for “ *callewaerti* ”.
- page 422. Ruling (2)(1), lines 2 and 4 : insert “ *intensus* ” after “ *mozambicus* ”.

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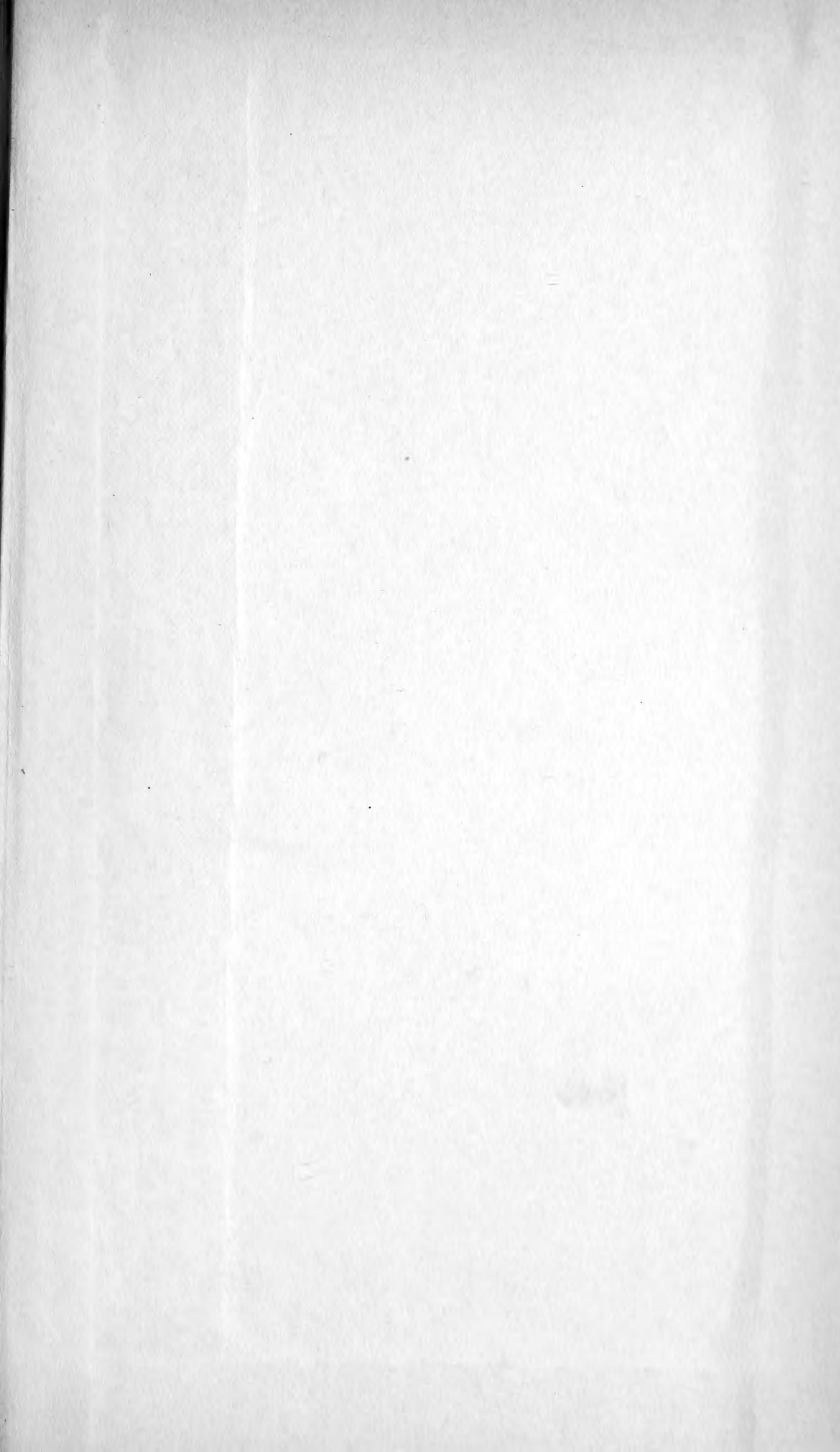
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