OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME 1. SECTION D

Edited by

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

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE DIRECTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESENT SECTION OF VOLUME 1

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\text{Miss C. W. Kirton} \\
\text{Mrs. I. Saltman} \\
\text{Mrs. J. A. White}
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**Offices of the Trust**: 41 Queen’s Gate. London, S.W.7.
FOREWORD

The present Section contains a further instalment of *Directions* rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature embodying decisions taken in connection with the review of the entries made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 undertaken in pursuance of a General Directive issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, as extended by a further such Directive issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. The immediately preceding Section (Section C) of the present volume contained twenty-three (23) instalments of the prescribed review—all in the form of *Directions*. In addition, prior to the commencement of the above Section, thirty-four (34) instalments had been published in other volumes of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series. Of these, thirty-two (32) had been rendered as *Opinions*¹ and two (2) as *Directions*². Accordingly, at the time of the commencement of the present Section the total number of instalments already published amounted to fifty-seven (57). Thus, when account is taken of the eighteen (18) instalments contained in the present Section, the total number of instalments of the prescribed review so far published is seen to amount to seventy-five (75).

2. The present volume (Section D of Volume I) was published in 19 Parts. It contains 484 pages (T.P.—XIV, 1—470). It is

¹ The thirty-two *Opinions* here referred to are *Opinions* 136, 149, 158, 180, 192, 194, 196, 201, 210, 225, 226, 238, 239, 240, 242, 244, 259, 260, 261, 262, 271, 272, 274, 278, 279, 283, 299, 312, 320, 333, 334, 356.

² The two *Directions* concerned are *Directions* 1 and 4.
thus of substantially the same size as the preceding section (Section C) of the present volume.

3. Eighteen Directions are included in the present instalment. Of these, three (Directions 40, 42, 52) are concerned exclusively with the determination of the gender to be attributed to generic names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* up to the end of 1936; three (Directions 37, 44, 56) contain Rulings on various miscellaneous matters relating to the names of genera of particular Classes (Crustacea (Order Decapoda); Aves; Pisces; Amphibia; Reptilia) on which decisions were needed as a preliminary to the publication of the foregoing *Official List* in book-form; three Directions (Directions 36, 43, 57) contain Rulings placing on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific names of the type species of genera in the Classes referred to above, the names of which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period in question. The remaining nine Directions are concerned with individual cases, seven with particular names and two (Directions 38, 48) with the status of particular books. In two of these nine cases (Directions 49, 50) the International Commission found it necessary to make use of its Plenary Powers. The seven Directions dealing with individual names (Directions 39, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 55) contain Rulings which validate, correct or complete entries made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936.

4. The cases dealing with individual names in the present Section, including those relating to the determination of the gender of generic names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 amount to sixteen; of these, six contain Rulings relating to the names of taxa belonging to more than one Class of the Animal Kingdom, including one (Direction 42) which relates to the names of taxa belonging to no less than twenty-two Classes. The total number of cases involved in Rulings given in the Directions comprised in the present Section is thus fifty. The distribution by Classes of these cases is shown in the following table:—
TABLE 1
Distribution of cases by Classes in the Animal Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Class</th>
<th>Number of applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciliata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastigophora</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporozoa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neosporidia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrozoa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthozoa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cestoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trematoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematomorpha</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirudinea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaetopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trilobita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecta</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merostomata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arachnida</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastropoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaphopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecypoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachiopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asteroidea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holothuroidea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crinoidea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urochorda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclostomata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reptilia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aves</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The three Directions relating exclusively to the gender attributable to generic names placed on the Official List in the period up to the end of 1936 to which reference has been made in paragraph 3 above contain determinations of gender in respect of 145 generic names. These Directions conclude the review undertaken by the Commission from this point of view of the entries made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period referred to above, save for a small number of cases where special problems are involved. The total number of generic names placed on the Official List in the period up to the end of 1936 amounted to 563. Gender determinations for 394 of these generic names were made in Section C of the present volume, and accordingly the determinations made in the present volume brings the total number of determinations made up to a total of 539. As regards the remaining 24 names, gender determinations have also been made for six names, the number of determinations still to be made being thus reduced to 18. The distribution by Classes of the genera for the names of which gender determinations are made in the Directions included in the present Section is shown in the following table:—
TABLE 2

Distribution by Classes in the Animal Kingdom of the genera for the names of which gender determinations have been made in the present Section of Volume 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Class</th>
<th>Number of generic names for which genders have been determined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhizopoda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciliata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastigophora</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporozoa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neosporidia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrozoa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthozoa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cestoda</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trematoda</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematoda</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematomorpha</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirudinea</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaetopoda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trilobita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecta</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merostomata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arachnida</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastropoda</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaphopoda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecypoda</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalopoda</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachiopoda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asteroidea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holothuroidea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crinoidea</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urochorda</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reptilia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aves</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The Directions comprised in the present Section contain 529 additions to the Official Lists and Official Indexes. Of the entries so made 522 are in respect of the names of taxa of various categories and two are of the titles of zoological works. Particulars of the additions so made are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Official Lists</th>
<th>Official Indexes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Names</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic Names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family-Group Names</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles of Works</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. The subject index to the present Section of Volume 1 is of the same scope as, and follows the style of the corresponding index for the preceding Section (Section C) of this volume. For this index the Commission is indebted to Mrs. J. H. Newman.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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

31st May 1957.
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VOLUME 1. SECTION D. Part D.1. Pp. 1—46

DIRECTION 36
Addition to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology
(a) of the specific names of the type species of one hundred
and seventy genera of the Order Decapoda (Class
Crustacea), the names of which were placed on the
Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period
up to the end of 1936 and (b) of the specific names
currently treated as senior subjective synonyms of the
names of the type species of nine other such genera.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 36

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

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

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Professor Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortoneze (Museo di Storia Naturale, “G. Doria,” Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" (a) OF THE SPECIFIC NAMES OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY GENERA OF THE ORDER DECAPODA (CLASS CRUSTACEA), THE NAMES OF WHICH WERE PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936 AND (b) OF THE SPECIFIC NAMES CURRENTLY TREATED AS SENIOR SUBJECTIVE SYNONYMS OF THE NAMES OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF NINE OTHER SUCH GENERA

RULING:—(1) The under-mentioned specific names of species of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the Opinions cited below, are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Names Numbers severally specified against the names in question:—

(1) gayi Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844], as published in the combination Acanthocyclus gayi (specific name of type species of Acanthocyclus Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 765);

(2) eros a Miers, [1877], as published in the combination Actaeomorpha eros a (specific name of type species of Actaeomorpha Miers, [1877]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 766);

(3) tomentosus Dana, 1852, as published in the combination Actumnus tomentosus (specific name of type species of Actumnus Dana, 1851) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 767);
(4) *erinaceus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Cancer erinaceus* (specific name of type species of *Arcania* Leach, 1817) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 768);

(5) *sexdentatus* Paulson, 1875, as published in the combination *Archias sexdentatus* (specific name of type species of *Archias* Paulson, 1875) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 769);

(6) *cribrarius* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the combination *Portunus cribrarius* (specific name of type species of *Arenaeus* Dana, 1851) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 770);

(7) *integerrimus* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the combination *Cancer integerrimus* (specific name of type species of *Atergatis* de Haan, [1833]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 771);

(8) *signatus* Adams & White, [1849], as published in the combination *Carpilius signatus* (specific name of type species of *Atergatopsis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1862) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 772);

(9) *armata* Milne Edwards (A.), 1869, as published in the combination *Banareia armata* (specific name of type species of *Banareia* Milne Edwards (A.), 1869) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 773);

(10) *picta* Milne Edwards (H.), 1848, as published in the combination *Bellia picta* (specific name of type species of *Bellia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1848) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 774);

(11) *hemingi* Alcock & Anderson, 1899, as published in the combination *Benthochascon hemingi* (specific name of type species of *Benthochascon* Alcock & Anderson, 1899) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 775);

(12) *rouxii* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, as published in the combination *Caphyra rouxii* (specific name of type species of *Caphyra* Guérin-Méneville, 1832) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 776);
(13) *maculatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer maculatus* (specific name of type species of *Carpilius* Desmarest, 1823) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 777)* ;

(14) *tristis* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Carpilodes tristis* (specific name of type species of *Carpilodes* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 778)* ;

(15) *papulosus* Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination *Carpilodes papulosus* (specific name of type species of *Carpilodes* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 779)* ;

(16) *tenuipes* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Carupa tenuipes* (specific name of type species of *Carupa* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 780)* ;

(17) *melanochirus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873, as published in the combination *Chlorodopsis melanochirus* (specific name of type species of *Chlorodopsis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 781)* ;

(18) *tridentatus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1879, as published in the combination *Coenophthalmus tridentatus* (specific name of type species of *Coenophthalmus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1879) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 782)* ;

(19) *chilensis* Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844], as published in the combination *Corystoides chilensis* (specific name of type species of *Corystoides* Milne Edwards (H.), & Lucas [1844]) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 783)* ;

(20) *pentagonus* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Cryptocnemus pentagonus* (specific name of type species of *Cryptocnemus* Stimpson, 1858) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 784)* ;
(21) *ornatus* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Cyclodius ornatus* (specific name of type species of *Cyclodius* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 785);

(22) *andreossyi* Audouin, [1826], as published in the combination *Pilumnus andreossyi* (specific name of type species of *Cyamo de Hann, [1833]*) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 786);

(23) *eremita* Nobili, 1906, as published in the combination *Dacryopilumnus eremita* (specific name of type species of *Dacryopilumnus* Nobili, 1906) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 787);

(24) *imitatrix* Hilgendorf, [1869], as published in the combination *Deckenia imitatrix* (specific name of type species of *Deckenia* Hilgendorf, [1869]) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 788);

(25) *hispida* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842, as published in the combination *Domecia hispida* (specific name of type species of *Domecia* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 789);

(26) *tuberosus* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer tuberosus* (specific name of type species of *Ebalia* Leach, [1817]) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 790);

(27) *cubensis* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Epilobocera cubensis* (specific name of type species of *Epilobocera* Stimpson, 1860) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 791);

(28) *cessacii* Milne Edwards (A.), 1878, as published in the combination *Epimelus cessacii* (specific name of type species of *Epimelus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1878) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 792);

(29) *isenbeckii* Brandt, 1848, as published in the combination *Platykorystes (Podacanthus) isenbeckii* (specific name of type species of *Erimacrus* Benedict, 1892) *(Opinion 73)* (Name No. 793);
(30) *spinatos* Rathbun, 1894, as published in the combination *Erimetopus spinosus* (specific name of type species of *Erimetopus* Rathbun, 1894) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 794)*;

(31) *dovii* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Euphylax dovii* (specific name of type species of *Euphylax* Stimpson, 1860) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 795)*;

(32) *jacquemontii* Milne Edwards (H.), 1844, as published in the combination *Gecarcinicus Jacquemontii* (specific name of type species of *Gecarcinicus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1844) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 796)*;

(33) *amica* Smith (S.I.), 1869, as published in the combination *Hepatella amica* (specific name of type species of *Hepatella* Smith (S.I.), 1869) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 797)*;

(34) *fallax* Henderson, 1893, as published in the combination *Ebalia fallax* (specific name of type species of *Heterolithadia* Alcock, 1896) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 798)*;

(35) *vesiculosa* Alcock, 1896, as published in the combination *Heteronucia vesiculosus* (specific name of type species of *Heteronucia* Alcock, 1896) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 799)*;

(36) *rotundifrons* Milne Edwards (A.), 1867, as published in the combination *Heterozius rotundifrons* (specific name of type species of *Heterozius* Milne Edwards (A.), 1867) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 800)*;

(37) *agilis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Hydrothelphusa agilis* (specific name of type species of *Hydrothelphusa* Milne Edwards (A.), 1872) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 801)*;

(38) *subglobosa* Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination *Iliacantha subglobosa* (specific name of type species of *Iliacantha* Stimpson, [1871]) *(Opinion 73) (Name No. 802)*;
(39) *spongiosus* Adams & White, [1849], as published in the combination *Iphiculus spongiosus* (specific name of type species of *Iphiculus Adams & White [1849]*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 803);

(40) *cylindricus* Fabricius, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer cylindricus* (specific name of type species of *Ixa Leach, 1815*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 804);

(41) *jurinei* Saussure, 1853, as published in the combination *Guaia (Ilià) jurinei* (specific name of type species of *Leucosilia Bell, 1855*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 805);

(42) *polybioides* Adams & White, [1849], as published in the combination *Lissocarcinus polybioides* (specific name of type species of *Lissocarcinus Adams & White, [1849]*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 806);

(43) *cumingii* Bell, 1855, as published in the combination *Lithadia cumingii* (specific name of type species of *Lithadia Bell, 1855*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 807);

(44) *rotundatus* Adams & White, [1849], as published in the combination *Lupocyclus rotundatus* (specific name of type species of *Lupocyclus Adams & White, [1849]*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 808);

(45) *lambriformis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873, as published in the combination *Merocryptus lambriformis* (specific name of type species of *Merocryptus Milne Edwards (A.), 1873*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 809);

(46) *eudactylus* Bell, 1855, as published in the combination *Myrodes eudactylus* (specific name of type species of *Myrodes Bell, 1855*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 810);

(47) *speciosa* Dana, 1852, as published in the combination *Nucia speciosa* (specific name of type species of *Nucia Dana, 1852*) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 811);
(48) hardwickii Leach, 1817, as published in the combination Nursia hardwickii (specific name of type species of Nursia Leach, 1817) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 812);

(49) dentata Bell, 1855, as published in the combination Nursilia dentata (specific name of type species of Nursilia Bell, 1855) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 813);

(50) lamelligera Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination Onychomorpha lamelligera (specific name of type species of Onychomorpha Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 814);

(51) horridus Rüppell, 1830, as published in the combination Oreophorus horridus (specific name of type species of Oreophorus Rüppell, 1830) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 815);

(52) tuberosa Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination Osachila tuberosa (specific name of type species of Osachila Stimpson, [1871]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 816);

(53) milneedwardsii Miers, 1886, as published in the combination Paracyclois milne-edwardsii (specific name of type species of Paracyclois Miers, 1886) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 817);

(54) tridentata Milne Edwards (H.), 1853, as published in the combination Parathelphusa tridentata (specific name of type species of Parathelphusa Milne Edwards (H.), 1853) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 818);

(55) orientalis Miers, 1886, as published in the combination Lupocyclus (Parathranites) orientalis (specific name of type species of Parathranites Miers, 1886) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 819);

(56) alcocki Wood-Mason, 1891, as published in the combination Parilia alcocki (specific name of type species of Parilia Wood-Mason, 1891) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 820);
(57) coronata Alcock & Anderson, 1894, as published in the combination Randallia coronata (specific name of type species of Pariphiculus Alcock, 1896) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 821);

(58) crassipes Bell, 1855, as published in the combination Phlyxia crassipes (specific name of type species of Phlyxia Bell, 1855) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 822);

(59) denticulatus Montagu, 1808, as published in the combination Cancer denticulatus (specific name of type species of Pirimela Leach, [1816]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 823);

(60) gaudichaudi Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination Platymera gaudichaudi (specific name of type species of Platymera Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 824);

(61) henslowii Leach, [1820], as published in the combination Polybius henslowii (specific name of type species of Polybius Leach, [1820]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 825);

(62) armatus Milne Edwards (H.), 1853, as published in the combination Potamocarcinus armatus (specific name of type species of Potamocarcinus Milne Edwards (H.), 1853) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 826);

(63) perlata Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination Thelpheusa [sic] perlata (specific name of type species of Potamonautes Macleay, 1838) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 827);

(64) tridentata Miers, 1879, as published in the combination Pseudophilyra tridentata (specific name of type species of Pseudophilyra Miers, 1879) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 828);

(65) americana Saussure, 1857, as published in the combination Pseudothelphusa americana (specific name of type species of Pseudothelphusa Saussure, 1857) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 829);
(66) *ornata* Randall, 1840, as published in the combination *Ilia ornata* (specific name of type species of *Randallia* Stimpson, 1857) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 830);

(67) *nodosus* Bell, 1855, as published in the combination *Oreophorus nodosus* (specific name of type species of *Speloeophorus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1865) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 831);

(68) *bedoti* Zehnter, 1894, as published in the combination *Sphaerocarcinus bedoti* (specific name of type species of *Sphaerocarcinus* Zehnter, 1894) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 832);

(69) *serratus* Forskål, 1775, as published in the combination *Cancer serratus* (specific name of type species of *Scylla de Haan, [1833]*) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 833);

(70) *admete* Herbst, [1803], as published in the combination *Cancer admete* (specific name of type species of *Thalamita* Latreille, 1829) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 834);

(71) *quadridens* Milne Edwards (A.), 1869, as published in the combination *Thalamitoides quadridens* (specific name of type species of *Thalamitoides* Milne Edwards (A.), 1869) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 835);

(72) *danae* Milne Edwards (A.), 1869, as published in the combination *Goniosoma danae* (specific name of type species of *Thalamonyx* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 836);

(73) *muriger* Adams & White, [1849], as published in the combination *Tlos muriger* (specific name of type species of *Tlos* Adams & White, [1849]) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 837);

(74) *corallinus* Faxon, 1893, as published in the combination *Trachycarcinus corallinus* (specific name of type species of *Trachycarcinus* Faxon, 1893) (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 838);
(75) *fluviatilis* Latreille, [1828], as published in the combination *Trichodactylus fluviatilis* (specific name of type species of *Trichodactylus* Latreille, [1828]) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 839);

(76) *nobile* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880, as published in the combination *Trichopeltarion nobile* (specific name of type species of *Trichopeltarion* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 840);

(77) *serrata* White, 1847, as published in the combination *Valdivia serrata* (specific name of type species of *Valdivia* White, 1847) (Opinion 73) (Name No. 841);

(78) *parvula* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Acmaeopleura parvula* (specific name of type species of *Acmaeopleura* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 842);

(79) *inaequipes* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Astenognathus inaequipes* (specific name of type species of *Astenognathus* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 843);

(80) *typhlus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880, as published in the combination *Bathyplax typhlus* (specific name of type species of *Bathyplax* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 844);

(81) *sexdentatum* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Camptandrium sexdentatum* (specific name of type species of *Camptandrium* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 845);

(82) *coppingeri* Miers, 1884, as published in the combination *Camptoplax coppingeri* (specific name of type species of *Camptoplax* Miers, 1884) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 846);

(83) *nitidus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1870, as published in the combination *Catoptrus nitidus* (specific name of type species of *Catoptrus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1870) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 847);
(84) *ciliatus* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Ceratoplax ciliatus* (specific name of type species of *Ceratoplax* Stimpson, 1858) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 848);

(85) *typicus* Rathbun, 1898, as published in the combination *Chasmocarcinus typicus* (specific name of type species of *Chasmocarcinus* Rathbun, 1898) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 849);

(86) *balansae* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873, as published in the combination *Clistocoeloma balansae* (specific name of type species of *Clistocoeloma* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 850);

(87) *angulatus* Dana, 1851, as published in the combination *Cyrtograpsus angulatus* (specific name of type species of *Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 851);

(88) *nitidus* Smith (S.I.), 1870, as published in the combination *Dissodactylus nitidus* (specific name of type species of *Dissodactylus* Smith (S.I.), 1870) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 852);

(89) *carinipes* de Man, 1889, as published in the combination *Durckheimia carinipes* (specific name of type species of *Durckheimia* de Man, 1889) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 853);

(90) *liguricus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853, as published in the combination *Euchirograpsus liguricus* (specific name of type species of *Euchirograpsus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 854);

(91) *crenatus* de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination *Cancer (Eucrate) crenatus* (specific name of type species of *Eucrate* de Haan, [1835]) *(Opinion 85)* (Name No. 855);
(92) agassizii Milne Edwards (A.), 1880, as published in the combination *Eucratodes agassizii* (specific name of type species of *Eucratodes* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 856)*;

(93) crassimanus Dana, 1851, as published in the combination *Eucrate crassimanus* (specific name of type species of *Eucratopsis* Smith (S.I.), 1869) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 857)*;

(94) deplanatus Cano, 1889, as published in the combination *Euryetisus deplanatus* (specific name of type species of *Euryetisus* Cano, 1889) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 858)*;

(95) nitidus Stimpson, 1859, as published in the combination *Euryplax nitidus* (specific name of type species of *Euryplax* Stimpson, 1859) *(Name No. 859)*;

(96) limosa Say, 1818, as published in the combination *Cancer limosa* (specific name of type species of *Eurytium* Stimpson, 1859) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 860)*;

(97) subquadrate Dana, 1851, as published in the combination *Fabia subquadrate* (specific name of type species of *Fabia* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 861)*;

(98) bispinosus Herbst, [1783], as published in the combination *Cancer bispinosus* (specific name of type species of *Galene* de Haan, [1833]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 862)*;

(99) tridens Krøyer, 1837, as published in the combination *Geryon tridens* (specific name of type species of *Geryon* Krøyer, 1837) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 863)*;

(100) impressus Smith (S.I.), 1870, as published in the combination *Glyptograpus impressus* (specific name of type species of *Glyptograpus* Smith (S.I.), 1870) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 864)*;
(101) pugnax Smith (S.I.), 1870, as published in the combination Glyptoplax pugnax (specific name of type species of Glyptoplax Smith (S.I.), 1870) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 865);

(102) bicorns Gray (J.E.), 1831, as published in the combination Gomeza bicorns (specific name of type species of Gomeza Gray (J.E.), 1831) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 866);

(103) fragifer de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination Cancer (Halimede) fragifer (specific name of type species of Halimede de Haan, [1835]) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 867);

(104) tridens de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination Ocypode (Helice) tridens (specific name of type species of Helice de Haan, [1835]) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 868);

(105) lugubris Alcock, 1899, as published in the combination Hephthopelta lugubris (specific name of type species of Hephthopelta Alcock, 1899) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 869);

(106) sexpes Fabricius, 1798, as published in the combination Cancer sexpes (specific name of type species of Hexapus de Haan, [1833]) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 870);

(107) haematocheir de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination Grapsus (Pachysoma) haematocheir (specific name of type species of Holometopus Milne Edwards (H.), 1853) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 871);

(108) trapeziformis Nauck, 1880, as published in the combination Holothuriophilus trapeziformis (specific name of type species of Holothuriophilus Nauck, 1880) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 872);
(109) *rodgersii* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Lachnopodus rodgersii* (specific name of type species of *Lachnopodus* Stimpson, 1858) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 873)*;

(110) *exaratus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the combination *Chlorodius exaratus* (specific name of type species of *Leptodius* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 874)*;

(111) *rubromaculatus* de Haan, [1833], as published in the combination *Cancer (Liagore) rubromaculatus* (specific name of type species of *Liagore* de Haan, [1833]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 875)*;

(112) *nitidus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1867, as published in the combination *Libystes nitidus* (specific name of type species of *Libystes* Milne Edwards (A.), 1867) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 876)*;

(113) *cinctimanus* White, [1849], as published in the combination *Carpilius cinctimanus* (specific name of type species of *Liomera* Dana, 1851) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 877)*;

(114) *leeanus* Rathbun, 1898, as published in the combination *Lipaesthesius leeanus* (specific name of type species of *Lipaesthesius* Rathbun, 1898) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 878)*;

(115) *bispinosa* Kinahan, 1856, as published in the combination *Litocheira bispinosa* (specific name of type species of *Litocheira* Kinahan, 1856) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 879)*;

(116) *bella* Stimpson, 1860, as published in the combination *Xantho bella* (specific name of type species of *Lophopanopeus* Rathbun, 1898) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 880)*;

(117) *dilatipes* Adams & White, [1849], as published in the combination *Pilumnus dilatipes* (specific name of type species of *Lophopilumnus* Miers, 1886) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 881)*;
(118) *tesselatus* Latreille, 1812, as published in the combination *Grapsus tesselatus* (specific name of type species of *Lybia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 882)*; *(Name No. 882)*

(119) *thalamita* Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination *Melybia thalamita* (specific name of type species of *Melybia* Stimpson, [1871]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 883)*;

(120) *rousseauxi* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853, as published in the combination *Metasesarma rousseauxi* (specific name of type species of *Metasesarma* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 884)*;

(121) *truncatus* Stimpson, [1860], as published in the combination *Metopocarcinus truncatus* (specific name of type species of *Metopocarcinus* Stimpson, [1860]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 885)*;

(122) *sculptipes* Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination *Micropanope sculptipes* (specific name of type species of *Micropanope* Stimpson, [1871]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 886)*;

(123) *nitidus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873, as published in the combination *Notonyx nitidus* (specific name of type species of *Notonyx* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 887)*;

(124) *granulatus* Rathbun, 1893, as published in the combination *Oediplax granulatus* (specific name of type species of *Oediplax* Rathbun, 1893) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 888)*;

(125) *macgillivrayi* White, 1852, as published in the combination *Ommatocarcinus macgillivrayi* (specific name of type species of *Ommatocarcinus* White, 1852) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 889)*;

(126) *transversus* Rathbun, 1893, as published in the combination *Opisthopus transversus* (specific name of type species of *Opisthopus* Rathbun, 1893) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 890)*;
(127) *microps* Alcock & Anderson, 1894, as published in the combination *Xanthodes microps* (specific name of type species of *Orphnoxanthus* Alcock, 1898) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 891);

(128) *depressa* Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination *Panoplax depressa* (specific name of type species of *Panoplax* Stimpson, [1871]) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 892);

(129) *neapolitana* Kossmann, 1878, as published in the combination *Paragalene neapolitana* (specific name of type species of *Paragalene* Kossmann, 1878) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 893);

(130) *eugora* de Man, 1895, as published in the combination *Parapanope eugora* (specific name of type species of *Parapanope* de Man, 1895) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 894);

(131) *roseus* Nobili, 1906, as published in the combination *Parapleurophrycoides roseus* (specific name of type species of *Parapleurophrycoides* Nobili, 1906) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 895);

(132) *planissimus* Herbst, [1804], as published in the combination *Cancer planissimus* (specific name of type species of *Percnon* Gistl, 1848) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 896);

(133) *excelsus* Heller, 1862, as published in the combination *Perigrapsus excelsus* (specific name of type species of *Perigrapsus* Heller, 1862) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 897);

(134) *perlatus* Poeppig, 1836, as published in the combination *Hepatus perlatus* (specific name of type species of *Pilumnoides* Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844]) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 898);

(135) *hirtellus* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the combination *Cancer hirtellus* (specific name of type species of *Pilumnus* Leach, 1815) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 899);
(136) *hirtipes* Heller, [1865], as published in the combination *Pinnaxodes hirtipes* (specific name of type species of *Pinnaxodes* Heller, [1865]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 900)*;

(137) *cylindricum* Say, 1818, as published in the combination *Pinnotheres cylindricum* (specific name of type species of *Pinnixa* White, 1846) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 901)*;

(138) *laevigata* Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844], as published in the combination *Pinnotherelia laevigata* (specific name of type species of *Pinnotherelia* Milne Edwards (H.), & Lucas, [1844]) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 902)*;

(139) *spectabilis* de Man, 1896, as published in the combination *Platychirograpsus spectabilis* (specific name of type species of *Platychirograpsus* de Man, 1896) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 903)*;

(140) *gracilipes* Alcock, 1894, as published in the combination *Platypilumnus gracilipes* (specific name of type species of *Platypilumnus* Alcock, 1894) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 904)*;

(141) *orbignyi* Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844], as published in the combination *Xantho orbignyi* (specific name of type species of *Platyxanthus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 905)*;

(142) *cupulifer* Latreille, 1825, as published in the combination *Pilumnus cupulifer* (specific name of type species of *Polydectus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 906)*;

(143) *spinicarpus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1852, as published in the combination *Prionoplax spinicarpus* (specific name of type species of *Prionoplax* Milne Edwards (H.), 1852) *(Opinion 85) (Name No. 907)*;
(144) *gigas* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the combination *Cancer gigas* (specific name of type species of *Pseudocarcinus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 908);

(145) *carinata* Ortmann, 1894, as published in the combination *Pseudopinnixa carinata* (specific name of type species of *Pseudopinnixa* Ortmann, 1894) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 909);

(146) *quadridentata* Latreille, 1825, as published in the combination *Melia quadridentata* (specific name of type species of *Pseudorhombila* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 910);

(147) *stridulans* Wood-Mason, 1892, as published in the combination *Psopheticus stridulans* (specific name of type species of *Psopheticus* Wood-Mason, 1892) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 911);

(148) *glaber* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Ptychognathus glaber* (specific name of type species of *Ptychognathus* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 912);

(149) *granulosus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1879, as published in the combination *Pyxidognathus granulosus* (specific name of type species of *Pyxidognathus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1879) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 913);

(150) *harrisii* Gould, 1841, as published in the combination *Pilumnus harrisii* (specific name of type species of *Rhithropanopeus* Rathbun, 1898) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 914);

(151) *gracilipes* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Rhizopa gracilipes* (specific name of type species of *Rhizopa* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 915);

(152) *convexus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1867, as published in the combination *Ruppellioides convexus* (specific name of type species of *Ruppellioides* Milne Edwards ((A.), 1867) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 916);
(153) *crassum* Dana, 1851, as published in the combination *Samartium crassum* (specific name of type species of *Samartium* Dana, 1851) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 917);

(154) *spinosipes* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Scalopidia spinosipes* (specific name of type species of *Scalopidia* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 918);

(155) *granulatus* Rathbun, 1893, as published in the combination *Scleroplatx granulatus* (specific name of type species of *Scleroplatx* Rathbun, 1893) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 919);

(156) *carolinensis* Stimpson, 1859, as published in the combination *Speocarcinus carolinensis* (specific name of type species of *Speocarcinus* Stimpson, 1859) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 920);

(157) *nitidus* Stimpson, 1858, as published in the combination *Sphaerozius nitidus* (specific name of type species of *Sphaerozius* Stimpson, 1858) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 921);

(158) *bidentatus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880, as published in the combination *Xanthodes bidentatus* (specific name of type species of *Tetraxanthus* Rathbun, 1898) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 922);

(159) *scabripes* Rathbun, 1898, as published in the combination *Tetrias scabripes* (specific name of type species of *Tetrias* Rathbun, 1898) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 923);

(160) *anomalipes* Miers, 1881, as published in the combination *Thaumastoplax anomalipes* (specific name of type species of *Thaumastoplax* Miers, 1881) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 924);

(161) *gracilipes* White, 1847, as published in the combination *Utica gracilipes* (specific name of type species of *Utica* White, 1847) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 925);
litteratus Fabricius, 1798, as published in the combination Cancer litteratus (specific name of type species of Varuna Milne Edwards (H.), 1830) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 926);

murigera White, 1846, as published in the combination Xanthasia murigera (specific name of type species of Xanthasia White, 1846) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 927);

sternberghii Stimpson, 1859, as published in the combination Xanthodius sternberghii (specific name of type species of Xanthodius Stimpson, 1859) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 928);

moebii Richters, 1880, as published in the combination Xenophthalmodes moebii (specific name of type species of Xenophthalmodes Richters, 1880) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 929);

pinnotheroides White, 1846, as published in the combination Xenophthalmus pinnotheroides (specific name of type species of Xenophthalmus White, 1846) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 930);

aeneus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Cancer aeneus (specific name of type species of Zosimus Leach, 1823) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 931);

carinipes Heller, 1861, as published in the combination Zozymodes carinipes (specific name of type species of Zozymodes Heller, 1861) (Opinion 85) (Name No. 932);

pagurus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Cancer pagurus (specific name of type species of Cancer Linnaeus, 1758) (Opinion 104) (Name No. 933);

norvegicus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Cancer norvegicus (specific name of type species of Nephrops [Leach], [1814]) (Opinion 104) (Name No. 934).
(2) The under-mentioned specific names, each of which is currently regarded as a senior subjective synonym of the specific name of the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the *Opinion* cited against the name in question, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below:—

(1) *savignyi* (correction of *savignii*) Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the combination of *Cancer savignii* (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 935);

(2) *superba* Costa, 1838, as published in the combination *Portunus superba* (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 936);

(3) *punctatus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Cancer punctatus* (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 937);

(4) *vigil* Weber, 1795, as published in the combination *Portunus vigil* (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 938);

(5) *cheiragonus* Tilesius, 1815, as published in the combination *Cancer cheiragonus* (*Opinion* 73) (Name No. 939);

(6) *frontalis* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the combination *Ozius frontalis* (*Opinion* 85) (Name No. 940);

(7) *rhomboides* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer rhomboides* (*Opinion* 85) (Name No. 941);

(8) *barbiger* Poeppig, 1836, as published in the combination *Gecarcinus barbiger* (*Opinion* 85) (Name No. 942);

(9) *minutus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer minutus* (*Opinion* 85) (Name No. 943).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid...*
Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 335:—
savignii Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the
combination Cancer savignii (an Invalid Original Spelling
for savignyi).

(4) The dates attributed to the under-mentioned specific
names in the Opinions specified below are hereby corrected
as follows:—

(1) rouxii Guérin-Ménéville, as published in the com-
bination Caphyra rouxii (Opinion 73) : date to be
corrected from 1830 to 1832 ;

(2) amica Smith (S.I.), as published in the combination
Hepatella amica (Opinion 73) : date to be corrected
from 1870 to 1869 ;

(3) signatus Adams & White, as published in the
combination Carpilius signatus (Opinion 73) : date to be
corrected from 1848 to [1849] ;

(4) spongiosus Adams & White, as published in the
combination Iphiculus spongiosus (Opinion 73) : date to be corrected
from 1848 to [1849] ;

(5) polybioïdes Adams & White, as published in the
combination Lissocarcinus polybioides (Opinion 73) : date to be corrected from 1848 to [1849] ;

(6) rotundatus Adams & White, as published in the
combination Lupocyclus rotundatus (Opinion 73) : date to be corrected from 1848 to [1849] ;

(7) muriger Adams & White, as published in the com-
bination Tlos muriger (Opinion 73) : date to be corrected from 1848 to [1849] ;

(8) fluviatilis Latreille, as published in the combination
Trichodactylus fluviatilis (Opinion 73) : date to be corrected from 1825 to [1828] ;

(9) cinctimanus Adams & White, as published in the
combination Carpilius cinctimanus (Opinion 85) : date to be corrected from 1848 to [1849] ;
I.—THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT
"DIRECTION"

The present Direction has been prepared under a General Directive issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that the specific names of the species which are the type species of genera, the names of which had been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology prior to the opening of that Congress should, if the oldest available names for the species concerned, be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology and that in other cases there should be placed on that List whatever is currently considered to be the oldest available names for the species concerned. The present, which is the second of this series of Directions, is concerned with the names of the type species of genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), the names of which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period. The total number of such generic names is one hundred and ninety. At the time of the submission of the proposals relating to the names with which the present Direction is concerned, decisions on three names had been taken on separate Directions, proposals on three others had been published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature and were awaiting decision by the Commission, while in two other cases the material so far collected was not considered

(10) laevigata Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, as published in the combination Pinnotherelia laevigata (Opinion 85) : date to be corrected from 1843 to [1844] ;

(11) orbignyi Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, as published in the combination Xantho orbignyi (Opinion 85) : date to be corrected from 1843 to [1844] ;

(12) tesselatus Latreille, as published in the combination Graspus tesselatus (Opinion 85) : date to be corrected from 1818 to 1812.

DIRECTION 36
sufficient for framing proposals for the consideration of the Commission. The number of names on which proposals were submitted to the Commission amounted therefore to one hundred and eighty-two. In the case of three of these names additional information received during the Prescribed Voting Period led to the withdrawal of the proposals submitted in order to permit of the further examination of the issues so raised (paragraph 4 below). Accordingly, the present Direction contains decisions on one hundred and seventy-nine of the names involved. The proposals which formed the basis of the decisions taken by the Commission in the present case were submitted by the Secretary in the following paper on 19th September 1955:

**Proposed addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"**

of the specific names of the type species of one hundred and seventy-three genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936 and of nine specific names which are currently treated as senior subjective synonyms of the names of type species of such genera

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The purpose of the present paper is to lay recommendations before the International Commission to enable it to comply, so far as concerns names of species of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), with a General Directive issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. This Directive stated that the specific names of the type species of genera, the names of which had been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936, should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, save where any given such name is not the oldest available name for the taxon concerned, in which case the oldest available name, whatever it may be, is to be placed on that Official List.

2. It will be recalled that, in a paper (Z.N.(S.) 906) which I submitted to the Commission on 11th February last, with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)6, I dealt, so far as the Crustacea Decapoda are concerned, with the first of the two principle stages (namely the determination of the gender of each name) involved in completing the entries on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology made in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period, as a preliminary to the publication of the volume containing the first instalment of the Official Lists. In that paper I reported that in the period under review the names of one hundred and ninety genera of Decapoda had been placed on the Official List.
3. In compiling the present proposals, I have, as on previous similar occasions, consulted such catalogues, checklists and monographs as are available. I have also consulted Dr. Isobel Gordon (British Museum (Natural History), London), who has rendered the most valuable assistance in this matter. In both of the two principal Opinions concerned (Opinions 73 and 85) a note was added in every case where the applicant (the late Miss Mary Rathbun) was of the opinion that the name of the type species of any given genus was a junior subjective synonym of some other name. Dr. Gordon points out that Miss Rathbun was the leading authority of her day in this group and that it is likely that her synonymisations, which were most carefully made, have been generally followed by later workers. It is accordingly believed that the 173 specific names of type species shown in Annexe 1 to the present paper are the oldest available names for the species concerned. Similarly, it is believed that in the case of the nine genera specified in Column (2) of Annexe 2, the name of the type species is a junior subjective synonym of the name specified in Column (1) in that Annexe.

4. The eight generic names as regards the names of the type species of which no proposals are now submitted are the following:—(1) All outstanding questions have been settled in regard to the following three generic names, which have formed the subject of individual Directions by the Commission:—Astacus (Direction 12); Penaeus (Direction 15); Favus (Direction 25). (2) In the following three cases action under the Plenary Powers is required and proposals have been published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature:—Iphis (Bull. 11: 79—81); Homalaspis (Bull. 11: 83—85); Homarus (Bull. 11: 114—116). (3) The two remaining names are Daira and Chasmagnathus. As regards each of these proposals for action under the Plenary Powers will, it is proposed, be submitted at an early date, in the first case for the purpose of validating the generic name Daira, in the second case, for the purpose of validating the specific name of the type species of Chasmagnathus.

5. In twelve cases investigations undertaken in this Office have shown that the date given for a particular name at the time when it was placed on the Official List was incorrect. In some cases (e.g. Adams & White, The Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang) Miss Rathbun accepted the date printed on the Title Page as the date of publication, but later investigations have shown that publication did not take place until a later year. In some of the cases of this kind the date of a generic name already placed on the Official List is affected as well as the name of the type species of such a genus. Proposals for the necessary corrections, so far as specific names are concerned, are submitted in Annexe 3 to the present paper.

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1 Decisions have since been taken by the International Commission on each of these cases and the decisions have been embodied in Directions which will be published in the present Section of Volume I. The Directions concerned are: (i) Direction 49 (Iphis); (ii) Direction 50 (Homalaspis); (iii) Direction 51 (Homarus).
6. In all cases where a specific name consists of a noun in the genitive singular based upon the modern patronymic of a man, to which was added a double "i" in place of a single "i", the form with a double "i" has been retained in accordance with the decision on that subject taken by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress.\(^2\) In one case, a name based upon a modern patronymic, (Savigny), was incorrectly formed by the substitution of the letter "i" for the letter "y", the name being published in the form "savignii". In this case, in accordance with another of the decisions taken by the Copenhagen Congress\(^3\) the form of the name has been corrected to savignyi.

7. In two cases (Ebalia; Portumnus) the author of a generic name introduced a new name for the type species, at the same time specifying the previously published name for which his new specific name was a substitute. In each of the cases concerned, the new (substitute) name was unnecessary and is invalid as being a junior objective synonym of the name which it was intended to replace. In both these cases the older (valid) specific name and not the objectively identical junior synonym is treated as the name of the type species of the genus concerned.\(^4\)

8. In the case of the name Podophthalmus Lamarck, 1801, the name of the type species (Podophthalmus [sic] spinosus Lamarck, 1801) is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of Portunus vigilant Fabricius, 1798 (Suppl. Ent. syst. : 363). However, the latter name is a junior homonym of Portunus vigilant Weber, 1795 (Nomencl. Ent. syst. Fabric. : 93). So many of the names in Weber's ill-starred little book are nomina nuda that as a first step I consulted it to see what Weber had actually said. For the benefit of anyone who has never had occasion to look at this book, I should explain that Weber did not give individual diagnoses either for the genera or for the species included by him in it. What he did commonly do, however, was to divide up into groups the species placed by him in any given genus and to provide a few words (in Latin) to differentiate from one another the groups so established. It is only on the rare occasions when Weber placed a single species in a group that the words given as a definition for that group become also a definition for the species placed in it. The present is an example of this unusual situation, for in the first of the groups which he established within the genus Portunus, Weber placed only one species, Portunus vigil. In consequence this name is not a nomen nudum, but the indication given is so extremely brief, being simply "thor. utr. bid.", that it might not be sufficient to permit of the identification of Weber's species. In that case the name Portunus vigil Weber, though an available name, would be a nomen dubium. Weber's book was, as its title indicates, a preview of

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\(^4\) This procedure has since been formalised by the Ruling given in Declaration 21 (1956, Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 12 : i—viii).
what Fabricius at that time intended to write in his *Supplementum Entomologiae systematicaee*. Where, as happened in the present case, Weber cited a specific name which he knew was a manuscript name destined by Fabricius first to see the light of day in his *Supplementum*, he added the letter "S" after the specific name concerned. The presence of this notation after the name *vigil* in Weber's book opened the possibility that in addition to being a senior primary homonym of *Portunus vigil* Fabricius, 1798 (the year in which that author's *Supplementum* was published), the name *Portunus vigil* Weber might be also a senior objective synonym of *P. vigil* Fabricius. At this point I sought the views of two leading specialists, namely, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) and Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands). Each of these specialists agreed that the name *Portunus vigil* Weber and *Portunus vigil* Fabricius were applicable to the same species. Dr. Chace pointing out that there are very few Portunid crabs with two lateral teeth on each side of the carapace and Dr. Holthuis drawing attention to the significance to be attached to the addition by Weber of the letter "S" after the name *vigil*. Both explained that the name *Portunus vigil* Weber appeared to have been overlooked in the literature and that this binomen was in consequence currently attributed to Fabricius, 1798. Both were agreed that no confusion or difficulty need be apprehended if in future this name were to be attributed to Weber instead of to Fabricius. Since the change involved is one of authorship and date only and does not involve a change of name, I do not anticipate that anyone would consider it necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers in order to suppress Weber's name for the purpose of validating the same name as used by Fabricius for the same species three years later. I accordingly share the view expressed by the foregoing specialists that this is a case where the normal priority rule can properly be allowed to operate. In the proposals submitted in the present paper I accordingly recommend (Annexe 2) that the name *vigil* Weber, 1795, as published in the combination *Portunus vigil*, should, as the oldest name subjectively available for the type species of the genus *Podophthalmus* Lamarck, 1801, be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

9. The recommendations which are now submitted for the consideration of the Commission are as follows:

(a) that the one-hundred and seventy-three specific names specified in Annexe 1, each of which is the specific name of the type species of a genus of Crustacea Decapoda, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936, should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (paragraph 3);

(b) that the nine specific names specified in Annexe 2, each of which is a senior subjective synonym of the specific name of the type species of a genus of Crustacea Decapoda, the name of which
was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936, should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (paragraph 3); (c) that in the case of the twelve names specified in Annexe 3, for each of which an incorrect date of publication was cited in the *Opinion* concerned, the correct date, as shown in Column (3) of the said Annexe, be entered on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (paragraph 5);

**ANNEXE 1**

Specific names of type species of genera of Decapod Crustacea now proposed for addition to the “*Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific name proposed to be placed on the “<em>Official List of Specific Names in Zoology</em>”</th>
<th>Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published</th>
<th>Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erosa Miers, [1877]</td>
<td>Actaeomorpha erosa</td>
<td>Actaeomorpha Miers, [1877]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomentosus Dana, 1852</td>
<td>Actumnus tomentosus</td>
<td>Actumnus Dana, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erinaceus Fabricius, 1787</td>
<td>Cancer erinaceus</td>
<td>Arcania Leach, 1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexdentatus Paulson, 1875</td>
<td>Archias sexdentatus</td>
<td>Archias Paulson, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cribrius Lamarck, 1818</td>
<td>Portunus cribrius</td>
<td>Arenaeus Dana, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integerrimus Lamarck, 1818</td>
<td>Cancer integerrimus</td>
<td>Atergatis de Haan, [1833]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signatus Adams &amp; White, [1849]</td>
<td>Carpilius signatus</td>
<td>Atergatopsis Milne Edwards, 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armata Milne Edwards, 1869</td>
<td>Banareia armata</td>
<td>Banareia Milne Edwards, 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</td>
<td>Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published</td>
<td>Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) picta Milne Edwards, 1848</td>
<td>Bellia picta</td>
<td>Bellia Milne Edwards, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemingi Alcock &amp; Anderson, 1899</td>
<td>Benthochascon hemingi</td>
<td>Benthochascon Alcock &amp; Anderson, 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rouxii Guérin-Méneville, 1832</td>
<td>Caphyra rouxii</td>
<td>Caphyra Guérin-Méneville, 1832</td>
</tr>
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<td>maculatus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Cancer maculatus</td>
<td>Carpilius Desmarest, 1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tristis Dana, 1852</td>
<td>Carpilodes tristis</td>
<td>Carpilodes Dana, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papulosus Stimpson, [1871]</td>
<td>Carpoporus papulosus</td>
<td>Carpoporus Stimpson, [1871]</td>
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Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(1) isenbeckii Brandt, 1848

(2) Platycorystes (Podacanthus) isenbeckii

(3) Erimacrus Benedict, 1892

Erinetopus Rathbun, 1894

Erimetopus spinosus

Euphylax dovii

Euphylax Stimpson, 1860

Gecarcinicus Milne Edwards, 1844

Hepatella Smith, 1869

Heterolithadia Alcock, 1896

Heteronucia Alcock, 1896

Heterozius Milne Edwards, 1867

Hydrothelphusa Milne Edwards, 1872

Iliacantha Stimpson, [1871]

Iphiculus Adams & White, [1849]

Ixa Leach, 1815

Jurinei Saussure, 1853

Guaiia (Iilia) jurinei

Leucosilia Bell, 1855

Lissocarcinus Adams & White, [1849]

Lissocarcinus Adams & White [1849]

Lithadia Bell, 1855

Lupocyclus Adams & White [1849]

Lupocyclus Adams & White, [1849]

Merocryptus Milne Edwards, 1873

Merocryptus Milne Edwards, 1873

Myrodes Bell, 1855

Myrodes Bell, 1855

Nucia Dana, 1852

Nucia Dana, 1852

Nursia hardwickii

Nursia hardwickii

Nursia Leach, 1817

Nursia Leach, 1817

Nursilia Bell, 1855

Nursilia Bell, 1855
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(1) 
lugubris Alcock, 1899
sexpes Fabricius, 1798

haematocheir de Haan, [1835]
trapeziformis Nauck, 1880
rodgersii Stimpson, 1858
exaratus Milne Edwards, 1834
rubromaculatus de Haan, [1833]
nitidus Milne Edwards, 1867
cinctimanus White, [1849]
leeanus Rathbun, 1898
bispinosa Kinahan, 1856
bella Stimpson, 1860
dilatipes Adams & White, [1849]
tesselatus Latreille, 1812
thalamita Stimpson, [1871]
rousseauxi Milne Edwards, 1853
truncatus Stimpson, 1860
sculptipes Stimpson, [1871]

(2) 
Hephthopelta
lugubris
Cancer sexpes

Grapsus (Pachysoma)
haematocheir
Holothuriophilus
trapeziformis
Lachnopodus
rodgersii
Chlorodius exaratus
Cancer (Liagore)
rubromaculatus
Libystes nitidus
Carpilius cinctimanus
Lipaestheisius leeanus
Litocheira bispinosa
Xanitho bella
Pilumnus dilatipes
Grapsus tesselatus
Melybia thalamita
Metasesarma rousseauxi
Metopocarcinus truncatus
Micropanope sculptipes

(3) 
Hephthopelta Alcock, 1899
Hexapus de Haan, [1833]
Holometopus Milne Edwards, 1853
Holothuriophilus Nauck, 1880
Lachnopodus Stimpson, 1858
Leptodius Milne Edwards, 1863
Liagore de Haan, [1833]
Libystes Milne Edwards, 1867
Liomera Dana, 1851
Lipaestheisius Rathbun, 1898
Litocheira Kinahan, 1856
Lophopanepeus Rathbun, 1898
Lophopilumnus Miers, 1886
Lybia Milne Edwards, 1834
Melybia Stimpson, [1871]
Metasesarma Milne Edwards, 1853
Metopocarcinus Stimpson, [1860]
Micropanope Stimpson, [1871]
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<td>carolinensis Stimpson, 1859</td>
<td>Speocarcinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carolinensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published**

**Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spectabilis de Man, 1896</td>
<td>Platychirograpsus</td>
<td>Platychirograpsus de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spectabilis</td>
<td>Man, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gracilipes Alcock, 1894</td>
<td>Platypilumnus</td>
<td>Platypilumnus Alcock,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gracilipes</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbignyi Milne Edwards &amp;</td>
<td>Xantho orbignyi</td>
<td>Platyxanthus Milne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas [1844]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edwards, 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupulifer Latreille, 1825</td>
<td>Pilumnus cupulifer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinicarpus Milne</td>
<td>Prionoplax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, 1852</td>
<td>spinicarpus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gigas Lamarck, 1818</td>
<td>Cancer gigas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>carinata Ortmann, 1894</td>
<td>Pseudopinnixa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carinata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadridentata Latreille,</td>
<td>Melia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>quadridentata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stridulans Wood-Mason, 1892</td>
<td>Psopheticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stridulans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glaber Stimpson, 1858</td>
<td>Ptychognathus glaber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granulosus Milne</td>
<td>Pyxidognathus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, 1879</td>
<td>granulosus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harrisii Gould, 1841</td>
<td>Pilumnus harrisii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gracilipes Stimpson, 1858</td>
<td>Rhizopa gracilipes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convexus Milne Edwards, 1867</td>
<td>Ruppellioiodes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>convexus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crassum Dana, 1851</td>
<td>Samartium crassum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinosipes Stimpson, 1858</td>
<td>Scalopidia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spinosipes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granulatus Rathbun, 1893</td>
<td>Sclerooplax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>granulatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carolinensis Stimpson, 1859</td>
<td>Speocarcinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carolinensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"

Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(1) nitidus Stimpson, 1858

Sphaerozius nitidus

Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published

(2) bidentatus Milne Edwards, 1880

Xanthodes bidentatus

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(3) scabripes Rathbun, 1898

Tetrias scabripes

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(4) anomalipes Miers, 1881

Thaumastoplax anomalipes

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(5) gracilipes White, 1847

Utica gracilipes

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(6) litteratus Fabricius, 1798

Cancer litteratus

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(7) murigera White, 1846

Xanthasia murigera

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(8) sternberghii Stimpson, 1859

Xanthodius sternberghii

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(9) moebii Richters, 1880

Xenophthalmodes moebii

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(10) pinnotheroides White, 1846

Xenophthalmus pinnotheroides

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(11) aeneus Linnaeus, 1758

Cancer aeneus

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(12) carinipes Heller, 1861

Zozymodes carinipes

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

Opinion 104

(13) pagurus Linnaeus, 1758

Cancer pagurus

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(14) norvegicus Linnaeus, 1758

Cancer norvegicus

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(15) annulicornis Leach, 1815

Pandalus annulicornis

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species
Specific names of nine nominal species which are subjectively identified with nominal species of later date which are the type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</th>
<th>Remarks (not for inclusion in the entry to be made in the Official List)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>savignyi (correction of savignii) Milne Edwards, 1834, as published in the combination Cancer savignii.</td>
<td>The name savignyi Milne Edwards, 1834, is a senior subjective synonym of granulatus de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination Cancer (Actaea) granulatus, the specific name of the type species of Actaea de Haan, [1833].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctatus Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination Cancer punctatus.</td>
<td>The name punctatus Linnaeus, 1767, is a senior subjective synonym of laterelli Leach, 1817, as published in the combination Persephona laterelli, the specific name of the type species of Persephona Leach, 1817.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vigil Weber, 1795, as published in the combination Portunus vigil.</td>
<td>The name vigil Weber, 1795, is a senior subjective synonym of spinosus Lamarck, 1801, as published in the combination Podophthalmus [sic] spinosus, the specific name of the type species of Podophthalmus Lamarck, 1801.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheiragonus Tilesius, 1815, as published in the combination Cancer cheiragonus.</td>
<td>The name cheiragonus Tilesius, 1815, is a senior subjective synonym of serratus White, 1846, as published in the combination Telmessus serratus, the specific name of the type species of Telmessus White, 1846.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology".

(1) 
frontalis Milne Edwards, 1834, as published in the combination Ozius frontalis.

remmrks (not for inclusion in the entry to be made in the Official List)

(2) 
The name frontalis Milne Edwards, 1834, is a senior subjective synonym of kotschii Heller, 1861, as published in the combination Epixanthus kotschii, the specific name of the type species of Epixanthus Heller, 1861.

rhomboides Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Cancer rhomboides.

The name rhomboides Linnaeus, 1758, is a senior subjective synonym of bispinosa Lamarck, 1801, as published in the combination Ocypoda [sic] bispinosa, the specific name of the type species of Goneplax [Leach], [1814].

barbiger Poeppig, 1836, as published in the combination Gecarcinus barbiger.

The name barbiger Poeppig, 1836, is a senior subjective synonym of hirtipes Milne Edwards & Lucas, [1844], as published in the combination Paraxanthus hirtipes, the specific name of the type species of Paraxanthus Milne Edwards & Lucas, [1844].

minutus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Cancer minutus.

The name minutus Linnaeus, 1758, is a senior subjective synonym of clypeatus Bowditch, 1825, as published in the combination Planes clypeatus, the specific name of the type species of Planes Bowditch, 1825.

superba Costa, 1838, as published in the combination Portunus superba.

The name superba Costa, 1838, is a senior subjective synonym of longispina Stimpson, [1871], as published in the combination Bathynectes longispina, the specific name of the type species of Bathynectes Stimpson, [1871].
### ANNEXE 3
Correction of the date given for certain specific names in "Opinions" 73 and 85

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Name concerned</th>
<th>Date cited in the &quot;Opinion&quot;</th>
<th>Corrected date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rouxii Guérin-Ménénville, as published in the combination Caphyra rouxii</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amica Smith, as published in the combination Hepatella amica</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signatus Adams &amp; White, as published in the combination Carpilius signatus</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>[1849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spongiosus Adams &amp; White, as published in the combination Iphiculus spongiosus</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>[1849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polybioides Adams &amp; White, as published in the combination Lissocarcinus polybioides</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>[1849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotundatus Adams &amp; White, as published in the combination Lupocyclus rotundatus</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>[1849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muriger Adams &amp; White, as published in the combination Tlos muriger</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>[1849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluviatilus Latreille, as published in the combination Trichodactylus fluviatilis</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>[1828]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinctimanus Adams &amp; White, as published in the combination Carpilius cinctimanus</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>[1849]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laevigata Milne Edwards &amp; Lucas, as published in the combination Pinnotherelia laevigata</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>[1844]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbignyi Milne Edwards &amp; Lucas, as published in the combination Xantho orbignyi</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>[1844]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tesselatus Latreille, as published in the combination Grapsus tesselatus</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>1812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper, the question of placing on the Official
List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific names of species of the Order Decapoda specified therein was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 985.

II.—THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27: On 19th September 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)27) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed "that, in conformity with the General Directives issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, regarding the placing on the appropriate Official Lists and Official Indexes of names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in, Opinions rendered prior to 1948, the names referred to in Sections (a) and (b) of paragraph 9 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 985 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 Direction] should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as there recommended and that the other action recommended in the said paragraph be similarly approved" and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

4. Withdrawal of the proposals in regard to three of the specific names submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 in order to permit of a further study of the issues involved in regard thereto: On 7th October 1955 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 985 a Minute withdrawing from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 the proposals submitted in regard to three of the specific names dealt with therein, in order to permit of a re-examination of the issues involved in the light of additional information which had just been received. In the same Minute Mr. Hemming drew attention also to the inadvertent omission from the proposals submitted with the foregoing Voting Paper of a recommendation for the addition to
the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* of an Invalid Original Spelling of one of the specific names recommended therein for addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. Mr. Hemming’s Minute was in the following terms:

Withdrawal of proposals relating to three specific names from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

In the case of three specific names on which proposals were submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 additional information now furnished by Dr. L. B. Holthuis calls for further study of the action required in these cases before decisions are taken thereon by the Commission. The names concerned are the specific names of the type species of the following genera: (1) *Portunmus* [Leach], [1814]; (2) *Pinnotheres* Latreille, [1802—1803]; (3) *Pandalus* Leach, 1815.

2. Accordingly, as Secretary to the Commission, I hereby withdraw from the scope of the foregoing Voting Paper the proposals submitted therein in regard to the specific names referred to above. I further direct that the issues which have now come to light in regard to these names be studied on the under-mentioned Registered Files and that proposals regarding these names be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible:—(a) Z.N.(S.) 1028 (*Pandalus*)\(^5\); (b) Z.N.(S.) 1029 (*Pinnotheres*)\(^6\); (c) Z.N.(S.) 1031 (*Portunmus*).\(^7\)

3. I take this opportunity to draw attention to the fact that through some inadvertence the proposal submitted on the foregoing Voting Paper for the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name savignyi Milne Edwards (H.), as published in the combination *Cancer savignii*, was not accompanied by a corresponding recommendation for the addition of the Invalid Original Spelling savignii to the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*. Having regard to the fact that in a case such as this the addition of the above name to the *Official Index* is obligatory under the General Directives issued to the Commission by the International Congresses of Zoology, I, as Secretary, hereby direct that a proposal in the foregoing sense be deemed to have been included in the Voting Paper referred to above.

---

\(^5\) A decision has since been taken on this case and has been embodied in *Direction* 47, which will be published in the present Section (Section D) of Volume I.

\(^6\) A decision has since been taken on this case and has been embodied in *Direction* 45, which will be published in the present Section of Volume I.

5. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 19th October 1955.

At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 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):

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

(b) Negative Votes:
None;

(c) On Leave of Absence, one (1):
Bodenheimer;

d) Voting Papers not returned:
None.

7. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 1st November 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 6 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.

8. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “Direction”: On 22nd December 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a

---

8 Commissioner Miller exercised in this case the right conferred by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Paris, 1948, under which a Commissioner may, if he so desires, signify his willingness to support the view or the majority view, of other members of the Commission (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4: 50—51).
Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27, subject (a) to the withdrawal therefrom of the proposals relating to the three specific names specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 7th October 1955, and (b) to the inclusion in the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology of a specific name specified in the same Minute which had been rejected by the Commission as being objectively invalid in its Vote on the above Voting Paper. The text of the Minute executed by the Secretary on 7th October 1955 has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of the present Direction.

9. Original references: The original references for the specific names placed on the Official List and Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Direction have already been noted in connection with the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the nominal species bearing the names concerned being either (i) the type species of genera, the names of which have been inscribed on that List or (ii) or nominal species which are currently subjectively identified as representing the same taxa as those represented by nominal species which are the type species of such genera.

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 Thirty-Six (36) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Done in London, this Twenty-Second day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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

VOLUME 1. SECTION D. Part D.2. Pp. 47—82

DIRECTION 37
Completion of the entries relating to the names of certain genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936

LONDON:
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1956
Price Twenty-four Shillings
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Issued 1st September, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 37

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 Jacezewski (Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland) (15th June 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. Dy mond (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla Hankó (Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary) (12th August 1953)
Dr. Norman R. Stoll (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (Sheffield University, Sheffield, England) (12th August 1953)
Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) (12th August 1953)
Dr. K. H. L. Key (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia) (15th October 1954)
Dr. Alden H. Miller (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, California, U.S.A.) (29th October 1954)
Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th October 1954)
Professor Dr. Wilhelm Künghelt (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 Torti neo (Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 37

COMPLETION OF THE ENTRIES RELATING TO THE NAMES OF CERTAIN GENERA OF THE ORDER DECAPODA (CLASS CRUSTACEA) PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936

RULING:—(1) The following particulars relating to the determination under Article 30 of the Règles of the type species of the under-mentioned genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) the names of which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 85, are hereby inserted in the said Official List:—

(a) Type species by original designation (Rule (a)):

(1) *Chasmocarcinus* Rathbun, 1898;
(2) *Eurytium* Stimpson, 1859;
(3) *Geryon* Krøyer, 1837;
(4) *Glyptograpsus* Smith (S.I.), 1870;
(5) *Goneplax* [Leach], [1814];
(6) *Lophopanopeus* Rathbun, 1898;
(7) *Lophopilumnus* Miers, 1886;
(8) *Pseudorhombila* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837;

(b) Type species by original designation (Rule (a)) through the formula "n.g., n.sp."

(1) *Durckheimia* de Man, 1889;
(2) *Euryetisus* Cano, 1889;
(3) *Holothuriophilus* Nauck, 1880;
(4) *Pinnaxodes* Heller, [1865];
(5) *Platychirograpsus* de Man, 1896;
(6) *Platyptilumnus* Alcock, 1894;
(7) *Thaumastoplax* Miers, 1881;
(8) *Xenophthalmodes* Richters, 1880;

(c) Type species by monotypy (Rule (c)):

(1) *Acmaeopleura* Stimpson, 1858;
(2) *Asthenognathus* Stimpson, 1858;
(3) *Bathyplax* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880;
(4) *Camptandrium* Stimpson, 1858;
(5) *Camptoplax* Miers, 1884;
(6) *Catoptrus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1870;
(7) *Ceratoplax* Stimpson, 1858;
(8) *Chasmagnathus* de Haan, [1833];
(9) *Clistocoeloma* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873;
(10) *Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851;
(11) *Dissodactylus* Smith (S.I.), 1870;
(12) *Epixanthus* Heller, 1861;
(13) *Euchirograpsus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853;
(14) *Eucrate* de Haan, [1835];
(15) *Eucratodes* Milne Edwards (A.), 1880;
(16) *Eucratopsis* Smith (S.I.), 1869;
(17) *Euryplax* Stimpson, 1859;
(18) *Fabia* Dana, 1851;
(19) *Galene* de Haan, [1833];
(20) *Glyptoplax* Smith (S.I.), 1870;
(21) *Gomeza* Gray (J.E.), 1831;
(22) *Halimede* de Haan, [1835];

(23) *Helice* de Haan, [1833];

(24) *Hepthopelta* Alcock, 1899;

(25) *Hexapus* de Haan, [1833];

(26) *Holometopus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853;

(27) *Lachnopodus* Stimpson, 1858;

(28) *Leptodius* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863;

(29) *Liaxore* de Haan, [1833];

(30) *Libystes* Milne Edwards (A.), 1867;

(31) *Liometer* Dana, 1851;

(32) *Lipaesthesius* Rathbun, 1898;

(33) *Litocheira* Kinahan, 1856;

(34) *Lyibia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834;

(35) *Melybia* Stimpson, [1871];

(36) *Metasesarma* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853;

(37) *Metopocarcinus* Stimpson, [1860];

(38) *Micropanope* Stimpson, [1871];

(39) *Notonyx* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873;

(40) *Oediplax* Rathbun, 1893;

(41) *Ommatocarcinus* White, 1852;

(42) *Opisthopus* Rathbun, 1893;

(43) *Orphnoxanthus* Alcock, 1898;

(44) *Panoplax* Stimpson, [1871];

(45) *Paragalene* Kossmann, 1878;

(46) *Parapanope* de Man, 1895;

(47) *Parapleurophrycoides* Nobili, 1906;

(48) *Paraxanthus* Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844];
(49) Perigrapsus Heller, 1862;
(50) Pilumnooides Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844];
(51) Pilumnus Leach, 1815;
(52) Pinnixa White, 1846;
(53) Pinnotherelia Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844];
(54) Planes Bowditch, 1825;
(55) Platixanthus Milne Edwards (A.), 1863;
(56) Polydectus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837;
(57) Prionoplax Milne Edwards (H.), 1852;
(58) Pseudopinnixa Ortmann, 1894;
(59) Psopheticus Wood-Mason, 1892;
(60) Ptychognathus Stimpson, 1858;
(61) Pyxidognathus Milne Edwards (A.), 1879;
(62) Rhithropanopeus Rathbun, 1898;
(63) Rhizopa Stimpson, 1858;
(64) Ruppellioides Milne Edwards (A.), 1867;
(65) Samartium Dana, 1851;
(66) Scalopidia Stimpson, 1858;
(67) Scleroplax Rathbun, 1893;
(68) Specocarcinus Stimpson, 1859;
(69) Sphaerozius Stimpson, 1858;
(70) Tetraxanthus Rathbun, 1898;
(71) Tetrias Rathbun, 1898;
(72) Utica White, 1847;
(73) Varuna Milne Edwards (H.), 1830;
(74) Xanthasia White, 1846;
(75) *Xanthodius* Stimpson, 1859;
(76) *Xenophthalmus* White, 1846;
(77) *Zosimus* Leach, 1823;
(78) *Zozymodes* Heller, 1861;

(d) Type species by subsequent selection (Rule (g)):

(1) *Percnon* Gistl, 1848: by selection by Rathbun (1925);

(2) *Pseudocarcinus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834: by selection by Miers (1886).

(2) The type species of the under-mentioned genera were selected under Rule (g) in Article 30 by Miss Mary Rathbun in the application which formed the basis of, and which was reproduced in, *Opinion 73* published in 1922 (*Smithson. misc. Coll. 73* (No. 1)) and it is hereby directed that a note to the above effect be entered in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, the page references for the type selections so made being as specified below:—

(a) *Actaea* de Haan, [1833] (: 26);
(b) *Actumnus* Dana, 1851 (: 26);
(c) *Atergatis* de Haan, [1833] (: 26);
(d) *Chlorodopsis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873 (: 26);
(e) *Cyclodius* Dana, 1851 (: 26);
(f) *Ebalia* Leach, [1817] (: 26);
(g) *Iliacantha* Stimpson, [1871] (: 27);
(h) *Pariphicus* Alcock, 1896 (: 27);
(i) *Persephona* Leach, 1817 (: 28);
(j) *Phlyxia* Bell, 1855 (: 28);
(k) *Pseudophilyra* Miers, 1879 (: 28);
(l) *Speloeophorus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1865 (: 28);
(m) *Thalamitoides* Milne Edwards (A.), 1869 (: 28);
(n) *Thalamonyx* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873 (: 28).

(3) It is hereby directed that the corrections specified below be made in the entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the under-mentioned generic names made by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* severally cited below:

(a) *Bathynectes* Stimpson (*Opinion 73*): The date for this name is to be cited as [1871] and not as 1871.

(b) *Bathynectes* Stimpson, [1871] (*Opinion 73*): The incorrect statement that *Bathynectes longispina* Stimpson, [1871], became the type species of the above genus by original designation is to be deleted and to be replaced by the entry that this species became the type species by monotypy.

(c) *Caphyra* Guérin-Ménéville (*Opinion 73*): The incorrect entries relating to the date and place of publication of the above generic name and its type species are to be deleted and the following revised entries are to be substituted therefor:


(d) *Hepatella* Smith and *Hepatella amica* Smith (*Opinion 73*): The incorrect entry “1870” relating to the date of publication of the above names is to be deleted and the date “July 1869” (printed on the Part (Part 5) of volume 3 of the *American Naturalist* in which these names were published) is to be substituted therefor.

(e) Five generic names by Bell (T.) published in 1855 (*Opinion 73*): The under-mentioned generic names
by Bell (T.) were first published in 1855 not in volume 21 of the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London (the reference cited in Opinion 73) but in volume 2 of the Proceedings of the above Society, and the entries relating to these names are to be amended accordingly, the pages on which these names appeared being as specified below:

(a) Leucosilia Bell, 1855 (: 431);
(b) Lithadia Bell, 1855 (: 434);
(c) Myrodes Bell, 1855 (: 432);
(d) Nursilia Bell, 1855 (: 434);
(e) Phlyxia Bell, 1855 (: 433).

(f) Speloeophorus Milne Edwards (A.), 1865 (Opinion 73): For reasons similar to those specified in relation to the generic names enumerated in (e) above the incorrect entry (Trans. linn. Soc. Lond. 21) given for the name Oreophorus nodosus Bell (T.), 1855 (name of type species of Speloeophorus Milne Edwards (A.), 1865) is to be deleted and the following revised entry to be inserted in its place:—Oreophorus nodosus Bell (T.), 1855, Proc. linn. Soc. Lond. 2 : 434.

(g) Correction of date attributed to certain names published in Part 2 of the Crustacea Section of Arthur White's "The Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang" (Opinion 73): The date "1848" incorrectly attributed to the under-mentioned names published in Part 2 of the Crustacea Section of White (A.), The Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang (which commenced at page 33) is to be deleted and the date "1849" is to be inserted in its place:

(a) Carpilius signatus Adams & White, [1849] (: 37) (type species of Atergatopsis Milne Edwards (A.), 1862);
(b) *Iphiculus* Adams & White, [1849] (: 57) ;

(c) *Iphiculus spongiosus* Adams & White, [1849] (: 57) (type species of *Iphiculus* Adams & White, [1849]) ;

(d) *Lissocarcinus* Adams & White, [1849] (: 45) ;

(e) *Lissocarcinus polybioides* Adams & White, [1849] (: 46) (type species of *Lissocarcinus* Adams & White, [1849]) ;

(f) *Lupocyclus* Adams & White, [1849] (: 46) ;

(g) *Lupocyclus rotundatus* Adams & White, [1849] (: 47) (type species of *Lupocyclus* Adams & White, [1849]) ;

(h) *Tlos* Adams & White, [1849] (: 57) ;

(i) *Tlos muriger* Adams & White, [1849] (: 58) (type species of *Tlos* Adams & White, [1849]).

(h) *Trichodactylus* Latreille (Opinion 73): The incorrect entry of the date of publication of the above name as “1825” is to be deleted and the date “1828” (the date of publication of Part 2 of the Crustacea Section of the *Enc. méth.*, in which this name first appeared) is to be inserted in its place.

(i) *Cymo* de Haan, [1833] (Opinion 73): The incorrect entry of the date of publication of the name *Pilumnus andreossyi* Audouin (the type species of *Cymo* de Haan, [1833]) as “1825” is to be deleted and the date “[1826]” is to be inserted in its place.

(j) *Scylla* de Haan, [1833] (Opinion 73): The incorrect entry that *Cancer serratus* Forskál, 1775, is the type species of *Scylla* de Haan, [1833], by monotypy is to be deleted and is to be replaced by an entry that the above species is the type species
of the foregoing genus by selection by Rathbun (1922, Smithson. misc. Coll. 73 (No. 1) : 28).

(k) Correction of date attributed to certain names published in the Crustacea Section of d'Orbigny's "Voyage dans l'Amerique Méridionale" (Opinion 85): The date "1843" incorrectly attributed to the under-mentioned names published in the Crustacea Section of d'Orbigny's Voyage dans l'Amerique Méridionale is to be deleted and the date "[1844]" inserted in its place:—

(a) Paraxanthus Lucas, [1844];
(b) Pilumnoides Lucas, [1844];
(c) Pinnotherelia Lucas, [1844];

(l) Nephrops [Leach] (Opinion 104): The incorrect entry of the date of publication of the above name as "1815" is to be deleted and the date "1814" (in which year the foregoing name was published in an anonymous paper of Leach's in Part 2 of volume 7 of Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopaedia) is to be inserted in its place, the revised entry to be made being as follows:—Nephrops [Leach], [1814], in Brewster's Edinburgh Ency. 7(2) : 398—400.

(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:—

(i) Acanthocyclus Dybowski, 1873 (a junior homonym of Acanthocyclus Milne Edwards (H.) & Lucas, [1844]) (Name No. 461);

(ii) Acanthopus Oken, 1816 (a junior homonym of Acanthopus Klug, 1807) (Name No. 462);

(iii) Acanthopus Dahl, 1823 (a junior homonym of Acanthopus Klug, 1807) (Name No. 463);
(iv) *Acanthopus* Latreille, 1829 (a junior homonym of *Acanthopus* Klug, 1807) (Name No. 464);

(v) *Acanthopus* de Haan, [1835] (a junior homonym of *Acanthopus* Klug, 1807) (Name No. 465);

(vi) *Acanthopus* Muenster, 1839 (a junior homonym of *Acanthopus* Klug, 1807) (Name No. 466);

(vii) *Acanthopus* Giebel, 1872 (a junior homonym of *Acanthopus* Klug, 1807) (Name No. 467);

(viii) *Acanthopus* Vernet, 1877 (a junior homonym of *Acanthopus* Klug, 1807) (Name No. 468);

(ix) *Asthenognathus* Bocourt, 1884 (a junior homonym of *Asthenognathus* Stimpson, 1858 (Name No. 469);

(x) *Asthenognathus* Broom, 1915 (a junior homonym of *Asthenognathus* Stimpson, 1858) (Name No. 470);

(xi) *Bathynectes* Guenther, 1878 (a junior homonym of *Bathynectes* Stimpson, [1871] (Name No. 471);

(xii) *Bathynectes* Brinkman, 1913 (a junior homonym of *Bathynectes* Stimpson, [1871] (Name No. 472);

(xiii) *Bellia* Bate, 1851 (a junior homonym of *Bellia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1848) (Name No. 473);

(xiv) *Bellia* Gray (J.E.), 1869 (a junior homonym of *Bellia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1848) (Name No. 474);

(xv) *Bellia* Tutt, 1902 (a junior homonym of *Bellia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1848) (Name No. 475);

(xvi) *Caphyra* Barrande, 1846 (a junior homonym of *Caphyra* Guérin-Ménéville, 1832 (Name No. 476);

(xvii) *Chlorodopsis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 477);
(xviii) *Cyrtograpsus* Carruthers, 1867 (a junior homonym of *Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851) (Name No. 478);

(xix) *Eucrate* Rafinesque, 1815 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 479);

(xx) *Euryplax* Klapalek, 1909 (a junior homonym of *Euryplax* Stimpson, 1859) (Name No. 480);

(xxi) *Gecarcinicus* Dana, 1852 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Gecarcinucus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1844) (Name No. 481);

(xxii) *Goneplat* [Leach], [1814] (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Goneplax* [Leach], [1814]) (Name No. 482);

(xxiii) *Gonoplax* Leach, 1815 (an Invalid Emendation of *Goneplax* [Leach], [1814]) (Name No. 483);

(xxiv) *Halimede* Rathke, 1843 (a junior homonym of *Halimede* de Haan, [1835]) (Name No. 484);

(xxv) *Halimede* Oberthuer & Houlbert, 1922 (a junior homonym of *Halimede* de Haan, [1835]) (Name No. 485);

(xxvi) *Helice* Chambers, 1873 (a junior homonym of *Helice* de Haan, [1833]) (Name No. 486);

(xxvii) *Holometopus* Angelin, 1854 (a junior homonym of *Holometopus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1853) (Name No. 487);

(xxviii) *Homalaspis* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1895 (a junior homonym of *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) (Name No. 488);

(xxix) *Homalaspis* Kaier, 1932 (a junior homonym of *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) (Name No. 489);

(***x***) *Homarus* Broun, 1881 (a junior homonym of *Homarus* Weber, 1795) (Name No. 490);
(xxxi) *Iphiculus* White, 1847 (*a nomen nudum*) (Name No. 491);

(xxii) *Iphis* Koch (C.L.), 1835 (*a junior homonym of Iphis* Leach, 1817) (Name No. 492);

(xxiii) *Iphis* Laporte, 1836 (*a junior homonym of Iphis* Leach, 1817) (Name No. 493);

(xxiv) *Liagora* Gistl, 1848 (*an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of Liagore de Haan, [1833]*) (Name No. 494);

(xxv) *Lissocarcinus* Adams & White, 1847 (*a nomen nudum*) (Name No. 495);

(xxvi) *Lupocyclus* White, 1847 (*a nomen nudum*) (Name No. 496);

(xxvii) *Persephona* Leach, 1852 (*a junior homonym of Persephona* Leach, 1817) (Name No. 497);

(xxviii) *Pilumnus* Rafinesque, 1815 (*a junior homonym of Pilumnus* Leach, 1815) (Name No. 498);

(xxix) *Pilumnus* Dejean, 1821 (*a junior homonym of Pilumnus* Leach, 1815) (Name No. 499);

(xl) *Pilumnus* Koch (C.L.), 1837 (*a junior homonym of Pilumnus* Leach, 1815) (Name No. 500);

(xli) *Pilumnus* Gistl, 1848 (*a junior homonym of Pilumnus* Leach, 1815) (Name No. 501);

(xlii) *Pilumnus* Bonaparte, 1854 (*a junior homonym of Pilumnus* Leach, 1815) (Name No. 502);

(xliii) *Planes* Saussure, 1862 (*a junior homonym of Planes* Bowditch, 1825) (Name No. 503);

(xliv) *Planes* Rondani, 1864 (*a junior homonym of Planes* Bowditch, 1825) (Name No. 504);

(xlv) *Podacanthus* Brandt, 1848 (*a junior homonym of Podacanthus* Gray (J.E.), 1833) (Name No. 505);
(xlvi) **Podophtalmus** Lamarck, 1801 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Podophthalmus* Lamarck, 1801) (Name No. 506);

(xlvii) **Polydectus** Rafinesque, 1815 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 507);

(xlviii) **Pseudopinmixa** Holmes, 1895 (a junior homonym of *Pseudopinnixa* Ortmann, 1894) (Name No. 508);

(xlix) **Ptychognathus** Owen, 1860 (a junior homonym of *Ptychognathus* Stimpson, 1858) (Name No. 509);

(l) **Telmessus** Stål, 1866 (a junior homonym of *Telmessus* White, 1846) (Name No. 510);

(li) **Tlos** White, 1847 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 511);

(lii) **Trichodactylus** Dufour, 1839 (a junior homonym of *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828) (Name No. 512);

(liii) **Utica** Hewitson, [1865] (a junior homonym of *Utica* White, 1847) (Name No. 513);

(liv) **Valdivia** Ragonot, 1888 (a junior homonym of *Valdivia* White, 1847) (Name No. 514);

(lv) **Valdivia** Shannon, 1927 (a junior homonym of *Valdivia* White, 1847) (Name No. 515);

(lvi) **Zosimus** Schaufuss, 1886 (a junior homonym of *Zosimus* Leach, 1825) (Name No. 516);

(lvii) **Zozyimus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1834 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Zosimus* Leach, 1825) (Name No. 517).

(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:—

(i) **granulatus** de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination *Cancer (Actaea) granulatus* (a junior
homonym of *granulatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer granulatus* (Name No. 336);

(ii) *pennanti* Leach, [1817], as published in the combination *Ebalia pennanti* (a junior objective synonym of *tuberosus* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer tuberosus*) (Name No. 337);

(iii) *tresselata* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the combination *Lybia tresselata* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *tesselatus* Latreille, 1812, as published in the combination *Grapsus tesselatus*) (Name No. 338);

(iv) *jurinii* Bell, 1855, as published in the combination *Leucosilia jurinii* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *jurinei* Saussure, 1853, as published in the combination *Guaia (Ilia) jurinei*) (Name No. 339);

(v) *vigil* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the combination *Portunus vigil* (a junior objective synonym of *vigil* Weber, 1795, as published in the combination *Portunus vigil*) (Name No. 340).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT

"DIRECTION"

The present *Direction* is the third of a series containing decisions by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in regard to names of genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 taken by the International Commission under General Directives issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, with the object of completing the entries made on the *Official List* in the foregoing period. The first of the *Directions* already rendered (*Direction 11*) contained decisions by the Commission as to the gender to be attributed to the generic names in question, while the second
of these Directions (Direction 36) was concerned with the placing on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of the specific names of the type species of the foregoing genera in all cases where those names were the oldest available for the species concerned and, in other cases, of the specific names subjectively considered to be the oldest available for the species in question. The present Direction is concerned with various miscellaneous matters on which decisions by the Commission are needed in order to enable it to comply fully with the General Directives referred to above. Apart from a few names which have been reserved for separate consideration, the present Direction, coupled with its two predecessors, completes the action required in the case of the names of genera of the Order Decapoda placed on the Official List in the period under review. The proposals which formed the basis of the decisions embodied in the present Direction were submitted by the Secretary in the following paper on 19th September 1955:

Names of genera of the Order Decapoda in the Class Crustacea placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936: proposed determination of certain outstanding matters additional to those dealt with in the proposals submitted with in Voting Papers V.P.(O.M.)(55)6 and V.P.(O.M.)(55)27

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The present paper contains a final instalment of proposals relating to the names of genera of the Order Decapoda in the Class Crustacea placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology given in Opinions rendered in the period up to the end of 1936. The two earlier instalments were concerned respectively with the determination of the gender to be attributed to the generic names concerned (proposals submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)6) and with the addition to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of the specific names of the type species of the genera in question (proposals submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27). The present paper is concerned with various other matters on which decisions by the Commission are required before this large block of entries on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology can be regarded as having
been brought up to the standard required for inclusion in the forthcoming volume containing particulars of all names so far placed on the *Official List*.

2. The first point which calls for note is that, whereas in *Opinions* 73 and 104 some information (though often of a meagre character) was given on the question of how the species there cited as the type species of the genera concerned acquired that status under Article 30 of the *Règles*, no information of any sort bearing on this subject was provided in respect of the ninety-eight genera, the names of which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 85. In the case of these names it has been necessary to examine the book or serial in which each was published in order to ascertain whether the species cited in *Opinion* 85 was one of the included species and whether that species was there either designated or indicated as the type species. In those cases where none of the included species was so designated or indicated, it was necessary, in conjunction with interested specialists, to examine the later literature for the purpose of ascertaining by whom, when and where one of the originally included species was first selected to be the type species of the genus concerned. The results of these laborious investigations are set out in Annexe 1 to the present paper.

3. It is necessary next to note that in the case of fourteen names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 73, the only note given as to the manner in which the type species of the genera concerned had been determined under Article 30 was the insertion of the formula “*tpd*”, i.e. type by present designation. Since these type selections have sometimes been attributed to the Commission, it should be noted that the portion of the *Opinion* in which this formula is used consists of the application submitted to the Commission by Miss Mary Rathbun, the applicant, to whom therefore these type selections are attributable. The names concerned are the following:—Actaea; Actumnus; Atergatis; Chlороdopsis; Cyclodius; Ebalia; Iliacantha; Paripficulus; Persephona; Phlyxia; Pseudophilyra; Speloeophorus; Thalamitoides; Thalamonyx.

4. In a number of cases wrong dates or erroneous attributions for generic names were given in the *Opinions* in which the names concerned were placed upon the *Official List*. The necessary corrections are set out in Annexe 2 to the present paper. In the same Annexe particulars are given also regarding the dates of publication of certain books which were issued in Parts and which therefore present certain difficulties in dating.

5. Annexe 3 gives particulars of certain objectively invalid names which are involved in one way or another with the names of genera
placed on the *Official List* in the period up to the end of 1936 and which under the General Directives issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology should now be placed on the appropriate *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*. This Annexe is divided into two Sections: Section A which contains a list of invalid generic names, Section B, which contains a list of invalid specific names.

6. Although the number of generic names of the Order Decapoda placed on the *Official List* in the period up to the end of 1936 is large, the genera concerned are in many cases closely allied to one another. In consequence, the number of family-group names involved is relatively small. These names are now being investigated and proposals in regard to them will be submitted in due course.

7. The proposals now submitted are that, in accordance with the Directives issued by the International Congress of Zoology, the Commission should complete the Rulings in relation to the names of genera in the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) given in *Opinions* rendered in the period up to the end of 1936 by:—

(a) entering on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the particulars specified in Annexe 1 regarding the manner in which type species for the genera there enumerated were determined under Article 30 of the *Règles*;

(b) taking note that the type species for the genera specified in paragraph 3 above were selected under Rule (g) in Article 30 by Miss Mary Rathbun in her application to the Commission published in *Opinion 73*;

(c) entering on the foregoing *Official List* the corrections, specified in Annexe 2, of wrong dates and erroneous attributions given in the *Opinions* in which generic names of Decapoda were placed on that *List*;

(d) placing on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic names specified in Section A of Annexe 3 and on the corresponding *Official Index* of specific names the specific names specified in Section B of that Annexe.

8. The proposals now submitted complete the action required for the completion and, where necessary, the correction, of entries relating to the names of genera of Decapoda placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936, except as regards two names which are being further investigated and on which proposals will be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible.
### AN X E 1

Particulars as to the determination, under Article 30 of the "Règles", of the type species of certain genera in the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936.

**Entry relating to the determination of the type species of the genus specified in Col. 1 now proposed to be inserted in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Genus</th>
<th>(1)</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Acmaeopleura</em> Stimpson, 1858</td>
<td>by monotypy</td>
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<td><em>Asthenognathus</em> Stimpson, 1858</td>
<td>by monotypy</td>
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Entry relating to the determination of the type species of the genus specified in Col. 1 now proposed to be inserted in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" by monotypy

Name of Genus

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(2)

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by original designation through the formula "n.g., n.sp."
Entry relating to the determination of the type species of the genus specified in Col. 1 now proposed to be inserted in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology".
Entry relating to the determination of the type species of the genus specified in Col. 1 now proposed to be inserted in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"

Name of Genus

(1) **Xenophthalmus** White, 1846
(2) **Zosimus** Leach, 1823
(3) **Zozymodes** Heller, 1861

by monotypy

ANNEXE 2

Proposals for the correction of certain erroneous dates and attributions cited for the names of genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) when placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" by Rulings given in "Opinions" 73, 85 and 104 or for the names of the type species of such genera

(a) Corrections of entries in "Opinion" 73

(1) "Bathynectes" Stimpson

Two questions arise in connection with this generic name: first, the date on which it was published; second, the manner in which the type species was determined. These matters are discussed separately below.

The name **Bathynectes** Stimpson was published in Part 2 of vol. 2 of the *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* of Harvard. This name (and other new names occurring in the same paper) are treated as having been published in 1870 in some catalogues and in others as having been published in 1871. In order to clear up this matter, I appealed to my colleague the late Dr. James L. Peters, who, as a member of the staff of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, was in a specially good position for investigating the dates of publication of parts of the *Bulletin* of that Museum. On 1st June 1944, Dr. Peters replied as follows:—

The early numbers of the M.C.Z. *Bulletin* were issued without covers and no printed date of publication. The number in question bears the date and inscription at the end of the article, "Chicago Academy of Science, December 1, 1870". This apparently is when the manuscript was completed and should not be accepted as the publication date. The accession catalogue in the Museum Library shows that a bound copy of No. 2, Vol. 2, was entered on April 12, 1871. Inquiring of the librarian of the Boston Society of Natural History reveals that a copy in paper covers,
as issued, was received there on February 17, 1871. On the other hand, the price list of Museum publications claims December 1870 as the date. This evidence seems to show that the actual date of publication was probably about the middle of Feb. 1871 and the fact that our Museum catalogue doesn’t show an entry until April 12th is accounted for by the fact that the issue was not entered until it had been returned from the bindery.

Further check-up with the Museum price-list and the date of receipt of the unbound parts at the Boston Society of Natural History shows that, in each case, the numbers of Vol. 2 were received by that institution a month to six weeks after the date claimed in the Museum price-list.

In view of the information supplied by Dr. Peters and having regard to the fact that, as he shows, Stimpson’s paper was still in manuscript at the Chicago Academy as late as 1st December 1870, it must certainly be concluded that publication did not take place until some date in 1871.

In the application published in Opinion 73 Miss Rathbun stated that the type species of Bathynectes Stimpson was “tod. B. superba = Portunus superba Costa, 1838? = B. longispina Stimpson, 1871”. This statement is incorrect in two respects. First Stimpson made no mention of Portunus superba Costa, which was therefore not an originally-included species and is accordingly ineligible for selection as the type species of Bathynectes. Second, contrary to the statement given by the abbreviated entry “tod.” (= type by original designation) Stimpson did not designate a type species for the genus Bathynectes. All that he did was to include in it two new nominal species, namely Bathynectes longispina (: 146) and Bathynectes brevispina (: 147) and to add as regards the latter, that he was doubtful whether it was specifically distinct from longispina. This latter statement, however, made the nominal species Bathynectes brevispina a species inquirenda from Stimpson’s standpoint. Accordingly, under the second subsection of Rule (e) in Article 30, the nominal species Bathynectes brevispina becomes ineligible for selection as the type species of Bathynectes. As a result, that genus is left with only one eligible included species, namely, Bathynectes longispina Stimpson, which thus becomes the type species of this genus, not by original designation as stated in Opinion 73, but by monotypy.

(2) “Caphyra” Guérin-Ménéville

Both the place and date of publication given for this generic name in Opinion 73, as also for the name of its type species, are incorrect. The entry given in this Opinion reads as follows:—“Caphyra Guérin, 1830, 26, mt. C. rouxii Guérin, 1830.” Reference to the list of papers given earlier (: 24) in Opinion 73 shows that the expression “Guérin,
1830" was intended to be interpreted as meaning "Guérin, 1830, Voy. Coquille, Zool., v.2, Crust." Reference to the *Voy. Coquille* shows that these names were published in vol. 2 (No. 2) (Part 1) of the Zoology Section (*Caphyra* on page 26 and *C. rouxii* on page 28). The point to be noted here is that a detailed analysis of the evidence relating to the dates of publication of the *Voy. Coquille* made by Sherborn in 1905 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 17 : 335) shows that the Crustacea portion was issued as Livraison 28 (which contained 60 sheets, i.e. the whole of Vol. 2, No. 2) and that this Livraison was not published until 1838. Thus if *Caphyra* had first been published in the *Voy. Coquille*, it would be necessary to attribute it to the year "1838" and not to the year "1830" (the year cited in *Opinion 73*). But in fact that generic name and the name of the type species of the genus so named were first published in a paper in the *Ann. Sci. nat.* of Paris which appeared in 1832. The correct references for the two names in question are thus:—*Caphyra* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris 25(99) : 285; *Caphyra rouxii* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, *ibid.* 25(99) : 287.

(3) "Hepatella" Smith

The name *Hepatella* Smith and the name (*Hepatella amica* Smith) of the type species of the genus so named were published in volume 3 of the *American Naturalist*. These names were assigned the date "1870" in *Opinion 73*. Inspection of this volume shows that Part 5 (the part in which the foregoing names appeared) bears the date "July 1869". It also bears the following legend:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1869, by the Peabody Academy of Science, in the clerk’s office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts."

On the other hand, the title page of the volume as a whole bears the date "1870" and it was no doubt from this source that this date was cited in *Opinion 73*. There are no grounds for rejecting the evidence cited above and it is reasonable therefore to conclude that this volume appeared partly in 1869 and partly in 1870 and that the Part containing the names here under consideration was published in the earlier of these two years.

(4) Relative dates of publication in 1855 of two papers by Bell (T.), each containing identical names as new names.

A number of names dealt with in *Opinion 73* were first published in 1855 in a paper by Bell (T.), the place of publication being cited in that *Opinion* as volume 21 of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*. It appears from the Minutes of the Society that the paper was read at a meeting held under Bell’s Presidency on 5th June 1855. It was published later in the same year in the *Transactions*, but previous to this an abstract of it containing new names with the requisite indications appeared in the issue of the *Proceedings* of the Society,
published on the 19th October 1855. The names concerned should therefore be attributed to the Proceedings and not to the Transactions.

The names to which the foregoing correction applies and the number of the page in vol. 2 of the Proceedings in which those names first appeared are as follows: — Leucosilia (: 431); Lithadia (: 434); Myrodes (: 432); Nursilia (: 434); Phlyxia (: 433); the name Oreophorus nodosus (: 434) (specific name of type species of Spelocophorus).

(5) Date of publication of the "Crustacea" Section of Arthur White's "The Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang".

A number of names first published in the Crustacea Section of Adams (A.), The Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang were dealt with in Opinion 73 where they were all treated as having been published in 1848. Sherborn, however, has shown (1922, Index Anim., Sectio secund. (1) : cxi) that the Crustacea Section of this book was published in two parts, the first, containing pp. 1—32, in July 1848; the second, containing pp. 33—66, in April 1849. Re-examination of the dates assigned in Opinion 73 to names published in this work shows that the following names must be dated "1849" instead of "1848": — (i) Carpilius signatus (: 37) (type species of Atergatopsis); (ii) Iphiculus (: 57) and its type species Iphiculus spongiosus (: 57); (iii) Lissocarcinus (: 45) and its type species Lissocarcinus polybioides (: 46); (iv) Lupocyclus (: 46) and its type species Lupocyclus rotundatus (: 47); Tlos (: 57) and its type species Tlos muriger (: 58).

(6) "Trichodactylus" Latreille

This name was published in Part 2 of volume 10 (Crustacea) of the Ency. méth., and in Opinion 73 the date "1825" was attributed to it. This is, however, incorrect, being the date of publication of the first part of the volume. Part 2 was published in 1828.

(7) "Cymo" de Haan, [1833]

In Opinion 73 the date "1825" was attributed to Pilumnus andreossyi Audouin, the name of the type species of the genus Cymo. This matter, however, was investigated by Sherborn (1923, Index Anim., Sectio secund. : 305) who ascertained that the above name should be treated as having been published in 1826.

(8) "Scylla" de Haan, [1833]

This genus was stated by Miss Rathbun in Opinion 73 to be monotypic with Cancer serratus Forskål, 1775, as type species. Miss Rathbun was aware that de Haan had placed a second nominal species in this genus, namely, Portunus tranquobbaricus Fabricius, 1798, for she noted this fact in the application published in the Opinion, and added that these species "are synonymous". Although she was of the opinion that only one valid taxon had been placed by de Haan in this genus,
it was erroneous from the nomenclatorial point of view to state that
the genus was monotypical. She herself in the application referred
above definitely selected C. serratus Forskål to be the type species
of Scylla de Haan, and this appears to be the first, and therefore the
valid, type selection for this genus.

(b) Corrections of entries in “Opinion” 85

(9) Date of publication of the Crustacea Section of d’Orbigny’s
“Voyage dans l’Amerique Meridionale”

Both in Opinion 73 and in Opinion 85 there are names which were
first published in the Crustacea Section of d’Orbigny’s Voyage dans
l’Amerique Meridionale. There is no consistency as to the dates assigned
to those names in those Opinions. The dates given in Opinion 73 are
correct but those given in Opinion 85 for the following names were
incorrectly given as “1843” instead of “1844”:—Paraxanthus;
Pilumnoides; Pinnotherelia.

(10) “Pinnotheres” Latreille

The name Pinnotheres Latreille was published in volume 3 of the
the date given for this name was “1801—2” and it was stated that the
volume concerned was published in An X of the French Revolutionary
Calendar. This ran from September 1801 to September 1802. While
“An X” is the date given on the title page of the volume, it has now
been established that it cannot have been published before some date
in “An XI”, i.e. in the period September 1802 to September 1803

(c) Corrections of entries in “Opinion” 104

(11) “Nephrops” [Leach]

Two points call for notice in connection with the name Nephrops.
First, it must be noted that it is sometimes cited in the literature as
having been first published in 1816 in the Supplementary Volume to
the 4th—6th Editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. In fact, however,
it was first published in an anonymous article by Leach in Brewster’s
Edinburgh Encyclopedia (7(2) : 398—400). Second, it should be noted
that Part 2 of vol. 7 of Brewster’s Edinb. Ency. was published in 1814
and not in 1815, the year attributed to it in Opinion 104. (For a note
on the date of publication of this portion of the Edinb. Ency. see
Rathbun, 1897, Proc. biol. Soc. Wash. 11 : 154, nota.).

(12) “Pandalus” Leach, 1815

The name Pandalus was published by Leach twice in the year 1815.
The first occasion was in the text to Plate 40(2) of his Malac. podophth.
Brit. The second occasion was in the Trans. linn. Soc. Lond. (11(2) : 346).
By some oversight it was the latter instead of the former of these
references which was cited in Opinion 104 as the original reference
for this name.
ANNEXE 3

Proposed addition of certain objectively invalid names to the "Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names"

Section A:—Proposed addition of fifty-one generic names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology"


3. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Asthenognathus* Stimpson, 1858, placed on the Official List in Opinion 85:—

4. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Bathynectes* Stimpson, [1871], placed on the Official List in Opinion 73:—
   (b) *Bathynectes* Brinkman, 1913, Bergens Mus. Aarb. 1912 (9) : 1

5. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Bellia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1848 placed on the Official List in Opinion 73:—
   (a) *Bellia* Bate, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 7 : 318
   (b) *Bellia* Gray (J.E.), 1869, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1869 : 197
   (c) *Bellia* Tutt, 1902, Nat. Hist. Brit. Lep. 3 : 386


8. *Cyrtograpsus* Carruthers, 1867, Intell. Observ. 11 : 369 (a junior homonym of *Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851, placed on the Official List in Opinion 85)


12. Goneplat [Leach], [1814], Brewster’s *Edinb. Ency.* 7 : 393 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Goneplat* [Leach], [1814], placed on the Official List in Opinion 85)


14. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of Halimede de Haan, [1835], placed on the Official List in Opinion 85:


15. Helice Chambers, 1873, *Canad. Ent.* 5 : 187 (a junior homonym of *Helice* de Haan, [1833], placed on the Official List in Opinion 85)


17. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.), 1863, placed on the Official List in Opinion 85:


   (b) Homalaspis Kaier, 1932, *Skr. Svalbard Ishavet*, Oslo, 52 : 14


20. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of Iphis Leach, 1817, placed on the Official List in Opinion 73:

   (a) Iphis Koch (C.L.), 1835, *Deutschl. Crust. Myriap. Arach.* (Heft 2) : tab. 6

   (b) Iphis Laporte, 1836, *Revue Entom.* 4(1) : 7


25. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Pilumnus* Leach, 1815, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 85*:
   (c) *Pilumnus* Koch (C.L.), 1837, *Uebers Arachnidensyst.* 1 : 38
   (d) *Pilumnus* Gistl, 1848, *Nat. Thierr.* : xi (nom. nov. pro *Alphus* Dejean, 1833)
   (e) *Pilumnus* Bonaparte, 1854, *Ateneo Ital.* 2 : 123

26. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Planes* Bowditch, 1825, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 85*:
   (a) *Planes* Saussure, 1862, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2)14 : 228
   (b) *Planes* Rondani, 1864, *Arch. Zool. anat. Fisiol.* 3 (fasc. 1) : 9


35. *Utica* Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* 1 : 56 (a junior homonym of *Utica* White, 1847, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 85)

36. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Valdivia* White, 1847, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 73:
   (b) *Valdivia* Shannon, 1927, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 70(art. 9) : 31


38. *Zozymus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, Roret’s Suite à Buffon (Crust.) 1 : 383 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Zosimus* Leach, 1825, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 85)

**Section B** :—Proposed addition of six specific names to the “*Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*”

1. *granulatus* de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination *Cancer (Actaea) granulatus* (in Siebold, *Fauna japon.* (Crust.) : 4, 18) (a junior homonym of *granulatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer granulatus*)

2. *ponnanti* Leach, [1817], as published in the combination *Ebalia pennanti* (Malac. podophth. Brit. (14) : text to pl. 25) (a junior objective synonym of *tuberosus* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer tuberosus*).


4. *variegatus* [Leach], [1814], as published in the combination *Portumnus variegatus* (Brewster’s *Edinb. Ency.* 7(2) : 391) (a junior objective synonym of *latipes* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Cancer latipes*)

6. *vigil* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the combination *Portunus vigil* (Suppl. Ent. syst. : 363) (a junior objective synonym of *vigil* Weber, 1795, as published in the combination *Portunus vigil*)

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

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28: On 19th September 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)28) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed "that, in accordance with the General Directives issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, regarding the placing on the appropriate Official Lists and Official Indexes of names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in, Opinions rendered prior to 1948, and other matters on which action is required in order to complete, to clarify, or to correct Rulings given in Opinions rendered in the foregoing period, the action recommended in paragraph 7 of the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 987, regarding names in the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), 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 Direction] be now taken as there recommended ", and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.
4. Withdrawal of the proposals in regard to three specific names submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28: Consequential upon a decision to withdraw from the scope of V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 the proposals submitted therewith in relation to the names *Pandalus* Leach 1815, *Pinnotheres* Latreille [1802—1803] and *Portumnus* Leach, 1814, in order to permit of the consideration of certain new information received in regard to those names, the Secretary on 7th October 1955 executed the following Minute withdrawing from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 certain supplementary proposals relating to the foregoing names for the purpose of enabling the Commission to deal simultaneously with all outstanding problems in regard to these names when it should have before it revised proposals prepared in the light of the additional information referred to above:—

**Withdrawal of proposals relating to three specific names from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28**

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

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

In the light of additional information now furnished by Dr. L. B. Holthuis I have this day by a Minute numbered Z.N.(S.) 985 withdrawn from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 certain proposals submitted therewith in relation to the names *Pandalus* Leach, 1815, *Pinnotheres* Latreille, [1802—1803] and *Portumnus* Leach, 1814, in order to permit of the further study of the issues involved before decisions were taken by the Commission thereon. In completion of the action taken in the foregoing Minute I now, as Secretary, withdraw from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 certain other proposals regarding the foregoing names for the purpose of enabling all aspects of the questions outstanding in regard to the above names to be taken into consideration by the Commission simultaneously.

5. The Prescribed Voting Period: As Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)28 was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period therefor closed on 19th October 1955.

6. Addition to the “Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology” of six additional junior homonyms
of the name “Acanthopus” Klug, 1807: On 1st November 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed the following Minute on the Commission’s File Z.N.(S.) 987:—

Addition to the “Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology” of certain junior homonyms of “Acanthopus” Klug, 1807, additional to that specified in Annexe 3 to the paper submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28

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

In returning his copy of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28, Mr. Sylvester-Bradley drew attention to the fact that in Annexe 3 to the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 987 submitted with the foregoing Voting Paper\(^1\) one only of a number of junior homonyms of Acanthopus Klug, 1807, had been put forward for addition to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology and expressed the view that all of these ought now to be placed on the above Official Index.

2. Having regard to the Directive issued to the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that all objectively invalid names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in connection with, cases submitted to the Commission for decision be placed on the appropriate Official Index, I now, as Secretary, hereby direct that the following names each of which is a junior homonym of Acanthopus Klug, 1807, be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology and that the said additions to the Official Index be included in the Ruling in the Direction embodying the decisions of the Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28:—

(a) Acanthopus Oken, 1816, Lehrbuch Naturgesch. 3(2) : iii, 122
(b) Acanthopus Dahl, 1823, Col. u. Lepid. : 45
(c) Acanthopus Latreille, 1829, in Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), Règn. anim. (ed. 2) 5 : 38
(d) Acanthopus Muenster, 1839, Beitr. Petref. (1) : 94
(e) Acanthopus Giebel, 1872, Thesaur. Orn. 1 : 260
(f) Acanthopus Vernet, 1877, Arch. Sci. phys. nat. Genève (n.s.) 60 : 334

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\(^1\) For the text of the paper here referred to see the first paragraph of the present Direction.
7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28:
At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)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):

Boschma; Holthuis; Stoll; Mayr; Riley; Vokes; Hering; Jaczewski; Prantl; Lemche; Mertens; Bonnet; do Amaral; Hankó; Esaki; Key; Dymond; Cabrera; Hemming; Miller²; Bradley (J.C.); Kühnelt; Sylvester-Bradley; Tortonese;

(b) Negative Votes:

None;

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

Bodenheimer;

(d) Voting Papers not returned:

None.

8. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 1st November 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28, 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 "Direction": On 29th December 1955, 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

² Commissioner Miller exercised in this case the right conferred by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Paris, 1948, under which a Commissioner may, if he so desires, signify his willingness to support the view or the majority view of other members of the Commission (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4: 50—51).
with those of the proposal approved by the International Com-
mission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28, subject
(a) to the withdrawal therefrom of the proposals relating to the
two generic names specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary
on 7th October 1955, and (b) to the addition to the Official Index
of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology of the junior
homonyms specified in the Secretary’s Minute of 1st November
1955. The Minutes referred to above have been reproduced in
paragraph 4 and paragraph 6 respectively of the present Direction.

10. Original References: The original references for the generic
names specified in Rulings (1) and (2) of the present Direction
have already been noted in connection with the Official List of
Generic Names in Zoology. The references for the names specified
in Ruling (3) have been similarly noted except in so far as they
have been supplemented by additional information given in
Annexe 2 to the application reproduced in the first paragraph
of the present Direction. The original references for the names
specified in Rulings (4) and (5) are given in Annexe 3 to the paper
referred to above, with the exception of those for six junior homonyms of Acanthopus Klug, 1807, the references for which are
given in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 1st November 1955,
the text of which is given in paragraph 6 of the present Direction.

11. 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 Interna-
tional Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of
all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

12. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Thirty-
Seven (37) of the International Commission on Zoological
Nomenclature.

Done in London, this Twenty-Ninth day of December, Nineteen
Hundred and Fifty-Five.

Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING

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OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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


DIRECTION 38
Rejection for nomenclatorial purposes of the anonymously published work entitled Ornithologia britannica issued in 1771 and believed to have been written by Marmaduke Tunstall and matters incidental thereto (cancellation of Opinion 38)

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Issued 1st September, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 38

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 Denhigh Riley (British Museum (Natural History), London) (9th June 1950)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Béla Hankó (Mezőgazdasági Museum, 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. Sylvestor-Bradley (Sheffield University, Sheffield, England) (12th August 1953)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge,
Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonese (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy)
(16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 38

REJECTION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES OF THE ANONYMously PUBLISHED WORK ENTITLED "ORNITHOLOGIA BRITANNICA" ISSUED IN 1771 AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY MARMADUKE TUNSTALL AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO (CANCELLATION OF "OPINION" 38)

RULING:—(1) It is hereby ruled that in the anonymous work published in 1771 under the title Ornithologia britannica the author, who is reputed to have been Marmaduke Tunstall, did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, that in consequence no new name published in the foregoing work acquired the status of availability in virtue of being so published and therefore that the acceptance of that work for nomenclatorial purposes signified in Opinion 38 was incorrect.

(2) In view of (1) the Ruling given in Opinion 38 is hereby cancelled for all except historical purposes.

(3) The title of the work specified in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title No. 48.

(4) Attention is drawn to the action taken by the Commission by the Ruling given in Opinion 404 under which the generic name Pyrrhocorax [Tunstall], 1771, the only new generic name published in the Ornithologia britannica, was validated under the Plenary Powers and placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.
(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) *Ampelis* Nozeman & Vosmaer, 1758 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes1) (Name No. 518);

(b) *Columbus* [Tunstall], 1771 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Columba* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 519);

(c) *Columbus* Linnaeus, 1758 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 520).


(7) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 944:—*oenas* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Columba oenas* (specific name of type species of *Columba* Linnaeus, 1758).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT
“DIRECTION”

The present Direction contains a revised Ruling regarding the status for nomenclatorial purposes of the anonymously published work entitled *Ornithologia britannica* commonly attributed to Marmaduke Tunstall which was published in 1771. It will be

recalled that, when on 1st September 1955 the Commission was invited on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)22 to codify the Rulings in regard to the status of individual books and papers given by it in Opinions rendered up to the end of 1936, it was explained that further investigations were in progress in regard to the foregoing work and that in consequence it was not proposed on that occasion to submit any proposal for the codification of the Ruling given in Opinion 38, the Opinion in which in 1912 the Commission had previously dealt with the present subject. For various reasons the issue of the Voting Paper referred to above did not take place at as early date as had originally been expected with the result that the above Voting Paper was issued concurrently with the Voting Paper covering the Secretary's promised Supplementary Report on the Ornithologia britannica of 1771. That Report, which was also submitted on 1st September 1955, was as follows:

Proposed cancellation of "Opinion" 38 and matters incidental thereto

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Under decisions taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl. 24, Decision 24; ibid. : 23, Decision 23), an Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature and an Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature were established and the Commission was instructed to place on this new Official List and Official Index the titles of works which it had, in the one case, accepted and, in the other case, rejected for nomenclatorial purposes. The Commission has already complied with the above Directive as regards all Opinions rendered since 1936. Proposals are now being submitted, in connection with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)22, to enable it to do so in respect of all Opinions rendered before the above date, except in the present case which it was considered could be more conveniently dealt with separately, and four others, which for various reasons are also dealt with separately.

2. *Opinion* 38, with which the present paper is concerned, was published in 1912 (*Smithson. Publ. 2060*: 89—90) under the title “On the Status of the Latin Names in Tunstall, 1771”. The work dealt with is a very slim large folio consisting of six unnumbered pages (T.P. and Verso blank, [1]—[4]). Its full title is as follows:—

“*Ornithologia Britannica*: seu Avium omnium Britannicarum tam Terrestrial quam Aquaticarum Catalogus, Sermone Latino, Anglico, & Gallico redditus: cui subjicitur Appendix, Aves alienigenas, in Anglicam rara adventientes, complectens. The Title Page states that this work was “Printed for the Author by J. Dixwell in St. Martin’s Lane” and bears the date “1771”. The work is anonymous but is attributed to Marmaduke Tunstall (1743—1790).

3. This book consists entirely of a tabular presentation of the names for the British birds known to the author. The entry in these tables for each species contains four columns devoted to (i) the Latin name of the genus, (ii) a Latin name for the species, (iii) an English vernacular name, (iv) a French vernacular name. The work has no pretention to originality, being, as is clearly shown by the following footnote, no more than a compilation from earlier works:—“Nomina Latina vel ex Linnæo vel ex ultima editione Zoologiae Britannicæ, Gallica vero ornithologia Brissonii plerumque decerta sunt”. No bibliographical references are given for any of the 53 generic names cited and very few such references are supplied for the names used for species, there being references for only 14 of the Latin specific names and for one of the English names cited. Thus for 226 out of the 241 “species” recognised no bibliographical references are supplied. For fourteen of the species cited, polyverbal Latin specific names are employed.

4. It was recognised by the Commission that in this book Tunstall did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, it being stated in the Section of *Opinion* 38 headed “Discussion” that “the nomenclature is binary”. That the Commission felt able to accept names in Tunstall’s *Ornithologia* as possessing the status of availability was due to the fact that at that time it was guiding itself by the interpretation of Proviso (b) to Article 25 which it had given in 1910 in *Opinion* 20. In that *Opinion* it had ruled that the generic names but not the specific names, in the *Zoophylacium Gronovianum* of Gronovius were available, because, although that author had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature, he had used a “binary” system of nomenclature, that is, he had realised that the scientific name for an animal must be so constructed as to recognise the twofold concept of genus and species. In Paris in 1948 the International Congress of Zoology rejected as defective the Ruling given in *Opinion* 20 and underlined its decision in this matter by substituting the expression “nomenclature binominal” for the expression “nomenclature binaire” wherever it occurred in the *Règles*. Following this decision the Commission during its Paris Session dealt with a number of its older *Opinions* in which the so-called “binary” system of nomenclature had been
recognised as conferring availability upon names published in the works concerned. Tunstall’s *Ornithologia* had not then been re-examined from the foregoing point of view, and accordingly the disposal of generic names published in that work was left over for later consideration.

5. It is necessary therefore to examine the generic names used by Tunstall, to see which of them require to be validated, now that, the *Ornithologia*, contrary to the statement in *Opinion* 38, is found to be unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes. It is here that a paradoxical situation is disclosed, for of the 46 generic names cited by Tunstall, 41 were first published by Linnaeus in 1758, 3 by Brisson in 1760, and one by Linnaeus in 1766. Thus one new generic name only was published in this work. The names concerned are:

1. Names published by Linnaeus, 1758, forty-one (41):
   - *Falco* : *Strix* ; *Lanius* ; *Corvus* ; *Pieus* ; *Jynx* ; *Cuculus* ; *Sitta* ;
   - *Alcedo* : *Certhia* ; *Tetrao* ; *Otis* ; *Columbus* ; (ex err. pro *Columba*) ; *Turdus* ; *Sturnus* ; *Alauda* ; *Hirundo* ; *Motacilla* ;
   - *Loxia* : *Fringilla* ; *Emberiza* ; *Parus* ; *Ardea* ; *Scolopax* ;
   - *Tringa* ; *Haematopus* ; *Charadrius* ; *Rallus* ; *Fulica* ; *Columbus*
   - *Recurvirostra* ; *Alca* ; *Mergus* ; *Larus* ; *Sterna* ; *Procellaria* ;
   - *Anas* ; *Pelecanus* ; *Coracias* ; *Upupa* ; *Platalea* ;

2. Names published by Brisson, 1760, three (3):
   - *Gallinula* ; *Phaloropus* ; *Merganser* ;

3. Name published by Linnaeus, 1766, one (1):
   - *Ampelis* ;

4. Name first published in Tunstall’s “ *Ornithologia*”, one (1):
   - *Pyrrhocorax*.

6. We see therefore that the only purpose to be served by validating Tunstall’s *Ornithologia* would be to provide a valid basis for the name *Pyrrhocorax* as the generic name for the Chough. That action is not now needed even for this purpose since in 1954 the Commission by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)69 used its Plenary Powers to validate the name *Pyrrhocorax* [Tunstall] when dealing with Application Z.N.(S.) 492 (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 53—61).3

7. Both the name *Pyrrhocorax* and the name *Ampelis* were published in 1758 in Nozeman & Vosmaer’s *Gesl. Vogel.* : 1, 15 (Pyrrhocorax) 2, 25 (Ampelis) and, as Tunstall’s *Ornithologia* makes no pretension to being an original work, it is likely that Tunstall obtained these two names, if not direct from Nozeman & Vosmaer, at least from some book

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containing a reference to these names. Nozeman & Vosmaer were not binominal authors and the work referred to above has for this reason been rejected by the Commission in Opinion 241 (1954, Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 5 : 13–22). Since the two names referred to above found their way into Neave’s Nomenclator, they are liable to mislead the unwary and it is desirable therefore that they should both now be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

8. It will be observed that in paragraph 5(1) above the name Columbus, as used by Tunstall, is treated as being a variant, accidental or intentional, of Columba Linnaeus, 1758. That this interpretation is correct is shown by the fact that the three species cited by Tunstall under Columbus (Stock-Dove; Ring-Dove; Turtle-Dove) were all included by Linnaeus in his genus Columba. It is desirable that the name Columbus [Tunstall] be now disposed of by being placed on the Official Index as an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling. At the same time the generic name Columba Linnaeus, 1758 (Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1 : 162) (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Vigors, 1825 (Trans. linn. Soc. Lond. 14 : 481) : Columba oenas Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1 : 162) should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and the name oenas Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the foregoing combination, should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. Finally, it would be well to take note that there is an even earlier invalid usage of the name Columbus, namely, that by Linnaeus himself in 1758 in his preliminary section entitled “Classis II. Aves. Caracteres Avium” ( : 84) where he used this spelling for the genus numbered “68” which on page 134 he dealt with fully under the name Colymbus. This Invalid Original Spelling should now be placed on the Official Index. (No action is required in connection with the Valid Original Spelling Colymbus Linnaeus, 1758, for that name has already formed the subject of a decision by the Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)62).4

9. The specific names cited by Tunstall have not been examined in detail, for even under the erroneous Ruling given in Opinion 20 (relating to the Zoophylacium of Gronovius), on which the Ruling given in Opinion 38 was based, the generic names only, of “binary but not binominal” authors, were acceptable. An inspection of Tunstall shows, it may be noted, that the great majority, if not all, the specific names which he cited in binominal combinations, as contrasted with his polyverbal specific names, were derived from Linnaeus. If any specific name were to be found to be currently accepted as from

Tunstall’s *Ornithologia*, it would be necessary to treat that name as constituting a separate case, for that usage would not have been justified under the Ruling given in Opinion 38, even if that Ruling had been correct which, as shown in paragraph 4 above, it is now seen not to have been.

10. In the light of the particulars furnished above, I recommend the International Commission:

(1) to take note:

(a) that in the anonymous work published in 1771 under the title *Ornithologia britannica*, the author, who is believed to have been Marmaduke Tunstall, did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that the names published in the above work do not satisfy the requirements of Proviso (b) to Article 25 and accordingly that the acceptance of the above work for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in Opinion 38 was incorrect;

(b) that in the above work the only new generic name introduced was the name *Pyrrhocorax* which has already been validated under the Plenary Powers by the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(54)69, when dealing with Application Z.N.(S.) 492 which was expressly concerned with that name;

(2) for the reasons specified in (1) above, to cancel Opinion 38 for all except historical purposes;

(3) to place the under-mentioned title on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature:—

[Tunstall (M.)], 1771, *Ornithologia britannica*;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:—

(a) *Pyrrhocorax* Nozeman & Vosmaer, 1758 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes);

(b) *Ampelis* Nozeman & Vosmaer, 1758 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes);

(c) *Columbus* [Tunstall], 1771 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Columba* Linnaeus, 1758);

(d) *Columbus* Linnaeus, 1758 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758);

(5) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:—*Columba* Linnaeus, 1758

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^ See footnote 3.
(gender: feminine) (type species, by selection by Vigors (1825): Columba oenas Linnaeus, 1758);

(6) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:—oenas Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Columba oenas (specific name of type species of Columba Linnaeus, 1758).

2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming’s Report, the question whether the International Commission should give a revised Ruling on the status of Tunstall’s Ornithologia britannica of 1771 was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 944.

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

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)23: On 1st September 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)23) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed that, “in conformity with the General Directive relating to the recording on the various Official Lists and Official Indexes of decisions in regard to particular names and particular books issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and with the General Directive supplementary thereto issued to the Commission by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the entries on Official Lists and Official Indexes specified in paragraph 10 of the paper in regard to Tunstall’s Ornithologia britannica of 1771 numbered Z.N.(S.) 944 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction], together with the other recommendations specified in that paragraph, be approved”, and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate the item concerned.

4. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 1st October 1955.
5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)23:
At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)23 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):

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

(b) **Negative Votes**:

None;

(c) **Voting Papers not returned**:

None.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 4th October 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)23, 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 9th January 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)23, subject to the exclusion from the said Ruling of the addition of the name *Pyrrhocorax Nozeman & Vosmaer, 1758*, to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* in view of the fact that in the meantime the said action had been taken by the Ruling given in Opinion 4049.

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6 See Footnote 3 of the present Direction.
8. **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 *Direction*:


9. The following is the reference for the selection of a type species for *Columba* Linnaeus, 1758, specified in the Ruling given in the present *Direction*:


10. **Family-group-name position**: The generic name *Columba* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* is the type genus of the well-known family COLUMBIDAE. It has not so far been possible to determine where this family-group name was first published. This matter is at present being investigated on a File numbered Z.N.(G.) 133, which has been specially opened for this purpose.

11. 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.

12. The present *Direction* shall be known as *Direction* Thirty-Eight (38) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

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OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 39
Substitution of Gallinago Brisson, 1760, for Gallinago Koch, 1816 (Class Aves) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (correction of an error in the Ruling given in Opinion 67)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 39

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)

Senhor Dr. Angel Carrera (La Plata, Argentina) (27th July 1948)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Ernest Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonesi (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 39

SUBSTITUTION OF "GALLINAGO" BRISSON, 1760, FOR "GALLINAGO" KOCH, 1816 (CLASS AVES) ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" (CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 67)

RULING:—(1) The following entry is to be inserted in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in place of the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, made by the Ruling given in Opinion 67:—

Gallinago Brisson, 1760 (gender: feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy: Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 58).

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 945: gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Scolopax gallinago (specific name of type species of Gallinago Brisson, 1760).

(3) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Names Numbers 521 to 523 respectively:—

(a) Gallinago Koch, 1816 (a junior homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, Gallinago Brisson, 1760);

(b) Capella Frenzel, 1801 (a name published in synonymy without an independent description and rejected by its author);

(c) Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840 (a junior objective synonym of Rupicapra Blainville, 1816).
(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 341: *media* Koch, 1816, as published in the combination *Gallinago media* (a junior objective synonym of *gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopax gallinago*).

I.—THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

On 23rd August 1952 Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, submitted the following paper to the Commission in which he drew attention to an erroneous entry regarding the generic name *Gallinago* Koch, 1816 (Class Aves) made in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion 67* published in 1916:

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the name “*Gallinago*” Brisson, 1760 (Class Aves), and proposed substitution of “*Capella*” Frenzel, 1801, for “*Gallinago*” Koch, 1816, on the “*Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*” (proposed correction of an Erroneous Entry in “*Opinion*” 67)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The subject matter of the present application came to notice in the course of the checking of the entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in connection with the projected publication of the *Official List* in book form and is concerned with the generic name *Gallinago* Koch, 1816 (*Syst. baier. Zool.* 1: 312) which was placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 67* published in 1916 (*Smithson. Publ.* 2409: 180).
2. The generic name *Gallinago* Koch, 1816, was stated in *Opinion 67* to have as its type species, *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 147*) by absolute tautonomy, through the "media of Koch" (i.e. *Gallinago media* Koch, 1816, *loc. cit. 1: 314*). This name was therefore a generic name applied to the Common Snipe.

3. When checking this part of *Opinion 67*, I observed that Hartert, after using the generic name *Gallinago* Koch for the Snipe in the main portion of his work relating to the genus concerned (Hartert, 1916, *Vögel paläarkt. Fauna (2) : 1655*), had later in the same work (1921, *ibid. (3) : 2213*) published a correction pointing out that *Gallinago* Koch was a junior synonym of *Capella* Frenzel, 1801 (*Beschr. Vögel Wittenberg : 58*), the type species of which was the nominal species *Capella coelestis* Frenzel, 1801 (*ibid. : 58*), a nominal species which represented the same taxonomic species as did the nominal species *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus. I noted also that my colleague Commissioner James L. Peters (1934, *Check List Birds World 2 : 274*) accepted the name *Capella* Frenzel, sinking *Gallinago* Koch as a synonym.

4. As it was clearly not possible in these circumstances to leave the name *Gallinago* Koch on the *Official List* without prior re-submission to the International Commission, I wrote a letter (on 14th October 1945) to Dr. Peters asking for his views as to the action which it was desirable should be taken. Dr. Peters in his reply (of 6th December 1945) wrote: "After *Capella* Frenzel was shown to be an earlier name than *Gallinago* Koch and of equal applicability, it was immediately adopted and is now in current use for the different species of Snipe. For this reason I believe the *Gallinago* should be expunged from the *Official List* and *Capella* substituted in its place. No useful purpose would be served by reinstating *Gallinago* Koch under suspension of the rules and suppressing *Capella*".

5. Quite recently I was led, for the reasons which I have explained in Application Z.N.(S.) 701 (relating to the generic names *Bubo, Coturnix, Egretta*, and *Oriolus*)¹ to examine carefully M. J. Brisson's *Ornithologie* published in 1760, for I had already discovered that one name (*Egretta* Forster, 1817) that was already on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* was an invalid junior homonym of a totally overlooked name published in Brisson's *Ornithologie*. This search brought to light the existence of the name *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760 (*Ornithologie 5 : 298—310*), which thus greatly antedates, the name *Capella* Frenzel, 1801. The name *Gallinago* was used by Brisson as the name for a subdivision of the genus *Scolopax*; he placed in it all except the first of the five species which he referred to *Scolopax*. All the species described in the *Ornithologie* are described.

¹ The decision regarding these names has since been taken by the Commission and incorporated in *Direction 21 (Ops. Decs. int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. 1, Section C : 161—178)*.
initially under a French name, followed by a Latin diagnosis, at the end of which is given, in different type, the Latin name accepted by Brisson for the species in question, this in turn being followed, in the case of previously described species, by a detailed synonymy. The first of the species placed by Brisson in his Gallinago was cited under the French name "La Beccassine", the scientific name at the end of the Latin diagnosis being given simply as "Gallinago" (not because Brisson was a mononominalist, but because he customarily cited in this way the names of species when the "species" portion of the name consisted of the same word (i.e. was a single word) tautonymous with the generic name. In the synonymy of this species Brisson quoted the diagnosis given by Linnaeus in 1758 for his Scolopax gallinago, finishing this quotation as follows: "Gallinago. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10 Gen. 77 sp. 11 " (Scolopax being the 77th genus of birds in the 10th edition of the Syst. Nat. and Scolopax gallinago being the eleventh of the species referred by Linnaeus to this genus). Thus, we see clearly that this species is Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758 (: 147) and that, as its trivial name is tautonymous with the generic name selected by Brisson, it is the type species of Galinnago Brisson by absolute tautonomy. Accordingly, the name Gallinago Brisson, 1760, is not only a senior homonym of Gallinago Koch, 1816, but in addition is a senior synonym of Koch’s generic name, Brisson’s and Koch’s nominal genera each having the same nominal species as its type species. The position so established created a new situation and one under which the entry on the Official List relating to Gallinago Koch was not only (as previously) subjectively defective (because of the subjective identification of the nominal species which are respectively the type species of Capella Frenzel, 1801, and of Gallinago Koch, 1816), but also objectively incorrect (through Gallinago Koch, being both an objective junior homonym, and an objective junior synonym, of Gallinago Brisson, 1760). Faced with this situation, it seemed to me that, since (as Dr. Peters had explained) the name Capella Frenzel had by now completely replaced the name Gallinago Koch, it would be confusing if now that transition had to be reversed, the name Capella Frenzel being displaced by Gallinago Brisson.

6. At this stage I consulted Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature who in his reply (dated 12th September 1952) wrote as follows: "If, as at first appeared, the question to be considered in the case of the name Gallinago had been whether the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, should be replaced on the Official List by its senior subjective synonym Capella Frenzel, 1801, I should have been strongly in favour of that course, for now that Gallinago Koch has been completely replaced by the name Capella Frenzel, I should have thought it most unfortunate if, through Gallinago Koch being already on the Official List, it had been necessary to abandon current practice by reverting to the use of the name Gallinago Koch. Now that it appears that the oldest generic name for the Common Snipe is Gallinago Brisson, 1760, I hold the
same view for the same reason. I accordingly consider that the best course will be for the International Commission to suppress Brisson’s Gallinago, to remove Koch’s Gallinago from the Official List and to insert in its place the name Capella Frenzel. The trivial name gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Scolopax gallinago, should, I agree, now be placed on the Official List of Specific Trivial Names. Naturally, however, the trivial name coelestis Frenzel, 1801 (the trivial name of the type species of Capella Frenzel) ought not to be placed on that Official List, for, although nomenclatorially it is an available name, it is only a junior synonym of gallinago Linnaeus and therefore can never be needed ".

7. A settlement of this case is urgently required, for at present the problem presented by the name Gallinago Koch represents one of the obstacles which is holding up the publication of the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in book form. In view of the advice received in this case—as set out in paragraphs 4 and 6 above—I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should:

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name Gallinago Brisson, 1760, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) delete the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, from the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, at the same time correcting Opinion 67 to the extent necessary;

(3) substitute on the foregoing Official List the name Capella Frenzel, 1801 (type species, by monotypy: Capella coelestis Frenzel, 1801) for the name proposed, under (2) above, to be removed therefrom;

(4) place the trivial name gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Scolopax gallinago, on the Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology;

(5) place the under-mentioned names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) Gallinago Brisson, 1760, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers;

(b) Gallinago Koch, 1816 (junior homonym of Gallinago Brisson, 1760);

(c) Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Europas 1 : 9 (junior homonym of Capella Frenzel, 1801).
II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE PRESENT CASE

2. Registration of the present application: When in 1951 Mr. Hemming deposited with the Office of the Commission certain preliminary notes regarding the generic name *Gallinago* Koch, the question of the rectification of the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in regard to the foregoing name was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 575.


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 15th October 1952 (a) in Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the application by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature was published), (b) to the other prescribed serial publications and (c) to certain general zoological serials. In addition, such Notice was given also to fourteen serial publications or institutions specially concerned with ornithology. The names of the serials and institutions in question have been given in the Opinion (Opinion 401)² relating to the generic name *Colymbus* Linnaeus, the Opinion in which the Commission dealt with the first of the series of applications submitted by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature.

5. Comments of a general character: The issue of the Public Notices specified above elicited thirty-seven comments of a general character relating to the cases of ornithological nomen-

² Opinion 401 has been published as Part 1 of volume 13 of the *Opinions and Declarations* Series.
clature published in Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. These comments came from ornithological institutions, groups of ornithologists and individual specialists. Of these comments, the authors of thirty-six gave general support to the applications published in the foregoing Triple-Part. The single remaining comment was from a specialist who was opposed to any use of the Commission’s Plenary Powers. The communications so received have been reproduced in the Appendix annexed to Opinion 401 (*Colymbus*); those supporting the applications referred to above being given in Part 1, the single comment in opposition to the above applications being given in Part 2.

6. Comments directly related to the present application: Six communications directly concerned with the present application were received in the Office of the Commission. Of these communications one was signed by six specialists. Seven of the specialists who commented on this case supported the action recommended, while four were opposed to that action. The communications so received are reproduced in the following paragraphs.

7. Support received from Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen (London): On 5th December 1952 Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen (London) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon a number of applications relating to the names of birds then recently published in Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. The portion of Colonel Meinertzhagen’s letter relating to the present case was as follows: “I wish to register my whole-hearted agreement with Recommendations Nos. . . . 174 [*Gallinago*].”

8. Support received from Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne and five other United States ornithologists: On 18th March 1953 Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne (*Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*) and the five under-
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS

mentioned specialists addressed a letter to the Commission in support of the present application:—(a) Robert W. Storer (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.); (b) Andrew J. Berger (Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.); (c) Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. (Northfield, Minnesota, U.S.A.); (d) Frank A. Pitelka (Berkeley, California, U.S.A.); (e) John Davis (Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.). The letter so received was as follows:—

We, the under-signed, wish to express our strong approval of proposal No. 125 (concerning Capella Frenzel) published on page 3 of vol. 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. We hope that your Commission will take favorable action on it.

9. Objection received from Dr. Ernst Mayr (then of the American Museum of Natural History, New York): On 8th January 1953 Dr. Ernst Mayr (then of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and now of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission commenting upon certain of the applications relating to the names of birds published in Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature and as regards the present application raising objection to the action proposed. The following is the portion of Dr. Mayr’s letter relating to the present case:—

The present point concerns the generic name Gallinago (Z.N.(S.) 575). It seems to me that in the statement contained on page 93 [of volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature] there are several inaccuracies. To begin with, as pointed out by you, the name Gallinago, with Brisson as author, has priority over Capella, and Peters’ reasons for supporting Capella are therefore invalid. Equally erroneous is the assertion that Capella is now the name in universal use. It is true that Dr. Peters had overlooked that the name Gallinago was on the Official List when he published volume 2 of his checklist. I am guilty of the same negligence when publishing my list of New Guinea birds (1941: 32). However, several correspondents brought this error to my attention and in the Birds of the Southwest Pacific and Birds of

5 The number here cited is that which was allotted to the present case in the Public Notice of cases involving the possible use of the Commission’s Plenary Powers given at the beginning of Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.
the Philippines, I have used the name Gallinago, as have other authors working in the Australian, Papuan, Malayan and India region. For instance it is the name used in Delacour’s Birds of Malaysia and his recent publications on Indo-Chinese birds.

10. Objection received from Dr. John T. Zimmer (The American Museum of Natural History, New York): On 9th January 1953 Dr. John T. Zimmer (American Museum of Natural History, New York) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission commenting upon certain of the applications relating to the names of birds which had been published in Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature and in the present case raising objection to the action proposed. After stressing the importance of maintaining the principle of permanency for entries made in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, Dr. Zimmer proceeded as follows:—

The principle of permanency is completely upset, however, by the proposal to remove Gallinago from the List and replace it by Capella. It would be less objectionable to alter the authority for, and reference to, Gallinago and credit Brisson with the name, although I am not convinced that this is not also an infraction of the authority of the List, but to supplant it by Capella destroys all faith in the Official List as a permanent standard.

11. Objection received from M. Noël Mayaud (Faculté des Sciences de Paris): Under cover of a letter dated 17th March 1953 M. Noël Mayaud (Faculté des Sciences de Paris) furnished the following comment amounting to an objection to the action proposed in the present case: “Gallinago Brisson, 1760, est un nom d’espèce, qui n’invalide pas Capella Frenzel6”.

12. Objection received from Dr. D. L. Serventy (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Wildlife Survey Section, Perth, Western Australia): On 22nd April 1953 Dr. D. L. Serventy (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial

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6 For a full account of the usage of the generic name Gallinago by Brisson in 1760 see paragraph 5 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction.
Research Organisation, Wildlife Survey Section, Perth, Western Australia) addressed the following letter to the Office of the Commission objecting to the action proposed in the present case:

I was interested in your article in The Emu, 53(1), 1953: 71, concerning certain applications relating to the names of birds submitted to the International Commission.

I would like to offer some comments on the case cited above. It would be a very retrograde step in my opinion to remove any name from the Official List of Generic Names merely because, after the acceptance of such a List, a prior name is subsequently discovered. Such a List is surely prepared and authorised to preserve names in perpetuity and, to quote the late Joseph Grinnell (Condor, xli, 1939: 118) to place them "permanently beyond the reach of name-shifters".

It must be confessed that in the Gallinago case, the majority of ornithologists followed Gregory Mathews in defying the Commission in this matter and used Capella. The Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union was an exception and Australian publications have almost invariably continued to use Gallinago. It is pleasing to find that some overseas ornithologists, after having used Capella, are now reverting to Gallinago. I may quote Ernst Mayr (Birds of the Southwest Pacific, 1945, p. 44), Jean Delacour and Ernst Mayr (Birds of the Philippines, 1946, p. 72) and Jean Delacour (Birds of Malaysia, 1947, p. 87).

If the Commission gives way on this point an unfortunate precedent will have been established and one which will undermine one's faith in the security of any other name on the Official List.

13. Supplementary Report submitted by the Secretary in October 1955: In May 1954 there was issued to the Members of the Commission a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)78) in which particulars were given of the comments received in the present case and a decision invited on the action recommended in the application submitted in 1952. From comments received from certain of the Members of the Commission during the Prescribed Voting

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7 The article here referred to is the Public Notice regarding the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case referred to in paragraph 4 of the present Direction which was issued to, and published in, The Emu and other ornithological serial publications.
Period on the foregoing Voting Paper it was evident that, having regard to the fact that this was not a case where the only action possible was a straight choice between two opposing alternatives, the Commissioners concerned found it difficult to decide how to record their vote. Accordingly, at the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the Secretary took the view that the best course would be to resubmit this case to the Commission for a fresh vote, the Revised Voting Paper so to be issued to be prepared in such a way that instead of being asked to vote affirmatively or negatively on a single proposal Commissioners would have before them alternative proposals of an affirmative character from which they could choose whichever seemed to them best calculated to serve the general interest. In pursuance of this decision Mr. Hemming on 4th August 1954 executed a Minute of Direction withdrawing the proposals submitted on the Voting Paper referred to above. In the ensuing period, Mr. Hemming carried out, as opportunity offered, a survey of the extent to which during the years 1916 to 1954 the names Gallinago and Capella respectively had been used as the generic name for the Common Snipe. On 27th October 1955 Mr. Hemming submitted to the Commission the following Supplementary Report in which he summarised the history of the present case, gave particulars of the information which he had collected regarding the relative usage of the foregoing generic names during the last forty years and submitted alternative proposals for arriving at a decision on the action to be taken in this matter:

Request for a Ruling on the question whether the generic name “Gallinago” or the name “Capella” shall be the generic name correctly applicable to the Common Snipe (Class Aves)
(proposed review of an erroneous Ruling given in “Opinion” 67)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

In the present note I re-submit with additional considerations the problem whether the name Gallinago or the name Capella should be accepted as the generic name for the Common Snipe, a question which I submitted to the Commission in 1952 but on which no decision has as yet been promulgated.
2. The main features of this case were set out in a paper of mine which was published in Triple Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature (Hemming, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 9 : 93—95), and it is necessary here to recapitulate only the following points:—

(a) In 1916 by the Ruling given in Opinion 67 the generic name Gallinago Koch, 1816 (type species: Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758) was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(b) In the process of checking against recent monographs, catalogues, etc., the entries made in the Official List in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period. I observed that, whereas in 1916 Hartert in the main portion of his Vögel pal. Faun. had used the generic name Gallinago Koch for the Common Snipe, he had replaced that name by the name Capella Frenzel, 1801 in the supplementary volume published in 1921.

(c) The nominal genus Capella Frenzel, 1801, has as its type species by monotypy the nominal species Capella coelestis Frenzel, 1801, which species is subjectively identified by ornithologists with Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of Gallinago Koch, 1816. The latter generic name is therefore a junior subjective synonym of Capella Frenzel, 1801.

(d) On becoming aware of the substitution by Hartert of the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, for the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, I made further enquiries as to current usage. This showed that Peters (in vol. 2 of his Checklist) has used the name Capella Frenzel and that he had been widely followed by later authors. Since my paper of 1952 I have ascertained, however, that several important authors have continued to use the name Gallinago Koch, despite the priority of Capella Frenzel. I attach as Appendix 1 to this note particulars of recent and comparatively recent usage of the names Capella and Gallinago respectively which have been gleaned from a search of standard works and from a study of the annual volumes of the Zoological Record undertaken by this Office. Though doubtless not complete, the list so given is, I believe, representative in the picture which it gives.

(e) In 1951/52 I undertook for quite a different purpose a survey of the names used in Brisson’s Ornithologia of 1760, a work which, considering its early date, its intrinsic importance and the large numbers of well-known names which it contains, has been surprisingly neglected by ornithologists in many respects. This survey disclosed amongst many other things the existence of a generic name Gallinago Brisson (type species by absolute tautonymy: Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758). The name Gallinago Brisson, 1760, is therefore a senior subjective synonym of Capella Frenzel, 1801, and a senior
objective synonym of Gallinago Koch, 1816. Moreover, the name Gallinago Koch is not merely (as previously thought) a junior subjective synonym of Capella Frenzel but is also an objectively invalid name, being a junior homonym of Gallinago Brisson.

3. In my paper of 1952 I suggested, after consultation with Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, at that time Chairman of the Standing Committee of Ornithological Nomenclature established by the Tenth International Ornithological Congress, Uppsala, 1950, that the situation discussed in the preceding paragraph should be resolved by the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the name Gallinago Brisson, 1760, thereby validating the name Capella Frenzel. I submitted this recommendation because on the evidence then available it seemed to be the one best calculated to promote stability in the nomenclature of the group concerned.

4. In the period following the publication in October 1952 of Triple-Part 1/3 of volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, the Part which contained a large number of applications relating to ornithological nomenclature, including the application relating to the present case, communications intimating general support for the action proposed in all these applications were received from thirty-six institutions, groups of ornithologists and individual specialists. In addition, communications specifically concerned with the present problem were received from nine ornithologists, of whom eight were Americans and one was an Australian. Of these specialists six favoured the suppression of Gallinago Brisson and the consequent validation of Capella Frenzel, while three favoured the retention of the name Gallinago.

5. The following are the names of the six American ornithologists who supported the proposal to validate the name Capella Frenzel, for which they expressed their "strong approval" and intimated their hope that the Commission would "take favorable action on it":— Josselyn Van Tyne (Ann Arbor, Michigan); Robert W. Storer (Ann Arbor); Andrew J. Berger (Ann Arbor); Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. (Northfield, Minnesota); Frank A. Pitelka (Berkeley, California); John Davis (Los Angeles, California).

6. The three ornithologists who objected to the substitution of Capella for Gallinago on the Official List were: Ernst Mayr (then of New York); John T. Zimmer (New York); D. L. Serventy (Perth, Western Australia). All three of these specialists made the point that the name Gallinago had been placed on the Official List and that it would be wrong in principle to remove it therefrom (in favour of Capella), for the utility of the Official List would be seriously impaired if names were to be removed from it if later they were found to be
technically defective in some nomenclatorial respect. Mayr pointed out that the change-over from Gallinago to Capella had not been so complete as had been suggested in my 1952 paper, and in this connection he wrote: "In the Birds of the Southwest Pacific and Birds of the Philippines I have used the name Gallinago, as have other authors working on the Australian, Papuan, Malayan and India region. For instance, it is the name used in Delacour's Birds of Malaysia and in his recent publications on Indo-Chinese birds". Serventy wrote: "It must be confessed that in the Gallinago case, the majority of ornithologists followed Gregory Mathews in defying the Commission in this matter and used Capella. The Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union was an exception and Australian publications have almost invariably continued to use Gallinago". As regards the name Capella Mayr pointed out that it "was published in an ornithologically worthless publication which has been wisely ignored for 150 years and of which, to my knowledge, only a single copy is extant—that in the Library of Cambridge University".

7. It is very unfortunate that, when the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, was unearthed as a senior subjective synonym of the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, the matter was not at once brought to the attention of the Commission, for there would have been the strongest grounds for the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of promoting stability in the nomenclature of the group of birds concerned, having regard to the fact (1) that the generic name Gallinago Koch was extremely well-known and had been in use for well over one hundred years, (2) that this generic name had already been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, (3) that the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, had been totally ignored for upwards of one hundred and twenty years, and (4) that it was published in a work of (as Mayr explains) no ornithological value of which only one copy survives and which therefore has not been seen and will never be seen by any but a very few ornithologists. The failure by ornithologists to bring this matter before the Commission at the time when the name Capella Frenzel first came to light has, however, created a difficult situation, for a return to the name Gallinago would mean a reversal of much modern practice. On the other hand, the use of Capella in place of Gallinago in recent decades has not been so unanimous as I had supposed in 1952, and from this point of view the substitution of Capella for Gallinago would be a hardship for those workers who have throughout continued to use the name Gallinago in the belief that this was the correct course, having regard to the fact that the name Gallinago had been placed on the Official List before the rival claims of Capella were advanced. If such a case were to arise today, the rejection of Gallinago Koch in favour of the older name Capella Frenzel by individual workers without resort to the Commission, would in fact be contrary to the Règles, for in 1948 (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 268, Point (c)) the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology adopted a provision protecting generic names which had
been placed on the *Official List* from attacks of this kind until the matter had been brought before, and decided by, the International Commission.

8. It is essential that the Commission should now take a decision in this matter, for the entry on the *Official List* of the name *Gallinago Koch* must be regularised in one way or another before the *Official List* can be published in book-form. For the reasons explained above it seems certain that some inconvenience will be inevitable, for whatever the decision now taken by the Commission some ornithologists will need to change the generic name which they are currently using for the Common Snipe. When in 1954 the stage was reached for asking the Commission to vote on the present case, I prepared for its consideration a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)78) in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on the proposal submitted in 1952, namely that *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760, should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers and that its junior subjective synonym *Capella* Frenzel, 1801, thus validated, should be placed on the *Official List* in place of the objectively invalid name *Gallinago Koch*. From communications received from certain of the Members of the Commission it was evident that, having regard to the fact that this was not a case where the only action possible was a straight choice between two opposing alternatives, some Commissioners had found it difficult to decide how to record their vote. Accordingly, at the close of the Prescribed Voting Period I took the view, as Secretary, that the best course would be to re-submit this case to the Commission for a fresh vote, the Revised Voting Paper so to be issued to be prepared in such a way that instead of being asked to vote affirmatively or negatively on a single proposal Commissioners would have before them alternative proposals of an affirmative character from which they could choose whichever seemed to them best calculated to serve the general interest.

**Alternative Proposals on which it is proposed that the Commission now be asked to vote**

9. There are two issues of substance on which it is now proposed that Members of the Commission should be asked to vote. The first issue of substance is whether the generic name properly applicable to the Common Snipe shall be *Gallinago* or *Capella*. On this question two alternatives are now submitted for decision, namely Alternative "A" (acceptance of *Gallinago*) and Alternative "B" (acceptance of *Capella*). The second issue of substance is whether, if *Gallinago* is to be accepted, that name shall rank from Brisson, 1760 (as it does at present) or whether it shall be credited to Koch, 1816, the author and date to which it has always been attributed in the literature. This question is submitted because it is clear that some specialists (e.g. Zimmer) are of the opinion not only that the name *Gallinago* should be accepted but also that it should be attributed to the author and date by which it has always been known and not to Brisson, 1760, whose
prior responsibility for this name has only come to light in the course of the last year or so. On this question also two alternatives are now submitted, namely Alternative "X" (acceptance of Koch, 1816, as the author and date of the name Gallinago) and Alternative "Y" (acceptance of Brisson, 1760, as the author and date of the name Gallinago). It is particularly hoped that all members of the Commission will vote on the foregoing question and not merely those who favour the acceptance of the name Gallinago, for, if the proposal in favour of that name (Alternative "A" above) is adopted by a majority of the Commission, it is desired to have on record the views of all Commissioners on the question of the authorship and date to be attributed to it.

10. While the simplified titles given above for the various alternatives now submitted will, it is hoped, be of convenience to the Members of the Commission in deciding how to cast their votes in the present case, I feel that it is desirable also to set out in full the Ruling which would be given by the Commission according to whichever of the alternative Rulings it decides to adopt. These particulars are given in Appendix 2 to the present paper and it is only necessary to note here that the broad effect of the adoption of each of the alternative decisions now submitted for consideration would be as follows:

(1) An affirmative vote on Alternative "A" (acceptance of the name Gallinago as against Capella Frenzel), on Part 1 of the annexed Voting Paper, if coupled with an affirmative vote on Alternative "X" (acceptance of Gallinago as from Koch, 1816) in Part 2 of the annexed Voting Paper, would lead to the adoption of the Ruling given as Draft Ruling No. 1 in Appendix 2 to the present paper.

(2) An affirmative vote on Alternative "A" (acceptance of the name Gallinago as against Capella Frenzel, 1801) on Part 1 of the annexed Voting Paper, if coupled with an affirmative vote on Alternative "Y" (acceptance of Gallinago as from Brisson, 1760) in Part 2 of the annexed Voting Paper would lead to the adoption of the Ruling given as Draft Ruling No. 2 in Appendix 2 to the present paper.

(3) An affirmative vote on Alternative "B" (acceptance of Capella Frenzel, 1801, as against the name Gallinago) on Part 1 of the annexed Voting Paper would lead to the adoption of the Ruling given as Draft Ruling No. 3 in Appendix 2 to the present paper.

A Proposal on Procedure which Members of the Commission are invited to approve

11. The method of voting by way of a series of alternative affirmative proposals, which has been adopted in the present case, is well adapted
for securing decisions from the Commission when the issue involved is one where a direct vote on a single proposition would not necessarily exhaust the possible courses of action which might be taken. This procedure, however, does not fit in very readily with the procedure prescribed for dealing with cases where the proposal submitted involves the use of the Commission’s Plenary Powers. The required Public Notices have been duly given in the present case and no difficulty arises under that head. However, in order to secure a decision under the Plenary Powers procedure, it is now necessary not only that there should be a majority of votes in the Commission in favour of the action proposed, but also that that majority shall consist of not less than two out of every three votes cast (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4: 51, Point (b)). This creates a procedural problem in the present case which must be faced, for under the foregoing rule a vote by the majority of the Commission could be negatived by a vote of a minority of only just over one-third of the total number of votes cast. Moreover, the fact that some of the alternatives do not involve the use of the Plenary Powers (and therefore can be approved by a simple majority), while others do involve the use of those Powers (and therefore require for their adoption a two-thirds majority) might result in the adoption, on the separate Parts of the Voting Paper now submitted, of decisions which were irreconcilable with one another. Leaving aside the question whether the two-thirds rule for Plenary Powers cases represents the most suitable procedure for new applications, it will, I think, be agreed that it is not necessarily appropriate in a case such as the present which is concerned with the regularisation in one manner or another of an erroneous decision already taken. Although it is desirable that cases of all types should be handled as expeditiously as possible, there is an element of urgency attaching to the correction of former errors which does not normally arise in the case of new applications. For it is particularly important that errors of the past should be corrected as quickly as possible, so that specialists in the groups concerned may be relieved without delay of the uncertainties created by those errors. In cases such as the present which are concerned with correcting former errors in entries made in the Official List there is at the present time a further element of special urgency, for all such errors must be regularised by the Commission in one way or another before arrangements can be made for the publication in book-form of the instalments so far placed on the Official Lists. The preparations for the publication of this volume are now well advanced and it is of the highest importance that the completion of this task should not be impeded by any failure to provide decisions on outstanding questions. Accordingly I recommend that, in order to ensure the adoption of a definitive decision in the present case, a twofold procedure should be adopted, namely (i) that the Commission should vote first on the nomenclatorial issues involved in the present case, and (ii) that, having done so, it should vote on a procedure designed to ensure that the decisions so taken shall be effectively binding as decisions of the Commission as a body, irrespective of whether, if in
the case of any of the proposals which involve the use of the Plenary Powers there is a majority in favour of the use of those Powers, the majority of votes cast is a two-thirds majority. The Voting Paper now submitted consists therefore of three separate Parts. As already explained (paragraph 10 above), Parts 1 and 2 each deal with alternative decisions on the nomenclatorial issues involved in the present case as between which the Commission is invited to make a choice. Part 3 is concerned with a proposal designed to secure that decisions taken on Parts 1 and 2 shall not be upset by the operation of the technical conditions attaching to the use of the Plenary Powers procedure. In this Part a proposal is submitted that, if a majority of the Members of the Commission vote in favour of a course involving the use of the Plenary Powers either on Part 1 or on Part 2 of the annexed Voting Paper but the majority of votes so cast does not amount to a majority of two out of every three votes cast, this fact shall nevertheless not render ineffective the majority vote taken on the earlier Part or Parts of the Voting Paper. The procedure recommended above is in full conformity with the provisions prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology regarding the procedure to be observed in voting upon applications involving the use of the Plenary Powers, for the two-thirds majority rule prescribed by the Congress will apply to the vote on Part 3 of the Voting Paper. All that in effect the proposal submitted in Part 3 does is to transfer the application of the two-thirds majority rule from the votes on Parts 1 and 2 to the vote on Part 3, thus leaving the questions specified in Parts 1 and 2 to be dealt with by a simple majority if the proposal submitted in Part 3 is approved by at least two votes out of every three cast.

APPENDIX 1

An indication of the extent to which during the years 1916 to 1954 authors used the generic names "Capella" and "Gallinago" respectively as the generic name for the Common Snipe

Neither the supporters of the generic name Capella nor those of the generic name Gallinago as the name for the Common Snipe have furnished detailed analyses of the relative usage of these names in recent times such as were furnished in the case of the Decapod names Crangon Fabricius, 1798, Crangon Weber, 1795, and Crago Lamarck, 1801, by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Leiden) and Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (Washington, D.C.) (Opinion 334). It appeared to me, however, that it would be useful in the present case to lay before the Commission some particulars as to current usage, even though the list so compiled could not claim to do more than give a general indication of the practice of ornithologists in this matter. The following particulars have therefore been compiled in the Office of the Commission, mainly by consulting well-known recent works but partly also by reference to the annual volumes of the Zoological Record and from information supplied by ornithologists who have offered comments as to the action
which it is desirable should be taken by the International Commission. The list which has been compiled has not been prepared in the form of a detailed bibliography, for it has been considered that for the present purposes it would be sufficient to record the name of each author, and the date of the work concerned and to give some indication of the nature of that work.

2. Subject to the foregoing reservations the following particulars are submitted of usage during the period since the publication in 1916 of Opinion 67 (in which the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology) up to the present time:

(a) Works in which the generic name "Capella" Frenzel, 1801, has been used in place of "Gallinago" Koch, 1816

American Ornithologists' Union Checklist, 1931
Peters, Checklist of Birds of the World, 1934
Handbook of British Birds, 1940, vol. 4
Gregory Mathews, 1920, Australian Avian Record 4 : 131
Jackson, 1926 (Kenya and Uganda)
Belcher, 1930 (Nyasaland)
Bates, 1930 (West Africa)
Friedemann, 1930 (Ethiopia and Kenya)
Wait, 1931 (Ceylon)
Wetmore & Swales, 1931 (Haiti)
Priest, 1934 (Rhodesia)
Taverner, 1934 (Canada)
Roberts, 1940 (South Africa)
Woods, 1943 (Michigan birds)
Moltoni, 1944 (Italian East Africa)
Bond, 1945 (West Indies)
Bailey, 1948 (Alaska)
Bannerman, 1951 (Tropical West Africa)
Glenister, 1951 (Malaya, Singapore and Penang)
Bannerman, 1953 (West and Tropical Africa)
Cave and McDonald, 1955 (Sudan)
Phillips, 1953 (Ceylon)
Salim Ali, 1953 (Travancore and Cochin)
Macleod, 1954 (Key to names of British Birds)
Meinertzhagen, 1954 (Arabia)
(b) *Works in which the generic name "Gallinago" Koch 1816, has been retained*

Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union

Almost all Australian publications (letter from D. L. Serventy)
Authors working in the Australian, Papuan, Malayan and India Regions (letter from E. Mayr)

Priest, 1929 (Southern Rhodesia)
Mayr, 1945 (Southwest Pacific)
Delacour and Mayr, 1946 (Philippines)
Delacour, 1947 (Malaysia; also publications by this author on Indo-Chinese birds)

3. It must be emphasised again that the foregoing particulars could no doubt be greatly extended if the literature of the last thirty years were to be carefully examined by ornithologists for this purpose. It is, however, clear that, as stated in *litt.* by Serventy, one of the advocates of the name *Gallinago*, the weight of usage since the time of Gregory Mathews has been on the side of *Capella* rather than on that of *Gallinago*. Against this due regard must, however, be given to the fact that prior to the re-awakening of the name *Capella* some thirty years ago, the name *Gallinago* Koch possessed an undisputed supremacy in the literature, having been used by leading authors for over one hundred years.

4. In judging the particulars of usage given in paragraph 2 above, it must be noted also that those authors who changed over from *Gallinago* Koch, 1816, to *Capella* Frenzel, 1801, did so in the belief that *Capella* was the oldest available generic name subjectively applicable to the Common Snipe and therefore that this was the correct name to be used for the genus containing this species. The authors concerned were not aware that the oldest available name objectively applicable to the Common Snipe was *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760, a name having more than forty years' priority over *Capella* Frenzel. Most of the authors cited in section (a) of paragraph 2 above are well known for their orthodoxy in matters of nomenclature and it cannot be doubted that, if they had been aware of the existence of the name *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760, they would not have taken up the name *Capella* Frenzel but would have continued to use the name *Gallinago*, attributing it, however, to Brisson, 1760, instead of to Koch, 1816. But it was not only those authors who substituted the name *Capella* for that of *Gallinago* who thought that in so doing they were following the strict letter of the law, for some of those who continued to use the name *Gallinago* Koch believed that thereby they also were acting in strict conformity with the *Règles*, having regard to the fact that the name *Gallinago* Koch had been placed on the
Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. For the period since the Paris Congress of 1948 this belief was well-founded, for that Congress laid it down that a name which has been placed on the Official List, even if later found to be technically defective, is not to be discarded in favour of some other name without the prior consent of the Commission.

APPENDIX 2

Drafts of Alternative Rulings submitted in relation to the generic names "Gallinago" and "Capella"

Draft Ruling No. 1

(validation of the generic name "Gallinago" as from Koch, 1816 (author and date customarily attributed to this name) and confirmation of the entry of this name on the "Official List" made in 1916)

(1) Under the Plenary Powers (a) Gallinago Brisson, 1760, to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy and (b) Capella Frenzel, 1801, to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of the name Gallinago Koch, 1816 (gender: feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy: Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758) made by the Ruling given in Opinion 67 to be confirmed.

(3) The specific name gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Scolopax gallinago (specific name of type species of Gallinago Koch, 1816) to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(4) The generic names specified in (1) above as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers, together with Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840 (a junior homonym of Capella Frenzel, 1801), to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

(5) The specific name media Koch, 1816, as published in the combination Gallinago media (a junior objective synonym of gallinago Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Scolopax gallinago, to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

Draft Ruling No. 2

(acceptance of the name "Gallinago" Brisson, 1760, and substitution on the "Official List" of that name in place of the name "Gallinago" Koch, 1816)

(1) The following entry to be inserted in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in place of the entry thereon of the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, made by the Ruling given in Opinion 67: Gallinago

(2) The specific name *gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopax gallinago* (specific name of type species of *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760) to be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

(3) The names *Gallinago* Koch, 1816 (a junior homonym, and a junior objective synonym, of *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760) and *Capella* Keyserling & Blasius, 1840 (a junior homonym of *Capella* Frenzel, 1801) to be placed on the *Official Index ofRejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(4) The name *media* Koch, 1816, as published in the combination *Gallinago media* (a junior objective synonym of *gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopax gallinago*) to be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

Draft Ruling No. 3

/validation of the generic name "Capella" Frenzel, 1801, and substitution of that name for "Gallinago" Koch, 1816, on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology")

(1) Under the Plenary Powers, the generic name *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760, to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the name *Gallinago* Koch, 1816, to be replaced by the following entry: *Capella* Frenzel, 1801 (gender: feminine) (type species by monotypy: *Capella coelestis* Frenzel, 1801 (see Note below)).

(3) The specific name *gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopax gallinago* to be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

(4) The generic name (a) *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, and (b) *Gallinago* Koch, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760), and (c) *Capella* Keyserling & Blasius, 1840 (a junior homonym of *Capella* Frenzel 1801) to be placed on the *Official Index ofRejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(5) The name *media* Koch, 1816, as published in the combination *Gallinago media* (a junior objective synonym of *gallinago* Linnaeus,
1758, as published in the combination *Scolopax gallinago*), to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.

**NOTE (to all three Draft Rulings)**: I have not yet been able to obtain a photostat copy of the portion of Frenzel’s book containing his generic name *Capella*, but I hope to do so at an early date. It seems likely that, just as Koch later gave the substitute name *Gallinago media* to *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus, so also earlier Frenzel gave the substitute name *Capella coelestis* to that species. If this proves to be the case, the name *coelestis* Frenzel, 1801 (like *media* Koch, 1816) is a junior objective synonym of *gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopax gallinago*, and the invalid name *coelestis* Frenzel, 1801, should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, as well as *media* Koch, 1816.

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

**14. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36**: On 27th October 1955 a Revised Voting Paper numbered Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)36 was issued to the Members of the Commission in regard to the present case. This Voting Paper was divided into three Parts on which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote separately. Parts 1 and 2 were each concerned directly with the subject matter of the present case. On each of these Parts the Members of the Commission were asked to vote affirmatively on one or other of alternative affirmative courses. Part 3 was concerned with a question of procedure on which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either affirmatively or negatively on the proposition submitted. Details of the proposals so submitted in the several Parts of the foregoing Voting Paper are given in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 below, in which paragraphs are given also particulars of the votes cast thereon by the Members

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8 For later developments see paragraph 21 of, and the Appendix to, the present *Direction*. 
of the Commission. The following explanatory note referring to all three Parts appeared at the end of the Voting Paper:

**IMPORTANT NOTE** :—This Voting Paper is divided into Three Parts, on each of which each Member of the Commission is invited to record his vote. For an explanation of the reason for the adoption of this procedure see paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the memorandum bearing the same Registered Number as the present Voting Paper submitted by the Secretary simultaneously therewith.9

15. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th November 1955.

16. Particulars of the question voted upon in Part 1 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(55)36 and of the votes cast thereon: In Part 1 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.(55)36 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either "for Alternative 'A' (acceptance of name Gallinago) or for Alternative 'B' (acceptance of the name Capella)". At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the state of the voting on Part 1 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 was as follows:

(a) *In favour of Alternative "A" (acceptance of "Gallinago")*, twenty-two (22) votes:

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

(b) *In favour of Alternative "B" (acceptance of "Capella")*, three (3) votes:

Jaczewski; Prantl; Miller;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned*:

None.

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9 The memorandum here referred to has been reproduced in paragraph 13 of the present Direction.
17. Particulars of the question voted upon in Part 2 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 and of the votes cast thereon: In Part 2 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either “for Alternative ‘X’ (acceptance of Gallinago as from Koch, 1816) or for Alternative ‘Y’ (acceptance of Gallinago as from Brisson, 1760)”. At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the state of the Voting on Part 2 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 was as follows:—

(a) In favour of Alternative “X” (acceptance of “Gallinago” as from Koch, 1816), four (4) votes:

Hering; Esaki; Key; Miller;

(b) In favour of Alternative “Y” (acceptance of “Gallinago” as from Brisson, 1760), twenty-one (21) votes:

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

(c) Voting Papers not returned:

None.

18. Particulars of the question voted upon in Part 3 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 and of the votes cast thereon: In Part 3 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, “the proposal set out in paragraph 11 of the paper submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in paragraph 13 of the present Direction], that for the reasons there explained, if in the vote either on Part 1 or on Part 2 of the present Voting Paper a majority of votes is cast in favour of the use of the Plenary Powers but that majority is not a two-thirds majority, this fact
shall nevertheless not render ineffective the majority vote or votes so taken on the earlier Parts of the present Voting Paper. At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the state of the voting on Part 3 of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 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):**

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

(b) **Negative Votes, four (4):**

Holthuis; Boschma; Key; Bradley (J.C.);

(c) **Voting Papers not returned:**

None.

**19. Deferment by the Secretary in November 1955 of the Declaration of the Result of the Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)36:** On 28th November 1955, the day following the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed a Minute on the Commission’s File Z.N.(S.) 575, directing that the Declaration of the Result of the Vote on Voting Paper V.P. (O.M.)(55)36 be deferred until such time as a photostat copy of the relevant portion of Frenzel’s Beschreibung of 1801 had been obtained and until in consequence it was possible to determine whether the name for the Snipe published in that work was an available name or whether it was invalid and in consequence required under the terms of the vote taken by the Commission on the foregoing Voting Paper to be placed on the appropriate Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names.
20. Addition of the generic name "Capella" Frenzel, 1801, to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology": On 8th February 1956 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.) 575 the following Minute recording the receipt of a photostat copy of the relevant portion of Frenzel's Beschreibung, directing that in accordance with the vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)36 the objectively invalid name Capella Frenzel, 1801, be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, and confirming the decision that the generic name Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, be entered on the foregoing Official Index, subject to an amendment of the explanatory note to be attached to the said entry:

Addition of the name "Capella" Frenzel, 1801, to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology"

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

At the time of the submission of the proposals in regard to the Capella/Gallinago problem, laid before the International Commission with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)36, I reported that I was attempting to obtain a photostat copy of the portion of Frenzel's Beschreibung der Vögel und ihrer Eier in der Gegend von Wittenberg of 1801 in which the generic name Capella was published in order to make sure that Capella coelestis was in fact an available name and recommended that, if this proved not to be the case, an addition should be made to the appropriate Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names. This proposal, together with the other proposals then submitted, was approved by the Commission in its vote on the foregoing Voting Paper.

2. At the time of the submission of the above proposal I had been informed by Dr. Ernst Mayr that, so far as he knew, there was only one copy extant of Frenzel's book and that this copy was at Cambridge. After some enquiry I ascertained that the copy in question was in the Balfour Library in the Department of Zoology at Cambridge University. Through the kindness of the Librarian of that Institution in depositing the copy of Frenzel's book at the University Library in order that it might be photographed, I have now obtained photostats of the relevant pages (pp. 58—59). The grateful thanks of the Commission are due to the Librarians of both these Institutions for the prompt and willing help rendered by them in this matter.
3. The information required is found to be on page 58 of Frenzel's book where his account of the Snipe starts, page 59 containing only a continuation of the description of that bird. Now that at last a copy of the relevant portion of Frenzel's Beschreibung is available for study the situation is found to be quite different from that hitherto supposed. The chief points to be noted are:—

(a) Contrary to the statements in modern works Frenzel did not introduce for the Snipe a new generic name consisting of the word Capella and he did not call that bird by the name Capella coelestis.

(b) Frenzel placed the Snipe in the same genus—Scolopax—as that in which it had been placed by Linnaeus in 1758 when it was given the name Scolopax gallinago.

(c) Frenzel did use for the Snipe the new specific name coelestis. In doing so, he gave no explanation of why he considered that a new name was needed for this species or why he considered the Linnean name gallinago unsuitable. Indeed, he made no reference whatever to Linnaeus.

(d) In the early part of the discussion of this species Frenzel observed that the Snipe was the bird which sportsmen called the "Becasse" and that by some writers it was known as Capella coelestis. His actual words were: "Es ist die Schnepfe, welche die Jäger eigentlich 'Becasse' und einige Schriftsteller Capella coelestis nennen". This is the only mention by Frenzel of the word "Capella".

4. Frenzel's statement that the name or expression "Capella coelestis" had been applied to the Snipe by some writers prompted me to undertake a further investigation of the literature with the object of determining, if possible, who were the authors referred to. So far as concerns the use of this expression as a scientific zoological name in the period from the starting point of zoology (1st January 1758) to the appearance in 1801 of Frenzel's Beschreibung, these investigations were completely negative in their results. These investigations did, however, throw some very interesting light on the origin and history of the expression "Capella coelestis" as a vernacular (Latin) denomination applied to the Snipe in the XVIIth century and either to that bird or to some other marsh bird both in the Middle Ages and, in a Greek equivalent, as far back as classical times. Though only of indirect concern to the question of the scientific name to be used for the Snipe, the information so collected is of such antiquarian and historical interest that it should, in my opinion, be placed on permanent record. I have accordingly summarised this information in a separate note which I hereby direct be annexed as an Appendix to the Commission's Direction on this case. I am happy to take this opportunity of expressing the grateful thanks of the International
5. As regards the so-called generic name *Capella* Frenzel, 1801, the information provided by the photostat supplied by the Cambridge authorities which has been summarised in paragraph 3 above shows that Frenzel did not publish the above name as a new name nor did he adopt this name from some manuscript source. All that he did was to cite a binomen containing it—the binomen *Capella coelestis*—as a name or term which had been used by some writers to denote the Snipe. He did not suggest even that the writers to whom he was referring were binominal writers of works published subsequent to the appearance in 1758 of the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* and the investigations since undertaken (paragraph 4 above) confirm the view expressed in modern ornithological works that Frenzel was the first author subsequent to the starting point of zoological nomenclature to include the term "*Capella*" in a work on ornithology. Thus, on the most favourable view of the status of the term *Capella*, that name, if it can be recognised as ranking as a name, could not be rated higher than a manuscript name published by Frenzel in synonymy without an independent description or indication of its own. On the less favourable of the two possible views as to its status—and the view which is almost certainly the correct view—the term "*Capella*" was not used by any binominal author even as a manuscript scientific name and that it owes its origin entirely to usages as an expression to denote the Snipe by authors prior to the starting point of zoological nomenclature, i.e. prior to the year 1758. In this connection we have to take particular note that the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, decided that a name published in a synonymy and without an independent description, shall, as from a date to be specified, possess no status of availability under the *Règles* (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 63, *Decision* 115). The Congress decided also that none of the decisions on nomenclature taken by it should come into force until the first day of January of the year following that in which the revised text of the *Règles* was promulgated (ibid. : 103, *Decision* 196) but that in its day-to-day work the International Commission should guide itself by the decisions taken by that Congress (ibid. : 103, *Decision* 199). In these circumstances the Commission is already bound to apply *Decision* 115 where cases of the type covered thereby come up for decision. Thus, even on the most favourable of the possible views which can be taken as to the status of the term *Capella* as published by Frenzel in 1801 (namely, that it is a manuscript generic name rejected by Frenzel and published by him in a synonymy without an independent description) the generic
name Capella Frenzel, 1801, would be invalid under Decision 115 of the Copenhagen Congress. Accordingly, as Secretary to the International Commission, I hereby direct that, in accordance with the General Directive relating to the recording of objectively invalid names on the appropriate Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology issued to the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and in compliance also with the decision taken by the Commission provisionally in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 in anticipation of the possibility of its later being found that the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, was invalid, the foregoing name, being a name published in synonymy and without an independent description, be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology as being a junior homonym of Capella Frenzel, 1801. Now that Frenzel's Capella is seen to possess no status of availability the name Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, is no longer invalid as being a junior homonym of Frenzel's name and, other things being equal, would become an available name nomenclatorially even though it might not be required for taxonomic purposes. In fact, however, the name Capella Keyserling & Blasius is invalid for quite a different reason. For it is a junior objective synonym of Rupicapra Blainville, 1816 (Bull. Soc. Sci. philomat., Paris 1816 : 75), both genera having Capra rupicapra Linnaeus, 1758 (Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1 : 68) as type species. Accordingly, the name Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, being an objectively invalid name, remains eligible for admission to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology and there is therefore no call to modify the decision taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36 that it be inscribed on the foregoing Index. It will be necessary, however, to revise the note of explanation to be added to this entry, so that instead of stating that this name is a junior homonym of Capella Frenzel, 1801, it shall state that it is a junior objective synonym of Rupicapra Blainville, 1816. As Secretary, I hereby direct that this change be made.

21. Declaration of the Result of Vote: On 8th February 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Votes taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 above and declaring
(i) that as regards Part I of the foregoing Voting Paper, the proposal there styled "Alternative 'A' (acceptance of the name Gallinago)" had been duly adopted, that (ii) as regards Part 2 of the said Voting Paper, the proposal there styled "Alternative 'Y' (acceptance of Gallinago as from Brisson, 1760)" had been similarly adopted, (iii) that the proposal submitted in Part 3 of the said Voting Paper had been likewise adopted, (iv) that the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, had been duly placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, (v) that the decisions so taken were the decisions of the Committee in the matters aforesaid but (vi), having regard to the fact that neither the decision taken on Part 1, nor the decision taken on Part 2 of the foregoing Voting Paper nor that relating to the name Capella Frenzel involved the use of the Commission's Plenary Powers, no occasion arose for giving effect to the decision taken in Part 3 of the said Voting Paper, subject to the clarifications specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 8th February 1956 (reproduced in paragraph 20 of the present Direction).

22. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Direction":
On 8th February 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in full accord with the decision taken by the International Commission in its Votes on the several portions of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)36.

23. 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 Direction:—
Capella Frenzel, 1801, Beschr. Vögel und Eier Wittenberg : 56
Capella Keyserling & Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Europas 1 : 9
Gallinago Koch, 1816, Syst. baier. Zool. 1 : 312
gallinago, Scolopax, Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1 : 147
media, Gallinago Koch, 1816, Syst. baier. Zool. 1 : 314

24. Family-Group Names: No family-group-name problem arises in connection with the generic names dealt with in the present Direction.
25. 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 Direction.

26. 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.

27. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Thirty-Nine (39) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Done in London, this Eighth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
APPENDIX

ON THE USE OF THE EXPRESSION "CAPELLA COELESTIS" TO DENOTE THE SNIPE

by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
On the use of the expression "Capella coelestis" to denote the Snipe

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(1 plate)

The object of the present note is to place on record certain information which has been collected regarding the origin of the use of the Latin expression "Capella coelestis" to denote the Snipe.

2. By way of introduction it is necessary to recall that for a number of years past an attempt has been made to replace as the generic name for the Snipe the name Gallinago Koch, 1816 by the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, on the ground that the latter had priority over the former. In an application (Z.N.(S.) 575) which I recently submitted to the Commission in connection with the preparations for the publication of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in book-form, I recommended that the entry thereon of the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, should be removed and that the name Gallinago Brisson, 1760, which was undoubtedly the oldest available generic name for the Snipe should be entered on the *Official List* in place of the name Gallinago Koch, 1816, which, whatever might be its subjective relationship to the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, was invalid as a junior homonym of Gallinago Brisson, 1760. This application involved, incidentally, consideration being given to the name Capella Frenzel, 1801, and to the binomen Capella coelestis which Frenzel was reputed to have published for the Snipe. The book by Frenzel in which these names were reputed to have been published is entitled *Beschreibung der Vögel und ihrer Eier in der Gegend von Wittenberg*. This little work, of which the original (and only) edition was no doubt very small is excessively scarce but ultimately with the assistance of Professor Ernst Mayr I ascertained that there was a copy in the Balfour Library of the Department of Zoology at Cambridge University. The Librarian
of that Institution very kindly made available his Library's copy of Frenzel's book to the Librarian of the University Library who most obligingly had indicated his willingness to arrange for photographs to be made of the relevant pages. Very shortly after this the much desired photographs were received in the Office of the Commission. The warmest thanks of the Commission are due to the great assistance rendered by the Librarians of these Institutions. Examination of the photographs received at once showed that of the pages concerned the page which contained the information of which I was in search was page 58. A facsimile reproduction of this page is given in the plate annexed to the present paper.

3. The receipt of the photograph of page 58 of Frenzel's book made it possible at last to determine what in fact was the action in this matter taken by Frenzel in 1801. This proved to be totally different from that which had been attributed to him in all ornithological works in which his Beschreibung had found a notice. Frenzel, we now see, did apply the specific name coelestis to the Snipe but he did not introduce a new generic name consisting of the "Capella", still less did he use a generic name consisting of this word as the generic name for this bird. On the contrary he placed the Snipe in the genus Scolopax as Scolopax coelestis, thus assigning it to the same genus as did Linnaeus when forty-three years earlier he gave it the name Scolopax gallinago in the Tenth Edition of the Systema Naturae of 1758. The word "Capella" occurs only once in Frenzel's book, being used as a vernacular (Latin) name for the Snipe and cited as a name comparable with the vernacular (German) name "Becasse", which, as Frenzel explained, was the name applied to it by sportsmen ("die Jäger"). The sentence in question reads as follows: "Es ist der Schnepfe, welche die Jäger eigentlich 'Becasse' und einige Schriftsteller Capella coelestis nennen".

4. The particulars given above dispose completely of the claims which have been advanced by which Frenzel has been credited with having introduced the generic name Capella in his little book of 1801 and with having used this name for the Snipe. This discovery, interesting as it is, has, however, been robbed of the practical significance which it would otherwise have possessed by the other discovery made in this case, namely that Brisson
in 1760 established the nominal genus *Gallinago* for the Snipe and therefore that, even if there had been such a generic name as *Capella* Frenzel, 1801, that name would not have been required, as it would have been a junior subjective synonym of *Gallinago* Brisson, 1760. Nevertheless, it is very satisfactory that the reputed generic name *Capella* Frenzel, 1801, should have been shown up in its true colours as a mere phantom engendered of careless copying.

5. While Frenzel’s book is now seen to have contained no new generic name consisting of the word “*Capella*”, a subject which proves to be of great antiquarian and historical interest is opened up by Frenzel’s statement that the Latin expression “*Capella coelestis*” had been used for the Snipe by several writers. This tantalising observation prompted me to undertake an investigation which, before it had run its course, was to give rise to the most surprising discoveries and was to show that the expression “*Capella coelestis*” applied to the Snipe by Frenzel—or an equivalent Greek expression—was one of the greatest antiquity.

6. As a start of the proposed investigation, I made a search in all likely places in the literature of ornithology in the period from 1758 to 1801 for the purpose of making sure that the binomen *Capella coelestis* or at least the generic name *Capella* had not been used by some obscure author as scientific names for the Snipe. In view of the extent to which the literature of this period had already been combed through by ornithologists, it was no matter for surprise that I was unable to find a trace of any such usage in the period subsequent to the publication in 1758 of the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus and prior to the publication of Frenzel’s *Beschreibung* in 1801. Concurrently with the above investigation I attempted also to ascertain whether during the same period either of the foregoing expressions had been applied to the Snipe not as scientific zoological names but as vernacular (Latin) designations. This search also proved entirely fruitless. It was just when I was on the point of abandoning the search that light was thrown on this subject from a most unexpected source. For, although no one subsequent to Linnaeus could be found to have used the elusive expression “*Capella coelestis*”, it suddenly came to light that in
1758 this expression had been applied to the Snipe by no less a writer than Linnaeus himself (Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1:147). Linnaeus then gave the name *Scolopax gallinago* to the Snipe and, after describing this species, citing some bibliographical references and indicating its distribution, added a brief comment in which he applied the expression "*Capella coelestis*" to this species. Linnaeus's comment was as follows:—

*Haec Capella coelestis cujus mas tam alte celerrimeque volitat, ut audiri, non vero oculus attingi possit.*

7. Other works of Linnaeus were examined after the astonishing discovery described above but these threw no new light on this subject. In the Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* published in 1766 (Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1(1):244) the comment quoted above was taken over from the Tenth Edition, though in a slightly amended form. It read as follows: "haec Capella coelestis, cujus mas tam alte celerrimeque volitat cadendo, ut audiri, vix vero oculus attingi possit, dum femina sedit humi".

8. On making the surprising discovery described in paragraph 6 above, I at once consulted Professor L. W. Grensted, Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission, who on 29th March 1956 replied as follows:—

An intriguing problem—even after the primary question is settled. I think that the expression "*Capella coelestis*" was used by some author before Linnaeus and without a definitely binominal intention. The sentence you quote from Linnaeus i.e. the sentence quoted in paragraph 4 above] can only mean:—

"This [is] Capella coelestis, whose male flies so high and so swiftly that it can be heard but not reached by the eyes".

In other words Linnaeus is saying (presumably as against somebody else) that what some earlier writers have called *Capella coelestis*—the Heavenly Goat—is the Snipe and not some other bird, probably the Woodcock.

The point would be that the Cock Snipe, when "roding", does go up to a great height (up to 400 ft. according to the books), while the Woodcock flies quite low—at tree-top height.
Is there a connection with the star called “Capella”—also the Heavenly Goat? Some fanciful writer may easily have compared the roding of the Woodcock or the Snipe with bleating and linked up the bird with the star?

9. In a further letter (dated 9th April 1956) Professor Grensted supplemented his earlier report as follows:—

I did a little search round in our Oriel Library yesterday and found very little to help. The big Ducange Glossarium has nothing relevant. And the only thing I found in the early English books is that in Willughby’s Ornithology, page 228, the “Lapwing” or Green Plover is called Capella sive Vanellus. This book was edited or revised by John Ray, and is dated 1676.

In mediaeval Latin “capella” seems to be entirely used for a chapel. It is derived from a very late Latin “cappella” (from “cappa”), a cloak—originally the cloak cut in half by St. Martin of Tours. The classical meaning, a goat (more often “capra”), survived in the star “capella”. How Willughby came to use it for a plover (probably from the star in some way) is quite obscure.

10. At this point I consulted Professor Charles Singer, Professor Emeritus of the History of Science in the University of London, who, if anyone, I knew would be able to throw some light upon the mediaeval usage of the word “capella”. The following is the interesting letter (dated 11th April 1956) received from Professor Singer in reply to this enquiry:—

I cannot answer your question or explain “capella” but I can connect, from classical sources, the word “capella” with a goat, a bird, and the constellation “Capella”. This association may, at least, explain the term coelestis.

Aristotle’s Historia Animalium, 593b23 mentions a marsh bird αἰξίς (genitive αἰγων) which D’Arcy Thompson conjecturally translates “horned grebe”. The term “goat like”, αἰγ-, is applied to other birds, e.g. αἰγυτῆς in 609a31 and 616b10.

The early Greco-Latin and Latino-Greek glossaries before the 12th century have been collected and indexed. They yield an equation αἰξίς — “capra” — “capella” and also the equation “Capricornus” = αἰγυκέρως = “signum in coelo”. The star in Auriga that we name “Capella” is already so named by Pliny in Historia naturalis.

Thus the classical association seems there, right enough, though its meaning is beyond me. Could the note of a snipe be compared to any noise made by a goat?
11. The following is a copy of a letter (dated 14th April 1956) from Professor Grensted, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Professor Singer's letter:—

Queerer and queerer—and also nearer. Charles Singer's letter is useful and revealing. I ought to have thought of looking at the Greek. Not only is there ζίξ = "capella" (both as goat and as some sort of bird) but ζίξ οὐράνιος (= "capella coelestis") occurs more than once in a proverbial form in the Greek comic poets. "The heavenly goat brings wealth". What is wanted next is Maass on the Scholiasts on Aratus (the Greek astronomer-poet, who uses ζίξ of the star known, after him, as "Capella": see line 170 of his poem) and any evidence of the current astronomers or astrologers Linnaeus may have read. It will probably turn out, when we get at it, that some late mediaeval or sixteenth century writer makes the link—quite possibly with a knowledge of this Greek proverbial phrase—between the bird and the star, and gives the Latin form of the Greek. It might well have been in Pliny, but apparently isn't.

12. Further light was thrown on this matter by Professor Grensted in the following letter dated 19th June 1956:—

Capella coelestis: I made one more effort when I was recently in Oxford and I got out all the major works of Aldrovandus—which Linnaeus certainly knew. There is nothing directly relevant, and the one reference to Capella is a queer one under the heading "Stymphalides Aves". It reads: "Hinc author [sic] obscurus, qui de natura rerum scriptit, Vannelum avem vulgo dictam, seu Capellam Aristotelis, Stymphalidem Plinii esse arbitratus est". ("Hence an obscure author who wrote 'On the Nature of Things' thought that the bird commonly called Vanellus, or the Capella of Aristotle, is the Stymphalis of Pliny"). This of course merely links Vanellus, Capella and ζίξ with some marsh bird, but it is interesting as showing that "Capella" and not the usual "Capra" was used in some mediaeval version of Aristotle. But I got no further there. The reference to Aldrovandus is 1590, Ornithologia, Lib. X: 622. (The most curious thing about the passage quoted above is that Aldrovandus should have written "author" for the ordinary "auctor").

13. It occurred to me on receiving the foregoing letter that it might be possible to obtain some further light on this subject by ascertaining whether Linnaeus had any astronomical or astrological works in his library. There is no separate catalogue of that library which for catalogue—though not for other—purposes has been incorporated in the general library of the Linnean Society of London. It is easy, however, to ascertain
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Heidelberger, Alauda arborea. Die Farbe ist der übrigen ziemlich gleich, auch hat sie die Art, wo Gefahr zu befürchten, sich niederzubücken; nur der Kopf ist mehr weichlich. Sie fegt im Fluge haufenweise, und läßt sich auf Baumen nieder. Das Ei gleicht dem übrigen, jedoch ist es etwas weisser, und weniger punktiert.

Seriöse, Sammelziege, Scolopax coelestis, eine bekannte Art Schnepsel, die von ihren Tönen, die wie das Weckern der Ziegen klingen, den Namen erhalten hat. Wenn dieser Vogel das Weckern hervorbringen will, so erhöht er sich jederzeit sehr hoch in die Luft, und macht alsdann einen Bogen umserwärts nach der rechten Seite, um mit seinem rechten Flügel die nachahmenden Töne hervorzubringen. Dieses wiederholt er so lange, als er Gefahr zu der stürzten hat; dann schießt er in einem Fluge sehr schnell zu seinem Neste. Es ist fastlich kein Gefang des Vogels, aber Töne der Kehle, wie den andern Vögeln. Der Kiebitz bringt auch eigene Töne mit seinen Flügeln hervor, sobald man sich dessen Neure und Herde nähert.

Es ist die Schnepe, welche die Jäger eignentlich beutet und einige Schriftsteller Capella coelestis nennen. Sie lebt an den Tümpen einjamer mit ihrem Weibchen, und äußerst selten wird man auch an großen Teichen mehrere finden.

Der Vogel hat die Größe eines halbwüchfigen Rebhuhns; nur ist er langer gestreckt. Der Schnabel hat fast die Länge des halben Körpers, ist vorne zugespitzt, oder vielmehr breit zu neuen, der obere ein wenig länger, an der Spitze schwarz und mit dergleichen Märschen belastet, als ob er mit Chaprin überzogen wäre; dann wird der Schnabel bräunlich, unten gebläht, an der Wurzel aber grünlich; die Nasenlöcher sind

Facsimile reproduction of page 58 of Frenzel, 1801, Beschreibung der Vögel und ihrer Eier in der Gegend von Wittenberg: page containing the only use by Frenzel of the vernacular (Latin) expression “Capella coelestis”. 
what were the books which Linnaeus actually possessed for every such book is indicated by a Gothic capital “L” in brackets (parentheses) in the Catalogue of the Printed Books and Pamphlets in the Society’s Library published in 1925. In hope of the clue suggested by Professor Grensted in his letter of 14th April the Society’s Catalogue was examined both by Professor Grensted and myself. Unfortunately, the results were negative. The library of Linnaeus is mainly medical and botanical. It contains no astronomical works—not even Tycho Brahe, or the much earlier Copernicus. There is an Aristotle—Aristoteles Stagarita de Historia Animalium—but this is only a translation published in 1504 (1514) and not likely to be of help in the present connection. There are two works on astrology in the library, namely Albinus Petrus Constantius, Magia astrologica, Hamburgi, 1716; Lemnius, De Astrologia, Antwerpiae, 1553. Neither of these seems very likely. Unfortunately, it was not practicable to examine either of these works, for Professor Grensted found on enquiry that neither is in the Bodleian Library. It looks therefore as though Linnaeus must have derived his information about the use of the expression “Capella coelestis” from some book which was not in his own library.

14. In communicating to me the results of his examination of the Linnean Society’s Catalogue (in litt., 4th July 1956) Professor Grensted added the following additional interesting note:—

While in the Bodleian I looked up Aratus (the Greek astronomer, c. 270 B.C.) and found that he actually calls Capella Αἰετής τερή “the Sacred Goat”, which is coming near. But the mediaeval commentaries which have been edited by E. Maass don’t help any further. There is no sign of the above expression having been used in connection with a bird. Still the phrase is interesting, coming on the way to the proverbial ζώδιον οὐράνιος and to Capella coelestis.

15. While it has not been possible definitely to establish from whom was derived the expression “Capella coelestis”, as used by Linnaeus, in 1758 as a vernacular (Latin) expression to denote the Snipe, the information supplied by Professor Grensted and by Professor Singer is of the greatest interest as showing that from the times of Classical antiquity down the centuries words meaning “goat” and “goat-like” have been applied to some
kind of marsh bird. There can be little doubt that this association is based, as has been suggested by both the above authorities and as Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen (with whom I have discussed this matter), agrees upon a real or fancied resemblance between the note of the birds concerned and the bleating of a goat.

16. The grateful thanks of the Commission are due to Professor Grensted and to Professor Singer for the invaluable assistance which they have rendered in this interesting and unusual investigation.
DIRECTION 40

Determination of the gender to be attributed to the names of fifty-five genera of the Phylum Arthropoda, exclusive of genera of Decapod Crustacea, placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 40

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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Dr. K. H. L. Kuy (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia) (15th October 1954)
Dr. Alden H. Miller (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.) (29th October 1954)
Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (Národní Museum V Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th October 1954)
Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria) (6th November 1954)
Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel) (11th November 1954)
Professor Ernest Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)
Professor Enrico Tortonese (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 40

DETERMINATION OF THE GENDER TO BE ATTRIBUTED
TO THE NAMES OF FIFTY-FIVE GENERA OF THE
PHYLUM ARTHROPODA, EXCLUSIVE OF
GENERA OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEA, PLACED
ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC
NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE
PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936

RULING:—(1) The gender to be attributed to each of
the under-mentioned names of genera in the Phylum
Arthropoda which were placed on the Official List of
Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end
of 1936 by the Rulings given in the Opinions severally
specified below, is hereby determined as being the mascu-
line gender:—

(a) Class Insecta (12 names):

(i) Name included in Opinion 81:
   Cimex Linnaeus, 1758;

(ii) Names included in Opinion 104:
   Anthocoris Fallén, 1814; Nabis Latreille,
   [1802—1803]; Reduvius Fabricius, 1775;
   Ectobius Stephens, 1835; Gryllus Linnaeus,
   1758; Pediculus Linnaeus, 1758; Phthirus
   Leach, 1815; Pulex Linnaeus, 1758;

(iii) Names included in Opinion 106:
   Gasterophilus Leach, 1817; Oedemagena
   Latreille, 1818; Oestrus Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) Class Diplopoda (one name) (Opinion 104):
   Polydesmus Latreille, [1802—1803];
(c) Class Crustacea (4 names) *(Opinion 104)*:

*Diaptomus* Westwood, 1836; *Oniscus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Porcellio* Latreille, [1803—1804]: *Gammarus* Fabricius, 1775;

(d) Class Merostomata (one name) *(Opinion 104)*:

*Limulus* Müller (O.F.), 1785;

(e) Class Arachnida (16 names):

(i) Names included in *Opinion 73*:

*Argas* Latreille, 1795; *Dermacentor* Koch, 1844; *Ixodes* Latreille, 1795; *Rhipicentor* Nuttall & Warburton, 1908; *Rhipicephalus* Koch, 1844;

(ii) Names included in *Opinion 104*:

*Dendryphantes* Koch, 1837; *Latrodectus* Walckenaer, 1805; *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758; *Cheyletus* Latreille, 1796; *Chorioptes* Gervais & van Beneden, 1859; *Demodex* Owen, 1843; *Dermanyssus* Duges, 1834; *Glycyphagus* Hering, 1838; *Psoroptes* Gervais, 1841; *Rhizoglyphus* Claparede, [1869];

(iii) Name included in *Opinion 113*:

*Sarcoptes* Latreille, [1802—1803].

(2) The gender to be attributed to each of the undermentioned names of genera in the Phylum Arthropoda which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* severally specified below, is hereby determined as the feminine gender:—

(a) Class Insecta (9 names):

(i) Name included in *Opinion 82*:

*Musca* Linnaeus, 1758;
(ii) Names included in Opinion 104:

Podura Linnaeus, 1758; Notonecta Linnaeus, 1758; Triatoma Laporte, [1832]; Forficula Linnaeus, 1758; Blatta Linnaeus, 1758; Periplaneta Burmeister, 1838;

(iii) Name included in Opinion 106:

Cephenemyia Latreille, 1818;

(iv) Name included in Opinion 128:

Nycteribia Latreille, 1796;

(b) Class Crustacea (one name) (Opinion 77):

Lepas Linnaeus, 1758;

(c) Class Arachnida (5 names):

(i) Name included in Opinion 73:

Haemaphysalis Koch, 1844;

(ii) Names included in Opinion 104:

Avicularia Lamarck, 1818; Dysdera Latreille, [1804]; Segestria Latreille, [1804];

(iii) Name included in Opinion 128:

Spinturnix Heyden, 1826.

(3) The gender to be attributed to each of the undermentioned names of genera in the Phylum Artropoda which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the Opinions severally specified below, is hereby determined as the neuter gender:—

(a) Class Insecta (one name) (Opinion 106):

Hypoderma Latreille, 1818;

(b) Class Crustacea (one name) (Opinion 104):

Armadillidium Brandt & Ratzeburg, [1831];
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS

(c) Class Trilobita (one name) (Opinion 88): 
Otarion Zenker, 1833;

(d) Class Arachnida (3 names):
(i) Names included in Opinion 73:
Amblyomma Koch, 1844; Hyalomma Koch, 1844;
(ii) Name included in Opinion 104:
Trombidium Fabricius, 1775.

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT “DIRECTION”

The present Direction contains the fifth instalment of determinations of the gender attributable to the names of genera placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936. The following is the paper which formed the basis of the decisions taken by the Commission in the present case, which was submitted to the Commission on 29th September 1955:

Determination of the gender of names placed on the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” in the period up to the end of 1936: Fifth Instalment (names of genera of Arthropods, excluding Decapod Crustacea)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The present paper contains the fifth instalment of proposals for the determination of the gender to be attributed to generic names placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology during the period up to the end of 1936; it is concerned with the names of genera of the Phylum Arthropoda other than those of Decapod Crustacea, which were dealt with in Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)61.

1 The decision taken by the International Commission by its vote on the above Voting Paper has since been embodied in Direction 11 (1955, Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 1(c) : 15—34).
2. The pre-Lisbon *Opinions* contain Rulings placing the names of fifty-six genera of the above group of Arthropods on the *Official List*. The distribution of names by *Opinions* is as follows:—*Opinion 73*: 8 names; *Opinions* 77, 81, 82, 88 and 113: one name each; *Opinion 104*: 36 names; *Opinion 106*: 5 names; *Opinion 128*: 2 names.

3. As in the case of the previous instalments of proposals relating to genders, the present recommendations are based upon the Report furnished by Mr. F. J. Lelievre (at that time of the Classical Languages Department of Bedford College, London University), on the gender to be assigned to each name placed on the *Official List* in the period prior to the Paris (1948) Congress. Also, current checklists, catalogues and monographs have been consulted to ascertain whether the genders now proposed to be assigned to the names in question are those currently used by specialists in the various groups. Finally, drafts of the relevant portions of the list forming Annexe 2 to this paper were sent to various specialists for comment. The Commission is much indebted to the following specialists for their co-operation in this matter:—

**Insecta:** Dr. Theresa Clay, Mr. H. Oldroyd, and Dr. W. E. China (British Museum (Natural History), London).

**Crustacea:** Dr. J. P. Harding (British Museum (Natural History), London).

Prof. A. Vandel (Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France).

**Myriapoda & Arachnida:** Dr. G. O. Evans and Dr. A. C. Townsend (British Museum (Natural History), London).

**Trilobita:** Dr. C. J. Stubblefield (Geological Survey and Museum, London).

In only three cases were comments made by specialists on the genders proposed in the list submitted by Mr. Lelievre. These cases are discussed in the immediately following paragraphs.

4. *Lepisma* Linnaeus, 1758: This is a Greek neuter word, but it was treated as feminine by the original author and, Miss Clay informs me, has been consistently used as such ever since. One species (*L. saccharina*) is widely used in the non-specialist literature and the change to the correct gender would inevitably lead to confusion. A separate application (File Z.N.(S.) 988) is therefore being made for the use of the Plenary Powers to vary the gender correctly attributable to this name.²

² For the separate application subsequently submitted in regard to the gender to be attributed to the generic name *Lepisma* Linnaeus see Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11: 299—300.
5. *Oedemagena* Latreille, 1818: Mr. Lelievre reports that this word is “common, on the analogy of *Trojugena*”, and should therefore be treated as masculine. This view is in agreement with the Rules adopted by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions Zool. Nomencl.*, Decision 84(4)). Mr. Oldroyd informs me that it is a relatively obscure genus with a single known species (*O. tarandi*, the Warble Fly of Reindeer) and therefore the attribution of the correct gender will cause no difficulty.

6. *Nabis* Latreille, [1802—1803]: Mr. Lelievre reports that this name is feminine. Dr. China, in a letter dated 6th January, 1955, reproduced in Annexe 1 to this paper, states that it has always been treated by hemipterists as masculine. Lewis & Short give a feminine usage of the word “nabis”, meaning a cameleopard, and as a masculine word it was the name of a king of Sparta. Since it is uncertain which meaning was intended for the generic name *Nabis* by the author, Latreille, it is proposed, on the basis of Dr. China’s letter, to treat it as masculine.

7. No difficulties have been found as regards the remaining fifty-three names; in each case there appears to be no doubt as to the gender correctly attributable, and this is also the gender commonly used.

8. The genders attributable to the fifty-five names dealt with in this paper are given in Annexe 2, and for the reasons set out above, I recommend that the International Commission should render a *Direction* that the gender specified in that Annexe for each of the names concerned be now entered against that name in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

**ANNEXE 1**

**Gender proposed to be assigned to the generic name “Nabis”**

*Latreille*

*Extract from a letter, dated 6th January, 1955, from Dr. W. E. China (British Museum (Natural History), London)*

*Nabis* Latreille, 1802, which you list as feminine, is always regarded by Hemipterists as masculine.

Amyot, 1848, *Rhynchotes, Méthode Mononymique* (a work which is invalid) gives the meaning of *Nabis* as “Brebis sauvage”, a wild
ewe, presumably with the idea that the predatory *Nabis* is “a wolf in sheep’s clothing”. If *Nabis* really was a classical word meaning ewe, it would, of course, be feminine, but I can trace no Latin or Greek word *Nabis* meaning a female sheep. *Nabis* was a King of Sparta about 200 B.C. which would make the genus masculine. *Nabis* is also an African word for Giraffe.

### ANNEXE 2

Gender proposed to be inscribed in the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” in respect of the names of genera of Arthropoda other than those of Decapod Crustacea, placed on that “List” in the period up to the end of 1936

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Name</th>
<th>Gender proposed to be assigned</th>
<th>“Opinion” in which name specified in Col. 1 was placed on “Official List”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Podura Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Musca Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Cephenemyia Latreille, 1818</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Gasterophilus Leach, 1817</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Hypoderma Latreille, 1818</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Oedemagena Latreille, 1818</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Oestrus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Nycteribia Latreille, 1796</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Cimex Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Anthocoris Fallèn, 1814</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Nabis Latreille, [1802—1803]</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Notonecta Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
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<td><em>(1)</em> Reduvius Fabricius, 1775</td>
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<td>“</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Triatoma Laporte, [1832]</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>“</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Forficula Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Blatta Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<td><em>(1)</em> Ectobius Stephens, 1835</td>
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<td><em>(1)</em> Gryllus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Periplaneta Burmeister, 1838</td>
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<td><em>(1)</em> Pediculus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td><em>(1)</em> Pithirus Leach, 1815</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>(1)</em> Pulex Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generic Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>&quot;Opinion&quot; in which name was placed on &quot;Official List&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polydesmus Latreille, [1802—1803]</td>
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<td>Class Diplopoda</td>
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<td>Diaptomus Westwood, 1836</td>
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<td>Lepas Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Armadillidium Brandt &amp; Ratzeburg, [1831]</td>
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<td>Oniscus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Porcellio Latreille, [1803—1804]</td>
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<td>Gammarus Fabricius, 1775</td>
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<td>Limulus Müller (O.F.), 1785</td>
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<td>Class Merostomata</td>
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<td>Class Trilobita</td>
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<td>Otarion Zenker, 1833</td>
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<td>Class Arachnida</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Avicularia Lamarck, 1818</td>
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<td>Dendryphantes Koch, 1837</td>
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<td>Dysdera Latreille, [1804]</td>
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<td>Latrodectus Walckenaer, 1805</td>
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<td>Scorpio Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Amblyomma Koch, 1844</td>
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<td>Argas Latreille, 1795</td>
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<td>Dermacentor Koch, 1844</td>
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<td>“Opinion” in which name was placed on “Official List”</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hyalomma</em> Koch, 1844</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ixodes</em> Latreille, 1795</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhipicentor</em> Nuttall &amp; Warburton, 1908</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhipicephalus</em> Koch, 1844</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cheyletus</em> Latreille, 1796</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chorioptes</em> Gervais &amp; van Beneden, 1859</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Demodex</em> Owen, 1843</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dermanyssus</em> Dugès, 1834</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Glycyphagus</em> Hering, 1838</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Psoroptes</em> Gervais, 1841</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rhizoglyphus</em> Claparède, [1869]</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trombidium</em> Fabricius, 1775</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sarcoptes</em> Latreille, [1802—1803]</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spinturnix</em> Heyden, 1826</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Registration of the present application**: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming’s paper, the question of the gender to be assigned to the names of genera of the Phylum Arthropoda dealt with therein was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 989.

II. **THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

3. **Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)29**: On 29th September 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)29) was issued in which
each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed "that, in conformity with the General Directive relating to the recording in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the gender of each name placed thereon prior to 1948, issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the gender of the fifty-five generic names in the Phylum Arthropoda specified in Column (2) of Annexe 2 to the paper by the Secretary bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 989, submitted simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the corresponding column in the Annexe numbered as above attached to the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction] be entered in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in respect of the names enumerated in the first column of the said Annexe ", and (2), if he did not agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

4. **The Prescribed Voting Period**: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th October 1955.

5. **Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)29**: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)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)*:

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

(b) *Negative Votes*:

None ;
(c) **On Leave of Absence, one (1):**

Bodenheimer;

(d) **Voting Papers not returned:**

None.

6. **Declaration of Result of Vote:** On 29th October 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (O.M.)(55)29, 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 22nd February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Direction* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)29.

8. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Direction* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.
9. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Forty (40) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDRED BY THE INTER-NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 42
Determination of the gender to be attributed to the names of seventy-eight genera of various Classes of Invertebrates and of six genera of the Class Urochorda placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936

LONDON:
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Issued 17th September, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 42

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 Teisuke Esaki (Kyuushu 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 Erich Martin Hering (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. L. B. Holtzhaus (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 Muzeum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th October 1954)

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

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

Professor Ernest Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonese (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 42

DETERMINATION OF THE GENDER TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE NAMES OF SEVENTY-EIGHT GENERA OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF INVERTEBRATES AND OF SIX GENERA OF THE CLASS UROCHORDA PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936

RULING:—(1) The gender to be attributed to each of the under-mentioned names of genera of the Classes of Invertebrates severally specified below and of the Class Urochorda which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the Opinions specified in each case against the generic name concerned is hereby determined as being the masculine gender:—

(a) Class Trematoda (3 names):
   (i) *Hemiurus* Rudolphi, 1809 (Opinion 77);
   (ii) *Gastrodiscus* Cobbold, 1877; *Heterophyes* Cobbold, 1866 (both in Opinion 84);

(b) Class Cestoda (1 name):
   *Echinococcus* Rudolphi, 1801 (Opinion 84);

(c) Class Nematoda (5 names):
   (i) *Dracunculus* Reichard, 1759; *Strongyloides* Grassi, 1879; *Trichostrongylus* Looss, 1905 (all in Opinion 66);
   (ii) *Strongylus* Müller, 1780; *Syngamus* Siebold, 1836 (both in Opinion 104);

(d) Class Nematomorpha (2 names):
   *Gordius* Linnaeus, 1758; *Paragordius* Camerano, 1897 (both in Opinion 66);

(e) Class Chaetopoda (2 names):
   (i) *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 75);
   (ii) *Enchytraeus* Henle, 1837 (Opinion 104);
(f) Class Gastropoda (1 name):
   *Limax* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Opinion* 94);

(g) Class Pelecypoda (1 name):
   *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Opinion* 94);

(h) Class Cephalopoda (1 name):
   *Argonauta* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Opinion* 94);

(i) Class Brachiopoda (1 name):
   *Spirifer* Sowerby, 1816 (*Opinion* 100);

(j) Class Crinoidea (4 names):
   *Bathyocrinus* Thomson, 1872; *Holopus* d'Orbigny, 1837; *Metacrinus* Carpenter, 1882; *Rhizochinus* Sars, [1865] (all in *Opinion* 73);

(k) Class Urochorda (1 name):
   *Botryllus* Gaertner, 1774 (*Opinion* 94).

(2) The gender to be attributed to each of the undermentioned names of genera of the Classes of Invertebrates severally specified below and of the Class Urochorda which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* specified in each case against the generic name concerned is hereby determined as being the feminine gender:—

(a) Class Rhizopoda (2 names):
   (i) *Arcella* Ehrenberg, [1830] (*Opinion* 77);
   (ii) *Lepidocyclina* Gümbel, [1870] (*Opinion* 127);

(b) Class Mastigophora (1 name):
   *Volvox* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Opinion* 75);

(c) Class Ciliata (1 name):
   *Bursaria* Müller, 1773 (*Opinion* 104);

(d) Class Sporozoa (1 name):
   *Eimeria* Schneider, 1875 (*Opinion* 104);
(e) Class Neosporidia (1 name):
   \textit{Sarcocystis} Lankester, 1882 (Opinion 104);

(f) Class Hydrozoa (2 names):
   (i) \textit{Hydra} Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 77);
   (ii) \textit{Physalia} Lamarck, 1801 (Opinion 80);

(g) Class Trematoda (1 name):
   \textit{Fasciola} Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 84);

(h) Class Cestoda (7 names):
   (i) \textit{Anoplocephala} Blanchard, 1848; \textit{Hymenolepis} Weinland, 1858; \textit{Moniezia} Blanchard, 1891; \textit{Stilesia} Stiles & Hassall, 1893 (all in Opinion 77);
   (ii) \textit{Davainea} Blanchard & Railliet, 1891; \textit{Taenia} Linnaeus, 1758 (both in Opinion 84);
   (iii) \textit{Ligula} Bloch, 1782 (Opinion 104);

(i) Class Nematoda (4 names):
   (i) \textit{Ascaris} Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 66);
   (ii) \textit{Filaria} Müller, 1787; \textit{Heterodera} Schmidt, 1871; \textit{Rhabditis} Dujardin, 1845 (all in Opinion 104);

(j) Class Hirudinea (3 names):
   (i) \textit{Hirudo} Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 75);
   (ii) \textit{Haemadipsa} Tennent, 1859; \textit{Limnatis} Moquin-Tandon, 1827 (both in Opinion 104);

(k) Class Gastropoda (11 names):
   (i) \textit{Calyptraea} Lamarck, 1799; \textit{Columbella} Lamarck, 1799; \textit{Helix} Linnaeus, 1758; \textit{Physa} Draparnaud, [1801]; \textit{Succinea} Draparnaud, [1801] (all in Opinion 94);
   (ii) \textit{Leucochila} von Martens, 1860 (Opinion 115);
(iii) *Oleacina* Röding, 1798; *Neritina* Lamarck, 1816; *Clausilia* Draparnaud, [1805]; *Vitrina* Draparnaud, [1801]; *Tornatellina* Pfeiffer, 1842 (all in Opinion 119);

(l) Class Pelecypoda (4 names):

*Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799; *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758, *Teredo* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767 (all in Opinion 94);

(m) Class Cephalopoda (1 name):

*Sepia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 94);

(n) Class Brachiopoda (1 name):

*Syringothyris* Winchell, 1863 (Opinion 100);

(o) Class Asteroidea (1 name):

*Luidia* Forbes, 1839 (Opinion 129);

(p) Class Holothuroidea (1 name):

*Holothuria* Linnaeus, 1767 (Opinion 80);

(q) Class Crinoidea (1 name):

*Antedon* Fréminville, 1811 (Opinion 73);

(r) Class Urochorda (4 names):

*Clavelina* Savigny, 1816; *Diazona* Savigny, 1816; *Distaplia* Della Valle, 1881; *Molgula* Forbes, 1848 (all in Opinion 94).

(3) The gender to be attributed to each of the under-mentioned names of genera of the Classes of Invertebrates severally specified below and of the Class Urochorda which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* specified in each case against the generic name concerned is hereby determined as being the neuter gender:—

(a) Class Mastigophora (1 name):

*Tryptanosoma* Gruby, 1843 (Opinion 95);
(b) Class Anthozoa (1 name):
   *Lithostroton* Fleming, 1828 (*Opinion* 117);

(c) Class Trematoda (2 names):
   (i) *Schistosoma* Weinland, 1858 (*Opinion* 77);
   (ii) *Dicrocoelium* Dujardin, 1844 (*Opinion* 84);

(d) Class Cestoda (2 names):
   (i) *Thysanosoma* Diesing, 1835 (*Opinion* 77);
   (ii) *Dipylidium* Leuckart, 1863 (*Opinion* 84);

(e) Class Nematoda (2 names):
   *Ancylostoma* Dubini, 1843; *Gnathostoma* Owen, 1837 (both in *Opinion* 66);

(f) Class Gastropoda (3 names):
   (i) *Buccinum* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Opinion* 94);
   (ii) *Cerion* Röding, 1798 (*Opinion* 119);
   (iii) *Agasoma* Gabb, 1869 (*Opinion* 12);

(g) Class Scaphopoda (1 name):
   *Dentalium* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Opinion* 94);

(h) Class Pelecypoda (1 name):
   *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777 (*Opinion* 94);

(i) Class Cephalopoda (1 name):
   *Lytoceras* Suess, 1865 (*Opinion* 130);

(j) Class Urochorda (1 name):
   *Pyrosoma* Peron, 1804 (*Opinion* 77).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

The present *Direction* contains the sixth instalment of determinations of the gender attributable to the names of genera placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936. In all, eighty-four generic names are dealt with in the present *Direction*; of these, seventy-eight are the names of genera of Classes of invertebrates belonging to
various Phyla, other than the Phylum Arthropoda, and six are the names of genera belonging to the Class Urochorda. The adoption of the present Direction marks the close of the survey of the gender to be attributed to each of the five hundred and sixty-three names placed on the Official List up to the end of 1936 undertaken by the International Commission in compliance with a Directive issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. Of the total number of names involved the gender attributable to five hundred and forty-six names has now been determined by the Commission, and proposals are now before it in the case of the remaining seventeen names. The paper on which the present Direction is based was submitted by the Secretary on 29th September 1955 and was as follows:

Determination of the gender of names placed on the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” in the period up to the end of 1936:
Sixth Instalment (names of genera of Invertebrates, other than Arthropods, and of genera of the Class Urochorda)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

This paper contains the sixth and last instalment of proposals for the determination of the gender to be attributed to names placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology during the period up to the end of 1936; it is concerned with genera belonging (a) to various Invertebrate Phyla, excluding the Arthropods (which have been dealt with in two previous Voting Papers, namely V.P.(O.M.)(55)6 and V.P.(O.M.)(55)29\(^1\) and (b) to the Class Urochorda.

2. The pre-Lisbon Opinions contain Rulings placing the names of ninety genera of the foregoing groups on the Official List. The distribution of names by Opinions is as follows: Opinion 66: 9 names; Opinions 73: 5 names; Opinion 75: 3 names; Opinion 77: 10 names; Opinion 84: 9 names; Opinion 94: 22 names; Opinion 104: 14 names; Opinion 119: 7 names; Opinions 80, 95 and 100: 2 names each; Opinions 115, 117, 127, 129 and 130: one name each.

3. As in the case of the previous instalments of proposals relating to the gender to be attributed to generic names on the Official List,

---

\(^1\) The decisions taken by the International Commission by its votes on the foregoing Voting Papers have since been embodied in Direction 11 (1955, Ops. Decls. Int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. I(C) : 15—34) and Direction 40 (pp. 139—152 of the present Section (Section D) of Volume 1 of the present Series) respectively.
the present recommendations are based upon the Report furnished by Mr. F. J. Lelievre (at that time of the Classical Language Department of Bedford College, London University). Also, current checklists, catalogues and monographs have been consulted to ascertain whether the genders now proposed to be assigned to the names in question are those currently used by specialists in the various groups. Finally, drafts of the relevant portions of the list now submitted as Annexe 2 to this paper were sent to various specialists for comment. The Commission is much indebted to the following specialists for their co-operation in this matter:—

Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty (University of California) (Protozoa, Trematoda, Cestoda and Nematoda)
Dr. W. J. Rees, D.Sc. (British Museum (Natural History)) (Coelenterata)
Mr. N. Tebble, B.Sc. (British Museum (Natural History)) (Hirudinea)
Mr. R. V. Melville, M.Sc. (Geological Survey & Museum, London) (Cephalopoda)
Dr. L. Bairstow, M.A., Ph.D. (British Museum (Natural History)) (Cephalopoda)

4. Of the ninety names concerned, the gender attributable to five has already been dealt with. These are Necator Stiles, 1903 (Opinion 201); Endamoeba Leidy, 1879 (Opinion 312); Plasmodium Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 and Laverania Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (Opinion 283); Ostrea Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 356).

5. In the case of one further name, Gigantorhynchus Hamann, 1892, an application has been submitted for the use of the Plenary Powers to vary the gender correctly attributable to it. (File Z.N.(S.) 942; see Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 11 : 260—262.)

6. Proposals regarding the remaining 84 names are now placed before the Commission. Only two of them call for special comment, namely Argonauta Linnaeus, 1758, and Antedon Fréminville, 1811. These are discussed in the immediately following paragraphs.

7. Argonauta: This, according to the Latin dictionaries, is a masculine word, although it has an apparently feminine termination. Both Mr. Melville and Dr. Bairstow have been consulted in this case and it seems that, in spite of the fact that many authors have treated this name as being feminine, no serious inconvenience would result from attributing to it the correct (masculine) gender. The letters from these specialists are reproduced in Annexe 1.

8. Antedon: This name is commonly treated as being of the feminine gender, but doubts have been expressed as to whether this is correct. Dr. L. W. Grensted, the Commission’s Consulting Classical
Adviser, has reported (Annexe 2) that *Antedon* is probably an error for *Anthedon*, which is a feminine word. The likelihood that this is the correct explanation is strengthened by the fact that Agassiz (1846, *Nomencl. Zool. Index Univ.* : 25) emended it to *Anthedon*. Fréminville himself did not give any information regarding the derivation of his new generic name, and the name of the single originally included species (*gorgonia*) is a feminine noun in apposition. In these circumstances, and having regard to Dr. Grensted’s Report, I recommend that the Commission should assign the feminine gender to this name.

9. As regards the remaining 82 names, in each case there appears to be no doubt as to the gender correctly attributable, and that gender is also the one commonly used.

10. I accordingly recommend that, in compliance with the General Directive issued by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the Commission should now render a *Direction* that in respect of the seventy-eight generic names of Invertebrates and six generic names of Urochordates specified in Annexe 3 of the present paper, the gender to be inserted in the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* be that shown against each name in column (2) of the said Annexe.

11. It will, I am confident, be a source of satisfaction to the Commission—as it is to myself as Secretary—that when it has taken decisions on the proposals now submitted, it will have completed the determination of the gender to be attributed to all the generic names placed on the *Official List* prior to the Paris Congress of 1948, with the exception of a small group of names as regards which special problems arise and on which separate proposals have been, or shortly will be, submitted for decision. The taking of these decisions marks an important stage in the preparations needed before the urgently awaited volume containing particulars of all names so far placed on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* can be sent to the printer for publication.

**ANNEXE 1**

The gender attributable to the generic name “Argonauta” Linnaeus, 1758

(a) *Extract from a letter from R. V. Melville, M.Sc. (Geological Survey and Museum, London), dated 10th January 1955*

Argonauta is obviously more difficult, since it is a masculine noun with an apparently feminine ending. I have looked it up in Sherborn’s *Index Animalium* and find (apart from nouns in apposition, e.g. argo, patronymics in the genitive, e.g. sismondai, and adjectives with indifferent endings, e.g. hiatus) five feminine and one masculine specific names in the 1758—1800 section, where ten names are listed; and in the
1801—1850 section, eleven feminine and five masculine out of 26 specific names. On this basis usage is clearly in favour of a feminine gender. On balance, I consider that the correct (masculine) gender should be accepted for the name Argonauta.

(b) Letter from L. Bairstow, M.A., Ph.D. (British Museum (Natural History), London), dated 14th January 1955

I see from a Latin dictionary that nauta -ae and Argonautae -arum are masculine; thus these entries confirm the claim that the correct gender of Argonauta is indeed masculine.

Nevertheless, Argonauta has customarily been treated as feminine. Of specific names that have been used in combination with Argonauta, those that are adjectives have been employed with feminine terminations in the great majority of instances. Most of the comparatively few instances of their employment with masculine terminations occurred between the years 1790 and 1830.

However, though the species of Argonauta have been known by many different names, the number of well-established species at present recognised is not great—perhaps half a dozen Recent species and a few fossil ones. Moreover, of the currently accepted names for these species, most would not be affected by correction of the gender of Argonauta: argo is a noun in apposition; böttgeri, nowryi, sismondae and yoshivarae are nouns in the genitive; johanneus is already masculine in termination; and hians would presumably remain unchanged. The only currently important names needing change of termination would be cornuta and nodosa, though certain other names might need alteration if certain species of uncertain status, or that are now considered synonyms, were valued more highly by some future reviser.

I do not see that it need cause much confusion or inconvenience if the correct (masculine) gender were to be attributed to Argonauta on the Official List. My own view is that the correction should receive official endorsement.

ANNEXE 2

The gender attributable to the generic name "Antedon" Fréminville, 1811

Extract from a letter from L. W. Grensted dated 12th July 1955

Antedon: As this name stands, in Latin, the gender is quite obscure. The word as it stands has no direct derivation, but being a name, with a Greek look about it, would probably be masculine and might be
feminine. But I suspect that Fréminville wrote *Antedon* for *Anthedon*, which is found both in Greek and Latin in two meanings, as the name of a plant and as a town in Boeotia with mythological associations. In both senses *Anthedon* is feminine, and I suspect that this is the reason why *Antedon* has normally been regarded as feminine. I think this usage might stand, in view of this probable derivation—but probably it should be confirmed, and the reason given. I do not know whether Fréminville did anything to determine either the gender or the derivation.

**ANNEXE 3**

Gender proposed to be inscribed in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in respect of the names of seventy-seven genera belonging to various Invertebrate Phyla and of the names of six genera belonging to the Class Urochorda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Name</th>
<th>Gender proposed to be assigned to name specified in Col. 1</th>
<th>&quot;Opinion&quot; in which name specified in Col. 1 was placed on &quot;Official List&quot;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Arcella</em> Ehrenberg, [1830]</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lepidocyclina</em> Gümbel, [1870]</td>
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<td><em>Volvox</em> Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Trypanosoma</em> Gruby, 1843</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
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<td><em>Bursaria</em> Müller, 1773</td>
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<td><em>Eimeria</em> Schneider, 1875</td>
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<td><em>Sarcocystis</em> Lankester, 1882</td>
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<td><em>Lithostrotion</em> Fleming, 1828</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hydra</em> Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Physalia</em> Lamark. 1801</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<td>Gender proposed to be assigned to name specified in Col. 1</td>
<td>&quot;Opinion&quot; in which name specified in Col. 1 was placed on &quot;Official List&quot;</td>
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<td><strong>Class Trematoda</strong></td>
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<td><em>Hemiurus</em> Rudolphi, 1809</td>
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<td><em>Schistosoma</em> Weinland, 1858</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dicrocoelium</em> Dujardin, [1844]</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td><em>Fasciola</em> Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td><em>Gastrodiscus</em> Cobbold, 1877</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><em>Heterophyes</em> Cobbold, 1866</td>
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<td><strong>Class Cestoda</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td><em>Anoplocephala</em> Blanchard, 1848</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<td><em>Hymenolepis</em> Weinland, 1858</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Montezia</em> Blanchard, 1891</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><em>Stilesia</em> Stiles &amp; Hassall, 1893</td>
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<td><em>Thysanosoma</em> Diesing, 1835</td>
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<td><em>Davainea</em> Blanchard &amp; Railliet, 1891</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dipylidium</em> Leuckart, 1863</td>
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<td><em>Echinococcus</em> Rudolphi, 1801</td>
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<td><em>Taenia</em> Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td><em>Ligula</em> Bloch, 1782</td>
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<td><strong>Class Nematoda</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ancylostoma</em> Dubini, 1843</td>
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<td><em>Ascaris</em> Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td><em>Strongyloides</em> Grassi, 1879</td>
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<td><em>Trichostrongylus</em> Looss, 1905</td>
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<td><em>Heterodera</em> Schmidt, 1871</td>
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<td><em>Rhabditis</em> Dujardin, 1845</td>
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<td><em>Syngamus</em> Siebold, 1836</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Haemadipsa</em> Tennent, 1859</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Linnatis</em> Moquin-Tandon, 1827</td>
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<td><em>Paragordius</em> Camerano, 1897</td>
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<td>Gender proposed to be assigned to name specified in Col. 1</td>
<td>“Opinion” in which name specified in Col. 1 was placed on “Official List”</td>
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<td>Enchytraeus Henle, 1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class Gastropoda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buccinum Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calyptraea Lamarck, 1799</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<td>Columbella Lamarck, 1799</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Helix Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limax Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physa Draparnaud, [1801]</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Succinea Draparnaud, [1801]</td>
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<td>Leucochila von Martens, 1860</td>
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<td>Cerion Röding, 1798</td>
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<td>Oleacina Röding, 1798</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neritina Lamarck, 1816</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clausilia Draparnaud, [1805]</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitrina Draparnaud, [1801]</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Tornatellina Pfeiffer, 1842</td>
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<td>Agasoma Gabb, [1869]</td>
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<td>Dentalium Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Class Pelecypoda</td>
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<td>Anodonta Lamarck, 1799</td>
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<td>Sphaerium Scopoli, 1777</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Teredo Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Mactra Linnaeus, 1767</td>
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<td>Class Cephalopoda</td>
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<td>Argonauta Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Sepia Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<td>Lytoceras Suess, 1865</td>
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<td>Spirifer Sowerby, 1816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syringothyris Winchell, 1863</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming’s paper, the question of the gender to be assigned to the names of genera of invertebrates and Urochorda previously placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 991.

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

each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed that, "in conformity with the General Directive relating to the recording in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of the gender of each name placed thereon prior to 1948, issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the gender of the seventy-eight generic names of invertebrates and of the six generic names in the Class Urochorda specified in Column (2) of Annexe 3 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 991 by the Secretary submitted simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in column (2) of Annexe 3 of the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction] be entered in the foregoing Official List in respect of the names enumerated in the first column of the said Annexe" and, if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

4. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 29th October 1955.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)30: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)30 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; Boschma; Holthuis; Vokes; Hering; Stoll; Prantl; Lemche; Mayr; Key; do Amaral; Esaki; Mertens; Miller; Bradley (J.C.); Kühnelt; Dymond; Jaczewski; Hemming; Sylvester-Bradley; Tortonese; Bonnet; Cabrera; Hankó;
(b) Negative Votes:

None;

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

Bodenheimer;

(d) Voting Papers not returned:

None.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 21st November 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)30, 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 24th February 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)30.

8. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present Direction is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.
9. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Forty-Two (42) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING

Note to Subscribers

The reason why the present Part, containing Direction 42, follows immediately after a Part containing Direction 40, is that the intervening Direction (Direction 41) is concerned with the addition to the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology of names of that category based upon generic names dealt with in Opinions comprised in Volume 11 of the present Series. Direction 41 was published in the above volume on 17th May 1956 (Ops. Decls. int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. 11: 431—452).
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTER-
ATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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


DIRECTION 43
Addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*
(a) of the specific names of the type species of seventy-
three genera in the Class Aves, the names of which were
placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*
in the period up to the end of 1936 and (b) of twelve
specific names which are currently regarded as senior
subjective synonyms of such names

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 43

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 (Natuur Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany) (5th July 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Herbing (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (S. Paulo, Brazil) (12th August 1953) (Vice-President)
Professor J. R. Dymond (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla Hankó (Múzeum és Természettudományi 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 P. 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 43

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" (a) OF THE SPECIFIC NAMES OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF SEVENTY-THREE GENERA IN THE CLASS AVES, THE NAMES OF WHICH WERE PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936 AND (b) OF TWELVE SPECIFIC NAMES WHICH ARE CURRENTLY REGARDED AS SENIOR SUBJECTIVE SYNONYMS OF SUCH NAMES

RULING:—(1) The under-mentioned specific names of species in the Class Aves, each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Ruling given in Opinion 67, are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers severally specified against the names in question:—

(1) *vulturina* Hardwicke, 1834, as published in the combination *Numida vulturina* (specific name of type species of *Acryllium* Gray (G.R.), 1840) (Name No. 950);

(2) *occidentalis* Lawrence, 1858, as published in the combination *Podiceps occidentalis* (specific name of type species of *Aechmophorus* Coues, 1862) (Name No. 951);

(3) *maximus* Geoffroy, 1850, as published in the combination *Aepyornis maximus* (specific name of type species of *Aepyornis* Geoffroy, 1850) (Name No. 952);
(4) sponsa Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Anas sponsa* (specific name of type species of *Aix* Boie, 1828) (Name No. 953);

(5) arvensis Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Alauda arvensis* (specific name of type species of *Alauda* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 954);

(6) narina Stephens, 1815, as published in the combination *Trogon narina* (specific name of type species of *Apaloderma* Swainson, 1833) (Name No. 955);

(7) patagonica Miller, 1778, as published in the combination *Aptenodytes patagonica* (specific name of type species of *Aptenodytes* Miller, 1778) (Name No. 956);

(8) australis Shaw, 1813, as published in the combination *Apteryx australis* (specific name of type species of *Apteryx* Shaw, 1813) (Name No. 957);

(9) scolopacea Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Ardea scolopacea* (specific name of type species of *Aramus* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 958);

(10) cinerea Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Ardea cinerea* (specific name of type species of *Ardea* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 959);

(11) nigra Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination *Paradisea* [sic] *nigra* (specific name of type species of *Astrapia* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 960);

(12) sulcatus Swainson, 1820, as published in the combination *Pteroglossus sulcatus* (specific name of type species of *Aulacorhynchus* Gould, 1834) (Name No. 961);
(13) *auritus* Gray (J.E.), 1829, as published in the combination *Podargus auritus* (specific name of type species of *Batrachostomus* Gould, 1838) (Name No. 962);

(14) *pyrrhopterus* Latham, 1801, as published in the combination *Psittacus pyrrhopterus* (specific name of type species of *Brotogeris* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 963);

(15) *moschata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Anas moschata* (specific name of type species of *Cairina* Fleming, 1822) (Name No. 964);

(16) *niger* Müller (P.L.S.), [1776], as published in the combination *Bucco niger* (specific name of type species of *Capito* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 965);

(17) *aura* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vultur aura* (specific name of type species of *Cathartes* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 966);

(18) *urophasianus* Bonaparte, 1827, as published in the combination *Tetrao urophasianus* (specific name of type species of *Centrocercus* Swainson, 1832) (Name No. 967);

(19) *ornatus* Geoffroy, 1809, as published in the combination *Cephalopterus ornatus* (specific name of type species of *Cephalopterus* Geoffroy, 1809) (Name No. 968);

(20) *novae-hollandiae* Latham, 1801, as published in the combination *Cereopsis novae-hollandiae* (specific name of type species of *Cereopsis* Latham, 1801) (Name No. 969);

(21) *chavaria* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Parra chavaria* (specific name of type species of *Chauna* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 970);
(22) *pictus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phasianus pictus* (specific name of type species of *Chrysolophus* Gray (J.E.), [1833—34]) (Name No. 971);

(23) *regia* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Paradisaea regia* (specific name of type species of *Cicinnurus* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 972);

(24) *glandarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cuculus glandarius* (specific name of type species of *Clamator* Kaup, 1829) (Name No. 973);

(25) *americanus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cuculus americanus* (specific name of type species of *Coceyzus* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 974);

(26) *flaveola* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Certhia flaveola* (specific name of type species of *Coereba* Vieillot, 1807) (Name No. 975);

(27) *auratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cuculus auratus* (specific name of type species of *Colaptes* Swainson, 1825) (Name No. 976);

(28) *ani* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Crotophaga ani* (specific name of type species of *Crotophaga* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 977);

(29) *exulans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Diomedea exulans* (specific name of type species of *Diomedea* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 978);

(30) *ardeola* Paykull, 1805, as published in the combination *Dromas ardeola* (specific name of type species of *Dromas* Paykull, 1805) (Name No. 979);
(31) *garzetta* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Ardea garzetta* (specific name of type species of *Egretta* Forster, 1817) (Name No. 980);

(32) *javanicus* Horsfield, 1821, as published in the combination *Eurylaimus javanicus* (specific name of type species of *Eurylaimus* Horsfield, 1821) (Name No. 981);

(33) *helias* Pallas, 1781, as published in the combination *Ardea helias* (specific name of type species of *Eurypyga* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 982);

(34) *glacialis* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the combination *Procellaria glacialis* (specific name of type species of *Fulmarus* Stephens, 1826) (Name No. 983);

(35) *swainsonii* Vigors, 1825, as published in the combination *Gampsonyx swainsonii* (specific name of type species of *Gampsonyx* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 984);

(36) *ostralegus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Haematopus ostralegus* (specific name of type species of *Haematopus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 985);

(37) *struthersii* Vigors, [1832], as published in the combination *Ibidorhyncha struthersii* (specific name of type species of *Ibidorhyncha* Vigors, [1832]) (Name No. 986);

(38) *torquilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Jynx torquilla* (specific name of type species of *Jynx* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 987);

(39) *excubitor* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lanius excubitor* (specific name of type species of *Lanius* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 988);
(40) *violacea* Isert, 1789, as published in the combination *Musophaga violacea* (specific name of type species of *Musophaga* Isert, 1789) (Name No. 989);

(41) *mantellii* Owen, 1848, as published in the combination *Notornis mantellii* (specific name of type species of *Notornis* Owen, 1848) (Name No. 990);

(42) *meleagris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phasianus meleagris* (specific name of type species of *Numida* Linnaeus, 1764) (Name No. 991);

(43) *pectoralis* Latham, 1801, as published in the combination *Muscicapa pectoralis* (specific name of type species of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 992);

(44) *sefilata* Forster, 1781, as published in the combination *Paradisea [sic] sefilata* (specific name of type species of *Parotia* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 993);

(45) *major* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Parus major* (specific name of type species of *Parus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 994);

(46) *aethereus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phaethon aethereus* (specific name of type species of *Phaethon* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 995);

(47) *mocinno* de la Llave, 1832, as published in the combination *Pharomachrus mocinno* (specific name of type species of *Pharomachrus* de la Llave, 1832) (Name No. 996);

(48) *ruber* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phoenicopeterus ruber* (specific name of type species of *Phoenicopeterus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 997);
(49) *leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Platalea leucorodia* (specific name of type species of *Platalea* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 998);

(50) *porzana* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Rallus porzana* (specific name of type species of *Porzana* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 999);

(51) *erithacus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Psittacus erithacus* (specific name of type species of *Psittacus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1000);

(52) *crepitans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Psophia crepitans* (specific name of type species of *Psophia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1001);

(53) *aracari* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Ramphastos aracari* (specific name of type species of *Pteroglossus* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 1002);

(54) *paradiseus* Swainson, 1825, as published in the combination *Ptiloris paradiseus* (specific name of type species of *Ptiloris* Swainson, 1825) (Name No. 1003);

(55) *aquaticus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Rallus aquaticus* (specific name of type species of *Rallus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1004);

(56) *avosetta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Recurvirostra avosetta* (specific name of type species of *Recurvirostra* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1005);
(57) chrysocephala Lewin, 1808, as published in the combination Meliphaga chrysocephala (specific name of type species of Sericus Swainson, 1825) (Name No. 1006);

(58) europaea Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Sitta europaea (specific name of type species of Sitta Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1007);

(59) abdimii Lichtenstein, 1823, as published in the combination Ciconia abdimii (specific name of type species of Sphenorynchus Lichtenstein, 1823) (Name No. 1008);

(60) habroptilus Gray (G.R.), 1845, as published in the combination Strigops habroptilus (specific name of type species of Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845) (Name No. 1009);

(61) magna Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Alauda magna (specific name of type species of Sturnella Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 1010);

(62) vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Sturnus vulgaris (specific name of type species of Sturnus Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1011);

(63) paradoxa Pallas, 1773, as published in the combination Tetrao paradoxa (specific name of type species of Syrrhaptes Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 1012);

(64) rufa Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination Tanagra rufa (specific name of type species of Tachyphonus Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 1013);

(65) doliatus Linnaeus, 1764, as published in the combination Lanius doliatus (specific name of type species of Thamnophilus Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 1014);
(66) *chimaera* Rothschild, 1895, as published in the combination *Uratelornis chimaera* (specific name of type species of *Uratelornis* Rothschild, 1895) (Name No. 1015).

(2) It is hereby ruled that under the provisions of Declaration 21 the type species of each of the under-mentioned nominal genera is the nominal species specified below, that nominal species being objectively identical with the later-established nominal species cited by the author of the generic name concerned:—

(1) The type species of *Coturnix* Bonnaterre, 1790, is *Tetrao coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later-established nominal species *Coturnix communis* Bonnaterre, 1791.

(2) The type of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821, is *Platalea pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later-established nominal species *Eurynorhynchus griseus* Nilsson, 1821.

(3) The type species of *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790, is *Colymbus fulica* Boddaert, 1783, and not the later-established nominal species *Heliornis fulicarius* Bonnaterre, 1790.

(4) The type species of *Manucodia* Boddaert, 1783, is *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster, 1781, and not the later-established nominal species *Manucodia chalybea* Boddaert, 1783.

(5) The type species of *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1766, is *Coracias oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later-established nominal species *Oriolus galbula* Linnaeus, 1766.

(6) The type species of *Pandion* Savigny, 1809, is *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later-established nominal species *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny, 1809.
(7) The type species of Polyplectron Temminck, 1807, is *Pavo bicalcaratus* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later-established nominal species *Polyplectron argus* Temminck, 1807.

(3) The under-mentioned specific names, each of which is the name of a nominal species which, as specified in (2) above, is, under Declaration 21, the type species of a genus in the Class Aves, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Ruling given in Opinion 67, are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers severally specified against the names in question:—

(1) *coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Tetrao coturnix* (specific name of type species of *Coturnix* Bonnaterre, 1790) (Name No. 1016);

(2) *pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Platlea pygmaea* (specific name of type species of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821) (Name No. 1017);

(3) *fulica* Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination *Colymbus fulica* (specific name of type species of *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790) (Name No. 1018);

(4) *chalybata* Forster, 1781, as published in the combination *Paradisea [sic] chalybata* (specific name of type species of *Manucodia* Boddaert, 1783) (Name No. 1019);

(5) *oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coracias oriolus* (specific name of type species of *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1766) (Name No. 1020);

(6) *haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Falco haliaetus* (specific name of type species of *Pandion* Savigny, 1809) (Name No. 1021);
(7) *bicalcaratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Pavo bicalcaratus* (specific name of type species of *Polyplectron* Temminck, 1807) (Name No. 1022).

(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:—

(1) *tiphia* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Motacilla tiphia* (Name No. 1023);

(2) *cristatus* Shaw in White, [August] 1790, as published in the combination *Caprimulgus cristatus* (Name No. 1024);

(3) *nitidus* Latham, 1790, as published in the combination *Falco nitidus* (Name No. 1025);

(4) *caeruleus* Desfontaines, [1789], as published in the combination *Falco caeruleus* (Name No. 1026);

(5) *cristata* Pallas, 1764, as published in the combination *Columba cristata* (Name No. 1027);

(6) *albicilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Falco albicilla* (Name No. 1028);

(7) *indus* Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination *Falco indus* (Name No. 1029);

(8) *militaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Emberiza militaris* (Name No. 1030);

(9) *hoazin* Müller (P.L.S.), [1776], as published in the combination *Phasianus hoazin* (Name No. 1031);

(10) *wallicus* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Psittacus wallicus* (Name No. 1032);
I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT
“DIRECTION”

The present Direction has been prepared under a General Directive issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that the specific name of the type species of each genus, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the close of 1936, be inscribed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology except where that name is not the oldest available name for the species concerned, in which case the oldest available name, whatever it may be, shall be so inscribed. The present Direction, which is the third dealing with this group of cases, is concerned with the specific names of the type genera of birds. The total number of such names placed on the Official List during the foregoing period amounted to one hundred and three. Of these the specific names of the type species of four genera (Campephaga; Colluricincla; Neophron; Struthio)\(^1\) have been placed on the Official List in Opinions in which these names arose incidentally, the opportunity so presented being taken to comply with the General Directive referred to above. In five cases (Balaeniceps; Burhinus; Ectopistes; Gallinago; Oedicnemus)\(^1\) it was found necessary to submit separate proposals to the Commission and in the Directions rendered by the Commission in these cases the specific names of the type species of the genera concerned were placed on the Official List. In addition there are cases pending regarding the following nine generic names placed on the Official List in the period up to the end of 1936: Anas; Bubo; Circaetus; Grus\(^1\); Gypaetus; Nyctea; Surnia; Trichoglossus; Vireo\(^1\). In these cases also it has been considered that the question of the

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\(^1\) Particulars of the action already taken or now in hand in regard to these generic names are given in the Appendix attached to the present Direction.
action to be taken to comply with the General Directive here under discussion can most conveniently be deferred until decisions are taken by the Commission in regard to the other problems arising in connection with these names. When account is taken of the foregoing exceptions there remain eighty-five names which require to be considered in connection with the General Directive issued by the Paris Congress. An examination of these cases shows that in sixty-six cases the name cited for the type species of the genus concerned by the original author of the generic name is the oldest available name for that species. In seven other cases the name cited by the author of the generic name is a junior objective synonym of another name and in these cases it is the senior objective synonym which under Declaration 21 becomes the name of the type species and the name which, as the oldest available name, requires to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. In the remaining twelve cases the specific name of the type species of the genus concerned is a junior subjective synonym of some older name. In these cases it is the specific name which is the senior subjective synonym and not the specific name of the type species itself which requires to be placed on the Official List. The decisions taken by the Commission in regard to each of the foregoing classes of case are dealt with in the present Direction.

2. The proposals which formed the basis of the decisions embodied in the present Direction were submitted to the Commission by the Secretary in the following paper on 12th October 1955:

Proposed addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" of the specific names of the type species of seventy-five genera in the Class Aves, the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936 and of twelve specific names of which are currently treated as senior subjective synonyms of the names of type species of such genera

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The purpose of the present paper is to lay recommendations before the International Commission to enable it to comply, so far as concerns names of species in the Class Aves, with the General Directive issued
to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. By this Directive the Commission is required to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name of the type species of every genus, the name of which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936, except where that name is not the oldest available name for the taxon concerned, in which case the oldest available name, whatever it may be, is to be placed on that *Official List*. The present is the third instalment of proposals submitted in compliance with the foregoing Directive, the previous instalments being concerned with the names of mammals and Decapod Crustacea respectively.

2. In compiling the present proposals, I have, as on the previous occasions referred to above, consulted modern catalogues, checklists and monographs for the purpose of ascertaining the present practice of specialists in regard to the names which have now to be considered. Fortunately, this task was less difficult that in some of the other groups which it has been necessary to consider, for, owing to the popularity of ornithology, the number of modern and reliable works of the kind required is relatively large. The bulk of the work involved in the preparation of the proposals now submitted was carried out a number of years ago and I was fortunate in being able to draw for advice on the wide knowledge and sound judgement of my friend and colleague the late Dr. James L. Peters. In a number of cases which we had discussed together in this way I later received most valuable confirmatory advice from Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen, at that time the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature established in 1950 by the International Congress of Ornithology.

3. The total number of names of genera of birds placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 was one hundred and three. As regards five of these names it has been found necessary for one reason or another to seek further directions from the Commission, and in each case the opportunity was taken to place the name of the type species of the genus concerned on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The names were: (i) *Ectopistes* (*Bull. zool. Nomencl. 9 : 80—84*); (ii) *Gallinago* (*Bull. 9 : 93*); (iii) *Balaeniceps* (*Bull. 9 : 85—86*); (iv) and (v) *Oedicnemus* and *Burhinus* (*Bull. 9 : 86—88*). In the case of *Ectopistes* and *Balaeniceps*, the decisions by the Commission have already been

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2 The proposals here referred to were submitted to the Commission with Voting Papers V.P.(O.M.) (55)9 and V.P.(O.M.) (55)27 respectively. Decisions regarding these proposals have since been taken by the Commission and embodied in *Direction 22* in the case of V.P.(O.M.) (55)9 and in *Direction 36* in the case of V.P.(O.M.) (55)27.
announced (in Directions 18 and 19 respectively), and decisions on the remaining names will be announced at an early date.\(^3\) In three additional cases, applications submitted to the Commission included proposals for the addition to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of the specific names of the type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period under review. The names concerned were: (a) Campephaga (Bull. 9: 32–33); (b) Colluricincla (Bull. 9: 50–51); (c) Struthio (Bull. 9: 96–97).\(^3\) Altogether, therefore, the question of the addition to the Official List of the specific names of the type species of the genera with which we are here concerned is being dealt with separately in eight cases. Thus, the number of names to be considered on the present occasion is reduced to ninety-five.

4. We have first to note that as regards the names of the type species of eight of these genera it is not possible at the moment to submit recommendations to the Commission. The difficulties involved arise from a diversity of causes: (1) and (2) In the case of the nominal genera Bubo and Surnia it is not clear what was the first occasion on which nominal species were cited in connection with them; (3) Gypaetus is commonly stated to be monotypical but it is doubtful whether or not this is correct; (4) In the case of Trichoglossus the nominal species currently accepted as the type species was not included in the genus at the time when this name was first published; (5) The name Grus is commonly attributed to the wrong author and date.\(^3\) Moreover, as from the date from which this name is currently accepted the species treated as the type species was not an included species; (6) In the case of Anas there is an unresolved doubt as to what is the correct name for its type species; (7) The next name is Nyctea where it has been impossible so far to trace where in the literature a first reviser selected the name currently used for the type species in preference to another name published in the same book; (8) In the case of Vireo it has not yet been found possible to trace a valid selection for its type species, the currently accepted selection being invalid, as it was the selection of a nominal species which, though currently identified subjectively with one of the included species, was not itself an included species. In all these cases investigations are proceeding in conjunction with interested specialists and proposals will be submitted to the Commission as soon as the factual position in regard to these names has been established. The postponement of these cases reduces the number of names with which it is possible to deal on the present occasion to eighty-seven.\(^4\)

5. In sixty-eight cases the specific name of the type species of the genus concerned is not only an objectively available name but is also

\(^3\) Particulars of the action since taken in regard to these names are given in the Appendix attached to the present Direction.

\(^4\) The proposals submitted in regard to two names were later withdrawn by the Minute reproduced in paragraph 5 of the present Direction. It is for this reason that the number of names dealt with in the present Direction amounts only to eighty-five.
the name which is accepted by all authorities as the oldest available name for the species concerned. These names are enumerated in Annex 1. It is recommended that, in compliance with the General Directive relating to the maintenance of the Official Lists issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology, these names be now placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

6. In the application submitted to the Commission which later became the basis of the Ruling given in its Opinion 67, the applicants added indications in a number of cases making it clear that, in their opinion, the specific name of the type species was a junior subjective synonym of some other species. In most of the cases concerned the synonymies so established have stood the test of time and are currently accepted by ornithologists. In two cases, however, the synonymies established by the applicants are no longer considered to be correct. The names concerned are: (i) Elanus Savigny, 1809: The type species of this genus is the nominal species Elanus caesius Savigny, 1809. In Opinion 67 the name caesius was treated as a junior subjective synonym of melanopterus Daudin (Falco melanopterus Daudin, 1800). Currently, however, it is sunk as a junior subjective synonym of the older name caeruleus Desfontaines (Falco caeruleus Desfontaines, 1789). (ii) Pezoporus Illiger, 1811: The type species of this genus is Psittacus formosus Latham, 1790, which is invalid, as being a junior homonym of Psittacus formosus Scopoli, 1769. In Opinion 67 the oldest name subjectively available for this species was stated to be Psittacus terrestris Shaw, 1793. It is now considered that the oldest available name is Psittacus wallicus Kerr, 1792.

7. In twelve cases the specific name of the type species concerned is an objectively available name but is regarded by all authorities as being a junior subjective synonym of some other name. Particulars of these cases are given in Annex 2. It is recommended that, in compliance with the General Directive relating to the maintenance of the Official Lists issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology, the twelve senior subjective synonyms concerned be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

8. A different problem is involved with the last seven of the names to be considered. In each of these cases the specific name used for the type species by the original author of the generic name is a junior objective (and therefore invalid) synonym of the name of a previously established nominal species. In consequence the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of each of these genera will depend upon the decision to be taken by the Commission on the proposal Z.N.(S.) 908, now before it, for the adoption of a Declaration prescribing the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of a genus in such a case (Hemming, 1955, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 11: 112—113). Under the proposals so submitted, the nominal species to be

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5 The application here referred to has since been approved by the International Commission and has been embodied in Declaration 21 (1956, Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 12: i—viii).
treated as the type species of the genus concerned would be not the species cited by the author of the generic name but the older nominal species which is objectively identical with it. The situation discussed above arises only where the nominal species, which, under the present rules, is the type species of a genus, was established as a direct substitute for a previously established nominal species and where, in consequence, the two nominal species are objectively identical with one another, each having the same specimen as its type specimen. This situation was illustrated in the application referred to above by the case of *Homarus* Weber, 1795, the type species of which is, under the existing rules, *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775. When publishing this name, Fabricius did not, however, describe a new species, but deliberately gave a new name for *(nom. nov. pro)* the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758. Thus, the nominal species bearing the names *A. marinus* Fabricius and *C. gammarus* Linnaeus are objectively identical with one another, the specific name *gammarus* Linnaeus being the valid name for the taxon concerned and *marinus* Fabricius being no more than an invalid (because junior) objective synonym of *gammarus* Linnaeus. The object of the suggested *Declaration* referred to above is to weed out these junior objective synonyms in favour of the corresponding senior objective synonyms, thus making it possible to cite as the type species of the genus concerned the nominal species bearing the name which is the valid (senior) synonym (in the case cited above, the well-known name *gammarus* Linnaeus) instead of the invalid (junior) objective synonym (in the case cited above, the invalid name *marinus* Fabricius, which is totally unknown, except to specialists familiar with the old literature).

9. The seven names here involved are the following: *Coturnix* Bonnaterre, 1790; *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821; *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790; *Manucodia* Boddaert, 1783; *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1766; *Pandion* Savigny, 1809; *Polyleceton* Temminck, 1807. Full particulars of these cases are given in Section A of Annexe 3. In dealing with these names for the purpose of preparing the present application, it has been necessary in each case to make a working assumption on the question as to which of the two objectively identical nominal species should be treated as the type species of the genus concerned. The assumption which has been adopted is that the Commission will approve the adoption of the *Declaration* discussed above and therefore that, for these seven genera, the type species will be the nominal species bearing the older of the two objectively synonymous names. In each case the senior objective synonym is an available name and is regarded by specialists as the oldest such name for the species concerned. The names concerned are shown in Column (2) of Section B of Annexe 3. In the same Section of that Annexe there are given in Column (3) the names which are junior objective synonyms of the names shown in Column (2). If the *Declaration* discussed in paragraph 8 above is adopted by the Commission, the names shown in Column

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6 See footnote 5.
(2) will be the names of the type species of the genera concerned, while if the Commission decides against that course, the names shown in Column (3) will be the names of the type species of the genera concerned. Irrespective of the action to be taken by the Commission in the matter of the above Declaration, the senior synonyms referred to above will, under the General Directive mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 7, need to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. If the above Declaration is adopted, these names will need to be associated with the names enumerated in Annexe 1 (specific names of type species), while, if that Declaration is not adopted, these names will need to be associated with the names enumerated in Annexe 2 (specific names of nominal species either subjectively or objectively identified with later established nominal species which are type species).

10. In the light of the considerations advanced in the preceding paragraphs, I recommend that, in compliance with the General Directive relating to the maintenance of the Official Lists issued by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, the Commission should:

(a) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(i) the sixty-eight specific names enumerated in Col. (1) of Annexe 1, each of which is the type species of the genus shown in the corresponding entry in Col. (3) of the said Annexe (paragraph 5);

(ii) the twelve specific names enumerated in Col. (1) of Annexe 2, each of which is the specific name of a nominal species which is currently subjectively identified with the later established nominal species which is the type species of the genus specified in the corresponding entry in Col. (2) of the said Annexe (paragraph 7);

(b) place on the foregoing Official List the seven specific names enumerated in Section C of Annexe 3, these names to be so placed:

(i) as the names of the type species of the nominal genera specified in the said Section, in the event of the prior adoption by the Commission of the Declaration recommended in Application Z.N.(S.) 9087;

(ii) as the names of nominal species which are objectively identical with the later established nominal species which are severally the type species of the genera referred to in (i) above, in the event of the non-adoption by the Commission of the Declaration referred to above.

7 For particulars of the action subsequently taken by the International Commission in this matter see Footnote 5.
Proposed addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" of the specific names of the type species of sixty-eight nominal genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</th>
<th>Combination in which name specified in Col. (1) was originally published</th>
<th>Name of genus of which species specified in Col. (1) is the type species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vulturina Hardwicke, 1834</td>
<td>Numida vulturina</td>
<td>Acryllium Gray, 1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occidentalis Lawrence, 1858</td>
<td>Podiceps occidentalis</td>
<td>Aechmophorus Coues, 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximus Geoffroy, 1850</td>
<td>Aepyornis maximus</td>
<td>Aepyornis Geoffroy, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sponsa Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Anas sponsa</td>
<td>Aix Boie, 1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arvensis Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Alauda arvensis</td>
<td>Alauda Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narina Stephens, 1815</td>
<td>Trogon narina</td>
<td>Apaloderma Swainson, 1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patagonica Miller, 1778</td>
<td>Aptenodytes patagonica</td>
<td>Apterodytes Miller, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>australis Shaw, 1813</td>
<td>Aepyornis australis</td>
<td>Aepyornis Shaw, 1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scolopacea Gmelin, 1788</td>
<td>Ardea scolopacea</td>
<td>Aramus Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinerea Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Ardea cinerea</td>
<td>Ardea Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigra Gmelin, 1788</td>
<td>Paradisea [sic] nigra</td>
<td>Astrapia Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulcatus Swainson, 1820</td>
<td>Pteroglossus sulcatus</td>
<td>Aulacorhynchus Gould, 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auritus Gray, 1829</td>
<td>Podargus auritus</td>
<td>Batrachostomus Gould, 1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyrrhopterus Latham, 1801</td>
<td>Psittacus pyrrhopterus</td>
<td>Brogoeris Vigors, 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moschata Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Anas moschata</td>
<td>Cairina Fleming, 1822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of genus of which species proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</td>
<td>Name of species</td>
<td>Combination in which name specified in Col. (1) was originally published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niger Müller (P.L.S.), [1776]</td>
<td>Bucco niger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aura Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Vultur aura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urophasianus (1) Bonaparte, 1827</td>
<td>Tetrao urophasianus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornatus Geoffroy, 1809</td>
<td>Cephalopterus ornatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novaehollandiae (2) Latham, 1801</td>
<td>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chavaria Linnaeus, 1766</td>
<td>Parra chavaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pictus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Phasianus pictus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>regia Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Paradisaea regia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gallicus Gmelin, 1788</td>
<td>Falco gallicus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>glandarius Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Cuculus glandarius</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>americanus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Cuculus americanus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaveola Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Certhia flaveola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auratus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Cuculus auratus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ani Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Crotophaga ani</td>
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<tr>
<td>exulans Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Diomedea exulans</td>
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<tr>
<td>ardeola Paykull, 1805</td>
<td>Dromas ardeola</td>
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<td>garzetta Linnaeus, 1766</td>
<td>Ardea garzetta</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific name proposed to be placed on the “Official List of Specific Names in Zoology”</td>
<td>Combination in which name specified in Col. (1) was originally published</td>
<td>Name of genus of which species specified in Col. (1) is the type species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanicus Horsfield, 1821</td>
<td>Eurylaimus javanicus</td>
<td>Eurylaimus Horsfield, 1821</td>
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<td>helias Pallas, 1781</td>
<td>Ardea helias</td>
<td>Ardea helias</td>
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<tr>
<td>glacialis Linnaeus, 1761</td>
<td>Procellaria glacialis</td>
<td>Procellaria glacialis</td>
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<td>swainsonii Vigors, 1825</td>
<td>Gampsonyx swainsonii</td>
<td>Gampsonyx Vigors, 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostralegus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Haematopus ostralegus</td>
<td>Haematopus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>struthersii Vigors, [1832]</td>
<td>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</td>
<td>Ibidorhyncha Vigors, [1832]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torquilla Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Jynx torquilla</td>
<td>Jynx Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>excubitor Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Lanius excubitor</td>
<td>Lanius Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>violacea Isert, 1789</td>
<td>Musophaga violacea</td>
<td>Musophaga Isert, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percnopterus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Vultur percnopterus</td>
<td>Neophron Savigny, 1809</td>
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<td>mantellii Owen, 1848</td>
<td>Notornis mantellii</td>
<td>Notornis Owen, 1848</td>
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<td>meleagris Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Phasianus meleagris</td>
<td>Numida Linnaeus, 1764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pectoralis Latham, 1801</td>
<td>Muscicapa pectoralis</td>
<td>Pachycephala Vigors, 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sefilata Forster, 1781</td>
<td>Paradisea [sic] sefilata</td>
<td>Parotia Vieillot, 1816</td>
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<td>major Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Parus major</td>
<td>Parus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>aetherus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Phaethon aetherus</td>
<td>Phaethon Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>mocinno de la Llave, 1832</td>
<td>Pharomachrus mocinno</td>
<td>Pharomachrus de la Llave, 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruber Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Phoenicopterus ruber</td>
<td>Phoenicopterus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</td>
<td>Combination in which name specified in Col. (1) was originally published</td>
<td>Name of genus of which species specified in Col. (1) is the type species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>leucorodia Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Platalea leucorodia</td>
<td>Platalea Linnaeus, 1758</td>
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<tr>
<td>porzana Linnaeus, 1766</td>
<td>Rallus porzana</td>
<td>Porzana Vieillot, 1816</td>
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<tr>
<td>erithacus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Psittacus erithacus</td>
<td>Psittacus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crepitans Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Psophia crepitans</td>
<td>Psophia Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aracari Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Ramphastos aracari</td>
<td>Pteroglossus Illiger, 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paradiseus Swainson, 1825</td>
<td>Ptiloris paradiseus</td>
<td>Ptiloris Swainson, 1825</td>
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<tr>
<td>aquaticus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Rallus aquaticus</td>
<td>Rallus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avosetta Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Recurvirostra avosetta</td>
<td>Recurvirostra Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrysocephala Lewin, 1808</td>
<td>Meliphaga chrysocephala</td>
<td>Sericulus Swainson, 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>europaea Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Sitta europaea</td>
<td>Sitta Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdimii Lichtenstein, 1823</td>
<td>Ciconia abdimii</td>
<td>Sphenorynchus Lichtenstein, 1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habroptilus Gray, 1845</td>
<td>Strigops habroptilus</td>
<td>Strigops Gray, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magna Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Alauda magna</td>
<td>Sturnella Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>Sturnus vulgaris</td>
<td>Sturnus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paradoxa Pallas, 1773</td>
<td>Tetrao paradoxa</td>
<td>Syrrhaptes Illiger, 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufa Boddaert, 1783</td>
<td>Tanagra rufa</td>
<td>Tachyphonus Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doliatus Linnaeus, 1764</td>
<td>Lanius doliatus</td>
<td>Thamnophilus Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chimaera Rothschild, 1895</td>
<td>Urateelornis chimaera</td>
<td>Urateelornis Rothschild, 1895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANNEXE 2**

Proposed addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" of the specific names of twelve nominal species, subjectively identified with nominal species of later date which are the type species of genera of which the names were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>tiphia</em> Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination <em>Motacilla tiphia</em></td>
<td>(1) A senior subjective synonym of <em>leucoptera</em> Vieillot, 1807, as published in the combination <em>Sylvia leucoptera</em>, the specific name of the type species of <em>Aegithina</em> Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cristatus</em> Shaw in White, 1790, as published in the combination <em>Caprimulgus cristatus</em></td>
<td>(2) A senior subjective synonym of <em>novaehollandiae</em> Latham, 1790, as published in the combination <em>Caprimulgus novaehollandiae</em>, the specific name of the type species of <em>Aegotheles</em> Vigors &amp; Horsfield, 1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nitidus</em> Latham, 1790, as published in the combination <em>Falco nitidus</em></td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of <em>cinerea</em> Vieillot, 1816, as published in the combination <em>Asturina [sic] cinerea</em>, the specific name of the type species of <em>Asturina</em> Vieillot, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>caeruleus</em> Desfontaines, [1789], as published in the combination <em>Falco caeruleus</em></td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of <em>caesius</em> Savigny, 1809, as published in the combination <em>Elanus caesius</em>, the specific name of the type species of <em>Elanus</em> Savigny, 1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cristata</em> Pallas, 1764, as published in the combination <em>Columba cristata</em></td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of <em>coronata</em> Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination <em>Columba coronata</em>, the specific name of the type species of <em>Goura</em> Stephens, 1819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For a discussion of the relative priority of the name *Caprimulgus cristatus* Shaw in White, 1790, and of its subjective synonym *Caprimulgus novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790, see the Report by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present *Direction.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</th>
<th>Remarks (not for inclusion in the entry to be made in the &quot;Official List&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>albicilla Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Falco albicilla</td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of nisus Savigny, 1809, as published in the combination Haliaeetus nisus, the specific name of the type species of Haliaeetus Savigny, 1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indus Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination Falco indus</td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of pondicerianus Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination Falco pondicerianus, the specific name of the type species of Haliastur Selby, 1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>militaris Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Emberiza militaris</td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of americanus Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination Oriolus americanus, the specific name of the type species of Leistes Vigors, 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoazin Müller, [1776], as published in the combination Phasianus hoazin</td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of cristatus Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination Phasianus cristatus the specific name of the type species of Opisthocomus Illiger, 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wallicus Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination Psittacus wallicus</td>
<td>a junior subjective synonym of formosus Latham, 1790, as published in the combination Psittacus formosus, the specific name of the type species of Pezoporos Illiger, 1811, which is invalid because a junior primary homonym of Psittacus formosus Scopoli, 1769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans Gmelin, 1788, as published in the combination Psittacus elegans</td>
<td>a senior subjective synonym of pennantii Latham, 1790, as published in the combination Psittacus pennantii the specific name of the type species of Platycercus Vigors, 1825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"  

Remarks (not for inclusion in the entry to be made in the "Official List")

(1)  
nigricephala Jameson, 1835, as published in the combination Tanagra nigricephala  

(2)  
a senior subjective synonym of bilineatus Jardine & Selby, 1836, as published in the combination Spindalis bilineatus, the specific name of the type species of Spindalis Jardine & Selby, 1836

ANNEXE 3

Seven nominal genera of birds, the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936, where the author of the generic name cited the type species under a name which is a junior objective synonym of a previously published name

Section A :—Particulars of the circumstances in which in seven cases an author when establishing a new nominal genus of birds either cited the type species under a previously published name which was a junior objective synonym of some older name or himself gratuitously renamed the species in question

(1) "Coturnix" Bonnaterre, 1790

Bonnaterre placed in his genus Coturnix a nominal species to which he gave the new name Coturnix communis. This name was expressly stated to be a substitute for (nom. nov. pro) the name Tetrao coturnix Linnaeus, 1758. The above is therefore the type species by absolute tautonymy under Rule (d) in Article 30. Under the proposal now submitted Tetrao coturnix Linnaeus and not Coturnix communis Bonnaterre will be the type species of Coturnix Bonnaterre.

(2) "Eurynorhynchus" Nilsson, 1821

Nilsson treated this genus as being monotypical, placing in it only the nominal species to which he then gave the new name Eurynorhynchus griseus. Nilsson stated that this was only a substitute name for (nom. nov. pro) the name Platalea pygmaea Linnaeus, 1758. Under the present proposal Platalea pygmaea Linnaeus and not Eurynorhynchus griseus Nilsson will be the type species of the genus Eurynorhynchus Nilsson.
(3) "Heliornis" Bonnaterre, 1790

Bonnaterre treated this genus as monotypical, placing in it only the nominal species *Heliornis fulicarius*. In introducing this new nominal species, Bonnaterre cited two bibliographical references, of which the first was "Buff. tom. 15.385". When we turn to the passage in Boddaert’s *Tabl. Pl. enlum. Hist. nat. Daubenton* where the name *Colymbus fulica* first appears, we find that Boddaert based the nominal species so named on the same reference to Buffon (XV.385). Thus Boddaert’s *Colymbus fulica* and Bonnaterre’s later *Heliornis fulicarius* have the same passage in Buffon as their “indication” and are therefore objective synonyms of one another. It may be noted that Buffon dealt with this species under the French (vernacular) name “Grêbe foule” and it may certainly be concluded that this name, which was quoted from Buffon by Boddaert, led the latter to select the Latin word “fulica” as the specific name for this species. Under the present proposals *Colymbus fulica* Boddaert and not *Heliornis fulicarius* Bonnaterre will be the type species of the genus *Heliornis* Bonnaterre.

(4) "Manucodia" Boddaert, 1783

Boddaert treated this as a monotypical genus, placing in it only the nominal species to which he gave the new name *Manucodia chalybea*. In bringing forward this name, he cited a few bibliographical references but he did not cite by name the nominal species *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster, 1781, with which his species is currently identified. Boddaert introduced the name *Manucodia* when dealing with plate 634 in Daubenton’s *Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux*. The same plate formed the basis of Forster’s *P. chalybata*. The name *Manucodia chalybea* Bonnaterre is therefore a substitute name for (nom. nov. pro) the name *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster. Accordingly, the type species of *Manucodia* Bonnaterre will, under the present proposals, be *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster and not *Manucodia chalybea* Bonnaterre.

(5) "Oriolus" Linnaeus, 1766

Linnaeus placed in this genus a nominal species to which he gave the new name *Oriolus galbula*. This name was expressly stated to be a substitute for (nom. nov. pro) the name *Coracias oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758. The above is therefore the type species by absolute tautonymy under Rule (d) in Article 30. Under the proposal now submitted, *Coracias oriolus* Linnaeus and not *Oriolus galbula* Linnaeus will be the type species of *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1766.

(6) "Pandion" Savigny, 1809

Savigny treated this genus as being monotypical, placing in it only the nominal species to which he gave the new name *Pandion fluvialis*. Savigny stated that this was a substitute name for (nom. nov. pro)
The name *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758. Under the present proposal, *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus and not *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny will be the type species of the genus *Pandion* Savigny.

(7) "*Polyplectron*" Temminck, 1807

Temminck treated this genus as being monotypical, placing in it only the nominal species to which he then gave the new name *Polyplectron argus*. Temminck stated that this was a substitute name for (nom. nov. pro) the name *Pavo bicalcaratus* Linnaeus, 1758. Under the present proposal *Pavo bicalcaratus* Linnaeus and not *Polyplectron argus* will be the type species of the genus *Polyplectron* Temminck.

Section B:—Seven pairs of objectively synonymous names of which in each case the later-published name is the one used by the original author of a generic name when citing the type species of the genus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The older of a pair of objectively synonymous names for the type species of the genus specified in Col. (3)</th>
<th>The later-published objective synonym of the name cited in Col. (1)</th>
<th>Name of genus, the type species of which was cited under the name specified in Col. (2) by the author of the generic name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of genus, the type species of which was cited under the name specified in Col. (2) by the author of the generic name</td>
<td>Name of generic name (specific name of type species of)</td>
<td>Name of genus cited in Col. (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section C:—Entries recommended to be made on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology

- *coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Tetrao coturnix* (specific name of type species of *Coturnix* Bonnaterre, 1790)
- *pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Platalea pygmaea* (specific name of type species of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821)
- *fulica* Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination *Colymbus fulica* (specific name of type species of *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790)
- *chalybata* Forster, 1781, as published in the combination *Paradisea [sic] chalybata* (specific name of type species of *Manucodia* Boddaert, 1783)
- *oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coracias oriolus* (specific name of type species of *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1766)
- *haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Falco haliaetus* (specific name of type species of *Pandion* Savigny, 1809)
- *bicalcaratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Pavo bicalcaratus* (specific name of type species of *Polyplectron* Temminck, 1807).

9 The names which, as shown in Column (2) of Section B of the present Annexe, are junior objective synonyms of the names enumerated in the present Annexe have been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Direction 44 (pp. 219—220 of the present volume).
3. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper, the question of placing on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific names discussed therein was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 993.

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

4. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31: On 12th October 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)31) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed that, "in conformity with the General Directives issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, regarding the placing of names on the appropriate Official Lists and Official Indexes of names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in, Opinions rendered prior to 1948, the names referred to in Sections (a) and (b) of paragraph 10 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 993 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the paper reproduced in paragraph 2 of the present Direction] be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as there recommended and that the other action recommended in the said paragraph be similarly approved" and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

5. Withdrawal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31 of proposals submitted in regard to two specific names: On 30th October 1955 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, placed the
following Minute on the Commission’s File Z.N.(S.) 993:—
Withdrawal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31 of proposals submitted in regard to two specific names

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

I have this day received from Professor Ernst Mayr a letter dated 26th October 1955 in which he has drawn my attention to the fact that within the last twenty years efforts have been made to show that the name *gallicus* Gmelin (J.F.), 1788, as published in the combination *Falco gallicus*, applies to the same taxon as that to which is applicable the specific name *ferox* Gmelin (S.G.), 1771, as published in the combination *Accipiter ferox* and that by the authors who had taken this view the name *gallicus* had been treated as a junior subjective synonym of the name *ferox*. It appears, however, from Professor Mayr’s letter that for some years past the attempt to synonymise the above names has been abandoned. Nevertheless, this is a matter which ought, in my opinion, to be examined separately before a decision is taken by the Commission on the question of the admission of the name *gallicus* Gmelin to the *Official List*. This will involve the postponement of a decision in relation to the name for the type species of *Circaetus Vieillot*, 1816.

2. I have further to place on record that one of the specific names which in paper Z.N.(S.) 993 was proposed for admission to the *Official List* has, I now find, already been placed on that *List*. This is the name of the type species of *Neophron Savigny*, 1809. This name was originally published in the misspelled form *perenopterus* (*Vultur perenopterus* Linnaeus, 1758) but was emended by later authors to the correct spelling *peronopterus*. On the proposal of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature established by the Tenth International Ornithological Congress (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 52) this emendation has been accepted by the Commission in its *Opinion* 411 (now in the press) and in the same *Opinion* this name in its emended form *peronopterus* was placed on the *Official List*.

3. For the reasons set forth above, I now, as Secretary to the International Commission, hereby direct as follows:—

(a) that the proposals relating to the under-mentioned specific names which in the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 993 were submitted to the Commission concurrently with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)31 be withdrawn from the scope of the foregoing Voting Paper:—

(i) *gallicus* Gmelin (J.F.), 1788, as published in the combination *Falco gallicus*;

(ii) *peronopterus* (emend. of *peronopterus*) Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Vultur peronopterus*;

(b) that the question whether the specific name *gallicus* Gmelin, 1788, should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* be examined on Commission File Z.N.(S.) 1052, which has this day been opened for this purpose, with a view to the submission after consultation with interested specialists of proposals as to the action to be taken in this matter.

6. The Prescribed Voting Period: As Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)31 was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 12th November 1955.

7. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(55)31: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)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):

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

(b) Negative Votes:

None;

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

Bodenheimer;
(d) Voting Papers not returned:

None.

8. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 21st November 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (O.M.)(55)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. Report by the Secretary on the relative dates of publication of the names "Caprimulgus novaehollandiae" Latham and "Caprimulgus cristatus" Shaw in White, both currently treated as having been published in 1790: On 31st January 1956 Mr. Hemming as Secretary placed on the Commission's File Z.N.(S.)993 the following Report on the relative priority of the names Caprimulgus novaehollandiae Latham, and Caprimulgus cristatus Shaw in White, which are currently treated as having been published in the year 1790 and are synonymised with one another, Shaw's name cristatus being treated as having priority over Latham's name novaehollandiae.

Relative priority of the binomina "Caprimulgus cristatus" Shaw in White, 1790, and "Caprimulgus novaehollandiae" Latham, 1790

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

In returning Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55) 31 Professor Ernst Mayr drew attention to the fact that, as stated in the second entry in Annexe 2 to the paper submitted concurrently with the foregoing Voting Paper, the name of the type species of the genus Aegotheles Vigors & Horsfield, 1826, was Caprimulgus novaehollandiae Latham, 1790, but that that name was currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of the name Caprimulgus cristatus Shaw in White published in the same year. While not suggesting that this treatment was incorrect, Professor

11 See page 195 of the present Direction.
Mayr thought it desirable that, if possible, the relative priority of these two names should be placed on a firm footing.

2. On Professor Mayr’s suggestion I have investigated the above matter on which I now submit the following Report:—

(a) The relative priority of the names *Caprimulgus novaehollandiae* Latham and *Caprimulgus cristatus* Shaw was discussed by Gregory Mathews ([1918—1919], *Birds Australia* 7 : 51) who brought forward the following evidence:—

(i) Latham’s *Index Ornith.* is dated “1790” but its exact date of publication cannot be ascertained. Gregory Mathews pointed out, however, that this work had sometimes been treated by later authors as having appeared in 1791 and not in 1790. His conclusion was that it was probably published late in 1790.

(ii) As regards the name *Caprimulgus cristatus* Shaw in White, Gregory Mathews pointed out that the plate in Shaw’s *Journal* containing a figure of this species is dated “Dec. 29th 1789”. He pointed out further that this work was reviewed in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* (55(2) : 742) in its issue of August 1790. Mathews added that the above serial was known not to have published reviews of books immediately upon their publication. He concluded that this work was probably published early in 1790.

(b) An examination of the two books concerned carried out by Miss D. N. Noakes, B.Sc., has brought to light one piece of information not elicited by Gregory Mathews. This is that, while, as stated by him, the title page bears the date “1790” (i) the dedication by the author is written from “Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, N.S. Wales” and is dated “November 18th 1788” and (ii) all the plates bear (in very small print) the legend “Published as the act directs, Dec. 29th, 1789 by J. Debrett”. The use in this legend of the word “Published”, which was not mentioned by Gregory Mathews, gives much greater precision to the date which he quoted.

(c) Under a decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, which was then incorporated into the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 223—225), a book or paper, the exact date of publication of which in a given year is not known, is to be treated for the purposes of the applica-

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12 Research Assistant, Office of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
tion of the Law of Priority to new names included in it, as having been published not earlier than the earliest date in that year in which it is known to have been published and, where no such evidence is available, as having been published on the last day of the year in question.

(d) When the foregoing decision by the Paris Congress is applied in the present case, it is seen:—

(i) that the earliest date in 1790 on which White’s Journal, and therefore the name Caprimulgus cristatus Shaw, is definitely known to have been published is the date in the month of August in which the issue of the Gentleman’s Magazine containing a review of White’s Journal was published;

(ii) that, as nothing apart from the date “1790” on the title page is known regarding the date of publication of Latham’s Index ornithologicus, the earliest date which can be definitely assigned to the above work and therefore to the name Caprimulgus novaehollandiae Latham is 31st December 1790.

(e) For the reasons set forth above, the name Caprimulgus cristatus Shaw in White has between four and five months priority under the Règles over the name Caprimulgus novaehollandiae Latham.

3. In view of the evidence brought forward in the foregoing paragraph the proposals submitted to the Commission in regard to the relative priority of the names discussed above is seen to have been correct and therefore, under the General Directive issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology regarding the placing of names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, the specific name cristatus Shaw, 1790, and not the name novaehollandiae Latham, 1790, should now be placed on the foregoing List, as proposed in the paper referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Report and as subsequently approved by the Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31. In order to obviate the risk of any future misunderstanding arising in regard to this matter it is desirable that, when in accordance with the decision of the Commission the name cristatus Shaw in White is placed on the Official List, the date “August” should be cited in square brackets, together with the date “1790” and, as Secretary to the Commission, I hereby direct that this citation be made.
10. Determination of the status under Article 30 of seven nominal species objectively identical with later-established nominal species cited for the type species of genera by the original authors of the generic names concerned: On 25th February 1956 Mr. Hemming as Secretary placed on the Commission’s File Z.N.(S.)993 the following Minute clarifying the status under Article 30 or seven nominal species, each of which is objectively identical with a later-established nominal species which was cited for the type species of a genus in the Class Aves by the original author of the generic name in question:—

Status under Article 30 of a nominal species which is objectively identical with the nominal species cited as the type species of a genus by the original author of the generic name concerned

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

At the time of the submission to the Commission of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.)993 it was not clear what nominal species should be treated as being the type species of a genus when two or more objectively identical nominal species were involved. This problem arose in connection with the names to be used for the type species of seven genera in the Class Aves, the names of which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the close of 1936, and therefore called for decision in the vote to be taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)31.

2. A proposal for the adoption of a Declaration clarifying the interpretation of Article 30 in the above regard was under consideration at the time when the foregoing paper was submitted to the Commission and it was anticipated that a decision thereon would have been taken by the Commission before the time came for the preparation of a Direction embodying the Commission’s decision on the Voting Paper referred to above. Accordingly, in the paper submitted with the foregoing Voting Paper alternative proposals were placed before the Commission in paragraph 10(b), under the first of which, in the event of the adoption of the suggested Declaration, the seven senior objective synonyms listed in Section C of Annexe 3 would be treated as the specific names of the type species of the genera concerned and in the event of the non-adoption of that Declaration as the specific names of nominal species objectively identical with the nominal species which would in that event be the type species of the genera in question.

3. The foregoing alternative proposals, together with the other proposals submitted with Paper Z.N.(S.)993 were approved by the Commission by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)31.

13 See page 190 of the present Direction.
4. By its Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)30 the Commission on 22nd February 1956 adopted the suggested Declaration referred to in paragraph 2 above, under which it ruled that under Article 30 of the Règles where there are two or more objectively identical nominal species, the designation, indication or selection of any one of those nominal species to be the type species of a genus is to be treated as the designation, indication or selection of whichever of the nominal species concerned has the oldest available name, irrespective of whether or not that nominal species was cited by the author of the generic name in question. The decision so taken has since been embodied in Declaration 21 (now in the press)\textsuperscript{14}.

5. As Secretary to the Commission, I accordingly hereby direct as follows:—

(1) that in the Ruling to be given in the Direction embodying the decision taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (55)31 a Section be included prescribing that in accordance with the provisions of Declaration 21 the seven nominal species specified in Column (1) of Section B of Annexe 3 to the Paper Z.N.(S.) 993 submitted with the foregoing Voting Paper, each of which is objectively identical with the later-established nominal species enumerated in Column (2) of the said Annexe which was cited by the author of the generic name concerned, be treated as the type species of the genera severally specified in Column (3) of the Annexe in question;

(2) that consequential upon the foregoing decision, the seven specific names enumerated in Section C of the above Annexe be entered on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as the specific names of the type species of the genera referred to above.

11. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Direction":

On 29th February 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31, subject (i) to the withdrawal from the scope of the foregoing Voting Paper of the proposals in regard to the two specific names specified in the Secretary's Minute of 30th October 1955 (reproduced in paragraph 5 of the present Direction), (ii) to the insertion of particulars of the month as well as the year of publication of the specific name

\textsuperscript{14} See Footnote 5.
crisatus Shaw, [August] 1790, as published in the combination Caprimulgus crisatus, when that name is entered on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, as directed in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 31st January 1956 (paragraph 9 of the present Direction) and (iii) to the determination of the nature of the entry to be made on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in relation to seven other specific names as prescribed in the Secretary’s Minute of 25th February 1956 (reproduced in paragraph 10 of the present Direction).

12. Original References: The original references for the names placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in the present Direction have already been noted in connection with the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the nominal species bearing the names concerned being either the type species of genera, the names of which have been inscribed on that List or are older-established nominal species subjectively identified therewith.

13. Family-Group Names: No question relating to family-group names arises in connection with the Ruling given in the present Direction.

14. 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.

15. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Forty-Three (43) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Done in London, this Twenty-Ninth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
APPENDIX

Particulars of the action taken or now in progress in the case of the eighteen names of genera belonging to the Class Aves which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936, as regards which no action has been taken in the present "Direction" under the General Directive issued to the International Commission by the International Congress of Zoology relative to the placing on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" of the specific names of the type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the foregoing period

(A) Names of ten genera, the names of the type species of which, or senior subjective synonyms of such names, have now been placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action or Opinion</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Burhinus</td>
<td>Direction 20</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>ibid. 1(C) : 145—160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Campephaga</td>
<td>Opinion 407</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>ibid. 13 : 131—146</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Colluricinclia</td>
<td>Opinion 410</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>ibid. 13 : 173—190</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ectopistes</td>
<td>Direction 18</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>ibid. 1(C) : 113—132</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gallinago</td>
<td>Direction 39</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>ibid. 1(D) : 95—138</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Grus</td>
<td>Direction 55</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>ibid. 1(D), Part D.16, now in the press</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Neophron</td>
<td>Opinion 411</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>ibid. 13 : 191—202</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Oedicnemus</td>
<td>(See Burhinus above.)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Struthio</td>
<td>Opinion 413</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>ibid. 13 : 233—242</td>
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(B) Name of one genus, for the addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" of the name of the type species of which a proposal has now been published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
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(C) Names of seven genera, in respect of which investigations are proceeding on the Files noted below on questions relating to the type species of the genera concerned

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<th>Name</th>
<th>File</th>
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OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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


DIRECTION 44
Correction of certain entries relating to the names of genera in the Class Aves made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the close of 1936 and addition to the Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology of certain names given to genera and species of the same Class.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 44

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. Boschima (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) (1st January 1947)

Senhor Dr. Angel Carrera (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 (Universite de Toulouse, France) (9th June 1950)

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühlert (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)
CORRECTION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES RELATING TO THE NAMES OF GENERA IN THE CLASS AVES MADE ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE CLOSE OF 1936 AND ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL INDEXES OF REJECTED AND INVALID NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF CERTAIN NAMES GIVEN TO GENERA AND SPECIES OF THE SAME CLASS

RULING:—(1) The entries on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in regard to the names of three genera in the Class Aves made by the Ruling given in Opinion 67 are hereby corrected in the manner specified below:—

(1) *Alauda* Linnaeus, 1758: The nominal species *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758, was first selected to be the type species of the genus *Alauda* Linnaeus, 1758, by Selby in 1825 (*Ill. Brit. Ornith. 1* (Landbirds): xxix, xxxiii) and this reference is accordingly hereby substituted for the incorrect reference "Tsd. Swainson, 1827".

(2) *Fulmarus* Stephens, 1826: The nominal species *Procellaria glacialis* Linnaeus, 1761, was first selected to be the type species of the genus *Fulmarus* Stephens, 1826, by Gray (G.R.) in 1855 (*Cat. Gen. Sub-Gen. Birds Brit. Mus.: 129*) and this reference is accordingly hereby substituted for the incorrect reference "Palmer, 1836".

(3) *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790: The generic name *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, was published in Part 1 of the "Ornithologie" Section of the *Encyclopédie*
métodique in 1790 and not in 1791 as incorrectly stated in Opinion 67 and appeared on page 64 as well as on page lxxxiv. The entry on the Official List is accordingly hereby corrected by the substitution of the date "1790" for the date "1791" and completed by the addition of a reference to page 64.

(2) The nominal species *Manucodia chalybea* Boddaert, 1783, a junior objective synonym of *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster, 1781, would have been the type species of *Manucodia* Boddaert, 1783, if it had not been for the provisions of Declaration 21¹, under which the type species of this genus is *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster, 1781, as the senior of the two objective synonyms concerned. The specific name *chalybata* Forster was misspelled as *chalybeata* in the Ruling given in Opinion 67. This spelling, as an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling, is placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology by Ruling (4) in the present Direction.

(3) 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:—

(1) *Aegithia* Blyth, 1860 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Aegithina* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 527);

(2) *Aix* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (An Invalid Emendation of *Aia* Eyton, 1838 and a junior homonym of *Aix* Boie, 1838) (Name No. 528);

(3) *Alauda* Daudin, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Alauda* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 529);

(4) *Aptenodita* Bonnaterre, 1791 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Aptenodytes* Miller, 1778) (Name No. 530);

(5) *Aptenodites* Lesson, 1837 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Aptenodytes* Miller, 1778) (Name No. 531);

(6) *Aptenodyta* Gmelin (J.F.), 1788 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Aptenodytes* Miller, 1778) (Name No. 532);

(7) *Aptenodytes* Forster (J.R.), 1777 (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 533);

(8) *Aulacorhynchus* Dittmar, 1872 (a junior homonym of *Aulacorhynchus* Gould, 1834) (Name No. 534);

(9) *Brotogerys* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (an Invalid Emendation of *Brotogeris* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 535);

(10) *Capito* Gistl, 1848 (a junior homonym of *Capito* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 536);

(11) *Catharthes* d’Orbigny, [1835] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Cathartes* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 537);

(12) *Centrocercus* Fitzinger, 1843 (a junior homonym of *Centrocercus* Swainson, 1832) (Name No. 538);

(13) *Cephalopterus* Risso, 1810 (a junior homonym of *Cephalopterus* Geoffroy, 1809) (Name No. 539);

(14) *Cephalopterus* Powrie, 1870 (a junior homonym of *Cephalopterus* Geoffroy, 1809) (Name No. 540);

(15) *Chauna* Loew, 1847 (a junior homonym of *Chauna* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 541);
(16) *Chrysolophus* Swainson, 1837 (a junior homonym of *Chrysolophus* Gray (J.E.), [1833—1834]) (Name No. 542);

(17) *Clamator* Blyth, 1852 (a junior homonym of *Clamator* Kaup, 1829) (Name No. 543);

(18) *Coerebra* Boie, 1826 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Coereba* Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 544);

(19) *Coturnix* Cuvier, 1800 (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 545);

(20) *Eurynorhinchus* Lafresnaye, 1842 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821) (Name No. 546);

(21) *Eurynorynchus* Reichenbach, [1852] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821) (Name No. 547);

(22) *Eurylaemus* Gloger, [1841] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Eurylaimus* Horsfield, 1821) (Name No. 548);

(23) *Eurypygia* Swainson, 1837 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Eurypygia* Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 549);

(24) *Gampsonyx* Jordan, 1847 (a junior homonym of *Gampsonyx* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 550);

(25) *Haliaeathus* Lesson, 1831 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Haliaeetus* Savigny, 1809) (Name No. 551);

(26) *Haliaëtos* Bonaparte, 1826 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Haliaeetus* Savigny, 1809) (Name No. 552);
(27) *Haliaetus* Cuvier, 1816 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Haliaeetus* Savigny, 1809) (Name No. 553);

(28) *Heliornis* Billberg, 1820 (a junior homonym of *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790) (Name No. 554);

(29) *Ibidorhinchus* David, 1875 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Ibidorhyncha* Vigors, 1832) (Name No. 555);

(30) *Ibidorhynchus* Gray (G.R.), 1844 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Ibidorhyncha* Vigors, 1832) (Name No. 556);

(31) *Musophagus* Bonnaterre, 1790 (an Invalid Emendation of *Musophaga* Isert, 1789) (Name No. 557);

(32) *Numidia* Forster, 1817 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Numida* Linnaeus, 1764) (Name No. 558);

(33) *Pachycephala* Klug, 1834 (a junior homonym of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 559);

(34) *Pachycephala* Doleschall, 1858 (a junior homonym of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 560);

(35) *Pachycephala* Lioy, 1864 (a junior homonym of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 561);

(36) *Pachycephala* Broun, 1881 (a junior homonym of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 562);

(37) *Pachycephala* Fairmaire, 1883 (a junior homonym of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 563);

(38) *Pachycephalus* Stephens, 1826 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825) (Name No. 564);
(39) Parotica Wagler, 1827 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Parotia Vieillot, 1816) (Name No. 565);

(40) Pezoporus Klug, [1842] (a junior homonym of Pezoporus Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 566);

(41) Pezoporus Foerster, 1868 (a junior homonym of Pezoporus Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 567);

(42) Psittacus Catesby, 1777 (a junior homonym of Psittacus Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 568);

(43) Pteroglossus Chaudoir, 1843 (a junior homonym of Pteroglossus Illiger, 1811) (Name No. 569);

(44) Ptilorhys Bonaparte, 1854 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Ptiloris Swainson, 1825) (Name No. 570);

(45) Ptilornis Gray (G.R.), 1869 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Ptiloris Swainson, 1825) (Name No. 571);

(46) Strigopsis Bonaparte, 1849 (an Invalid Emendation of Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845) (Name No. 572).

(47) Stringops Finsch, 1867 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845) (Name No. 573);

(48) Stringopsis van der Hoeven, 1855 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845) (Name No. 574);

(49) Strygops Des Murs, [1853] (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845) (Name No. 575);

(50) Ptilorhis Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (an Invalid Emendation of Ptiloris Swainson, 1825) (Name No. 576).
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:—

(1) *argus* Temminck, 1807, as published in the combination *Polyplectron argus* (a junior objective synonym of *bicalcaratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Pavo bicalcaratus*) (Name No. 343);

(2) *chalybea* Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination *Manucodia chalybea* (a junior objective synonym of *chalybata* Forster, 1781, as published in the combination *Paradisea [sic] chalybata*) (Name No. 344);

(3) *chalybeata* Stiles, 1916, as published in the combination *Paradisea chalybeata* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *chalybata* Forster, 1781, as published in the combination *Paradisea [sic] chalybata*) (Name No. 345);

(4) *communis* Bonnaterre, 1791, as published in the combination *Coturnix communis* (a junior objective synonym of *coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Tetrao coturnix*) (Name No. 346);

(5) *fluvialis* Savigny, 1809, as published in the combination *Pandion fluvialis* (a junior objective synonym of *haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Falco haliaetus*) (Name No. 347);

(6) *formosus* Latham, 1790, as published in the combination *Psittacus formosus* (a junior primary homonym of *formosus* Scopoli, 1769, as published in the combination *Psittacus formosus*) (Name No. 348);
(7) fulicarius Bonnaterre, 1790, as published in the combination Heliornis fulicarius (a junior objective synonym of fulica Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination Colymbus fulica) (Name No. 349);

(8) galbula Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination Oriolus galbula (a junior objective synonym of oriolus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Coracias oriolus) (Name No. 350);

(9) griseus Nilsson, 1821, as published in the combination Eurynorhynchus griseus (a junior objective synonym of pygmaea Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Platalea pygmaea) (Name No. 351).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

The present Direction is the third2 of a series containing decisions supplementary to the Rulings in regard to the names of genera in the Class Aves placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the close of 1936. These decisions have been taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in conformity with General Directives issued by the International Congress of Zoology that the entries made on the Official List in that period be completed by the entry thereon in respect of each generic name of certain additional particulars currently required for new entries on that List and that the specific name of the type species of every genus, the name of which was entered on the Official List in the foregoing period, be entered upon the Official List of Specific Names in

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2 The earlier Directions here referred to are Direction 26 (1955, Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 1(C) : 259—272) and Direction 43 published in 1956 as the immediately preceding Part of the present Section (Section D) of volume 1.
Zoology, if the oldest available name for the species concerned, and that in other cases the oldest available specific name for the species in question be so entered. The present Direction which is taken under another General Directive issued to the Commission by the Congress contains Rulings prescribing certain minor corrections to be made in the entries made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the above period and placing certain names connected with the cases referred to above on the Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Generic and Specific Names in Zoology. The proposals which formed the basis of the decisions by the Commission in the present case were submitted by the Secretary in the following paper on 12th October 1955:

Proposals relating to various matters outstanding in connection with the names of genera in the Class Aves placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The present paper contains the third instalment of proposals for giving effect, so far as the names of genera of birds are concerned, to the General Directive, issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that the entries made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 should be completed by the addition thereto of all the particulars required by other Directives issued to the Commission by that Congress. The first instalment, which related to the assignment of appropriate genders to the names of genera of birds placed on the Official List in the foregoing period, formed the subject of the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)16. The Commission's decision on this matter has since been embodied in Direction 26 (now in the press). The second instalment, which was concerned with the placing on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of the specific names of the type species of the same genera, formed the subject of proposals submitted to the Commission with the Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31 issued simultaneously with the present proposals. The instalment now submitted is concerned with various miscellaneous matters, such as the correction of minor errors in the entries made on the Official List by Rulings given in Opinion 67 and the addition to the Official Indexes of invalid generic and specific names involved in one way or another with the generic names placed on the Official List in the above Opinion.

3 Direction 26 has since been published. See Footnote 2.
2. First, it is necessary to take note of four errors of dating or citation which require now to be corrected. Particulars are given in Annex 1.

3. Second, particulars are given in Section A of Annex 2 of certain invalid generic names which under Directives issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology require now to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

4. Finally, particulars are given in Section B of Annex 2 of certain invalid specific names which under the Directive referred to above require now to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology. Of these names seven are names which were cited by the original authors as the names for type species of genera but which are invalid by reasons of being junior objective synonyms of older names. For the reasons explained in the paper submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)5(55)31 (paragraphs 8—9)² it is proposed to treat the senior objective synonym as the name of the type species in these cases.³ The point involved is procedural only and is designed solely to promote clarity of presentation in the entries to be made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. It does not affect in any way the names now proposed to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names, for the seven specific names here concerned, being objectively invalid names, would in any case require to be placed on that Index. The names concerned are marked with an asterisk in Annex 2 (Section B).

5. In the light of the particulars outlined above and given in full in the Annexes attached to the present paper, I recommend that, in compliance with the Directives issued to it by the International Congress of Zoology, the Commission should now render a Direction (a) correcting, in the manner recommended in Annex 1, certain errors in entries made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 67, and (b) placing on the Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names the generic and specific names specified in Annex 2.

**ANNEXE 1**

Cases where, when a generic names in the Class Aves was placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology", (a) an incorrect date was cited for the generic name, (b) incorrect particulars were given as to the selection of the type species of the genus concerned, or (c) the name of the type species was incorrectly spelled

(1) "Alauda" Linnaeus, 1758:
The entry in Opinion 67 regarding the type species of this genus

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² The paper here referred to is reproduced in full in paragraph 2 of Direction 43 (pp. 185—200 of the present volume).

³ The proposal here referred was approved by the International Commission and has been embodied in Declaration 21 (1956, Ops. Decs. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 12 : i—viii).
was "Alauda arvensis" Linn. (Tsd. Swainson, 1827). This may be interpreted as meaning that the type species of this genus is *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758 by selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 by Swainson in some book or paper published in 1827. The attribution of the type selection for this genus to "Swainson, 1827" was a mistake, for it was anticipated by the selection of the same species to be the type species of this genus made by Selby two years earlier, i.e. in 1825 (*Ill. Brit. Ornith. 1* (Landbirds) : xxix, xxxii). This is the reference adopted for this type selection both in the *A.O.U Checklist* and in vol. 1 of the *Handbook of British Birds* (1938).

(2) "Fulmarus" Stephens, 1826

The type species of this genus is *Procellaria glacialis* Linnaeus, 1761, by selection by Gray (G.R.) in 1855 (*Cat. Gen. Sub-Gen. Birds Brit. Mus.* : 129). This is the reference accepted by all modern authors. For some reason which can only be attributed to inadvertence the selection of the above species as the type species of this genus was attributed to "Palmer, 1836" in *Opinion 67*. This was clearly a mistake. (When this matter was being investigated by the late Dr. James L. Peters, at my request, he reported that he was not aware of any worker named Palmer in this field prior to 1840 and that the entry in *Opinion 67* must be rejected as being incorrect.)

(3) "Heliornis" Bonnaterre, 1790

This generic name was published on pp. lxxxiv and 64 of the first part of the "Ornithologie" Section of the *Encyclopédie methodique* and the name applied by Bonnaterre to its type species—*Heliornis fulicarius*—was published on page 65 of the same part of the above work. The part concerned was published in 1790 and not in 1791, the date incorrectly cited in *Opinion 67*.

(4) "Manucodia" Boddart, 1783

The type species of this genus was cited by Boddart under the new name *Manucodia chalybea*. The oldest available name for the taxon so named is *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster, 1781. An attempt was made in *Opinion 67* to indicate this synonymy but unfortunately this specific name was there misspelled as "chalybeata".

In order to prevent anyone, following Sherborn, from falling into the error of concluding that the name *Paradisea* [sic] *chalybata* Forster, 1781, is invalid by reason of being a *nomen nudum*, it should be noted that, in citing this name *Forster* provided it with an "indication" for the purposes of Article 25, by adding the entry "Pl. enlum. 634". This is a reference to the plate so numbered in the *Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux* of Daubenton (E.I.), the plates (*Planches enluminées*) in which are stated in the title to have been prepared by Martinet under the direction of Daubenton.
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS

ANNEXE 2

Proposed addition of certain objectively invalid names to the "Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names"

Section A:—Proposed addition of forty-six generic names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology"


4. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings of Aptenodytes Miller, 1778, placed on the Official List in Opinion 67:—
   (a) Aptenodita Bonnaterre, 1791, Tabl. ency. méth. Orn. 1 (1823): xxxiv
   (b) Aptenodites Lesson, 1837, Compl. Buffon 9: 542
   (c) Aptenodyta Gmelin, 1788, in Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (ed. 13) 1(1): 242, 559

5. Aptenodytes Forster (J.R.), 1777, in Forster (G.), Voy. World 1: 98 (a nomen nudum)


8. Capito Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr.: xi (nom. nov. pro Ophistomis Dejean, 1835) (a junior homonym of Capito Vieillot, 1816, placed on the Official List on Opinion 67)

9. Cathartes d’Orbigny, [1835], Voy. Amer. mérid. 9: tab. 1 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Cathartes Illiger, 1811, placed on the Official List in Opinion 67)

10. Centrocercus Fitzinger, 1843, Syst. Rept.: 18, 86 (a junior homonym of Centrocercus Swainson, 1832, placed on the Official List in Opinion 67)
11. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Cephalopterus* Geoffroy 1809, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 67*:


17. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 67*:
   (b) *Eurynorynchus* Reichenbach, [1852], *Av. Syst.* 24 : xiii


21. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Haliaeetus* Savigny, 1809, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 67*:
   (a) *Haliaethus* Lesson, 1831, *Traité Orn.* (8) : 654


(a junior homonym of *Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1790, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67)

23. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Ibidorhyncha* Vigors, 1832, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67 :—
(b) Ibidorhynchus Gray, 1844, *List Birds B.M.* 3 : 95, 201

(an Invalid Emendation of *Musophaga* Isert, 1789, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67)

(an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Numida* Linnaeus, 1764, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67)

26. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67 :—
(a) Pachycephala Klug, 1834, *Jahrb. Insektenk.* 1 : 4
(b) Pachycephala Doleschall, 1858, *Natuurk. Tijdskr. Nederl. Ind.* 17 : 115
(c) Pachycephala Lioy, 1864, *Atti Ist. Veneto* (3) 9 : 1343
(d) Pachycephala Broun, 1881, *Man. N.Z. Col.* 2 : 672
(e) Pachycephala Fairmaire, 1883, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belgique* 27(2) : 4

(an Invalid Emendation of *Pachycephala* Vigors, 1825, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67)

(an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Parotia* Vieillot, 1816, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67)

29. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Pezoporus* Illiger, 1811, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67 :—
(a) Pezoporus Klug, [1842], *Abh. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* 1840 : 311
(b) Pezoporus Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheinlande* 25 : 181

(a junior homonym of *Psittacus* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67)

32. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings of *Ptilorhys* Swainson, 1825, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 67:—
(b) *Ptilornis* Gray (G.R.), 1869, *Handlist Birds* 1 : 104, 105


Section B: Proposed addition of nine specific names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology"

1. *argus* Temminck, 1807 (*Cat. Syst. Cab. Ornith.* : 149) as published in the combination *Polyplectron* argus (a junior objective synonym of *bicalcaratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Pavo* bicalcaratus)


4. *communis* Bonnaterre, 1791 (*Ency. méth., Orn.* 1 : 217), as published in the combination *Coturnix* communis (a junior objective synonym of *coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Tetrao* coturnix)

5. *fluvialis* Savigny, 1809 (*Descr. Egypte* 1(1) (Ois.) : 96), as published in the combination *Pandion* fluvialis (a junior objective synonym of *haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Falco* haliaetus)

6. *formosus* Latham, 1790 (*Index ornith.* : 103), as published in the combination *Psittacus* formosus (a junior primary homonym of *formosus* Scopoli, 1769, as published in the combination *Psittacus* formosus)

*See paragraph 4 of the present paper.*
7. *fulicarius* Bonnaterre, 1790 (Ency. méth., Orn. 1: 65), as published in the combination *Heliornis fulicarius* (a junior objective synonym of *fulica* Boddaert, 1783, as published in the combination *Columbus fulica*)

8. *galbula* Linnaeus, 1766 (Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1(1): 160), as published in the combination *Oriolus galbula* (a junior objective synonym of *oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coracias oriolus*)

9. *griseus* Nilsson, 1821 (Ornith. svec. 2(1): 29), as published in the combination *Eurynorhynchus griseus* (a junior objective synonym of *pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Platalea pygmaea*).

2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper the question of the action required to settle the questions raised therein was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 994.

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

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)32: On 12th October 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)32) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed that, "in conformity with the General Directives issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, regarding the placing on the appropriate Official Lists and Official Indexes of names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in, Opinions rendered prior to 1948, and other matters on which action is required in order to complete, to clarify, or to correct Rulings given in Opinions rendered in the foregoing period, the action recommended in paragraph 5 of the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 994, regarding names in the Class Aves submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e.

* See paragraph 4 of the present paper.
in the paragraph numbered as above in the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction] be now taken as there recommended ” and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.

4. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 12th November 1955.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)32: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)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):

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

(b) Negative Votes:

None;

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

Bodenheimer;

(d) Voting Papers not returned:

None.
6. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 21st November 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (O.M.)(55)32, 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. Addition of four further names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology": On 21st November 1955 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed the following Minute directing the addition to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology of three further Erroneous Subsequent Spellings and one further Invalid Emendation of generic names placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the close of 1936:

Addition of four further invalid generic names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology"

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

I have received from Professor Ernst Mayr a letter dated 26th October 1955 in which he draws attention to the fact that the three Erroneous Subsequent Spellings and the one Invalid Emendation specified below of the names of genera in the Class Aves placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 were inadvertently omitted from the list of invalid generic names which in paper Z.N.(S.) 994 submitted to the Commission with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)32 were recommended for addition to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(1) Stringops Finsch, 1867, Papageien 1: 233, 241 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845, placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in Opinion 67);

(2) Stringopsis van der Hoeven, 1855, Handb. Dierk. (ed. 2) 2: 692 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Strigops Gray (G.R.), 1845);
(3) *Strygops* Des Murs, [1853], *in* Chenu, *Ency. Hist. nat.*, *Ois.* 1: 202 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Strigops* Gray (G.R.), 1845);

(4) *Ptilorhis* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846, *Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* (an Invalid Emendation of *Ptiloris* Swainson, 1825, placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion 67*).

2. In the light of the additional information received in this matter I, as Secretary to the International Commission, hereby direct that the names specified above be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the names specified in the paper referred to in paragraph 1 above are so placed.

8. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Direction": On 7th February 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Direction* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)32, subject to the adjustment specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 21st November 1955, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 7 of the present *Direction*.

9. Original References: The original references for the names specified in Annexe 2 to the present application which have been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* or, as the case may be, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in the present *Direction* are as set out in the Annexe referred to above. The original references for the four generic names placed on the *Official Index* by the direction given in the Secretary's Minute of 21st November 1955 are as set out in that Minute.

10. Family-Group Names: No family-group-name problem arises in connection with any of the names dealt with in the Ruling given in the present *Direction*.

11. 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.

12. The present *Direction* shall be known as *Direction* Forty-Four (44) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 45


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Issued 19th October, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 45

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 Lembcke (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark) (27th
July 1948)
Professor Tei?o 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,
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Professor Robert Mertens (Natur-Museum a. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt
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Dr. Norman R. Stoll (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (Sheffield University, Sheffield, England) (12th August 1953)
Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)
(12th August 1953)
Dr. K. H. L. Key (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation,
Canberra, A.C.T., Australia) (15th October 1954)
Dr. Alden H. Miller (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.)
(29th October 1954)
Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (Národní Museum V Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th
October 1954)
Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria)
(6th November 1954)
Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel) (11th November
1954)
Professor Ernest Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge,
Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)
Professor Enrico Tortonese (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy)
(16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 45

SUBSTITUTION OF "PINNOTHERES" BOSC, [1801—1802] FOR "PINNOTHERES" LATREILLE, [1802—1803] (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" (CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 85)

RULING:—(1) The incorrect entry relating to the generic name Pinnotheres Latreille made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 85, in which also the date [1801—1802] was erroneously attributed to the foregoing name, is hereby deleted and the following revised entry is hereby inserted in its place under the same Name Number (Name No. 352):—


(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the
Name No. 1035: *pisum* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Cancer pisum* (specific name of type species of *Pinnotheres* Bosc, [1801—1802]).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 577: *Pinnotheres* Latreille, [1802—1803] (a junior homonym of *Pinnotheres* Bosc, [1801—1802]).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

On 19th September 1955, Mr. Hemming as Secretary, submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature two papers, each dealing with a number of matters relating to entries of names of genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 as regards which it appeared that action was needed in order to enable the Commission to comply with the General Directive relating to the completion of entries made on the above List in the foregoing period issued by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. The first of these papers, with which was associated Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)27, bore the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 985; the second, with which was associated Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28, bore the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 987. During the Prescribed Voting Period for the foregoing Voting Papers information received from Commissioner L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) disclosed the existence of a previously undetected problem in relation to the generic name *Pinnotheres* which, attributed to Latreille and dated "1801—1802", had been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in Opinion 85. In the light of the information so received, Mr. Hemming, on 7th October 1955,

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1 The decisions taken by the International Commission on these two Voting Papers have since been embodied in *Direction 36* (1956, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. I(D) : 1—46*) and *Direction 37* (1956, *ibid. I(D) : 47—82*) respectively.
executed Minutes on the Commission’s Files Z.N.(S.) 985 and Z.N.(S.) 987 respectively withdrawing from the scope of the foregoing Voting Papers the proposals in relation to the generic name _Pinnotheres_ Latreille submitted therewith and directing that the situation be reviewed in the light of the additional information received with a view to the submission of revised proposals to the Commission as soon as possible. On 27th October 1955 the following paper containing revised proposals was submitted to the Commission by the Secretary:

Proposed correction of the entry on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" relating to the generic name "Pinnotheres" Latreille, [1802—1803] (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (correction of an error in "Opinion" 85)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The object of the present paper is to call attention to an incorrect entry in relation to the generic name _Pinnotheres_ Latreille, [1802—1803], made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in the Commission’s Opinion 85 published in 1925 (Smithson. misc. Coll. 73 (No. 3) : 13—18) and to submit proposals for correcting the entry so made.

2. The problem now to be considered was brought to light about a month ago by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) by whom it was encountered incidentally when considering proposals which I had then submitted with Voting Papers V.P.(O.M.) (55)27 and 28 for completing the entries on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology made in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period. These proposals had been prepared for the purpose of placing before the Commission the material necessary to enable it to comply with the General Directives issued by the International Congress of Zoology that such additions be made to entries made on the Official List in the foregoing period as might be necessary to bring those entries into line with those made in regard to names similarly placed on the above Official List in more recent periods. On receiving Dr. Holthuis’s communication of 20th September 1955, I at once executed a Minute withdrawing the name _Pinnotheres_ Latreille from the scope of the above Voting Papers.

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2 The Minute placed by the Secretary on Commission File Z.N.(S.) 985 on 7th October 1955 has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of Direction 36 (published as Part 1 of the present Section (SECTION D) of the present volume (Volume I), pp. 1—46). The corresponding Minute placed by the Secretary on Commission File Z.N.(S.) 987 on the same day has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of Direction 37 (published as Part 2 of the present Section, pp. 47—82).
3. In *Opinion* 85 the name *Pinnotheres* Latreille was stated to have been published in "1801-2 (An X)" in volume 3 of the *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* in Sonnini's Buffon. It was further stated that *Cancer pisum* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) *1*(2) : 1039) was the type species of this genus.

4. In the first of the Voting Papers cited above (V.P.(O.M.)(55)27) a recommendation was submitted that the specific name *pisum* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Cancer pisum*, should, as the specific name of the type species of a genus (*Pinnotheres* Latreille), which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

5. Nothing was said in the Ruling given in *Opinion* 85 as to the manner in which *Cancer pisum* Linnaeus, 1767, had become the type species of the genus *Pinnotheres* Latreille. In order to repair this omission, it was recommended in Annex 1 to the paper 3 submitted with the second of the Voting Papers referred to above (Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(*55*)28), that the entry "type species, by monotypy" be inserted in the entry in the *Official List* relating to this generic name, reference to the work cited in *Opinion* 85 having shown that the above was the only nominal species cited by Latreille when in that work he established the genus *Pinnotheres*. Further, in Appendix 2 (paragraph 10) of the same paper 3 attention was drawn to the fact that, although, as stated in *Opinion* 85, the third volume of the *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* bore the date "An X" calculated in accordance with the French Revolutionary Calendar of a hundred and fifty years ago, there is evidence to show that this volume cannot have been published until some time in "An X1", i.e. in the period from September 1802 to September 1803 (Hemming, 1946, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 205, nota 7).

6. In a letter dated 20th September 1955, Dr. Holthuis informed me that he had ascertained that the name *Pinnotheres* was first published not by Latreille but by Bosc in the latter author's *Hist. nat. Crust.* 1 : 59, 239, published in "An X", i.e. in the period September 1801 to September 1802. Bosc included in his genus *Pinnotheres* the nominal species *Cancer pisum* Linnaeus, 1758, and that species was selected as the type species by Latreille himself in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 422). Dr. Holthuis added that Bosc attributed (: 239) the generic name *Pinnotheres* to Latreille who was undoubtedly the author of this name in manuscript and suggested that Bosc became aware of it through the action of Latreille who, as Bosc explained in his preface *(loc. cit. 1 : 49)* had given him permission to make use ("... il a permis de faire usage ici") of the text of the then unpublished volume 3 of Latreille's *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.*, referred to by Bosc as the forthcoming "nouvelle edition" of the *Précis des*

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a The document here referred to has been reproduced in full in paragraph 1 of *Direction* 37 (pp. 63—78 of the present volume).
caractères des génériques [sic] des Insectes of the "savant auteur . . . l'estimable Latreille".

7. In the light of the evidence now furnished by Dr. Holthuis it is evident that the entry relating to the name *Pinnotheres* Latreille, [1802—1803], must be removed from the *Official List* and replaced by an entry relating to the name *Pinnotheres* Bosc, [1801—1802]. Fortunately, no change of type species is involved, for *Cancer pisum* Linnaeus, 1767, is the type species alike of *Pinnotheres* Bosc and of the later name *Pinnotheres* Latreille, though in the first of these cases that species is type species by selection by Latreille, 1810, while in the second case it is type species by monotypy.

8. In order to remedy the defect in *Opinion 85* discovered by Dr. Holthuis, I recommend the International Commission:

(1) to delete from the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the incorrect entry of the name *Pinnotheres* Latreille, [1802—1803], made therein, with the incorrect date "1801—1802", by the Ruling given in *Opinion 85* and to substitute therefor the following revised entry under the same Name Number (Name No. 352):


(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:—*pisum* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Cancer pisum* (specific name of type species of *Pinnotheres* Bosc, [1801—1802]);

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—*Pinnotheres* Latreille, [1802—1803] (a junior homonym of *Pinnotheres* Bosc, [1801—1802]).

2. Registration of the present application:—In accordance with the directions given in the Minute placed by the Secretary on Commission File Z.N.(S.)985 on 7th October 1955, the question dealt with in the present *Direction* was investigated on Commission File Z.N.(S.)1029, which was then opened for this purpose.

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

the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposed correction of the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* regarding the name *Pinnotheres* Latreille made by the Ruling given in *Opinion 85*, as recommended in paragraph 8 of the paper bearing the Number Z.N.(S.) 1029 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 *Direction*].

4. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 27th November 1955.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55) 37: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)37 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; Holthuis; Bonnet; Hering; Mertens; Stoll; Vokes; Boschma; Bodenheimer; Mayr; Esaki; Dymond; Bradley (J.C.); do Amaral; Hankó; Cabrera; Jaczewski; Kühnelt; Hemming; Tortonese; Prantl; Sylvester-Bradley; Miller4; Lemche;

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

Key;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned*:

None.

4 Commissioner Miller exercised in this case the right conferred by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Paris, 1948, under which a Commissioner may, if he so desires, signify his willingness to support the view or the majority view, of other members of the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 50—51).
6. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 17th December 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)37, 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 17th March 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)37.

8. 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 Direction:

Pinnothere Bosc, [1801—1802], Hist. nat. Crust. 1 : 59, 239
Pinnothere Latreille, [1802—1803], Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins. 3 : 25
pisum, Cancer, Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1(2) : 1039

9. The reference for the selection of a type species for the genus Pinnothere Bosc, [1801—1802] is as specified in Part (1) of the Ruling given in the present Direction.

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 Forty-Five (45) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Seventeenth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 47
Substitution on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of a revised entry relating to the generic name Pandalus Leach, 1815 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (revision of a Ruling given in Opinion 104)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 47

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 Teizo 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 Jaczeswki (Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland) (15th June 1950)
Professor Robert Mertens (Natuur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany) (5th July 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Hering (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (S. Paulo, Brazil) (12th August 1953) (Vice-President)
Professor J. R. Dymond (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Bela Hánko (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. Holthus (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 47

SUBSTITUTION ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF A REVISED ENTRY RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "PANDALUS" LEACH, 1815 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (REVISION OF A RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 104)

RULING:—(1) The entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the generic name Pandalus Leach, 1815 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), made by the Ruling given in Opinion 104 is hereby deleted and the following revised entry inserted in its place:—

497 Pandalus [Leach], [1814] (gender: masculine)  
(type species by monotypy: Pandalus montagui [Leach], [1814]).

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1039: montagui [Leach], [1814], as published in the combination Pandalus montagui (specific name of type species of Pandalus [Leach], [1814]).

(3) The under-mentioned generic names, each of which is either a junior homonym of Pandalus [Leach], [1814], or a later usage of that name, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in
Zoology with the Name Numbers 730 and 731 respectively:

(a) *Pandalus* Leach, [1815], *Malac. Podophth. Brit*.

(b) *Pandalus* Leach, [1815], *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond*.

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 356: *annulicornis* Leach, [1815], as published in the combination *Pandalus annulicornis* (a junior objective synonym of *montagui* [Leach], [1814], as published in the combination *Pandalus montagui*, through the lectotype selection by Holthuis (L.B.) made in the note attached as an Annexe to the paper reproduced in paragraph 1 of the present *Direction*).

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

The present *Direction* is concerned with the correction of an erroneous entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the generic name *Pandalus* Leach there attributed to the year "1815" (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73
(No. 5): 25—28). The problem involved came to light in the course of the preparations for the publication of the foregoing *Official List* in book form. It was laid before the International Commission by the Secretary in the following Report on 13th December 1955:

Revised proposals relating to the entry on the "*Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"* regarding the name "*Pandalus*" Leach, [1815] (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (proposed correction of an erroneous Ruling given in "*Opinion"* 104)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The object of the present note is to report to the Commission certain additional information regarding the generic name *Pandalus* Leach, [1815], in the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period. In Voting Papers V.P.(O.M.)27 and 28 issued on 19th September 1955, I submitted recommendations for the completion of the entry made on the *Official List* in regard to this name and the problem now to be considered came to light when Commissioner L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie*) returned his completed copies of the above Voting Papers. Upon receipt of his communication I executed a Minute withdrawing from the scope of those Voting Papers the recommendations submitted in connection with the foregoing name, in order to allow further study of the problems involved, with a view to the submission of revised proposals to the Commission as soon as possible.

2. The name *Pandalus* Leach, [1815], was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104

1 The decisions taken by the International Commission on Voting Papers V.P.(O.M.)(55)27 and 28 have since been embodied in *Directions* 36 and 37 respectively.
(published in 1928). The type species of this genus was there stated to be “annulicornis”, i.e. *Pandalus annulicornis* Leach, [1815] (*Malac. Podophth. Brit.* (2) : expl. pl. 40) by monotypy. The investigations carried out in this Office had shown that the name *annulicornis* Leach, [1815], was apparently an available name and that it was the oldest such name for the species concerned. Accordingly in the paper submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)27 it was recommended that in accordance with the General Directives issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology the foregoing name, as the name of the type species of a genus, the name of which had already been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, should in its turn be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. In the paper submitted in connection with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 attention was drawn to the fact that the name *Pandalus* was published twice by Leach in the year 1815, that the first of these occasions was (as noted above) in the *Malac. Podophth. Brit.*, but that in *Opinion* 104 it was the second of these references (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 11(2) : 346) which was cited as the place where this name was first published. It was proposed in that paper that the reference in the *Official List* for the name *Pandalus* should be altered accordingly.

3. In a letter dated 20th September 1955 Dr. Holthuis, after referring to the citation in the paper submitted with V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 of the reference to Leach’s publication of the name *Pandalus* in 1815 in his *Malac. Podophth. Brit.*, went on as follows:

I find that Leach, 1814 (*Edinburgh. Ency.* 7(2) : 432) had already published the name *Pandalus*. The type species of *Pandalus* Leach, 1814, by monotypy is *Pandalus montagui* Leach, 1814 (*ibid.* 7(2) : 432). *Pandalus montagui* Leach, 1814, and *Pandalus annulicornis* Leach, 1815, are synonymous, the former being the name currently in use.

4. It was on the receipt of the foregoing letter that I withdrew the proposals relating to the name *Pandalus* Leach which I had submitted with the Voting Papers referred to above. At the same time I asked Dr. Holthuis to inform me whether the names *montagui* [Leach], [1814], and *annulicornis* Leach, [1815], were objective or subjective synonyms of one another. In his reply dated 15th October 1955 Dr. Holthuis provided the following interesting information:

(a) When in 1814 Leach published (in the *Edinburgh Ency.*) his description of *Pandalus montagui*, he stated that this species was “named in honour of the first discoverer, Montagu, by whom it was called [presumably in MS.] *Astacus maculatus*. The Rev. J. Fleming took this species in Zetland”. 

(b) In his description of *Pandalus annulicornis* in the *Malac. Podophth. Brit.* published a year later (in 1815) Leach wrote as follows: “This highly interesting species was discovered in Zetland, and in St. Andrew’s Bay, Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Fleming, who most kindly gave me the specimens I originally described in the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*.”

Dr. Holthuis went on to say that, so far as he was aware, no lectotype had ever been selected either for the nominal species *Pandalus montagui* [Leach], [1814], or for the nominal species *Pandalus annulicornis* Leach, [1815], and that, if a specimen collected by Fleming in Zetland were to be selected as the lectotype of both species, the foregoing names would become objective (instead of only subjective) synonyms of one another. Dr. Holthuis then noted that in White’s (1850) *List of the Specimens of British Animals in the Collection of the British Museum*, Part IV Crustacea, the last line on page 41 contained the following entry under the name “Pandalus Montagui. Ringed-horned Shrimp”: “d. Scotland, Zetland. Presented by Dr. Fleming”. Dr. Holthuis added that this was evidently the specimen mentioned by Leach.

5. On the receipt of Dr. Holthuis’s letter I at once asked Dr. Isobel Gordon whether the specimen recorded in White’s *List* was still in the British Museum Collection; at the same time I asked her views on the question whether the Zetland specimen, if still extant, could suitably be selected as the lectotype. In her reply dated 1st November 1955, after explaining that in the Museum’s dry collection there were now only three of the specimens listed by White in 1850 (: 41), of which the first two (Nos. 267a and 267c) came from Norfolk and Devon respectively and the third numbered “267d” was labelled “Zetland, Scotland, Dr. Fleming”, Dr. Gordon proceeded as follows:—

Specimen 267d is a large almost complete specimen, very like Leach’s 1815 figure, Pl. XI, No. 1. In fact, it might be the figured specimen mentioned by Leach in 1814 (referring to his plate as “Pandalus A”), since it was not yet numbered. No other Fleming specimens are extant. This 267d specimen I should certainly select as the lectotype since Leach’s figures are natural size and this specimen agrees so well with his figure; another specimen was evidently dissected in order to provide the separate appendages illustrated as Plate XI, figs. 2—14, but of course it cannot be traced.

6. On receipt of Dr. Gordon’s letter quoted above, I communicated a copy to Dr. Holthuis who on 15th November 1955 addressed to me a letter, of which a copy is given in the Annexe to the present paper, in which he formally selected the Fleming specimen numbered “267d”
now in the dry collection of the British Museum (Natural History) to be the lectotype (a) of *Pandalus montagui* [Leach], [1814], and (b) of *Pandalus annulicornis* Leach, [1815].

7. The foregoing action by Dr. Holthuis has been communicated by this Office to Dr. Gordon with a request that the specimen referred to above may be labelled as the lectotype of the two foregoing nominal species by selection by Dr. Holthuis, 15th November 1955, it being agreed that as soon as Dr. Holthuis’s letter containing the above lectotype selection is published by the International Trust, the relevant bibliographical reference will be communicated to Dr. Gordon, so that this also may be inscribed on the label belonging to the above specimen.

8. The action taken by Dr. Holthuis on the basis of the information kindly furnished by Dr. Gordon now makes possible the submission to the International Commission of the following revised proposal relating to the generic name *Pandalus* Leach, namely:

1. that the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the generic name *Pandalus* Leach, 1815, made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104, be deleted therefrom and the following revised entry inserted in its place:

   497. *Pandalus* [Leach], [1814] (gender: masculine) (type species, by monotypy: *Pandalus montagui* [Leach], [1814])

2. that the under-mentioned name be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: montagui* [Leach], [1814], as published in the combination *Pandalus montagui* (specific name of type species of *Pandalus* [Leach], [1814]);

3. that the under-mentioned names, each of which is a junior homonym of *Pandalus* [Leach], [1814], be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:*

   (b) *Pandalus* Leach, 1815 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 11(2) : 346);

4. that the under-mentioned specific name be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology: annulicornis* Leach, [1815] (*Malac. Podophth. Brit.* : pl. 40(2)), as published in the combination *Pandalus annulicornis* (a junior objective synonym of *montagui* [Leach], [1814], as published in the combination *Pandalus montagui*).
ANNEXE

Selection of a specimen preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), London, to be the lectotype of the nominal species "Pandalus montagui" [Leach], [1814], and "Pandalus annulicornis" Leach, [1815] (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS
(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

(letter, dated 15th November 1955, to Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Thank you for your letter of 11th November and the information concerning the genus Pandalus Leach and its type material. On the basis of the data so kindly provided by Dr. Gordon, I now select as the lectotype of both the species Pandalus montagui [Leach], [1814] (Edinb. Encycl. 7(2) : 432) and Pandalus annulicornis Leach, [1815] (Malac. Podophth. Brit. (2) : expl. pl. 40), the dry specimen labelled "Zetland, Scotland, Dr. Fleming", and registered in the Crustacea collection of the British Museum (Natural History) under the number "267d".

2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's Report (paragraph 1 above) the question of the correction of the entry in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the name Pandalus Leach was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1028.

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

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)38: On 13th December 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(55)38) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or
against "the revised proposal in relation to the generic name *Pandalus* Leach, [1815] (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) specified in paragraph 8 of the paper by the Secretary numbered Z.N.(S.) 1028 submitted simultaneously with the present Voting Paper" [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the Report reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction].

4. **The Prescribed Voting Period**: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period would normally have closed on 13th January 1956. In view, however, of the possibility of delays in overseas mails consequent upon the abnormally heavy traffic at Christmas time, the Secretary on 13th December 1955 executed a Minute extending the Prescribed Voting Period on the above Voting Period from one calendar month to six weeks. Under this direction the Prescribed Voting Period on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)38 closed on 24th January 1956.

5. **Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)38**: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)38 was as follows:—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-five (25) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received)*;

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

(b) *Negative Votes*:

None;
(c) Voting Papers not returned:
None.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 25th January 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)38, 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 2nd May 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)38.

8. 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 Direction:—

annulicornis, Pandalus, Leach, [1815], Malac. Podophth. Brit. (2) : expl. 40

montagui, Pandalus, [Leach], [1814], Brewster's Edinburgh Ency. 7(2) : 432

Pandalus Leach, [1815], Malac. Podophth. Brit. (2) : expl. pl. 40(2)

Pandalus Leach, 1815 Trans. linn. Soc. Lond. 11(2) : 346

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

10. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Forty-Seven (47) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Second day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 48

Determination of the authorship to be attributed to the
work published anonymously in the year 1798 under the
title Museum Boltenianum (Direction supplementary to
Opinion 96)

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Issued 21st November, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 48

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 Teiyo 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 o. M., Germany) (5th July 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Hering (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (S. Paulo, Brazil) (12th August 1953) (Vice-President)
Professor J. R. Dymond (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla Hankó (Mezőgazdasági 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, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.) (29th October 1954)
Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Frantl (Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th October 1954)
Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühlmelt (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 Tortonesi (Museo di Storia Naturale " G. Doria", Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 48

DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE WORK PUBLISHED ANONYMOUSLY IN THE YEAR 1798 UNDER THE TITLE "MUSEUM BOLTENIANUM" ("DIRECTION" SUPPLEMENTARY TO "OPINION" 96)

RULING:—(1) It is hereby ruled that the authorship of the work published anonymously in 1798 under the title Museum Bolténianum is to be attributed to Peter Friedrich Röding.

(2) The title of the work specified in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 26, the entry so to be made to be endorsed as regards authorship as prescribed in (1) above.

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 29th October 1954, Mr. Hemming, after consultation with Dr. L. R. Cox (British Museum (Natural History), London) (paragraph 2 below), submitted to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature the following application in which, in order to obtain guidance as to the action to be taken when entering on the Official Lists or Official Indexes names first published in 1798 in the anonymous work Museum Boltenianum, he asked for a Ruling on the question of the authorship to be attributed to the foregoing work, this being a matter which had not been dealt with by the Commission when in Opinion 96 (1926, Smithson. misc. Coll. 73 (No. 4) : 16—18) it had ruled in favour of the acceptability of names published in the foregoing work :—

Proposed determination of the authorship to be attributed to the catalogue published anonymously in 1798 under the title "Museum Boltenianum" (problem supplementary to "Opinion" 96)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The active steps now being taken to prepare the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (and also the other Official Lists and the Official Indexes) for publication in book form have brought to light inconsistencies in the treatment accorded to various books in some of the older entries on the List. Most of these present no real difficulty, but some are of a nature which, in my view, calls for a further decision by the International Commission. The present note, which is concerned with the authorship of the anonymously published catalogue entitled the Museum Boltenianum which appeared in 1798, is one of these cases.

2. As the title suggests, the Museum Boltenianum is a catalogue of the collection formed by J. F. Bolten. It was prepared for publication by P. F. Röding. This work contains many new names, and the question which calls for decision is whether those names should be attributed to Bolten or to Röding.

3. The question whether the Museum Boltenianum should be accepted as having been duly published for the purposes of Article 25 of the Règles was submitted to the Commission some thirty years ago by Dr. Tate Regan (British Museum (Natural History), London), and in Opinion 96 (published in 1926, Smithson. misc. Coll. 73 (No. 4) : 16—
18) the Commission ruled in favour of the availability of this work. In that Opinion the Commission gave no indication, however, of its view as to the authorship to be attributed to this work.

4. I discussed this question with Mr. R. Winckworth (London) some years before his death, knowing that he possessed an exceptionally wide and detailed knowledge of the older literature of his subject. The view which he took was that the new names in the Museum Boltenianum were Bolten's names, that the "indications" given for those names were provided by Röding and therefore that Röding and not Bolten should, under the Règles, be regarded as the author of the new names in this book. Not long after this discussion, Mr. Winckworth published a short note setting out the above views (Winckworth, 1945, Proc. malac. Soc. Lond. 26 : 136).

5. In anticipation of making the present application, I recently applied for advice to Dr. L. R. Cox (British Museum (Natural History), London), whose work also, as I knew, brought him into contact with the Museum Boltenianum. Dr. Cox at once agreed that a decision on the authorship to be attributed to this work was overdue, and kindly undertook to write to me as soon as he had examined the literature relating to this subject. In an interesting letter dated 26th October 1954 (which is being published simultaneously with the present application)1 Dr. Cox gives what I consider to be very convincing reasons for accepting Röding as the author, for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, of the new names in the Museum Boltenianum.

6. Bolten was undoubtedly the author of the names in question, but it appears to me to be clear from the information furnished by Mr. Winckworth and Dr. Cox that it was Röding alone who supplied the "indications" for these names. On this view, these names should be regarded as manuscript names of Bolten's validated by being published with indications by Röding. As such, these names are attributable to Röding, whose action alone gave them the status of availability under the Règles (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 259—260).

7. I accordingly recommend that Röding should be accepted as the author of the Museum Boltenianum. I recommend also that the present opportunity should be taken to place the title of the above work on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature (1953, Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl. : 24, Decision 24), a step which will in any case need to be taken at some time in pursuance

1 The letter from Dr. Cox here referred to is reproduced in paragraph 2 of the present Direction.

8. The proposals now submitted are therefore that the International Commission should:

(1) give a Ruling that the authorship of the work published anonymously in 1798 under the title *Museum Boltenianum* be attributed to Peter Friedrich Röding;

(2) place the title of the foregoing work, with the authorship attributed as directed in (1) above, on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* (codification of Ruling given in *Opinion* 96).

2. Support by Dr. L. R. Cox (British Museum (Natural History), London) for the acceptance of P. F. Röding as the author of the "Museum Boltenianum": Following oral discussions with Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, Dr. L. R. Cox (British Museum (Natural History), London) on 26th October 1954 addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission setting out the evidence available regarding the authorship of the work *Museum Boltenianum*. Dr. Cox's letter, which is referred to by Mr. Hemming in paragraph 5 of his application, was as follows:

The position seems to be that J. F. Bolten built up a large collection which he arranged systematically in accordance with a new scheme of classification of his own, assigning to each species a binominal Latin name and a vernacular German name. There is no evidence that he contemplated any sort of publication, but we are told (p. iii. of the *Museum Boltenianum*) that there was a "systematic catalogue of the collection which had been prepared with the greatest accuracy and care by its late possessor" [translation from the Latin]. On his death it was desired to sell the collection, and P. F. Röding took the catalogue and added to each species any references to figures in earlier literature which he could trace and a reference to the name assigned to the species in the 13th (Gmelin's) edition of Linnaeus, if it was there listed. All this is explained by Röding in his "Vorrede" to the *Museum Boltenianum* (pp. vii—viii), an English translation of which has been published by W. H. Dall (1915, *Smithson. Publ.* 2360 : 9).
R. Winckworth (1945, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 26 : 136) has discussed the question of the authorship of the work as follows:

"The names are often attributed to Bolten, as the originator. But his manuscript catalogue contained only Latin names with German vernacular equivalents. It was not until the catalogue was published 'revised and enlarged by the addition of synonymy by Peter Friedrich Roeding, a man devoted to natural history and especially to conchology', as the Abbé Lichtenstein records in the preface, that the names became available. Roeding in the introduction says: 'On account of my love for natural history I accepted the labour and have added the Latin names according to the 13th Edition of Gmelin's Linnean System, as well as many references to figures of the specimens. In many cases this had to be left undone because no figures were found to be satisfactory.' It seems to me clear that the author should be cited as Röding *ex Bolten MS.*, or more concisely as Röding. Iredale, however, takes the view that 'Bolten was the author of the genera and nominator of the species'."

The practice by the earlier authors (such as Dall) who accepted the *Museum Boltenianum* was to attribute the generic and specific names to Bolten. Nowadays, however, almost every author known to me attributes them either to Röding or to "Röding *ex Bolten MS.*".

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

3. Registration of the present application: Upon receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper, the question of the authorship to be attributed to the work entitled *Museum Boltenianum* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 866.

4. Publication of the present application: The present application, together with Dr. Cox's letter reproduced in paragraph 2 above, was sent to the printer on 22nd November 1954 and was published on 31st January in the following year in Part 2 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 56—57 ; Cox, *ibid.* 11 : 58).
5. No objection received: The publication of the present application elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

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

6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(55)17: On 9th November 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(55)17) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the authorship of the catalogue entitled Museum Boltenianum and other matters set out in Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 8 on page 57 of Volume 11 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 8 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction].

7. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 9th February 1956.

8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)17: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)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; Hering; Vokes; Bradley (J.C.); Mayr; Jaczewski; Riley; Dymond; Prantl; Sylvester-Bradley;
Lemche; Esaki; Mertens; do Amaral; Hankó; Key; Boschma; Cabrera; Stoll; Bonnet; Miller; Tortonese; Kühnelt; Hemming;

(b) **Negative Votes**:

None;

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

Bodenheimer.

9. **Declaration of Result of Vote**: On 10th February, 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)17, 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 "Direction"**: On 20th May 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Direction* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)17.

11. 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.
12. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Forty-Eight (48) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twentieth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 49

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (correction of an error in the Ruling given in Opinion 73)

LONDON:
Printed by Order of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature
and
Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office
41, Queen’s Gate, London, S.W.7
1956

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Issued 21st November, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 49

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 (Universitets-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 Erich Martin HERING (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (S. Paulo, Brazil) (12th August 1953) (Vice-President)
Professor J. R. DYMOND (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
Professor Harold E. VOKES (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla HANKÓ (Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary) (12th August 1953)
Dr. Norman R. STOLL (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (Sheffield University, Sheffield, England) (12th August 1953)
Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIJS (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)
DIRECTION 49

VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME “IPHIS” LEACH, 1817 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN THE RULING GIVEN IN “OPINION” 73)

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name Iphis Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following revised entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for Name No. 160 is hereby substituted for the entry in respect of that Name Number made by the Ruling given in Opinion 73 :—

Iphis Leach, 1817, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above (gender: masculine) (type species, by monotypy: Cancer septemspinosus Fabricius (J.C.), 1787).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1035:—Dolichopus Latreille, 1796 (gender: masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810): Musca unguulata Linnaeus, 1758).
(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers 1055 and 1056 respectively:—

(a) *septemspinuosus* Fabricius (J.C.), 1787, as published in the combination *Cancer septemspinuosus* (specific name of type species of *Iphis* Leach, 1817);

(b) *ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Musca unguilata* (specific name of type species of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796).

(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 752 to 754 respectively:—

(a) *Dolichopus* Van der Hoeven, [1856] (a junior homonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796);

(b) *Dolychopus* Samouelle, 1819 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796);

(c) *Iphis* Meigen, 1800 (as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

(6) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Number 98:—DOLICHOPODIDAE (correction of DOLICHOPODES) Latreille, 1809 (type genus: *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796) (first published in correct form as DOLICHOPODIDAE by Loew, 1862).

(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 85 to 87 respectively:—

(a) DOLICHOPODIDES Latreille, 1809 (type genus: *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796) (an Invalid Original Spelling for DOLICHOPODIDAE);
I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 4th December 1954, Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary, submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following application in which he drew attention to the fact that the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea Order Decapoda), which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 73, was invalid as a junior homonym of *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, a name not currently in use in the group concerned (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), and in which he recommended that the position of the name *Iphis* Leach on the *Official List* should be validated by the suppression of the unwanted name *Iphis* Meigen:

Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name "*Iphis* " Meigen, 1800, for the purpose of validating the generic name "*Iphis* " Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (proposed correction of an error in "Opinion " 73)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The purpose of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission in rectifying an error in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in connection with the entry thereon of the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Zool. Miscell. 3 : 25) made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 73 (1922, Smithson. misc. Coll. 73 (No. 1) : 23—31). The above genus is monotypical with *Cancer septemspinosus* Fabricius, 1787 (Mantissa Ins. 1 : 325) as type species.
2. The error in *Opinion* 73 with which the present application is concerned came to light in 1944 in the course of a preliminary survey which I then made of the entries on the *Official List* made in the pre-1936 *Opinions*. I then discovered that the name *Iphis* Leach, 1817, is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of the name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Class. Mouches deux Ailes*: 27) (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). The fact that this has passed unnoticed by workers in the Crustacea is due no doubt to the fact that the pamphlet in which the name *Iphis* Meigen was published was completely ignored for more than a hundred years after its publication.

3. In a case of this kind clearly the first step to be taken is to ascertain whether the older name is in use in the group concerned and therefore whether any disturbance or other inconvenience would be suffered by workers in that group if the name in question were to be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. In the present instance I applied for advice to Dr. Alan Stone (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.), who in a letter dated 16th February 1944 informed me:—


(2) that the nominal species *Musca unguulata* Linnaeus, 1758, is also the type species of the genus *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796 (*Précis Caract. gén. Ins.* : 159) by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 443, 387);

(3) that in view of (1) and (2) above, the generic name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, is a junior objective synonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796.

4. In my view the information supplied by Dr. Stone clears the ground for the validation of the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817, by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the unwanted—because objectively invalid—name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, in the Order Diptera. I accordingly recommend that this action should be taken.

5. Under the General Directive given by the International Congress of Zoology that in rendering *Opinions* the Commission is to cover the whole field involved, it will be necessary in any decision on the present case also to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796, and on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the name *ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Musca unguulata* (specific name of type species of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796). At the same time it will be necessary to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic
Names in Zoology certain names which are junior homonyms of the generic names dealt with in the present application.

6. The nominal genus *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea) is, I am informed by Dr. Isobel Gordon (British Museum (Natural History), London), currently referred to the family *Leucosididae*, and in consequence no family-group-name question arises in this case.

7. I am indebted to Dr. John Smart (University of Cambridge, Department of Zoology, Cambridge) for information regarding the family-group names based on the generic name *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796. Samouelle (1819, *Entomologist's useful Compendium* : 294) was the first author who has been traced as having used a "-dae" termination, but he made two spelling mistakes, the name appearing in his book as *DOLYCHOPODAE*. Moreover, Samouelle attributed this name to Leach, without giving a bibliographical reference. Possibly, it was only used by Leach in manuscript.

8. The recommendations which I now submit are that the International Commission should:

(1) use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) substitute the following revised entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for Name No. 160:


(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*:

*Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796 (gender: masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810): *Musca unguulata* Linnaeus, 1758);

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:

(a) *septemspinosus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Cancer septemspinosus* (specific name of type species *Iphis* Leach, 1817);

(b) *ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Musca unguulata* (specific name of type species of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796);
(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :

(a) *Dolichopus* Van der Hoeven, [1856], *Handb. Zool.* 2 : 422, 431 (a junior homonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796);

(b) *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above;

(c) the under-mentioned names which are junior homonyms of *Iphis* Leach, 1817 :

(i) *Iphis* Koch, 1835, *Deutschl. Crust.* (Heft 2) : Tab. 6


(6) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :


(7) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :

(a) *DOLICHOPIDES* Latreille, 1807 (type genus: *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1897) (an Invalid Original Spelling for *DOLICHOPIDAE*);

(b) *DOLYCHOPODAE* Samouelle, 1819 (type genus *Dolichopus* (misspelt *Dolychopus* by Samouelle) Latreille, 1796) (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *DOLICHOPIDAE*).

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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 status of the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 562.

3. Publication of the present application: The present application was sent to the printer on 31st December 1954 and was published on 28th February in the following year in Part 3 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 79—81).

¹ On the final re-check of the references cited in the present case it was found that the reference here given for *DOLICHOPIDES* Latreille is incorrect, that name not having appeared until Volume 4 of the work cited, which was published in 1809. See paragraph 18 of the present *Direction*. 

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 28th February 1955 (a) in Part 3 of Volume 9 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 certain general zoological serial publications and to certain entomological serials in Europe and America.

5. Comments received: No objection to the application submitted in the present case was received from any specialist in the Order Decapoda. On the subsidiary entomological issue involved communications were however received from three specialists. The first two of these were from:—(1) Dr. Alan Stone (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*), who, while agreeing that the name *Iphis* Meigen was not required for taxonomic purposes, expressed opposition on general grounds to the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing that name as proposed in the present application; (2) Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*), who rejected the arguments advanced by Dr. Stone against the present application. The communications so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs. The third specialist who communicated with the Office of the Commission in regard to the present case was Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Entomology Research Branch, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*). Dr. Sabrosky’s communication was concerned to secure a correction in the portion of the application relating to the form to be adopted for the family-group name based on the generic name *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796 (paragraph 8 below), a subject which had also been raised by Professor Chester Bradley. Dr. Sabrosky did not comment on the subject matter of the present application, having already in a separate application (*Z.N.(S.) 191*) recommended that the work (*Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*) in which the name *Iphis* Meigen was published should be rejected by the International

6. Comment received from Dr. Alan Stone (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.): In the early part of 1944 Mr. Hemming consulted Dr. Alan Stone (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.) in regard to the present case and on 16th February of that year Dr. Stone furnished a statement of his views. The statement so submitted, which was endorsed by a further letter dated 10th December 1954, was as follows (Stone, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11 : 82):—

I am writing in reply to your letter concerning the generic name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800. This name is an isogenotypic synonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796. The bibliographical data are as follows:


To the best of my knowledge, *Iphis* Meigen has always been treated, when its zoological position was mentioned, as a synonym of *Dolichopus*. There seems to be no possibility that it will ever come into use in the Diptera, since this would require either the discovery that *Dolichopus* was a homonym or that the genotype of *Iphis* is incorrect and that the true genotype is not congeneric with *Dolichopus*. Neither of these contingencies seems at all probable.

In spite of the fact that *Iphis* Meigen is invalid, although available, I should not like to see the name suppressed by the Commission. The basic principles of the International Rules are weakened every time an exception is made by official action, and I think that the Plenary Powers should be invoked only in the very few cases where the name to be saved is of extreme importance. The easiest and surest way of maintaining the prestige of the International Rules is by strict impartiality of application, and such prestige should not be endangered because of a relatively unimportant name in Crustacea. A number of names have been accepted as unavailable because they proved to be homonyms of earlier names that are not in use. If the Commission makes an exception here it opens the gate for more and more changes of this sort, until nomenclature will not be a matter of following rules, but of attempting to weigh rather unpredictable opinion.
I might add that the Commission is going to be subject to considerable pressure to suspend various of the Meigen 1800 names in spite of Opinion 28 and the recent reaffirmation of this Opinion. If the Commission intends to adhere to these Opinions, an exception made with one name, even though seemingly fostering stability, will weaken its stand. It will be far easier to adhere strictly to the Rules than to justify partial adherence.

The situation then is this. As far as Iphis is concerned, it affects the dipterists not at all, but does affect workers with Crustacea. In saving the name for the Crustacea, all zoology will lose, since the principles of zoological nomenclature will be weakened, and every name that has been changed in similar circumstances will be subject to uncertainty.

7. Comment received from Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) : On 2nd June 1955, Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in which he commented on a number of cases. The following is an extract which bears on the present case:

2. Iphis. I fully approve of this case. I totally disagree with Stone’s concluding paragraph on page 82. Zoology (and the prestige of the Commission) would lose a lot by removing without good cause a name from the Official List that has been there for 33 years.

8. The question of the form to be adopted for the family-group name based on the generic name “Dolichopus” Latreille, 1796: Communications were received from two specialists drawing attention to the fact that the correct form for the family name based on the generic name Dolichopus Latreille, 1796, was DOLICHOPODIDAE and not DOLICHOPIDAE (as stated in the present application. The communications so received were the following:

(a) From Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (statement enclosed with a letter dated 2nd June 1955):

"Dolichopus" comes from the Greek δολιχός, long, plus πόδος, foot. As the genitive of πόδος is πόδος, the family name should be spelled DOLICHOPODIDAE and this is the form with which I am most familiar, though I have not examined literature to see how its use compares.

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8 The page number cited by Professor Chester Bradley is to the Part of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature containing the comment by Dr. Alan Stone reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present Direction.
with the incorrect DOLICHIPODIDAE. See Essig, 1942, *College Entomology* : 776.


I note that this application proposes to place on the *Official List* the family name DOLICHIPODIDAE (correction of DOLICHIPOIDES) Latreille, and to place on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* the spellings DOLICHIPOIDES Latreille (1809) and DOLYCHOPODAE Samouelle (1819). I should like to make the following comments on the proposal:

1. The correct family name should be DOLICHOPODIDAE rather than DOLICHIPODIDAE (last component of the generic name Dolichopus from the Greek \(\pi\omega\upsilon\sigma, \pi\delta\alpha\upsilon\sigma\)). There is much usage both ways, incidentally.

2. I believe it is an unwise precedent for the Commission to place variant subsequent spellings of family names on the *Official Index of Rejected Names*.

9. Modification of proposal submitted in Point (7) in paragraph 8 of the present application regarding the form to be adopted for the family name based on the generic name "Dolichopus" Latreille, 1796: When on 3rd November 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, prepared the Voting Paper to be submitted to the Members of the Commission in the present case (as to which see paragraph 10 of the present *Direction*) he added a note (Note 3) drawing attention to the communications received from Professor J. Chester Bradley and Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky (paragraph 8 above) on the subject of the form of the family name based on the generic name Dolichopus Latreille, 1796, and recommending that the proposal on this matter be amended as follows:—"DOLICHOPODIDAE (correction of DOLICHOPODES) Latreille, 1809, to be placed on the *Official List, Latreille’s Invalid Original Spelling to be placed on the *Official Index*.”

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

10. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(55)21: On 9th November 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(55)21) was issued in which the Members
of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, and *Iphis* Leach, 1817, as set out in Points (1) to (7) in paragraph 8 on pages 80 and 81 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* [in the paragraph numbered as above in the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction], subject to the amendment of Point (7) as proposed in Note 3 overleaf" [i.e. amended as proposed in the Note quoted in paragraph 9 of the present Direction].

11. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 9th February 1956.

12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)21: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)21 was as follows:—

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

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

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

Miller;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned*:

None.
13. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 10th February 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)21, 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. Withdrawal of two proposals on which, subsequent to the publication of the present application, action was taken by the International Commission by the Ruling given in "Direction" 37: On 29th December 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, after signing Direction 37, in which, inter alia, the Commission placed the generic names Iphis Koch, 1835, and Iphis Laporte, 1836, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, executed the following Minute withdrawing from the scope of Application Z.N.(S.) 562 the proposals there submitted in regard to the foregoing names:—

Withdrawal of proposals relating to two junior homonyms of "Iphis" Leach, 1817

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The routine proposals submitted in the present case included a recommendation (in Point (5) of paragraph 8) that the names Iphis Koch, 1835, and Iphis Laporte, 1836, as junior homonyms of Iphis Leach, 1817, should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. The same proposal was later included in a paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 987, which was concerned with clearing up outstanding questions relating to the names of genera belonging to the Order Decapoda of the Class Crustacea placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936. This latter paper was submitted to the Commission under the One-Month Rule on 19th September 1955 with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 and was approved by the Commission on 1st November 1955.

2. In the light of the above decision the proposals relating to the disposal of the foregoing invalid generic names submitted with Paper Z.N.(S.) 987, together with the other proposals there submitted,
incorporated on 29th December 1955 in the Ruling given in a Direction numbered Direction 37 (now in the press)\(^3\).

3. In these circumstances no further action requires to be taken in connection with the foregoing generic names and the proposals in regard thereto in Application Z.N.(S.) 562 are accordingly hereby withdrawn.

15. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “Direction”: On 26th May 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)21, subject to the omission therefrom of the two names specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 29th December 1955, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 14 of the present Direction.

16. 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 Direction:—

*Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796, *Précis Caract. gén. Ins.* : 159
*Dolichopus* Van der Hoeven, [1856], *Handb. Zool.* 2 : 422, 431
*Dolychopus* Samouelle, 1819, *Entomologist’s useful Compendium* : 294
*septemspinuosus*, *Cancer*, Fabricius (J.C.), 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 1 : 325
*ungulata*, *Musca*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 598


\(^3\) *Direction* 37 has since been published on 1st September 1956 as Part D.2 of Volume 1, Section D, in the *Opinions and Declarations* Series.
18. The following are the references for the family-group names placed on the Official List and Official Index established for recording names for taxa belonging to that category:

(type genus: *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796)

**DOLYCHOPODAE** Samouelle, 1819, *Entomologist's useful Compendium*: 294 (type genus *Dolichopus* (misspelled *Dolychopus* by Samouelle) Latreille, 1796)

**DOLICHOPIDAE** Stephens (J.F.), 1829, *Syst. Cat. Brit. Ins.*: 266

**DOLICHOPODIDAE** Loew, 1862, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 6 (No. 1/2): 32

19. 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.

20. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Forty-Nine (49) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Sixth day of May Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 50

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (correction of an error in Opinion 85)

LONDON:

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Issued 21st November, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 50

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 Hemmings (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 Hemmings (London, England) (27th July 1948) (Secretary)
Dr. Henning Lemphe (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark) (27th July 1948)
Professor Tei C. 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 Jacewski (Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland) (15th June 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Hering (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (S. Paulo, Brazil) (12th August 1953) (Vice President)
Professor J. R. Dymond (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla Hankó (Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary) (12th August 1953)
Dr. Norman R. Stoll (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (Sheffield University, Sheffield, England) (12th August 1953)
Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) (12th August 1953)
Dr. K. H. L. Key (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia) (15th October 1954)
Dr. Alden H. Miller (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.) (29th October 1954)
Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (Národní Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th October 1954)
Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria) (6th November 1954)
Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel) (11th November 1954)
Professor Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (4th December 1954)
Professor Enrico Tortone (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria,” Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME “HOMALASPIS” MILNE EDWARDS (A.), 1863, (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN “OPINION” 85)

RULING:—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the generic name Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following revised entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for the Name No. 320 is hereby substituted for the entry in respect of that Name Number made by the Ruling given in Opinion 85:—

Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.), 1863, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above (gender: feminine) (type species, by original designation: Xantho planus Milne Edwards (H.), 1834).
(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1036: — *Omalaspi* Giraud, 1860 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy: *Omalaspi* noricus Giraud, 1860) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 1057 and 1058 respectively: —

(a) *planus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the combination *Xantho planus* (specific name of type species of *Homalaspi* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda);

(b) *niger* Hartig, 1840, as published in the combination *Figites niger* (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera).

(5) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 755: —

*Homalaspi* Reinhard, 1860, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 3rd December 1954, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following paper drawing attention to the fact that the generic name *Homalaspi* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) which in 1925 (*Smithson. misc. Coll. 73* (No. 3) : 13) was placed on the *Official List of*
Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 85, was invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) and recommending that, as the name Homalaspis Reinhard was not in use in the Class Insecta, the entry on the Official List in relation to the name Homalaspis Milne Edwards in Crustacea should be validated under the Plenary Powers:

Proposed validation, under the Plenary Powers, of the generic name "Homalaspis" Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (proposed validation of an error in "Opinion" 85)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The purpose of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in validating the generic name Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (Ann. Sci. nat., Paris (Zool.) (4) 20 : 279) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 85 (1925, Smithsonian misc. Coll. 73 (No. 3) : 13) in the erroneous belief that it was a nomenclatorially available name.

2. The present case came to light in 1944 during a preliminary survey of the pre-1936 entries on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology which I carried out at that time. That survey showed that the name Homalaspis Milne Edwards, 1863, was invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of the name Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860 (Berlin. ent. Z. 4 : 239), an emendation of the name Omalaspis Giraud, 1860 (Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 10 (Abh.) : 155), the name of a genus in the Order Hymenoptera (Class Insecta).

3. As a first step in the examination of the question of the action needed in the present case, I consulted Dr. R. B. Benson (British Museum (Natural History), London) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the name Homalaspis Reinhard for the purpose of validating the name Homalaspis Milne Edwards in the Class Crustacea would cause any disturbance or inconvenience in the nomenclature of the Hymenoptera. Dr. Benson replied on 21st April 1944 as follows:

I cannot see that any possible harm could come by suppressing Homalaspis Reinhard.
Omalaspis Giraud is in use for a genus of the Cynipoid family ASPICERIDAE. The three described species, all European, are rare or, at least, little known, and they rarely appear in the literature. Since Dalla-Torre & Kieffer's (1910) Cynipidae in Das Tierreich, where “Omalaspis” was used, I am not aware that the form of the name “Homalaspis” has ever been used. I only know of three references to “Omalaspis” (Hedicke, 1928, Bull. Soc. ent. France 1928 : 280, Weld, 1931, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 33 : 221 and Rohwer & Fagan, 1917, “The type species of the Genera of the Cynipidae . . . .”, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus. 53 : 357—380; and in this type list the form of the name “Homalaspis” is not even mentioned !). I cannot see any reason therefore against suppressing Homalaspis Reinhard as no confusion is likely to arise. Even if Omalaspis Giraud is later found to be invalid for any reason, there is a second string in Lambertiona Kieffer, with a conspecific type species.

4. Dr. Benson's letter made it quite clear that there could be no objection from the entomological side to the validation of the generic name Homalaspis Milne Edwards, 1863, in the Class Crustacea, and I recommend that this action should now be taken by the International Commission, in order that the defective entry of this name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology made by Opinion 85 may thereby be regularised.

5. I further recommend that in pursuance of the General Directive issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology that Rulings given in Opinions are in future to cover the whole field embraced in any given instance, the Commission should at the same time place the generic name Omalaspis Giraud, 1860, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. As regards the type species of that genus, I am informed (in litt., 6th December 1954) by Dr. Benson that L. H. Weld (1952, Cynipoidea (Hym.) 1905—1950, Ann Arbor, Michigan : 16) has expressed the view that the name Omalaspis noricus Giraud, 1860, is a junior synonym of Omalaspis nigra (Hartig, 1840) (=Figites niger Hartig, 1840, Z. Ent. (Germar) 2 : 202). In these circumstances, the correct course under the standard procedure will be to place the name niger Hartig, 1840, but not its junior subjective synonym noricus Giraud, 1860, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. At the same time the Invalid Emendation Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860, will need to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

6. No question of family-group names arises in connection with either of the generic names involved in the present application, for the Decapod genus Homalaspis Milne Edwards is, I am informed by Dr. Isobel Gordon (British Museum (Natural History), London),
currently referred to the family XANTHIDAE, while the Hymenoptera
genus Omalaspis Giraud is currently referred to the family ASPICERIDAE.

7. The recommendation which I now submit is that the International
Commission should:

(1) use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic
name Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860 (Class Insecta, Order
Hymenoptera) for the purposes both of the Law of Priority
and of the Law of Homonymy

(2) substitute the following revised entry on the Official List of
Generic Names in Zoology for Name No. 320:

(Zool.) (4) 20 : 279 (gender: feminine) (type species, by
original designation: Xantho planus Milne Edwards (H.),
1834, Roret’s Suite à Buffon, Hist. nat. Crust. 1 : 397)

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the Official List of
Generic Names in Zoology:

Omalaspis Giraud, 1860, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 10(Abh.) :
155 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy:
10(Abh.) : 155) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera)

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the Official List of
Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) planus Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the
combination Xantho planus (specific name of type species
of Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.), 1863)

(b) niger Hartig, 1840, as published in the combination Figites
niger

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the Official Index of
Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860, as suppressed under the
Plenary Powers under (1) above

(b) Homalaspis Brunner v. Wattenwyl, 1895, Monogr. Pseudo-
phylliden : 18, 217 (junior homonym of Homalaspis
Milne Edwards (A.), 1863)

(c) Homalaspis Kiaer, 1932, Skr. Svalbard Ishavet Oslo 52 : 14
(junior homonym of Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.),
1863)
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 proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name Homalaspis Milne Edwards, 1863, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 560.

3. Publication of the present application: The present application was sent to the printer on 31st December 1954 and published on 28th February in the following year in Part 3 of Volume 11 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature (Hemming, 1955, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 11 : 83—85).

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 28th February 1955 (a) in Part 3 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 certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of entomological serials in Europe and America.

5. No objection received: Neither the publication of the present application in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature nor the issue of Public Notices in regard thereto elicited any objection to the action proposed from any source.

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

6. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(55)22: On 9th November, 1955 a Voting Paper (V.P.(55)22) was issued in which the Members
of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, “the proposal relating to the generic name Homalaspis Milne Edwards, 1863, as set out in Points (1) to (5) in paragraph 7 on page 84 and the top of page 85 of Volume 11 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature” [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 7 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction].

7. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 9th February 1956.

8. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)22: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)22 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; Vokes; Bodenheimer; Bradley (J.C.); Mayr; Jaczewski; Riley; Dymond; Prantl; Lemche; Esaki; Mertens; do Amaral; Hankó; Key; Boschma; Sylvester-Bradley; Cabrera; Stoll; Bonnet; Miller; Tortonese; Kühnelt; Hemming;

(b) Negative Votes:

None;

(c) Voting Papers not returned:

None.

9. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 10th February 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)22, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 8 above and declaring that the proposal sub-
mitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

10. Withdrawal of two proposals on which, subsequent to the publication of the present application, action was taken by the International Commission by the Ruling given in "Direction" 37: On 29th December 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, after signing Direction 37\(^1\), in which, \textit{inter alia}, the Commission placed the generic names \textit{Homalaspis} Brunner v. Wattenwyl, 1895, and \textit{Homalaspis} Kiaer, 1932, on the \textit{Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology}, executed the following Minute withdrawing from the scope of Application Z.N.(S.) 560 the proposals there submitted in regard to the foregoing names:—

Withdrawal of proposals relating to two junior homonyms of "Homalaspis" Milne Edwards (A.), 1863

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The routine proposals submitted in the present case included a recommendation (in Point (5) of paragraph 7) that the names \textit{Homalaspis} Brunner v. Wattenwyl, 1895, and \textit{Homalaspis} Kiaer, 1932, as junior homonyms of \textit{Homalaspis} Milne Edwards (A.), 1863, should be placed on the \textit{Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology}. The same proposal was later included in a Paper Numbered Z.N.(S.) 987, which was concerned with clearing up outstanding questions relating to the names of genera belonging to the Order Decapoda of the Class Crustacea placed on the \textit{Official List of Generic Names in Zoology} in the period up to the end of 1936. This latter paper was submitted to the Commission under the One-Month Rule on 19th September 1955 with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 and was approved by the Commission on 1st November 1955.

2. In the light of the above decision the proposals relating to the disposal of the foregoing invalid generic names submitted with Paper Z.N.(S.) 987, together with the other proposals there submitted, have today been incorporated in the Ruling given in a \textit{Direction} numbered Direction 37.

3. In these circumstances no further action requires to be taken in connection with the foregoing generic names, and the proposals in regard thereto in Application Z.N.(S.) 560 are accordingly withdrawn.

11. **Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “Direction”**: On 27th May 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)22, subject to the omission therefrom of the two names specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 29th December 1955, the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 10 of the present Direction.

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 Direction:—


*niger*, *Figites*, Hartig, 1840, *Z. Ent.* (Germar) 2: 202


*planus*, *Xantho*, Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, (Roret’s *Suite à Buffon*), *Hist. nat. Crust.* 1: 397

13. **Family-Group-Name Aspects**: No family-group-name problems arise in the present case, the genus *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards, 1863 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) being currently placed in the family *Xanthidae* and the genus *Omalaspis* Giraud, 1860 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) in the family *Aspiceridae*.

14. 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 Com-
mission 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 Direction shall be known as Direction Fifty (50) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Seventh day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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


DIRECTION 51

Revision of the entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the name Homarus Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (revision of a Ruling given in Opinion 104)

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Issued 21st November, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 51

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 LEMCIE (Universitets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark) (27th July 1948)
Professor Teiyo 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 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)
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Professor Béla HANKO (Mezőgazdasági Muszeum, 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)
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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 Enrico Tortonese (Museo do Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
REVISION OF THE ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" RELATING TO THE NAME "HOMARUS" WEBER, 1795 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (REVISION OF A RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 104)

RULING:—(1) The following revised entry in regard to the generic name Homarus Weber, 1795, is hereby inserted in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in lieu of the incomplete entry made by the Ruling given in Opinion 104:—

Homarus Weber, 1795 (gender: masculine) (type species, (1) by selection by Rathbun (1904) of Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758, a nominal species objectively identical with Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775, one of the nominal species originally included in this genus by Weber, and (2) through Declarations 21 and 26: Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758).

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1059:—gammarus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Cancer gammarus (specific name of type species of Homarus Weber, 1795) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 756:—Homarus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (a junior homonym of Homarus Weber, 1795).
(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 361 and 362 respectively:

(a) *marinus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Astacus marinus* (a junior objective synonym of *gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus*);

(b) *vulgaris* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Homarus vulgaris* (a junior objective synonym of *gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus*).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 6th December 1954, Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary, submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature two papers on different aspects of the same question, the first being concerned with the elucidation of a question of principle, the second with an individual case in which the problem had arisen in the course of the preparation of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for publication in book-form. In the first of these papers, to which was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 878\(^1\), Mr. Hemming invited the Commission to consider the adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying Rule (g) in Article 30 of the *Règles* in relation to the selection of the type species for a genus in a case where the nominal species so selected, though not itself cited at the time of the establishment of the genus in question, was objectively identical with another

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\(^1\) For particulars of the action taken by the International Commission on this application, see paragraph 3 of the Minute by the Secretary dated 23rd February 1956, reproduced in paragraph 12 of the present Direction.
nominal species which was so cited. The second of the two papers submitted by Mr. Hemming was concerned with the question of the determination under Article 30 of the type species of the genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795, a case where the situation raised in the first of the two papers submitted had arisen in practice. Mr. Hemming’s paper regarding the type species of the genus *Homarus* Weber was as follows:

Proposed revision of the entry on the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” regarding the generic name “*Homarus*” Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (proposed revision of an entry made by the Ruling given in “Opinion” 104)

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

_Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature_


2. The entry in respect of the foregoing name made on the *Official List* by *Opinion* 104 was as follows:


3. The first question which calls for consideration is the method by which a type species was fixed for the nominal genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795. As will be seen from the foregoing extract from *Opinion* 104, it was there stated that this was by subsequent selection ([type by] subsequent designation). Weber’s little book, as is well known, was completely overlooked or ignored until Miss Mary Rathbun disinterred it and brought the names in it into use in her paper published in 1904 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 17 : 170) when she stated that “*Homarus gammarus* (Linnaeus)”, [i.e. *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758] was the type species of this genus. The foregoing nominal species was not included by Weber in his genus *Homarus*. The first nominal species cited by him as belonging to *Homarus* was, however, *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 413), which is objectively indetical with the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, the name published by Fabricius being no more than a substitute name (*nom. nov.*) for the earlier name published by
Linnaeus. In 1912, Fowler (Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus. 1911: 333) selected the nominal species Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775, one of the original included nominal species, to be the type species of Homarus Weber, 1795.

4. In an application numbered Z.N.(S.) 878 submitted simultaneously with the present case, I have recommended the International Commission to adopt a Declaration under which in a case such as the present where two objectively identical nominal species are involved, the selection of either as the type species of a genus established prior to 1st January 1931 is to be accepted as a valid type selection under Rule (g) in Article 30, it being immaterial whether the nominal species so selected is that actually cited by the author of the genus or whether it is only the nominal species which is objectively identical with that species. Accordingly, I now ask that consequentially upon the grant, as I hope, of the application referred to above, the Commission should accept as a valid type selection for the genus Homarus Weber, 1795, the selection by Miss Rathbun of the nominal species Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758, notwithstanding the fact that it was not this species but the objectively identical nominal species Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775, which was cited by Weber as belonging to his genus Homarus.

5. At this point it is necessary to refer to the Application Z.N.(S.) 908 (Bull. zool. Nomencl. 11: 112—113) that the Commission should render a Declaration that, where there are two or more identical nominal species (i.e. nominal species, the names of which are objective synonyms of one another), the designation, indication or selection of any one of these nominal species to be the type species of a genus is to be treated as the designation, indication or selection of whichever of the nominal species concerned has the oldest available name, irrespective of whether or not that nominal species was cited by the author of the name of the genus in question. Further, it was suggested that the decision so recommended should be illustrated as follows by the case of the generic name Homarus Weber, 1795:—“Example: The nominal species Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758, and Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775, are objectively identical with one another. The second, but not the first, of these nominal species was placed by Weber in his genus Homarus in 1795. Astacus marinus Fabricius was the first of the originally included nominal species to be selected to be the type species of Homarus Weber. Since the name Cancer gammarus Linnaeus is (a) an available name and (b) a senior objective synonym of the name Astacus marinus Fabricius, the nominal species Cancer

2 See Footnote 1.
3 For particulars of the action taken by the International Commission on this application, see paragraph 3 of the Minute by the Secretary dated 23rd February 1956 reproduced in paragraph 12 of the present Direction.
gammarus Linnaeus is to be treated as the type species of the genus Homarus Weber.” If, as I hope, the foregoing proposals are adopted by the Commission, the genus Homarus Weber, 1795, will take, as its type species, Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758, and not, as otherwise would be the case, Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775 (which, as explained above, is an identical nominal species but one possessing a later and therefore invalid name).

6. The last point to which attention must be drawn is the cryptic reference to Milne Edwards (1837) in the entry regarding the generic name Homarus Weber made in Opinion 104. In the passage in question Milne Edwards adopted a nominal genus Homarus to which he referred a nominal species Homarus vulgaris Milne Edwards, 1837 (: 334), which, like Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775, is objectively identical with Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758. Milne Edwards made no reference whatever to Weber and clearly regarded himself as the author of the generic name Homarus as then used in his book. Homarus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (in Roret’s Suite à Buffon, Hist. nat. Crust. 2 : 333) must therefore be regarded as an independently established nominal genus. As such, its name (Homarus Milne Edwards) is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of Homarus Weber, 1795.

7. In order to bring the entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the generic name Homarus Weber, 1795, into a form suitable for inclusion in that List when published in book form and in order also to dispose of certain other minor matters outstanding in the present case, I ask the International Commission to take the following action, namely:—

(1) to substitute the following revised entry for Name No. 494 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for the incomplete entry made under the Ruling given in Opinion 104:—


Note:—The above proposal has been drafted on the assumption that approval will be given by the Commission to the proposal for the adoption of the Declarations recommended in Applications Z.N.(S.) 878 and Z.N.(S.) 908. If the first of these proposals were not to be approved, the reference to the selection of the type species by Rathbun
(1904) would need to be replaced by the words "by selection by Fowler, 1912, Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus. 1911: 333". If the second of these proposals were not to be adopted, it would be necessary to cite the type species as *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, instead of as *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758.

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:—*gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus* (the specific name of the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795);

Note:—See Note to Proposal (1) above. If the Application Numbered Z.N.(S.) 908 were to be rejected by the Commission, the words in brackets at the end of Proposal (2) would cease to be applicable.

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the under-mentioned generic names, each of which is a junior homonym of *Homarus* Weber, 1795:—

(a) *Homarus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the under-mentioned specific names, each of which is a junior objective synonym of the name *gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus*:

(a) *marinus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Astacus marinus*;
(b) *vulgaris* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Homarus vulgaris*.

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 method by which
the type species of the genus *Homavus* Weber, 1795, had been determined under Article 30 of the *Règles* was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 879.

3. **Receipt of an application for a “Declaration” as to the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of a genus in the case where that nominal species is one of two or more identical species**: Prior to the publication of the present application Mr. Hemming submitted to the Commission a proposal for the adoption of a further *Declaration* on a question allied to that raised in Application Z.N.(S.) 878 referred to in paragraph 1 of the present *Direction*. In this second application, to which was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 908, Mr. Hemming asked that, where one of two or more objectively identical nominal species is designated, indicated or selected as the type species of a genus, that genus should be cited as having as its type species the oldest established of the nominal species concerned.

4. **Publication of the present application**: The present application was sent to the printer on 31st December 1954 and was published in Part 4 of Volume 11 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 28th February 1955 (Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11: 114—116).

5. **No objection received**: The publication of the present application and of the associated requests for the adoption of *Declarations* on the questions of principle involved elicited no objection of the action proposed from any source.

6. **Note on procedure prepared in anticipation of the submission of the present application to the Commission for decision**: On 4th November 1955, Mr. Hemming prepared for the consideration of the Commission the following note drawing attention to the fact that the form of the decision asked for would depend upon whether the Commission decided in favour of the adoption of the
Declarations asked for respectively in Application Z.N.(S.) 878 (paragraph 1 above) and Z.N.(S.) 908 (paragraph 3 above). The note so in question, which was as follows, was annexed as Note 4 to the Voting Paper then prepared for submission to the Commission (paragraph 7 below):—

4. Procedural proposals: The proposal now submitted is that which has been prepared on the assumption that the Declarations recommended in Z.N.(S.) 878 (Voting Paper V.P.(55)23) and in Z.N.(S.) 908 (Voting Paper V.P.(55)30) are adopted by the Commission. The notes given in the last paragraph of the present application show the modifications in the present proposal which would follow automatically if the Commission were to decide against either or both of the suggested Declarations referred to above.

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(55)31: On 22nd November 1955, a Voting Paper (V.P.(55)31) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against "the proposal relating to the generic name Homarus Weber, 1795, as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 7 on page 116 of Volume 11 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, subject to the alternatives on certain points of detail specified in the Notes to Points (1) and (2) referred to above, the adoption of these alternatives to depend on the decision reached by the Commission on Voting Papers V.P.(55)23 and V.P.(55)30 respectively, as explained in Note 4 overleaf" [i.e. in the Note numbered as above quoted in paragraph 6 of the present Direction].

8. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 22nd February 1956.
9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)31: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)31 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; Riley; Vokes; Mayr; Jaczewski; Lemche; Prantl; Dymond; Esaki; Bodenheimer; Mertens; do Amaral; Key; Boschma; Sylvester-Bradley; Cabrera; Bonnet; Miller; Tortonese; Kühnelt; Bradley (J.C.); Stoll; Hankó; Hemming;

(b) *Negative Votes:

None;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned:

None.

10. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(55)31, 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. Withdrawal of the proposal submitted in relation to the generic name "Homarus" Broun, 1881, on which, subsequent to the publication of the present application, action was taken by the International Commission by the Ruling given in "Direction" 37: On 29th December 1955, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, after signing
Direction 37, in which, inter alia, the Commission placed the generic name *Homarus* Broun, 1881, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, executed the following Minute withdrawing from the scope of Application Z.N.(S.) 879 the proposal there submitted in regard to the foregoing name:

Withdrawal of the proposal relating to the generic name "*Homarus*" Broun, 1881, a junior homonym of "*Homarus*" Weber, 1795

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The routine proposals submitted in the present case included a recommendation (in Point (3) of paragraph 7) that the name *Homarus* Broun, 1881, a junior homonym of *Homarus* Weber, 1795, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. The same proposal was later included in a Paper Numbered Z.N.(S.) 987, which was concerned with clearing up outstanding questions relating to the names of genera belonging to the Order Decapoda of the Class Crustacea placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936. This latter paper was submitted to the Commission under the One-Month Rule on 19th September 1955 with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)28 and was approved by the Commission on 1st November 1955.

2. In the light of the above decision the proposal relating to the disposal of the invalid name *Homarus* Broun, 1881, submitted with Paper Z.N.(S.) 987, together with the other proposals there submitted, has today been incorporated in the Ruling given in a Direction numbered Direction 37.

3. In these circumstances no further action requires to be taken in connection with the name *Homarus* Broun, and the proposal in regard thereto in Application Z.N.(S.) 879 is accordingly withdrawn.

12. Minute relative to the form of the Ruling to be given in the present case executed by the Secretary on 23rd February 1956:

On 23rd February 1956, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed the following Minute containing directions as to the form of the
Ruling to be given in the Direction embodying the decision of the Commission in the present case:—

Form of the Ruling to be given in the “Direction” embodying the decision by the International Commission in relation to the generic name “Homarus” Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Now that by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)31 the International Commission has approved the proposals in relation to the generic name Homarus Weber, 1795, submitted in Application Z.N.(S.) 879 (1955, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 11: 114–116), it is necessary to give consideration to the question of the alternative forms of decision indicated in the Notes attached to Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 7 of the foregoing application to which attention was drawn in Note 4 submitted with the Voting Paper referred to above.

2. It will be recalled that, as pointed out in the foregoing Notes, the form of the decision to be recorded in the present case depends on the action taken by the Commission on two proposals then before it for the adoption of Declarations on questions of principle involved in this case. The proposals in question were the following:—

(a) Application Z.N.(S.) 878 (Bull. zool. Nomencl. 11: 86–89)

In this application the Commission was asked to render a Declaration that, where there are two or more objectively identical nominal species, the designation, indication or selection of any of those species is to be accepted as conforming with the requirements of Article 30 of the Règles, irrespective of whether the nominal species concerned was cited by the original author when publishing the generic name in question. The decision to be taken on this application affects the decision to be taken in the case of Homarus Weber, for the first type selection for this genus (made by Rathbun in 1904) was that of Cancer gammarus Linnaeus, 1758, a nominal species which was not cited by Weber but which is objectively identical with Astacus marinus Fabricius, 1775, a nominal species which was cited by Weber. Under the rules hitherto obtaining Miss Rathbun’s type selection for this genus would be invalid but under the proposed Declaration it would be valid.
3. Both the foregoing applications have now been the subject of a vote by the Commission; Application Z.N.(S.) 878 on Voting Paper V.P.(55)23; Application Z.N.(S.) 908 on Voting Paper V.P.(55)30. In each case the proposal submitted was approved by the Commission. The decision on Z.N.(S.) 878 has now been embodied in Declaration 25\(^4\); that on Z.N.(S.) 908 in Declaration 21\(^5\).

4. By the decisions so taken the alternatives conditionally submitted in the Notes to Points (1) and (2) in paragraph 7 of Application Z.N.(S.) 879 cease to be applicable and accordingly the decision taken by the Commission on the foregoing application by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)31 is to be interpreted as though those alternatives had not been put forward.

13. **Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “Direction”**: On 29th May 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)31, subject (1) to the withdrawal from the scope of the foregoing vote of the proposal relating to the name Homarus Broun, 1881, as directed in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 29th December 1955 and (ii) to the clarification in the Minute executed by that Officer on 23rd February 1956 of the situation regarding certain alternative


proposals submitted with the above Voting Paper on matters depending upon the decision to be taken by the Commission when voting on Voting Paper V.P.(55)23 and Voting Paper V.P.(55)30 respectively. The Minutes referred to above have been reproduced in paragraphs 11 and 12 respectively of the present Direction.

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

\[\text{gammarus, } \text{Cancer, Linnaeus, 1758, } \text{Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1 : 631}\]

\[\text{Homarus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (Roret's } \text{Suite à Buffon) Hist. nat. Crust. 2 : 333}\]

\[\text{marinus, } \text{Astacus, Fabricius (J.C.), 1775, } \text{Syst. Ent. : 413}\]

\[\text{vulgaris, } \text{Homarus, Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (Roret's } \text{Suite à Buffon), Hist. nat. Crust. 2 : 334}\]

15. The following is the reference for the selection of a type species for the genus Homarus Weber, 1795, specified in the Ruling given in the present Direction:


16. Family-group-name problems: As in the case of previous Directions containing amplifications or corrections of entries made in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by Rulings given in Opinions rendered in the period up to the end of 1936, it has been decided that the question of the family-group names involved in the present case be deferred until it is possible to deal comprehensively with all the family-group-name problems involved in connection with the names of genera of the group concerned placed on the Official List in the foregoing period.

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 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 Fifty-One (51) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Ninth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
DIRECTION 52

Determination of the gender to be attributed to the generic names Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821 (Class Amphibia) and Eremias Wiegmann, 1834 (Class Reptilia) placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 52

A. The Officers of the Commission

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

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

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

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

B. The Members of the Commission

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

- **Professor H. Boschma** (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) (1st January 1947)
- **Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera** (La Plata, Argentina) (27th July 1948)
- **Mr. Francis Hemming** (London, England) (27th July 1948) (Secretary)
- **Dr. Henning Lemche** (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark) (27th July 1948)
- **Professor Teiso Esaki** (Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan) (17th April 1950)
- **Professor Pierre Bonnet** (Université de Toulouse, France) (9th June 1950)
- **Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley** (British Museum (Natural History), London) (9th June 1950)
- **Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski** (Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland) (15th June 1950)
- **Professor Robert Mertens** (Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany) (5th July 1950)
- **Professor Erich Martin Hering** (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)
- **Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral** (S. Paulo, Brazil) (12th August 1953) (Vice-President)
- **Professor J. R. Dymond** (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) (12th August 1953)
- **Professor J. Chester Bradley** (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.) (12th August 1953) (President)
- **Professor Harold E. Vokes** (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
- **Professor Béla Hankó** (Mezőgazdasági 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. Ferdinand Prantl** (Národní Muzeum 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 Tortonesi** (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 52

DETERMINATION OF THE GENDER TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE GENERIC NAMES "CRYPTOBRANCHUS" LEUCKART, 1821 (CLASS AMPHIBIA) AND "EREMIAS" WIEGMANN, 1834 (CLASS REPTILIA) PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" BY THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 92

RULING:—(1) The gender to be attributed to the generic name Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821 (Class Amphibia), placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92 is hereby determined as being the masculine gender.

(2) The gender to be attributed to the generic name Eremias Wiegmann, 1834 (Class Reptilia) placed on the foregoing Official List by the Ruling given in the Opinion specified in (1) above is hereby determined as being the feminine gender.

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

On 23rd January 1956, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following paper containing proposals for the determination of the gender to be attributed to the generic names Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821 (Class Amphibia) and Eremias
Proposed determination of the gender to be attributed to
the generic names "Cryptobranchus" Leuckart, 1821
(Class Amphibia) and "Eremias" Wiegmann,
1834 (Class Reptilia)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The Commission will recall that on 4th May 1955, in a paper
numbered Z.N.(S.) 939, I submitted proposals for the determination
of the gender to be assigned to the names of certain genera of fishes,
cyclostomes, reptiles and amphibia which had been placed on the
Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by Rulings given in Opinions
adopted in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period. In that paper I explained
that the gender properly attributable to the name Cryptobranchus
Leuckart, 1821 (Class Amphibia) and Eremias Wiegmann, 1834 (Class
Reptilia) were still under investigation and that proposals on this
subject would be submitted as soon as the investigations then in hand
had been completed (see Direction 30, published on 16th November
the present paper the result of the foregoing investigations is sub-
mitted to the Commission for consideration.

(a) "Cryptobranchus" Leuckart, 1821

2. In the Report on the gender attributable to each of the names
placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period
up to the end of 1936, initially obtained by the International Trust from
Mr. F. J. Lelievre (at that time on the Classical Languages staff of
Bedford College, London University) the masculine gender was
assigned to the generic name Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821. The
Copenhagen Rules contain no special provision as to the gender of
nouns having a "-branchus" ending and for this reason and because
of the "-us" termination the masculine gender was suggested when this
case was referred to Dr. W. I. Follett (Chairman of the Committee on
Nomenclature of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpeto-
logists) for advice. Dr. Follett replied on 15th February 1955 giving
his reasons for regarding this name as being of the neuter gender,
but adding that usage had been predominantly masculine (see Docu-
ment (I) in Annexe A to the present paper). It was thereupon decided
to seek the views (i) of Professor the Rev. L. W. Grensted, Consulting
Classical Adviser to the Commission and (ii) of Commissioner Robert
Wiegmann, 1834 (Class Reptilia), both of which had been placed
on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—
Mertens (Frankfurt a.M.). Each of these authorities replied that the acceptance of the masculine gender for this name was to be preferred on grounds both of grammar and usage. The letters received from Professor Grensted and Commissioner Mertens are reproduced as Documents (2) and (3) respectively in Annexe A to the present paper. Since the receipt of the foregoing correspondence a letter dated 9th December 1955 has been received from Dr. Follett reporting, as Chairman, that the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists as at present constituted "has voted unanimously in favour of treating as masculine every generic name having the final term -branchus obviously derived from the corresponding Greek word ". In the same letter Dr. Follett furnished extracts from letters received from the three members of the Committee, whose views had not previously been reported to the Commission, namely:—(a) Dr. Robert Rush Miller (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), who considers that the action proposed is the "wisest course"; (b) Dr. Jay M. Savage (Pomona College, Claremont, California), who states that he is in "whole-hearted agreement"; (c) Mr. Norman J. Willmovsky (Stanford University, California), who states that he "will vote in favor" of the action recommended.

3. In the light of the advice received the Commission is recommended to give a Ruling that the masculine gender be attributed to the generic name Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821, in the entry relating thereto made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92.

(b) "Eremias" Wiegmann, 1834

4. The gender attributed to the generic name Eremias Wiegmann, 1834, in Mr. Lelievre's Report was the masculine gender. When, however, I consulted Mr. Follett, he replied that there had been an extensive usage of the feminine gender for this name. Professor Grensted and Commissioner Mertens were thereupon consulted in this case also. Both took the view this was a word of common gender which could be treated equally correctly either as masculine or feminine. Both recommended that usage should be followed in this case and therefore that the feminine gender should be adopted for this name. The letters so received are reproduced as Documents (1) and (2) respectively in Annexe B to the present paper.

5. It is accordingly recommended that the Commission give a Ruling that the feminine gender be attributed to the generic name Eremias Wiegmann, 1834, in the entry relating thereto made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92.

6. Summary : The recommendation now submitted is therefore that the gender to be attributed to the under-mentioned generic names
placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling
given in *Opinion* 92 be the following: (a) Masculine gender: *Crypto-
branchus* Leuckart, 1821 (paragraph 3); (b) Feminine gender: *Eremias*
Wiegmann, 1834 (paragraph 5).

**ANNEXE A**

The gender of the generic name "Cryptobranchus" Leuckart,
1821 (Class Amphibia)

Document (1)

Extract from a letter dated 15th February 1955, from
W. I. Follett (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco,
California, U.S.A.)

I am disposed to regard the generic name *Cryptobranchus* Leuckart,
1821, as of neuter gender for the following reasons:

states the derivation of *Cryptobranchus* as "NL., Gr. κρυπτός, hidden,
+ βράχος, in pl. equiv. to βράχικα gills".

2. Liddell and Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, Vol. 1, 1940 (1948
reprint), page 327, gives [line 14] βράχυ - . . . [line 19] -τό, τό,
fin . . . II. in pl., gills of fishes . . . [line 29] II. βράχος, τό, in pl. =

3. While the last half-dozen words in the preceding line apparently
represent an exceptional masculine usage, an older edition of this
work (Liddell and Scott, A Greek-English Lexicon, Based on the
German Work of Francis Passow, 1852, page 276), definitely stated
that βράχος is neuter, thus: βράχος, -εος, τό=βράχικα, Opp.
(akin to δ βράχος).

4. Roland Wilbur Brown, "Composition of Scientific Words," 1954,
page 329 (under "fin") stated, "Gr. branchos, n. fin, gill . . . .", and
on page 367 (under "gill"): "Gr. branchos n. gill, fin . . . ."
On page 6, "n" is stated to be the abbreviation for "neuter".

I must add that in the event the foregoing views should be found
to be correct, this fact must assuredly cause no sense of embarrassment
on the part of the exceedingly capable teacher of classical languages
who services you have employed on this project, since another word
βράχος (meaning "hoarseness") is in fact masculine, as indicated
by Liddell and Scott, 1940, page 327, and it would obviously be a
matter of mere conjecture for a non-zoologist to determine which of these two Greek words, of identical spelling, was intended by the author of the generic name.

**Document (2)**

*Extract from a letter dated 12th July 1955, from L. W. Grensted (Consulting Classical Adviser to the Commission)*

*Cryptobranchus*: Here Dr. Follett has given all the evidence. The situation is curious. As the new Liddell and Scott Lexicon shows, the word \( \beta \rho \alpha \gamma \chi \sigma \) only occurs twice, in two late writers, Oppianus and Ptolemaeus—in not over-reliable texts—and one, Oppianus, makes it neuter and one, Ptolemaeus, makes it masculine. I can see no reason for preferring Oppianus, except that parts of the body ending in -os are, in Greek, sometimes neuter and sometimes feminine. The evidence of Ptolemaeus undercuts the opinion of R. W. Brown, cited by Dr. Follett. So far as Classical evidence goes, as attested by the latest and best Greek Lexicon, *-branchus* may be either masculine or neuter.

I think the Commission should give a decision based on current usage, citing the above evidence, which leaves the matter completely open.

Oppianus and Ptolemaeus are approximately contemporaries—late second century (or very early third) A.D. Neither has any precedence.

**Document (3)**

*Extract from a letter dated 13th July 1955, from Robert Mertens (Forschungs-Institut und Natur-Museum, Frankfurt a.M., Germany)*

*Cryptobranchus* is derived from the Greek word \( \beta \rho \alpha \gamma \chi \sigma \). Since \( \beta \rho \alpha \gamma \chi \sigma \) is masculine and *Cryptobranchus* is a latinised masculine form of it, I would regard *Cryptobranchus* as masculine, as it has hitherto universally been regarded.

**ANNEXE B**

The gender of the generic name "Eremias" Wiegmann, 1834 (Class Reptilia)

**Document (1)**

*Extract from a letter dated 12th July 1955, from L. W. Grensted (Consulting Classical Adviser to the Commission)*

*Eremias*: This is coined on the model of Latin adjectival nouns, based on the Greek. It could be masculine or feminine according to its reference. Thus *Pelias* (a daughter of *Pelias*, masc.) is feminine.
Pelias (a spear with a shaft from Pelion) is feminine, because hasta, a spear, is feminine. Eremias means a desert-dweller (not classical) coined from eremias (ἐρεμία), desert. It would take its gender from the type of animal involved, serpens is m. of f., draco m., scorpio m., etc. etc. Again I think it is open to the Commission to decide by usage.

There is, of course, a masculine presumption unless there is some feminine flavour in the animal intended.

Document (2)

Extract from a letter dated 13th July 1955, from Robert Mertens (Forschungs-Institut und Natur-Museum, Frankfurt a.M., Germany)

Eremias means "living in solitude" and is of Greek origin. According to our philologist colleagues Eremias can be used as masculine or feminine, but since it has hitherto been regarded as feminine I am in favour of this view being retained in future.

2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's Report the question of the determination of the gender to be attributed to the generic names Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821, and Eremias Wiegmann, 1834, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1021.

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

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)1: On 23rd January 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)1) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked to state (1) whether he agreed that, "in conformity with the General Directive relating to the recording in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of the gender of each name placed thereon prior to 1948, issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the genders severally specified in paragraph 6 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1021 submitted by the Secretary simultaneously
with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the paragraph numbered as above in the Report reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Direction] be entered in the foregoing Official List as the gender attributable to the generic names Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821, and Eremias Wiegmann, 1834, respectively", and (2), if he did not agree as regards either of the items included in the recommendations specified above, to indicate that item.

4. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 23rd February 1956.

5. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)1: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)1 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; Boschma; Holthuis; Hering; Bodenheimer (Cryptobranchus only); Mayr; Vokes; Sylvester-Bradley; Mertens; Jaczewski; Kühnelt; Key; Bradley (J.C.); Stoll; do Amaral; Dymond; Lemche; Hankó; Tortonese; Hemming; Prantl; Bonnet; Cabrera; Miller;

(b) Negative Votes, one (1) (in part):

Bodenheimer (Eremias only);

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

Esaki.

6. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 28th February 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission,
acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)1, 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 12th June 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)1.

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

9. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Fifty-Two (52) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Done in London, this Twelfth day of June Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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


DIRECTION 55

Insertion in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of an entry relating to the generic name *Grus* Brisson, 1760 (Class Aves) (correction of an error in the Ruling given in Opinion 103)

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Issued 20th December, 1956
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 55

A. The Officers of the Commission

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

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

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

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

B. The Members of the Commission

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

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

Senor Dr. Angel Carrera (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 Erich Martin Hering (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany) (5th July 1950)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Frantl (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 55

INSERTION IN THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF AN ENTRY RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "GRUS" BRISSON, 1760 (CLASS AVES) (CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 103)

RULING:—(1) The entry relating to the generic name Grus Pallas, 1767 [sic], made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 103 is hereby deleted as being incorrect and the following revised entry bearing the same Name Number (Name No. 474) is hereby made in its place:—

Grus Brisson, 1760 (gender: feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy: Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758)

(2) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1062:—grus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Ardea grus (specific name of type species of Grus Brisson, 1760).

(3) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 764:—Grus Pallas, 1766 (a junior homonym of Grus Brisson, 1760).

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 364:—psophia Pallas, 1767, as published in the combination Grus psophia (a junior objective synonym of crepitans Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Psophia crepitans).
I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

On 19th December 1955, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, communicated to twenty ornithologists in various countries a note regarding certain errors which had been detected in the Ruling in regard to the generic name Grus Pallas, 1767 [sic] (Class Aves) given in Opinion 103. In the letter covering this communication Mr. Hemming invited the specialists concerned to advise the Commission as to which of two alternative courses of action they would advise it to take for the purpose of regularising the position as regards the foregoing generic name. The alternatives so submitted, which were set out in paragraph 8 of the paper distributed by Mr. Hemming, were as follows:—

8. From the particulars given above there are, it will be seen, two ways by which to secure that the nominal species Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, shall be the type species of the genus Grus, though under neither of these could that name be attributed to Pallas, 1767, the attribution given in Opinion 103. The possible alternatives are:—

(a) to apply the ordinary provisions of the Règles and in consequence to accept the name Grus Brisson, 1760, with Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonymy;

(b) to use the Plenary Powers (i) to suppress the name Grus Brisson, 1760, and (ii) to designate Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, to be type species of Grus Pallas, 1766, thus retaining the attribution of this name to Pallas, the author cited in Opinion 103, though with a different date and with a reference to a different work.

2. Registration of the present application: At the time of the discovery by Mr. Hemming of the defects in the ruling relating to the generic name Grus Pallas, 1767 [sic] given in Opinion 103 the question of the action to be taken to remedy the errors so uncovered was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 558.

3. Summary of the replies received from specialists to the questionnaire issued in December 1955: Replies were received from fourteen (14) of the twenty-four (24) specialists to whom the questionnaire referred to in paragraph 1 above was issued in December 1955. Of the specialists who furnished statements of
their views eleven (11) expressed themselves as being in favour of Alternative “A” (adoption of the generic name *Grus* as from Brisson, 1760, the author by whom it had been first published) and three (3) as being in favour of Alternative “B” (use of the Plenary Powers to retain as from 1766 the authorship of the name *Grus* for Pallas, the author to whom it had been credited in Opinion 103). Ten (10) of the specialists consulted did not reply to the questionnaire issued.

4. Replies from the eleven specialists who favoured the acceptance of the generic name “Grus” as from Brisson, 1760 (Alternative “A”): The replies received from the eleven specialists who favoured the acceptance of the generic name *Grus* as from Brisson, 1760 (Alternative “A”) were as follows:—

(1) **Richard Meinertzhagen** *(London)* (21st December 1955)

I prefer your course “A” accepting the name *Grus* Brisson, 1760, with *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species.


My opinion is that the best procedure would be to accept the name *Grus* Brisson, 1760, with *Ardea grus* Linnaeus as type.

(3) **Noël Mayaud** *(Faculté des Sciences de Paris)* (22nd December 1955)

Les noms de genre de Brisson étant valides, *Grus* Brisson, 1760, préoccupe *Grus* Pallas, 1766.

En conséquence le nom générique des grues doit être *Grus* Brisson, 1760. Type pas tautonymie absolue *Ardea grus* Linné, 1758, d’après “La Grue” Brisson et la première référence donnée par Brisson : *Grus* linné Syst. Nat. ed. 10. gen. 76. sp. 4 et la planche coloriée n° 199 de Martinet (Atlas des planches coloriées de Brisson).

C’est donc l’alternative “A” qui doit être adoptée. Elle a l’avantage (a) de respecter strictement la loi de priorité et (b) de respecter le logique car *Grus* Brisson désigne sans conteste possible les Grues (Cranes) *sensu stricto*, tandis que *Grus* Pallas s’applique à un oiseau qui ne fait pas partie de ce genre. If faudrait donc outrepasser l’idée de Pallas pour appliquer *Grus* aux Grues (Cranes) *sensu stricto* chose
bien inutile quand on a le genre *Grus* Brisson, antérieur, qui s'applique parfaitement bien.

(4) Jean Delacour (*Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California*) (27th December 1955)

The main point is to preserve the generic name *Grus* and it seems to me that the first proposition (accepting the name *Grus* Brisson, 1760) is the simplest. However, I would agree to suppress *Grus* Brisson and to support *Grus* Pallas, 1766, if it was the opinion of the majority.

(5) Helmuth Wagner (*Ubersee-Museum, Bremen, Germany*) (31st December 1955)

Having considered the question with other members of our staff we conclude that the point would be whether the regulation adopted in *Opinion* 103 is to be regarded as a definite settling of the status of the generic name *Grus* or not. Since we realize from your letter that *Opinions* are liable to corrections if evidence is given of their being apparently based on incomplete information we would tend to prefer a way similar to that you mention under “A” in your note. If the names of Brisson are to be regarded as available there seems to be no reason to discuss further the status of *Grus* Pallas as relevant to the establishing of that genus. The exact date of *Grus* Pallas and its type species has, however, to be determined too. The two alternatives seem to be:—

(a) to adopt *Grus* Pallas, 1766, in correction of *Grus* Pallas, 1767, and to suppress *Grus* Brisson, 1760, which name has the unquestionable rank of priority, or

(b) to consider *Grus* as being established by Brisson in 1760 in accordance with both the Law of Priority and the decision of 1950 as to the status of Brisson’s names, and to place *Grus* Pallas into synonymy, while correcting the date of that name as necessary.

As (a) would involve the suppression of a name otherwise valid but (b) would account for the Law of Priority and do no harm but placing *Grus* Pallas into synonymy, we would, other things being equal, suggest following the course as outlined by you under “A” provided that the date of *Grus* Pallas is corrected which would be necessary for either way to be adopted, i.e. a course as outlined above under (b).


I am of the opinion that alternative “A” is the most logical and correct one. Thus I vote: to apply the ordinary provisions of the
Règles and in consequence to accept the name Grus Brisson, 1760, with Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonymy.

(7) Finn Salomonsen (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, København) (6th January 1956)

I am in agreement with the first alternative, i.e. to accept Grus Brisson, 1760, with Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonymy. This solution has the following advantages:

(a) the ordinary provisions of the Règles can be applied;
(b) Brisson's Grus has priority over Pallas's Grus;
(c) Brisson's Grus is undoubtedly a designation for the Cranes, while Pallas's Grus contained other, non-related birds, and the acceptance of his name might give rise to unnecessary discussions and conflicts.


I am much in favour of the solution mentioned by you under "A", that is, to apply the ordinary provisions of the Règles and in consequence to accept the name Grus Brisson, 1760, with Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonymy.

Whatever may happen I should have to protest severely if the generic name Grus, which has been in constant use for so long a period, should be proposed to be rejected and replaced by another genus name.

(9) J. Steinbacher (Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a.M., Germany) (9th January 1956)

I wish to inform you that I would like to give my consent to the first alternative, i.e. to apply the ordinary provisions of the Règles and in consequence to accept the name Grus Brisson, 1760, with Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonymy.

(10) B. Rensch (Zoologisches Institut der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany) (10th January 1956)

Meines Erachtens ist eine eindeutige Entscheidung in diesem Falle ohnehin nicht möglich, da man für beide Entscheidungen gute Gründe angeben kann. Im Ganzen halte ich es aber doch für zutreffend die
unter 8 (a) getroffene Entscheidung zu bevorzugen, d.h. die Namen Grus Brisson, 1760, anzunehmen mit Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, als typische Art.

(11) Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) (26th January 1956)

For several reasons I would prefer to accept the name Grus of Brisson, 1760, which is not only what had been done by ornithologists for many years (until someone thought one had to ignore the Brisson names), but it also eliminates a number of difficulties associated with the name Grus Pallas, 1766. Such an acceptance of the Brisson name would be distinctly in line with the recent trend to revert to the traditional acceptance of Brissonian generic names. It seems to me, therefore, that there are four independent reasons for entering Brisson in the Official List as the author of Grus:—(1) priority, (2) the traditional acceptance of Brisson as the author during most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, (3) the avoidance of the difficulties associated with Grus Pallas, and (4) the recent trend to restore Brissonian names to their formerly held rank.

5. Replies from the three specialists who favoured the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers to secure that the generic name "Grus" should rank from Pallas, 1766 (Alternative "B") : The replies received from the three specialists who favoured the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of securing that the generic name Grus should rank from Pallas, 1766, instead of from Brisson, 1760 (Alternative "B") were as follows:—

(1) G. Niethammer (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany) (22nd December 1955)

I agree with your second alternative "B", i.e. Grus Pallas, 1766.

(2) Alden H. Miller (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California) (28th December 1955)

I would favor your alternative "B". It seems to me this procedure would cause the least change in current usage and not re-open old questions concerning Brisson. The use of Grus of Pallas is in line with very thoroughly established handbooks like the British handbook, AOU and Peters.
(3) G. Diesselhorst (Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, München, Germany) (5th February 1956)

Having studied the problem in question I should think it least troublesome for the stability of nomenclature to use the Plenary Powers for suppressing the name Grus Brisson, 1760, and to designate Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of Grus Pallas, 1766, as in Alternative "B" of your sheet.

6. Submission to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in April 1956 of proposals for rectifying the defects in the Ruling relating to the generic name "Grus" Pallas, 1767 [sic] given in "Opinion" 103: On 25th April 1956, Mr. Hemming submitted to the International Commission a paper in which, after drawing attention to the defects in the Ruling relating to the generic name Grus Pallas, 1767 [sic] given in Opinion 103 and giving particulars of the views expressed by the specialists who had been consulted in this matter (paragraph 3 above), he set out two alternative courses of action which the Commission, if it so desired, might take for the purpose of regularising the entry regarding the foregoing name made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in the Opinion referred to above. The alternatives so set out corresponded with those which Mr. Hemming had previously placed before the specialists whom he had consulted in this case, i.e. those quoted in the first paragraph of the present Direction. The paper submitted to the Commission by Mr. Hemming was as follows:—

Proposed correction of an erroneous entry on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in regard to the generic name "Grus" (Class Aves) made by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 103

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

Among the Opinions rendered by the International Commission in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period in which errors have been detected in course of the preparation of the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for publication in book form is Opinion 103 in which the generic name Grus Pallas, 1767, was placed on the above List with Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758 (a non-included species) as type species.
The purpose of the present paper is to lay the relevant facts before the Commission and to seek a decision on the action to be taken to provide a valid entry on the Official List in regard to the foregoing name.

2. The following are the relevant facts in the present case:—

(1) The generic name *Grus* was first published by Brisson in 1860 (*Ornithologia* 5 : 374—391). Brisson, whose *Ornithologia* has been validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Direction* 16 (1955, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 1(C) : 81—88), used the name *Grus* for a subgenus of the genus *Ciconia*. He placed a number of species in *Grus*, one of these being *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1 : 141). Brisson did not designate or indicate a type species for *Grus* under Rules (a), (b) or (c) in Article 30 and in consequence under Rule (d) in that Article *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type species of *Grus* Brisson, 1760, by absolute tautonomy.

(2) In 1766 the name *Grus* was published as an apparently new name by Pallas (Miscell. Zool. : 65). The main purpose of Pallas’s paper, which was headed “GRUS CREPITANS SEU PSOPHIA LINNEI”, was to describe a specimen of the species to which in 1758 (: 154) Linnaeus had given the name *Psophia crepitans*. This was the only nominal species which he included in his genus *Grus* and is therefore the type species by monotypy.

(3) In 1767 (Spicil. Zool. 4 : 1) Pallas again used the name *Grus*. This paper was substantially the same as that which he had published a year earlier in the *Miscell. Zool.*, being also concerned with the description of a specimen of the species which in 1758 Linnaeus had named *Psophia crepitans*. In this paper Pallas renamed this species *Grus psophia* (: 1), presumably because, although he was rejecting the word “*Psophia*” as a generic name, he wished to perpetuate in some way the word used by Linnaeus for this species in 1758 and thought that this might conveniently be done by employing it as a specific name in place of the name *crepitans*.

(4) On some date not now known the Commission adopted Opinion 103 (published in 1928 (Smithson. misc. Coll. 73 No. 5) : 21—24), in which it placed the generic name *Grus* Pallas, 1767 (Spicil. Zool.) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species by absolute tautonomy. In the paper on which this Opinion was based no reference was made either to the earlier name *Grus* Brisson, 1760, or to the earlier usage by Pallas himself of the name *Grus* in the *Miscell. Zool.* of 1766. These matters therefore were not considered by the Commission. It was however
aware that the nominal species *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, was not mentioned by Pallas in his 1767 paper and therefore that it was not an originally included species of the genus *Grus*. An attempt was made to get over this difficulty by arguing that in establishing the genus *Grus*, Pallas must have been aware that in 1758 Linnaeus had used the term "Grues" to denote four species (of which one was *Ardea grus*) placed by him in the genus *Ardea* and therefore that it would be reasonable to infer that Pallas looked upon *Ardea grus* Linnaeus as belonging to his (Pallas’s) genus *Grus* of 1767. This argument is invalid since the only species which are eligible for selection as the type species of a genus established before 1931 without a designated or indicated type species are the nominal species cited (including nominal species cited in synonymy) by the author of the generic name at the time when that name was first published.

3. The question now to be considered is what action the Commission should take to regularise the situation created by the Ruling given in Opinion 103. Broadly speaking, there are two courses open to the Commission, the adoption of either of which would ensure the continued use of the generic name *Grus* in its accustomed sense. First, the Commission could accept the name *Grus* as from Brisson, 1760, the first occasion on which it was validly published, the type species in this case being *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, the species currently accepted as the type species of the genus *Grus*. Second, the Commission could use its Plenary Powers to validate *Grus* as from Pallas, 1766, with the above species as type species by (a) suppressing *Grus* Brisson, 1760, and (b) designating *Ardea grus* Linnaeus as the type species of *Grus* Pallas, so validated. This second course would substantially validate the incorrect Ruling in Opinion 103, the only difference being that *Grus* would rank from Pallas’s Miscell. Zool. of 1766 instead of from that author’s Spicil. Zool. of 1767. If it were desired to validate this further mistake in Opinion 103, it would be necessary for the Commission to suppress *Grus* Pallas, 1766, as well as *Grus* Brisson, 1760, a course which it can hardly be supposed would find any support.

4. In order to test the views of specialists, a note summarising the unfortunate history of this case and setting out the two main alternatives outlined above, was addressed in December 1955 to twenty ornithologists (who on previous occasions had shown themselves interested in nomenclature by furnishing comments), under cover of a letter asking them to state for the information of the Commission which of the foregoing alternatives it was, in their opinion, desirable that the Commission should adopt. Replies have now been received
from fourteen of the specialists consulted. These replies may be classified as follows:—

(1) In favour of applying the normal provisions of the “Règles”, that is, in favour of accepting “Grus” from Brisson, 1760, with “Ardea grus” Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (eleven (11) specialists):

W. B. Alexander (Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, Oxford, England)
Jean Delacour (Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.)
G. C. A. Junge (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)
Noël Mayaud (Faculté des Sciences de Paris)
Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.)
Richard Meinertzhagen (London)
B. Rensch (Zoologisches Institut der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Westf, Germany)
Finn Salomonsen (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen)
Joachim Steinbacher (Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a.M., Germany)
Helmuth Wagner (Ubersee-Museum, Bremen, Germany)
K. H. Voous (Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

(2) In favour of using the Plenary Powers (a) to validate the name “Grus” as from Pallas, 1766, and (b) to designate “Ardea grus” Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the foregoing genus (three (3) specialists)

G. Diesselhorst (Ornith. Abteilung, Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, München, Germany)
Alden H. Miller (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.)
G. Niethammer (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany)

5. It will be seen from the above particulars that by a large majority (11 to 3) the ornithologists who have advised on this case support the acceptance of the generic name Grus as from Brisson, 1760, the first author by whom it was published, and are opposed to the use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating this name as from its later usage by Pallas in 1766.

1 For the communications received from the eleven specialists here enumerated see paragraph 4 of the present Direction.
2 For the communications received from the three specialists here enumerated see paragraph 5 of the present Direction.
6. The present is one of the cases concerning defective entries made in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by Rulings given in *Opinions* rendered in the pre-1935 (Lisbon) period on which a decision is needed before the volume containing particulars of the entries so far made in the *Official List* can be published. It is accordingly submitted to the Commission for consideration in the light of the views which have been collected from specialists as set out in paragraph 4 above.

7. The Commission is accordingly invited to choose between the following two alternatives:

(1) **ALTERNATIVE “A”**: Under this Alternative the normal provisions of the *Règles* would be applied in this case, the oldest available name (*Grus* Brisson, 1760) being adopted for the genus concerned. The Ruling which would result from the adoption by the Commission of this Alternative is shown in Section (1) of the Annexe attached to the present note.

(2) **ALTERNATIVE “B”**: Under this Alternative the Commission would use its Plenary Powers (a) to suppress the oldest available name (*Grus* Brisson, 1760) for the genus concerned and (b) to designate *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of *Grus* Pallas, 1766, which would then become the oldest available name for the genus in question. The Ruling which would result from the adoption by the Commission of this Alternative is shown in Section (2) of the Annexe attached to the present note.

8. **Supplementary action required**: Under the General Directive issued to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that in its *Opinions* it is to deal with all names involved in cases submitted to it, the names *Psophia* Linnaeus, 1758, and *crepitans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Psophia crepitans*, should be placed on the appropriate *Official Lists* and the name *psophia* Pallas, 1767, as published in the combination *Grus psophia* (an invalid nom. nov. for *crepitans* Linnaeus, 1758) should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*. The required action has already been taken or is in process of being taken as regards the first two of the above names, for the name *Psophia* Linnaeus, 1758, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in Opinion 67, while by a vote recently taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(55)31 the Commission has decided to place the name *crepitans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Psophia crepitans*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The decision so taken has been embodied in Direction 43, which it is expected will be published at an early date. The only action now called for is therefore the addition of the invalid specific name *psophia* Pallas, 1767, to the *Official Index*.

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Rulings regarding the generic name "Grus" which would result from the adoption by the International Commission of Alternative "A" and of Alternative "B" respectively

Section (1) of Annexe

ALTERNATIVE "A"

Draft Ruling applying the normal provisions of the "Règles"

DRAFT RULING:—(1) The entry relating to the generic name Grus Pallas, 1767 [sic], made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 103 is hereby deleted as being incorrect and the following revised entry is hereby made in its place:—Grus Brisson, 1760 (gender: feminine) (type species, by absolute tautonymy: Ardea grus Linnaeus, 1758).

(2) The under-mentioned name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:—grus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Ardea grus (specific name of type species of Grus Brisson, 1760).

(3) The under-mentioned name is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:—Grus Pallas, 1766 (a junior homonym of Grus Brisson, 1760).

(4) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:—psophia Pallas, 1767, as published in the combination Grus psophia (a junior objective synonym of crepitans Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Psophia crepitans).

Section (2) of Annexe

ALTERNATIVE "B"

Draft Ruling involving the use of the Plenary Powers to suppress "Grus" Brisson, 1760, to validate "Grus" Pallas, 1766, and to vary the type species of the genus so named

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

(a) The generic name Grus Brisson, 1760, is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy.
(b) All designations and selections of a type species for the genus *Grus* Pallas, 1766, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated to be the type species of the foregoing genus.

(2) The entry relating to the generic name *Grus* Pallas, 1767, [sic], made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 103 is hereby deleted and the following revised entry is hereby made in its place: — *Grus* Pallas, 1766 (gender: feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above: *Ardea grus* Linnaeus, 1758).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*: — *grus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Ardea grus* (specific name of type species of *Grus* Brisson, 1760).

(4) The generic name *Grus* Brisson, 1760, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(5) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*: — *psophia* Pallas, 1767, as published in the combination *Grus psophia* (a junior objective synonym of *crepitans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Psophia crepitans*).

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

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)3: On 25th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)3) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either (1) "for "Alternative ‘A’" as set out in the first part of the Annexe to the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 558 relating to the generic name *Grus* submitted by the Secretary simultaneously with the present Voting Paper [i.e. in the first part of the Annexe to the paper reproduced in paragraph 6 of the present Direction] (proposal that the normal provisions in the *Règles* be applied in this case); or (2) for "Alternative ‘B’" as set out in the second part of the
Annexe to the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 558 relating to the generic name *Grus* referred to above (proposal that the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Grus* Brisson, 1760, to validate *Grus* Pallas, 1766, and to vary the type species of the latter genus).

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

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)3: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)3 was as follows:

(a) *Affirmative Votes in favour of the proposal styled "Alternative 'A'"* had been received from the following twenty-four (24) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received):

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

(b) *Affirmative Votes in favour of the proposal styled "Alternative 'B'":*

None;

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

Bradley (J.C.);

(d) *Voting Papers not returned:*

None.
10. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 7th June 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)3, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal styled "Alternative ‘A’" submitted with 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 "Direction": On 25th September 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)3.

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 Direction:

- *Grus* Brisson, 1760, *Ornithologia* 5: 374—391

13. Family-Group-Name Problems: The family-group-name problem involved in the present case will be dealt with on a later occasion when comprehensive proposals will be submitted to the International Commission in regard to the problems arising in connection with this category of name involved in the Rulings given prior to the end of 1936 in *Opinions* in which the names of genera in the Class Aves were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

14. 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.

15. The present Direction shall be known as Direction Fifty-Five (55) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fifth day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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

VOLUME 1. SECTION D. Part D.17. Pp. 337—364

DIRECTION 56

Completion and in certain cases correction of entries relating to the names of genera belonging to the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia made in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936

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Issued 20th December, 1956
COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 56

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 Tei So 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 Jacewski (Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland) (15th June 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Hering (Zoológisches 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. Yokes (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla Hankó (Megzőgazdasági Muzéum, 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) (13th 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 Tortoneze (Museo di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)
DIRECTION 56

COMPLETION AND IN CERTAIN CASES CORRECTION OF ENTRIES RELATING TO THE NAMES OF GENERA BELONGING TO THE CLASSES PISCES, AMPHIBIA AND REPTILIA MADE IN THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936

RULING:—(1) In the case of each of the undermentioned names of genera belonging to the Class Pisces the incorrect statement that the type species was determined by subsequent selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 entered in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 77 is hereby deleted and the entry "type species by Linnean tautonymy"¹ is hereby inserted in its place:—

(i) *Acipenser* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 249);
(ii) *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 251);
(iii) *Cyclopterus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 255);
(iv) *Silurus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 270).

(2) In the case of each of the under-mentioned names of genera belonging to the Class Pisces the entry made in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Rulings given in the Opinions severally specified below is hereby completed by the insertion of a statement that the type species of the genus so named was determined by selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 by the author and on the date specified in each case below:—

(a) Names placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 77:

(i) *Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Bleeker (1879);

(ii) *Clupea* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Gill (1862);

(iii) *Coryphaena* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(iv) *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(v) *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(vi) *Gasterosteus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(vii) *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Gill (1863);

(viii) *Lophius* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(ix) *Mormyrus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Evermann (1917);

(x) *Mullus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Bleeker (1876);

(xi) *Perca* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Gill (1862);

(xii) *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(xiii) *Scomber* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Gill (1863);

(xiv) *Scorpaena* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Bleeker (1876);

(xv) *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan (1912);

(xvi) *Zeus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Gill (1863);
(b) *Names placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 92:

(i) *Blennius* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(ii) *Esox* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Jordan & Gilbert (1882);

(iii) *Ophidion* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Gill (1864).

(3) In the case of each of the under-mentioned names of genera belonging to the Class Reptilia the entry made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 92 is hereby completed by the insertion of a statement that the type species of the genus so named was determined by selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 by the author and on the date severally specified below:

(a) *Crotalus* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Fitzinger (1843);

(b) *Lacerta* Linnaeus, 1758: by selection by Fitzinger (1843).

(4) The date "1849" attributed to the generic name *Desmognathus* Baird (Class Amphibia) when that name was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 92 is hereby deleted and the date "(1850)" is hereby inserted in its place.

(5) The entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* regarding the generic name *Desmognathus* Baird referred to in (4) is hereby completed by the insertion of a statement that the type species of the genus so named was determined by selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 by Stejneger & Barbour in 1917.

(6) The entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of a generic name spelled *Coryhaena* and
attributed to Linnaeus, 1758, inadvertently made by the Ruling given in Opinion 77 is hereby corrected to Coryphaena Linnaeus, 1758.

(7) The incorrect entry of Eleotris gyrinus Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837, as the name of the type species of the genus Eleotris Schneider, 1801, made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 93 is hereby deleted and the name Gobius pisonis Gmelin (J.F.), [1789], is hereby inserted in its place.

(8) The under-mentioned correction is hereby made in the entry relating to the generic name Calamaria Boie (Class Reptilia) made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92: The entry “1827” as the date of publication of the foregoing generic name is hereby deleted and the entry “1826” is hereby inserted in its place.

(9) The entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology relating to the generic name Dermochelys Blainville, 1816 (Class Reptilia), made by the Ruling given in Opinion 92 is hereby completed by the insertion of the words “by monotypy, through Cuvier (1829)” as indicating the manner by which the type species of this genus was determined under Article 30 of the Règles.

(10) 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:—

(i) *Acipenses* Linck, 1790 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Acipenser* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 765);

(ii) *Ammodytes* Bonaparte, 1831 (a junior homonym of *Ammodytes* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 766);
(iii) *Anarhicas* Latreille, 1804 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Anarhichas* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 767);  
(iv) *Calliongmus* Linck, 1790 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 768);  
(v) *Callionimus* Gouan, 1770 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 769);  
(vi) *Chimaera* Poli, 1791 (a junior homonym of *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 770);  
(vii) *Chimaera* Ochsenheimer, 1808 (a junior homonym of *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 771);  
(viii) *Chimaera* Hitchcock, 1858 (a junior homonym of *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 772);  
(ix) *Chimaira* Duméril, 1856 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 773);  
(x) *Coregonus* Lacépède, 1803 (a junior homonym of *Coregonus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 774);  
(xi) *Coregonus* Jarocki, 1822 (a junior homonym of *Coregonus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 775);  
(xii) *Coriudo* Fleming, 1822 (a junior objective synonym of *Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 776);  
(xiii) *Coryhaena* Stiles, 1922 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Coryphaena* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 777);  
(xiv) *Coryphaena* Coues, 1889 (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 778);
(xv) *Cyclopterus* Marseul, 1872 (a junior homonym of *Cyclopterus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 779);

(xvi) *Dermatochelys* Wagler, 1830 (a junior objective synonym of *Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 780);

(xvii) *Dermochelis* Lesueur, 1829 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 781);

(xviii) *Diodon* O'Reilly, 1818 (a junior homonym of *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 782);

(xix) *Diodon* Lesson, 1828 (a junior homonym of *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 783);

(xx) *Diodon* Lesson, 1830 (a junior homonym of *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 784);

(xxi) *Draco* Gouan, 1770 (a junior homonym of *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 785);

(xxii) *Draco* Oken, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 786);

(xxiii) *Eleotris* Gronovius, 1763 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in Opinion 261) (Name No. 787);

(xxiv) *Fistularia* Forskål, 1775 (a junior homonym of *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 788);

(xxv) *Fistularia* Müller (O.F.), 1776 (a junior homonym of *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 789);

(xxvi) *Fistularia* Lamarck, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 790);

(xxvii) *Fistularia* Blainville, 1830 (a junior homonym of *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 791);
(xxviii) *Fistularia* Bowerbank, 1841 (a junior homonym of *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 792);

(xxix) *Gadus* Dejean, 1821 (a junior homonym of *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 793);

(xxx) *Gadus* Rang, 1829 (a junior homonym of *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 794);

(xxi) *Gadus* Deshayes, 1861 (a junior homonym of *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 795);

(xxxii) *Gymnothorax* Cuvier, [1800] (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 796);

(xxxiii) *Gymnothorax* Duda, 1923 (a junior homonym of *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795) (Name No. 797);

(xxiv) *Mabouia* Cuvier, 1829 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Mabuya* (Rafinesque) Fitzinger, 1826) (Name No. 798);

(xxxv) *Mabouya* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Mabuya* (Rafinesque) Fitzinger, 1826) (Name No. 799);

(xxxvi) *Mabuia* Cuvier, 1829 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Mabuya* (Rafinesque) Fitzinger, 1826) (Name No. 800);

(xxxvii) *Mabuya* Rafinesque, 1815 (a nomen nudum) (Name No. 801);

(xxxviii) *Malapterurus* Jarocki, 1822 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Malapterurus* Lacépède, 1803) (Name No. 802);

(xxxix) *Malapterurus* Swainson, 1838 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Malapterurus* Lacépède, 1803) (Name No. 803);

(xl) *Mugie* Macklot, 1830 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 804);
(xli) Mustellus Fischer de Waldheim, 1813 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Mustelus Linck, 1790) (Name No. 805);

(xlii) Ophidion Pomel, 1853 (a junior homonym of Ophidion Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 806);

(xliii) Ophidium Linnaeus, 1766 (an Invalid Emendation of Ophidion Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 807);

(xliv) Siren Hermann, 1783 (a junior homonym of Siren Linnaeus, 1766) (Name No. 808);

(xlv) Sirena Fischer de Waldheim, 1808 (an Invalid Emendation of Siren Linnaeus, 1766) (Name No. 809);

(xlvi) Sirene Oken, 1816 (an Invalid Emendation of Siren Linnaeus, 1766; published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in Opinion 417) (Name No. 810);

(xlvii) Sphargis Merrem, 1820 (a junior objective synonym of Dermochelys Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 811);

(xlviii) Syngnathus Rafinesque, 1810 (a junior homonym of Syngnathus Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 812);

(xlix) Teuthis Schneider, 1784 (a junior homonym of Teuthis Linnaeus, 1766) (Name No 813);

(11) 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:

(i) mercurialis Merrem, 1820, as published in the combination Sphargis mercurialis (a junior objective synonym of coriacea Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination Testudo coriacea) (Name No. 365);
(ii) *alleghaniensis* Harlan, 1825, as published in the combination *Abranchus alleghaniensis* (an Invalid Emendation of *alleganiensis* Daudin, [1803], as published in the combination *Salamandra alleganiensis*) (Name No. 366);

I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT "DIRECTION"

The present *Direction* embodies decisions taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the purpose of completing, and, where necessary, of correcting, the entries in regard to the names of genera belonging to the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936, this action being a necessary preliminary to the publication of the *Official List* in book-form. The proposals upon which the decisions taken in the present case were based were submitted to the International Commission by the Secretary on 25th April 1956 in the following paper:—

Proposed completion and correction of entries relating to the names of genera belonging to the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia made in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The present paper contains particulars of various minor errors and omissions in the entries relating to the names of genera of the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia which were made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936.
Proposals are submitted for rectifying these defects. The action called for, which falls into various groups, is described in the following paragraphs.

(1) Correction of erroneous entries on the "Official List" as to the Rule in Article 30 of the "Règles" under which the type species of four genera belonging to the Class Pisces were determined

2. In Opinion 77 the names of four genera (Acipenser; Chimaera; Cyclopterus; Silurus) published by Linnaeus in 1758 and belonging to the Class Pisces, were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the intimation, through the use of the symbol "tsd" [= type by subsequent designation], that in each case the type species had been determined under Rule (g) (type species by subsequent selection) in Article 30. When making the foregoing entries, the Commission must have inadvertently failed to recall that the Rules in Article 30 operate successively and that for any given name Rule (g) becomes applicable only after it has been established that none of the earlier Rules in that Article apply. In the case of the generic names cited above no type species was designated by the original author under Rule (a); nor was a type species indicated under either Rule (b) (indication of type species through the use for an included species of the specific name "typus" or "typicus" as a new name) or under Rule (c) (indication of type species by monotypy). The position is, however, quite different when we come to Rule (d) (indication of type species by absolute tautonomy). In none of the cases under consideration was there included a species having a specific name consisting of the same word as that of which the generic name concerned was composed. But in each case a tautonymous pre-1757 universal species-name was cited in the synonymy of one, and only one, of the included species. Under the Ruling given in Opinion 16, later incorporated into the Règles by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4: 155) the inclusion in a new genus established prior to 1st January 1931 of a nominal species in the synonymy of which such a pre-1757 species-name is cited, constitutes the indication of that species under Rule (d) in Article 30 as the type species of the genus concerned. It may be noted as somewhat curious that in Opinion 16 the Commission had actually cited each of the names with which we are concerned in a list of the names of genera, the type species of which were determinable under the interpretation of Rule (d) in Article 30 then propounded.

3. In order to rectify the position disclosed above it is proposed that the incorrect notation "type by subsequent designation" be expunged from the entry on the Official List relating to each of the four generic names discussed above and that in its place there be
inserted a note that the type species of the genus concerned was determined under Rule (d) in Article 30 as interpreted by Opinion 16, i.e. under what has come to be known as Linnean tautonymy.  

(2) Proposed insertion in the "Official List" of particulars as to how the type species of certain genera were determined under Article 30 of the "Règles"

4. In Opinion 77 the names of the following sixteen genera belonging to the Class Pisces were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with no information as to how the species there specified had become the type species of the genera concerned, apart from the entirely inadequate symbol "tsd" [= type by subsequent designation]:

Callionymus; Clupea; Coryphaena; Cyprinus; Gadus; Gasterosteus; Gobius; Lophius; Mormyrus; Mullus; Perca; Salmo; Scomber; Scorpaena; Syngnathus; Zeus.

5. In Opinion 92 the names of six genera of the groups with which we are here concerned were placed on the Official List with no indication whatever as to how the type species of the genera concerned had been determined under Article 30. The names in question were the following:

Class Pisces: Blennius; Esox; Ophidion;
Class Reptilia: Crotalus; Lacerta;
Class Amphibia: Desmognathus.

6. For each of the sixteen names specified in paragraph 4 above and of the six names specified in paragraph 5 above, it has been necessary to undertake a search of the literature (i) to ascertain by whom, when and where one of the originally included species was selected to be the type species of the nominal genus concerned, (ii) to check whether that species is the species adopted as such in the Official List, (iii) to determine whether the species concerned is currently accepted by specialists as the type species, and (iv) to establish whether the specific name of the nominal species which is the type species is an available name and is moreover accepted by specialists as the oldest such name for the species in question. The first of these tasks proved unusually laborious, so far as the names of fishes were concerned, owing to the paucity of reliable catalogues dealing with this group. However, the search of the literature of all three groups concerned ultimately established (a) that the species adopted in the

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Footnote 1: See Footnote 1.
Official List as the type species of the various genera are currently accepted as such (b) that each of these species has been selected as the type species in accordance with the requirements of Rule (g) in Article 30 and (c) that there is no evidence to suggest as regards any of the nominal genera concerned that any other included species was selected as the type species prior to the selection of the species currently accepted as such. In some cases the earliest selection which it has been possible to trace is relatively recent but it is believed that nevertheless the reference now brought forward is the earliest in which a type selection was made under Rule (g) of Article 30, rigorously construed as required by the Règles, for the genera concerned. The references for the selection of type species for the twenty-two genera concerned which it is recommended should be inserted in the Official List to make good the omissions in Opinions 77 and 92 are set out in Annexe 1 to the present paper.

(3) Proposed correction or amplification of entries in regard to six generic names made in the "Official List" by Rulings given in "Opinions" 77, 92 and 93

7. "Coryphaena" Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Pisces): When the generic name Coryphaena Linnaeus, 1758, was placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in Opinion 77, it was misspelled as "Coryphaena". This error which was presumably due to faulty proof-reading must now be corrected, the Erroneous Subsequent Spelling Coryphaena being at the same time placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

8. "Eleotris" Schneider, 1801 (Class Pisces): In Opinion 93 the International Commission used its Plenary Powers to designate Gobius pisonis Gmelin (J.F.), [1789], to be the type species of Eleotris Schneider, 1801. However, it was stated in the so-called "Summary" of this Opinion that the species so designated as type species was "gyrinus Cuv. & Val.", i.e. Eleotris gyrinus Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837 (Hist. nat. Poiss. 12 : 220), a nominal species which had been mentioned by the applicant in this case as a junior subjective synonym of Gobius pisonis Gmelin. The foregoing entry can only have been made through an inexplicable oversight and must be corrected by the substitution of a revised entry prescribing that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Commission in this Opinion the type species of this genus is Gobius pisonis Gmelin, [1789].

9. "Calamaria" Boie, 1826 (Class Reptilia): In Opinion 92 the generic name Calamaria Boie was placed on the Official List; it was there attributed to the year "1827", and no reference was given beyond the page number "236". The type species was said to be "Coluber calamaria" Linnaeus, 1758", by absolute tautonymy. The name
Calamaria was published by Boie both in 1826 and 1827. In the earlier year, it was published in a paper by Férussac (Bull. Sci. nat. Géol. 9 : 236) and it is clear from the page number cited in Opinion 92 that this is the paper there referred to and not the later paper of 1827 (Iisis (Oken) 10 : 519). The name Calamaria Boie, as published in Férussac’s paper of 1826 was treated by Neave (Nomencl. zool.) as a nomen nudum, but this is incorrect, for, although Boie included six nomina nuda in the genus, he included also one new nominal species which was provided with an indication as required by Article 25 of the Règles. This nominal species was introduced as follows: “Calamaria Boie . . . Linnaei B. (Col. calamaria Linn.).” This species is therefore the type species by monotypy. Under Declaration 21 (embodying the decision taken by the Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(55)305) the type species of this genus is to be cited under the earlier of the two objective synonyms applied to it by the author of the generic name. That is, the type species is to be cited as Coluber calamarius Linnaeus, 1758, and not as Calamaria linnaei Boie, 1826. In order to regularise the position, it is necessary now that the date attributed to Calamaria Boie should be corrected from “1827” to “1826”, and that the erroneous entry “tat” [type by absolute tautonymy] should be corrected to “type by monotypy”. At the same time the objectively invalid specific name linnaei Boie, 1826, should be placed on the Official Index.  

10. “Dermochelys” Blainville, 1816 (Class Reptilia): The generic name Dermochelys Blainville, 1816, was placed on the Official List with Testudo coriacea Linnaeus, 1766, as type species. So far as it goes, the entry so made was correct. It contained no particulars, however, as to how that species became the type species and a word of explanation is needed on this subject. This nominal genus, as established by Blainville in 1816 (J. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat., Paris 83 : 259), contained no nominal species. In order to determine what species should be regarded as being originally included species in this genus, it is necessary to ascertain by whom nominal species were first assigned to it and what that species or those species were (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 159—160, 346). Before doing this, we should, however, take note of two events which occurred before any author dealt again with the nominal genus Dermochelys. The first of these events was the establishment by Merrem in 1820 (Tent. Syst. Amph. : 19) of the genus Sphargis. Merrem only recognised one species as belonging to this genus and to this he gave the name Sphargis mercurialis (: 19), the name mercurialis being a name taken over by

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3 Declaration 21 was published on 19th June 1956 (Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 12 : i—viii.)

4 As explained in paragraph 4 of the present Direction, unexpected developments in regard to the generic name Calamaria Boie led to the temporary withdrawal of certain of the proposals submitted in regard to it, in order to permit of the study of the new problems disclosed.
him from the XVIth century author Rondeletius. In a footnote Merrem stated that his *Sphargis mercurialis* was the same species as the *Testudo coriacea* of Linnaeus. The latter species is therefore under Declaration 21 the type species of *Sphargis* Merrem by monotypy. The next event was the establishment by Fleming in 1822 (*Phil. Zool. 2: 271*) of the nominal genus *Coriudo*. This was introduced in a key to the genera of "CHELONEA" and the sole species cited, and therefore the type species by monotypy, was *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus. The name *Coriudo* Fleming is thus a junior objective synonym of *Sphargis* Merrem. In 1829 (*Règne Anim. (ed. 2) 2: 14*) Cuvier used the name *Dermochelys* which, however he spelled *Dermochelis* and attributed, to Lesueur (by whom it had presumably been proposed in manuscript and from whom Blainville may also be assumed to have obtained the name). Cuvier, after sinking the names *Sphargis* Merrem and *Coriudo* Fleming as synonyms of *Dermochelis*, cited *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus as belonging to this genus. In a footnote he cited a second species as belonging to this genus, namely *Dermochelis atlantica* Lesueur. No such name had ever been published by that author and the name as cited by Cuvier was a *nomen nudum*. Accordingly the only species placed by Cuvier in the genus *Dermochelys* was *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus which therefore becomes the type species of Blainville's genus by monotypy. In order to avoid the risk of misunderstanding, it is desirable that, when the words "by monotypy" are entered in the *Official List* to indicate how *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus, 1766, became the type species of *Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816, they should be qualified by the words "through Cuvier, 1829". At the same time the various objectively invalid names discussed in the present paragraph should be placed on the appropriate *Official Index*.

11. "Desmognathus" Baird, (1850) (Class Amphibia): When the name *Desmognathus* Baird was placed on the *Official List*, by the Ruling given in *Opinion 92*, the date "1849" was attributed to it. The date which appears on the title page of Volume 1 of the Second Series of the *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*, in which Baird's paper was published, is "1847—1850" but particulars of the dates of publication of the various parts are given in the table of contents and this shows that that paper, which appeared in Part 4, was published in January 1850. This date—cited in round brackets (parentheses)—should therefore be attributed to the name *Desmognathus* Baird.

12. "Cryptobranchus" Leuckart, 1821 (Class Amphibia): As explained in Paper Z.N.(S.).1014 now being submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(56)5; the name of the type species of the genus

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5 The decision taken by the International Commission on the Voting Paper here referred to has since been embodied in Direction 57 (which is being published in the immediately following Part of the present Section of Volume I of the present Series).
Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821, is currently regarded as a junior subjective synonym of the name Salamandra alleganiensis Daudin, [1803]. It must be noted here that the alleganiensis Daudin, [1803] was emended to alleganiensis by Harlan in 1825 (Ann. Lyceum nat. Hist. New York 1(8) : 271), who cited this species as Abranchus alleghaniensis. In this action Harlan was followed by some later authors but the original spelling employed by Daudin is that currently in use and is the correct name for this nominal species. The Invalid Emendation alleghaniensis Harlan, 1825, should now be placed on the Official Index.

(4) Proposed addition of certain names to the "Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology"

13. The examination of the literature undertaken in preparation for the submission of the proposals set forth in the present paper has brought to light the existence of a number of names which are objectively invalid as junior homonyms, as Invalid Emendations or Erroneous Subsequent Spellings, or as junior objective synonyms. These names, which should now be placed on the appropriate Official Indexes, are set out in Annexe 2 to the present paper, the generic names being listed in Section A and the specific names in Section B.

(5) Recommendations

14. In the light of the considerations set out in the present paper it is recommended that, in discharge of the duty of completing and, where necessary, correcting the entries made on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 imposed upon it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take the following action, so far as concerns the entries relating to the names of genera of the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia made on the Official List during the period referred to above, namely that it should:

(1) in the case of each of the four generic names specified in paragraph 2 above, substitute in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the words "type species by Linnean tautonymy" for the words "[type by] [subsequent] [designation]" as indicating the manner in which the type species of the genera concerned were determined under Article 30 of the Règles;
(2) in the case of each of the generic names specified in Annexe 1, insert in the foregoing *Official List* the particulars specified in that Annexe regarding the selection of the type species of the genera concerned under Rule (g) in Article 30 of the *Règles* (paragraphs 4—6 above);

(3) correct from *Coryphaena* to *Coryphaena* the entry on the *Official List* in regard to the generic name *Coryphaena* Linnaeus, 1758, inadvertently made by the Ruling given in *Opinion 77* (paragraph 7 above);

(4) insert on the *Official List* the name of the nominal species *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin (J.F.), [1789], as the name of the type species of *Eleotris* Schneider, 1801, in place of the name *Eleotris gyrinus* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837, inadvertently entered as such by the Ruling given in *Opinion 93* (paragraph 8 above);

(5) substitute on the *Official List* the date "1826" for the date "1827" as the date of publication of the generic name *Calamaria* Boie (paragraph 9 above);

(6) substitute on the *Official List* the words "type species, by monotypy" for the words "[type by] a[bsolute] [autonomy]" as indicating the manner in which the type species of *Calamaria* Boie, 1826, was determined under Article 30 of the *Règles* (paragraph 9)⁶;

(7) take note that under Declaration 21 the type species of *Calamaria* Boie, 1826, is the nominal species *Coluber calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, and not the later-established objectively identical nominal species *Calamaria linnaei* Boie, 1826, cited at the time of the establishment of the above nominal genus (paragraph 9)⁶;

(8) insert the words "by monotypy, through Cuvier, 1829" in the *Official List* as recording the means by which the type species of the genus *Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816, was determined under Article 30 (paragraph 10);

(9) substitute on the *Official List* the date "(1850)" for the date "1849" as the date of publication of the generic name *Desmognathus* Baird (paragraph 11);

(10) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the objectively invalid names enumerated in Section A of Annexe 2 to the present paper (paragraph 13 above).

(11) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the objectively invalid names enumerated in Section B of Annexe 2 to the present paper (paragraph 13 above).

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⁶ This proposal was later withdrawn. See paragraph 4 of the present *Directions*. 
Proposals for completing the entries on the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” regarding the manner in which the type species of certain genera were determined under Article 30 of the “Regles”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Genus</th>
<th>Entry relating to the determination of the type species proposed to be inserted in the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Callionymus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>by selection by Bleeker, 1879, Versl. Acad. Amsterdam 1879 : 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormyrus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>by selection by Jordan &amp; Evermann, 1917, Gen. Fish. : 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpaena Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>by selection by Bleeker, 1876, Versl. Acad. Amsterdam 1875 : 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syngnathus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>by selection by Jordan, 1912, Smiths. misc. Publ. 2060 : 103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Entry relating to the determination of the type species proposed to be inserted in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Genus</th>
<th>Date of Publication</th>
<th>Reason for Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crotalus Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>by selection by Fitzinger, 1843, <em>Syst. Rept.</em>: 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacerta Linnaeus, 1758</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>by selection by Fitzinger, 1843, <em>Syst. Rept.</em>: 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXE 2

Proposed addition of certain invalid names to the "Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology"

Section A: Proposed addition of forty-nine generic names to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology"


6. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 77*:
   - (a) *Chimaera Poli*, 1791, *Test. Sicil.*. 1, Introd. : 31
   - (b) *Chimaera Ochsenheimer*, 1808, *Schmett. Europa* 2 : 2
   - (c) *Chimaera Hitchcock*, 1858, *Ichnol. N. England* : 118


8. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Coregonus* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 93*:
   - (b) *Coregonus Jarocki*, 1822, *Zoologiia* 4 : 35


15. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 77*:
   - (b) *Diodon Lesson*, 1828, Compl. de Buffon, *Hist. nat. Mamm.* *Ois.* 1 : 124, 440
   - (c) *Diodon Lesson*, 1830, *Traité. Ornith.* (2) : 95
16. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 75*:

(a) *Draco* Gouan, 1770, *Hist. Pisc.* : 117 (a nomen nudum)

(b) *Draco* Oken, 1816, *Lehrb. Naturgesch.* 3(2) : 273


18. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Fistularia* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 75*:

(a) *Fistularia* Forskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 121


(d) *Fistularia* Bowerbank, 1841, *Proc. geol. Soc. Lond.* 3 (no. 78) : 433

19. The under-mentioned junior homonyms of *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 77*:

(a) *Gadus* Dejean, 1821, *Cat. Coléopt.* : 96 (a nomen nudum)


22. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Mabuya* Rafinesque, 1815:

(a) *Mabouia* Cuvier, 1829, *Règn. Anim.* (ed. 2) 2 : 62

(b) *Mabouya* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, *Erpét*, 5 : 663, 671

(c) *Mabuia* Cuvier, 1829, *Règn. Anim.* (ed. 2) 2 : 64


24. The under-mentioned Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Malapterurus* Lacépède, 1803, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion 93*:

(a) *Malapterus* Jarocki, 1822, *Zoologiia* 4 : 87

(b) *Malapturus* Swainson, 1838, *Hist. Classif. Fish* 1 : 348, 353


30. *Sirena* Fischer de Waldheim, 1808, *Zoognosia* (ed. 2) : tab. iii (an Invalid Emendation of *Siren* Linnaeus, 1766)


Section B: Proposed addition of two specific names to the "*Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*"


2. *mercurialis* Merrem, 1820, *Tent. Syst. Amph.* : 19, as published in the combination *Sphargis mercurialis* (nom. nov. pro *coriacea* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Testudo coriacea*)

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7 This proposal was later withdrawn. See paragraph 4 of the present *Direction.*

2. **Registration of the present application**: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper the question of completing and correcting in the manner proposed the entries relating to the names of genera belonging to the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1015.

II. **THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

3. **Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)4**: On 25th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)4) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed “that, in accordance with the General Directives issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, regarding the placing on the appropriate *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* of names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in, *Opinions* rendered prior to 1948, and other matters on which action is required in order to complete, to clarify, or to correct Rulings given in *Opinions* rendered in the foregoing period, the action recommended in paragraph 14 of the paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 1015, regarding names in the Classes Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia 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 Direction] be now taken as there recommended ”, and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.
4. Withdrawal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(56)4 of certain proposals relating to the generic name "Calamaria" Boie (Class Reptilia): On 2nd May 1956 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed the following Minute in which he withdrew from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(56)4 certain of the proposals in regard to the generic name *Calamaria* Boie submitted therewith:

**Removal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(56)4 of certain of the proposals relating to the generic name "Calamaria" Boie (Class Reptilia) submitted therewith**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

In returning their completed copies of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)4, Dr. H. Boschma, Director, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands, and Dr. L. B. Holthuis of the same Museum have this day notified the Office of the Commission that Dr. L. D. Brongersma of the above Museum is planning to re-examine the status under the *Règles* of the generic name *Calamaria* Boie (Class Reptilia) a name which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 92 and on which certain supplementary proposals had been submitted in the paper bearing the Number Z.N.(S.) 1015 issued to the Members of the Commission concurrently with the Voting Paper referred to above. It appeared from the communication so received that the current interpretation of the nominal species *Coluber calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of the genus *Calamaria* Boie, and/or of the objectively identical nominal species *Calamaria linnaei* Boie, 1826, was open to question and that there was at least a possibility that the species to which Linnaeus had given the former name was a species at present placed by specialists in a genus far removed from *Calamaria* Boie.

2. In these circumstances, as Secretary to the International Commission, I hereby withdraw from the scope of the Voting Paper cited above (a) the proposals in regard to the generic name *Calamaria* Boie submitted in Points (6) and (7) of paragraph 14 of the paper Z.N.(S.) 1015 submitted therewith, and (b) the proposal which appears as Item I in Section B of Annexe 2 referred to in Point (11) in the paragraph numbered as above in the same paper in order to permit of the further study of the issues alluded to in the communications referred to in paragraph 1 above. I further direct that the Registered File Z.N.(S.) 1114 be opened for the study of the questions now reserved and that the said studies be prosecuted as vigorously as
possible in order to ensure that the publication of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in book-form be not delayed by the existence of an outstanding problem in regard to the above generic name.

5. The Prescribed Voting Period for V.P.(O.M)(56)4: As Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)4 was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 25th May 1956.

6. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(56)4: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)4, the state of the voting on the proposals submitted therewith, other than on that part of those proposals which had been withdrawn from the scope of that Voting Paper by the Minute executed by the Secretary on 2nd May 1956 (the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of the present *Direction*) 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; Stoll; Vokes; Hering; Miller; Prantl; Bodenheimer; Cabrera; Esaki; Mayr; do Amaral; Lemche; Hankó; Dymond; Mertens; Key; Jaczewski; Bonnet; Hemming; Sylvester-Bradley; Riley; Kühnelt; Tortonese;

(b) **Negative Votes**:

None;

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

Bradley (J.C.);
7. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 7th June 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (O.M.)(56)4, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast on that Voting Paper, other than on the proposals in regard to the name Calamaria Boie submitted therewith, which had been withdrawn from its scope by the Minute executed by the Secretary on 2nd May 1956 (the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of the present Direction) were as set out in paragraph 6 above and that the proposals submitted with that Voting Paper, other than the proposals so withdrawn, had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

8. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Direction": On 30th September 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)4, subject to the exclusion therefrom of the proposals in regard to the generic name Calamaria Boie specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 2nd May 1956 referred to in paragraph 7 above.

9. Original References: The original references for the generic names specified in the under-mentioned Rulings in the present Direction have already been noted in connection with the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: (1); (2); (3); (5), subject to the correction of the date of publication attributed to the name concerned as specified in Ruling (4); (6); (7); (8), subject to the correction of the date of publication of the name concerned as there specified. The references for the selection of typespecies for the genera specified in Rulings (2), (3) and (5) are given in Annexe 1 to the paper reproduced in paragraph 1 of the present Direction.
The reference for the nominal species specified in Ruling (7) as the type species of *Eleotris* Schneider, 1801, is given in paragraph 8 of the paper referred to above, while in paragraph 10 of that paper will be found the reference specified in Ruling (9). The references for the names specified in Rulings (10) and (11) are given in Section A and Section B respectively of Annexe 2 to the foregoing paper.

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* Fifty-Six (56) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

*yDone in London, this Thirtieth day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.*

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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


DIRECTION 57

Addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* (a) of the specific names of forty-seven species belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 and (b) of the specific name of one species of the Class Amphibia which is currently treated as a senior subjective synonym of the name of such a species

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOÖLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
RULING GIVEN IN DIRECTION 57

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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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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 57

ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" (a) OF THE SPECIFIC NAMES OF FORTY-SEVEN SPECIES BELONGING TO THE CLASSES CYCLOSTOMATA, PISCES, AMPHIBIA AND REPTILIA, EACH OF WHICH IS THE TYPE SPECIES OF A GENUS, THE NAME OF WHICH WAS PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN THE PERIOD UP TO THE END OF 1936 AND (b) OF THE SPECIFIC NAME OF ONE SPECIES OF THE CLASS AMPHIBIA WHICH IS CURRENTLY TREATED AS A SENIOR SUBJECTIVE SYNONYM OF THE NAME OF SUCH A SPECIES

RULING:—(1) The under-mentioned specific name of a species belonging to the Class Cyclostomata, which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Ruling given in Opinion 75, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1063: glutinosa Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Myxine glutinosa (specific name of type species of Myxine Linnaeus, 1758).

(2) The under-mentioned specific names of species belonging to the Class Pisces, each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the Opinions severally cited below, are hereby placed on the Official
List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified in each case against the names in question:—

(a) Specific Names of type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 75:—

(i) tobianus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Ammodytes tobianus (specific name of type species of Ammodytes Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1064);

(ii) lupus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Anarhichas lupus (specific name of type species of Anarhichas Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1065);

(iii) hepsetus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Atherina hepsetus (specific name of type species of Atherina Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1066);

(iv) tabacaria Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Fistularia tabacaria (specific name of type species of Fistularia Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1067);

(v) cephalus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Mugil cephalus (specific name of type species of Mugil Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1068);

(vi) draco Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Trachinus draco (specific name of type species of Trachinus Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1069);

(vii) scaber Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Uranoscopus scaber (specific name of type species of Uranoscopus Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1070);
(viii) *gladius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758 (specific name of type species of *Xiphias* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1071);

(ix) *sturio* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Acipenser sturio* (specific name of type species of *Acipenser* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1072);

(x) *lyra* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Callionymus lyra* (specific name of type species of *Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1073);

(xi) *monstrosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Chimaera monstrosa* (specific name of type species of *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1074);

(xii) *harengus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Clupea harengus* (specific name of type species of *Clupea* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1075);

(xiii) *hippurus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coryphaena hippurus* (specific name of type species of *Coryphaena* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1076);

(xiv) *lumpus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cyclopterus lumpus* (specific name of type species of *Cyclopterus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1077);

(xv) *carpio* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cyprinus carpio* (specific name of type species of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1078);

(xvi) *morhua* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gadus morhua* (specific
name of type species of *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1079);

(xvii) *aculeatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gasterosteus aculeatus* (specific name of type species of *Gasterosteus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1080);

(xviii) *niger* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gobius niger* (specific name of type species of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1081);

(xix) *piscatorius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lophius piscatorius* (specific name of type species of *Lophius* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1082);

(xx) *cyprinoides* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mormyrus cyprinoides* (specific name of type species of *Mormyrus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1083);

(xxi) *barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mullus barbatus* (specific name of type species of *Mullus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1084);

(xxii) *fluviatilis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Perca fluviatilis* (specific name of type species of *Perca* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1085);

(xxiii) *salar* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Salmo salar* (specific name of type species of *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1086);

(xxiv) *scombrus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scomber scombrus* (specific name of type species of
(xxv) *Scomber* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1087);

(xxvi) *Scorpaena porcus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scorpaena porcus* (specific name of type species of *Scorpaena* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1088);

(xxvii) *Silurus glanis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Silurus glanis* (specific name of type species of *Silurus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1089);

(xxviii) *Syngnathus acus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Syngnathus acus* (specific name of type species of *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1090);

(b) *Specific Names of type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 92:—

(i) *Blennius ocellaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Blennius ocellaris* (specific name of type species of *Blennius* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1092);

(ii) *Esso lucius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Esso lucius* (specific name of type species of *Esso* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1093);

(iii) *Ophidion barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Ophidion barbatus* (specific name of type species of *Ophidion* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1094);
(c) Specific Names of type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 93:—

(i) *lavaretus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Salmo lavaretus* (specific name of type species of *Coregonus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1095);

(ii) *pisonis* Gmelin (J.F.), [1789], as published in the combination *Gobius pisonis* (specific name of type species of *Eleotris* Schneider, 1801) (Name No. 1096);

(iii) *marginalis* Bloch, 1793, as published in the combination *Epinephelus marginalis*, (specific name of type species of *Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793) (Name No. 1097);

(iv) *reticularis* Bloch, 1795, as published in the combination *Gymnothorax reticularis* (specific name of type species of *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795) (Name No. 1098);

(v) *electricus* Gmelin (J.F.), [1789], as published in the combination *Silurus electricus* (specific name of type species of *Malapterurus* Lacépède, 1803) (Name No. 1099);

(vi) *mustelus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Squalus mustelus* (specific name of type species of *Mustelus* Linck, 1790) (Name No. 1100);

(vii) *paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Polynemus paradiseus* (specific name of type species of *Polynemus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1101);
(viii) *cabrilla* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Perca cabrilla* (specific name of type species of *Serranus* Cuvier, 1817) (Name No. 1102).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names of species belonging to the Class Amphibia, each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Ruling given in Opinion 92, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below:—

(a) *fuscus* Rafinesque, 1820, as published in the combination *Triturus fuscus* (specific name of type species of *Desmognathus* Baird, (1850)) (Name No. 1103);

(b) *lacertina* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Siren lacertina* (specific name of type species of *Siren* Linnaeus, 1766) (Name No. 1104).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names of species belonging to the Class Reptilia, each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* severally cited below, are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers specified in each case against the names in question:—

(a) Specific Name of the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the "*Official List*" by the Ruling given in "*Opinion*" 75:

*volans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Draco volans* (specific name
of type species of *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1105);

(b) *Specific Names of type species of genera, the names of which were placed on the "Official List" by the Ruling given in "Opinion" 92:—*

(i) *serpentina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Testudo serpentina* (specific name of type species of *Chelydra* Schweigger, 1812) (Name No. 1106);

(ii) *horridus* Linnaeus, 1858, as published in the combination *Crotalus horridus* (specific name of type species of *Crotalus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1107);

(iii) *coriacea* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the combination *Testudo coriacea* (specific name of type species of *Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816) (Name No. 1108);

(iv) *agilis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lacerta agilis* (specific name of type species of *Lacerta* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1109).

(5) The under-mentioned specific name which is currently regarded as a senior subjective synonym of the specific name of the type species of a genus belonging to the Class Amphibia, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the *Opinion* cited against the name in question is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Number specified below:—

*alleganiensis* Daudin, [1803], as published in the combination *Salamandra alleganiensis* (*Opinion* 92) (Name No. 1110).
I. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PRESENT “DIRECTION”

The present Direction has been prepared under a General Directive issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that the specific name of the species which are the type species of genera, the names of which had been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology prior to the opening of that Congress, should, if the oldest available names for the species concerned, be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology and that in other cases there should be placed on that List whatever is currently considered to be the oldest available names for the species concerned. The present which is the fourth in this series of Directions, is concerned with the names of the type species of genera belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, the names of which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936. The total number of such generic names is forty-eight. Of these all are dealt with in the present Direction with the exception of the generic name Calamaria Boie, 1826, the consideration of which has, for the reasons explained in paragraph 4 of the present Direction, been postponed for further study. The proposals which formed the basis of the decisions taken by the Commission in the present case were submitted by the Secretary in the following paper on 25th April 1956:

Proposed addition to the “Official List of Specific Names in Zoology”
(a) of the specific names of forty-eight species belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, each of which is the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” in the period up to the end of 1936 and (b) of the specific name of one species of the Class Amphibia which is currently treated as a senior subjective synonym of the name of such a species

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The present paper contains the fourth instalment of proposals for giving effect to the General Directive issued to the International
Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that in every case where the specific name of the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936 is the oldest available name for the species concerned, that name shall be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology and that in other cases the specific name currently regarded as the oldest available subjective synonym of that name shall be similarly placed on that List.

2. The proposals now submitted relate to the names of the type species of genera belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, which were placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the period up to the end of 1936. In all, sixty-two generic names are involved. The genera so named are distributed among the foregoing Classes as follows: Class Cyclostomata, one genus; Class Pisces, 48 genera; Class Amphibia, 3 genera; Class Reptilia, 10 genera. Details regarding the position of the names belonging to each of these groups are given in the following paragraphs.

3. **Class Cyclostomata**: No difficulty arises in connection with the specific name of the type species of the only genus belonging to this Class, the name of which has been placed on the Official List (Myxine Linnaeus, 1758) and the specific name of that species should therefore now be placed on the Official List.

4. **Class Pisces**: In the case of one of the genera of the Class Pisces involved, the specific name of the type species has already been placed on the Official List. The generic name concerned is *Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758, which was dealt with by the Commission in Opinion 242. In another case—relating to the reputed generic name *Osmerus* Linnaeus, 1758—proposals covering *inter alia* the proposed addition of the specific name of its type species to the Official List are already before the Commission in Application Z.N.(S.) 564 (Hemming, 1955, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 11: 281—282). In two cases applications have been received from ichthyologists which will, it is hoped, be published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature at an early date. Three names are involved in these applications, namely (a) *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (Application Z.N.(S.) 850); (b) *Stolephorus* Lacépède, 1803, and *Teuthis* Linnaeus, 1766 (Application Z.N.(S.) 569). In these cases it is proposed that action regarding the addition to the Official List of the specific names of the type species of the genera concerned be deferred until decisions are taken on other outstanding matters concerned with these generic names. Finally, there are four generic names against which no objection has been raised by specialists but which, on the basis of the information so far collected by this Office, appear to call for action by the Commission before the entries in regard to them
made on the Official List in the period up to the end of 1936 can be regarded as correct. The problems involved in these cases are of two kinds. In one case the name in question, Conger Cuvier, 1817, appears to be a phantom; in the three other cases (Cottus Linnaeus, 1758; Diodon Linnaeus, 1758; Muraena Linnaeus, 1758) it appears that the species currently accepted as the type species and adopted as such in the Official List is not the first of the originally included species to have been selected as the type species of the genus in question. Consultations are proceeding with representative ichthyologists in regard to these four names (on Commission File Z.N.(S.) 556) and it is proposed in these cases to defer for the present the submission of proposals for the addition to the Official List of the specific names of the species currently accepted as the type species of the genera concerned.

5. It will be seen from the particulars given above that the action required has already been taken in regard to the name of the type species of one of the genera involved, while in eight other cases it is considered that at the present moment it would be premature or otherwise undesirable to place on the Official List the specific name of the type species in question. In the case of the remaining thirty-nine generic names in the Class Pisces investigations carried out by this Office show (a) that the species accepted in the Opinions concerned as the type species of the genera involved are currently accepted as such by specialists, (b) that the species concerned have been validly designated or indicated as the type species of the genera in question and that where the determination of the type species has to be made under Rule (g) in Article 30 (type species by subsequent selection), the species have been validly selected to be the type species of the genera concerned, and (c) that the specific names of the nominal species which are the type species of the genera concerned are the oldest available names for the said species. In these circumstances it is now recommended that the thirty-nine specific names involved should be placed on the Official List.

6. Class Amphibia: The names of the three genera of the Class Amphibia which have been placed on the Official List are all available names and are currently accepted by specialists as the oldest such names for the genera concerned. In each case also the type species has been correctly determined under Article 30 of the Règles. In the case of two of the genera concerned (Desmognathus Baird, (1850); Siren Linnaeus, 1766) the specific name of the type species is the oldest available name for the species concerned and is currently accepted as such. These two specific names should therefore now be placed on the Official List. In the case of the third of the genera involved (Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821) the specific name of the type species (gigantea) is currently regarded as a junior subjective synonym of another name (alleganiensis). In this case it is the specific name which is the senior subjective synonym and not the specific name of the type
species which under the General Directive issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology should now be placed on the Official List.

7. **Class Reptilia**: The specific name of the type species of one of the ten genera of the Class Reptilia which have to be considered has already been placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The genus concerned is *Mabuya* Fitzinger, 1826, which was dealt with by the Commission in its *Opinion 240*. In the case of the name *Phrynosoma* Wiegmann, 1828, attention has been drawn by a specialist to the existence of certain names which appear to be senior synonyms (Application Z.N.(S.) 399) and it is not desirable that the specific name of the type species of this genus should be dealt with by the Commission until the more general issues raised can also be settled. In the case of a third name, *Eremias* Wiegmann, 1834, the selection as type species of the species accepted as such in the *Official List* and currently so accepted by specialists appears to have been anticipated by the selection of a different species. This question is now being investigated in conjunction with interested specialists (Z.N.(S.) 556) and it is not considered that any action is desirable until the present consultations have been concluded. In the case also of the name *Alligator* Cuvier, 1807, certain difficulties have been noted (Z.N.(S.) 551) and consultations are proceeding with specialists1. In this case also the question of placing the specific name of the type species on the *Official List* must be left over until comprehensive proposals can be laid before the Commission.

8. No difficulty arises in connection with the remaining six generic names in the Class Reptilia. The names themselves are available names and are currently accepted by specialists as the oldest such names for the genera concerned; the species currently accepted as the type species of these genera have been correctly determined as such under Article 30 of the *Règles*, and the specific names for those species are available names and are the oldest such names for the species in question. The specific names of the type species of these six genera should therefore now be placed on the *Official List*.

9. Summarising the conclusions set forth in the present paper, I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should:

(1) place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific names specified below, each of which is the specific name of the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the close of 1936:

(a) the specific name of a species of the Class Cyclostomata cited in Section A of Annexe I attached hereto;

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1 Proposals for dealing with this question have now been submitted to the International Commission (Hemming, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12: 163–175).
(b) the thirty-nine specific names of species of the Class Pisces cited in Section B of Annexe 1 attached hereto;
(c) the two specific names of species of the Class Amphibia cited in Section C of Annexe 1 attached hereto;
(d) the six specific names of species of the Class Reptilia cited in Section D of Annexe 1 attached hereto;

(2) place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name of a species of the Class Amphibia (being a name currently regarded as a senior subjective synonym of the name of a species which is the type species of a genus the name of which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the close of 1936) cited in Annexe 2 attached hereto.

**ANNEXE 1**

**Proposed addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"**

of forty-eight specific names of species belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, each of which is the specific name of the type species of a genus, the name of which was placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Name proposed to be placed on the &quot;Official List of Specific Names in Zoology&quot;</th>
<th>Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published</th>
<th>Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(3)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section A : Class Cyclostomata (one name)**

"Opinion" 75

*glutinosa* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Myxine glutinosa*  
*Myxine* Linnaeus, 1758

**Section B : Class Pisces (thirty-nine names)**

"Opinion" 75

*tobianus* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Ammodytes tobianus*  
*Ammodytes* Linnaeus, 1758

*lupus* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Anarhichas lupus*  
*Anarhichas* Linnaeus, 1758

*hepsetus* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Atherina hepsetus*  
*Atherina* Linnaeus, 1758
Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" (1)
tabacaria Linnaeus, 1758
cephalus Linnaeus, 1758
draco Linnaeus, 1758
scaber Linnaeus, 1758
gladius Linnaeus, 1758

Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published (2)
Fistularia tabacaria
Mugil cephalus
Trachinus draco
Uranoscopus scaber
Xiphias gladius

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species (3)
Fistularia Linnaeus, 1758
Mugil Linnaeus, 1758
Trachinus Linnaeus, 1758
Uranoscopus Linnaeus, 1758
Xiphias Linnaeus, 1758

"Opinion" 77
sturio Linnaeus, 1758
lyra Linnaeus, 1758
monstrosa Linnaeus, 1758
harengus Linnaeus, 1758
hippurus Linnaeus, 1758
lumpus Linnaeus, 1758
carpio Linnaeus, 1758
morhua Linnaeus, 1758
aculeatus Linnaeus, 1758
niger Linnaeus, 1758
piscatorius Linnaeus, 1758
cyprinoides Linnaeus, 1758
barbatus Linnaeus, 1758
fluviatilis Linnaeus, 1758
salar Linnaeus, 1758
scombrus Linnaeus, 1758

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species (3)
Acipenser Linnaeus, 1758
Callionymus Linnaeus, 1758
Chimaera Linnaeus, 1758
Clupea Linnaeus, 1758
Coryphaena Linnaeus, 1758
Cyprinus Linnaeus, 1758
Gadus Linnaeus, 1758
Gasterosteus Linnaeus, 1758
Gobius Linnaeus, 1758
Lophius Linnaeus, 1758
Mormyrus Linnaeus, 1758
Mullus Linnaeus, 1758
Perca Linnaeus, 1758
Salmo Linnaeus, 1758
Scomber Linnaeus, 1758
Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"

(1) porcus Linnaeus, 1758
   glanis Linnaeus, 1758
   acus Linnaeus, 1758
   faber Linnaeus, 1758

Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published

(2) Scorpaena porcus
    Silurus glanis
    Syngnathus acus
    Zeus faber

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

(3) Scorpaena Linnaeus, 1758
    Silurus Linnaeus, 1758
    Syngnathus Linnaeus, 1758
    Zeus Linnaeus, 1758

"Opinion" 92

ocellaris Linnaeus, 1758
lucius Linnaeus, 1758
barbatum Linnaeus, 1758

Blennius ocellaris
Esox lucius
Ophidion barbatum

"Opinion" 93

lavaretus Linnaeus, 1758
pisonis Gmelin, [1789]
marginalis Bloch, 1793
reticularis Bloch, 1795
electricus Gmelin, [1789]
mustelus Linnaeus, 1758
paradiseus Linnaeus, 1758
cabrilla Linnaeus, 1758

Salmo lavaretus
Gobius pisonis
Epinephelus marginalis
Gymnothorax reticularis
Silurus electricus
Squalus mustelus
Polynemus paradiseus
Perca cabrilla

Coregonus Linnaeus, 1758
Eleotris Schneider, 1801
Epinephelus Bloch, 1793
Gymnothorax Bloch, 1795
Malapterurus Lacépède, 1803
Mustelus Linck, 1790
Polynemus Linnaeus, 1758
Serranus Cuvier, 1817

Section C: Class Amphibia (two names)

"Opinion" 92

fuscus Rafinesque, 1820
lacertina Linnaeus, 1766

Triturus fuscus
Desmognathus Baird, (1850)
Siren lacertina
Siren Linnaeus, 1766
Specific name proposed to be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"

Combination in which name specified in Col. 1 was originally published

Name of genus of which species specified in Col. 1 is the type species

Section D: Class Reptilia (six names)

"Opinion" 75

volans Linnaeus, 1758  
Draco volans  
Draco Linnaeus, 1758

"Opinion" 92

calamarius Linnaeus, 1758  
Coluber calamarius  
Calamaria Boie, 1826

serpentina Linnaeus, 1758  
Testudo serpentina  
Chelydra Schweigger 1812

horridus Linnaeus, 1758  
Crotalus horridus  
Crotalus Linnaeus, 1758

coriacea Linnaeus, 1766  
Testudo coriacea  
Dermochelys Blainville, 1816

agilis Linnaeus, 1758  
Lacerta agilis  
Lacerta Linnaeus, 1758

ANNEXE 2

Proposed addition to the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology" of the specific name of a species of the Class Amphibia which is currently treated as a senior subjective synonym of the name of a species which is the type species of a genus the name of which was placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the close of 1936.

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

Remarks (not for inclusion in the entry to be made in the Official List)

alleganiensis Daudin, [1803], as published in the combination Salamandra alleganiensis.

a senior subjective synonym of gigantea Barton, 1808, as published in the combination Salamandra gigantea, the specific name of the type species of Cryptobranchus Leuckart, 1821 (which was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92).
2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Hemming's paper the question of the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific names of the type species of genera belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, the names of which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1014.

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

3. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)5: On 25th April 1956 a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(56)5) was issued in which each Member of the Commission was asked (1) to state whether he agreed "that, in conformity with the General Directives issued to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, regarding the placing on the appropriate *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* of names dealt with in, or otherwise involved in, *Opinions* rendered prior to 1948, the names of species in the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia referred to in Sections (1) and (2) of paragraph 9 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1014 by the Secretary submitted 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*] be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as there recommended and that the other action recommended in the said paragraph be similarly approved ", and (2), if he did not so agree as regards any given item, to indicate that item.
4. Withdrawal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)5 of the proposal that the specific name "calamarius" Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination "Coluber calamarius", be placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" to permit of the further study of the interpretation of the nominal species so named: On 2nd May 1956 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, executed the following Minute withdrawing from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M)(56)5 the proposal submitted therewith for the addition to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology of the specific name calamarius Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination Coluber calamarius, the specific name of the type species of the genus Calamaria Boie, 1826:

Withdrawal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)5 of the proposal that the specific name "calamarius" Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination "Coluber calamarius" (Class Reptilia) be placed on the "Official List of Specific Names in Zoology"

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

With their completed copies of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)4 received in the Office of the Commission today Dr. H. Boschma (Director, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) and Dr. L. B. Holthuis of the same Museum reported that they had been informed by Dr. L. D. Brongersma of the above Museum that there were certain hitherto unsuspected difficulties in the matter of the interpretation of the nominal genus Calamaria Boie, 1826, a genus, the name of which had been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 92 and on which certain supplementary proposals had been submitted in the paper bearing the Number Z.N.(S.) 1015 issued to the Members of the Commission concurrently with the Voting Paper referred to above. It appeared from the communications so received that the current interpretation of the nominal species Coluber calamarius Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of the foregoing genus and/or of the objectively identical nominal species Calamaria linnaei Boie, 1826, was open to question and that there was at least a possibility that the species to which Linnaeus had given that name was a species at present placed by specialists in a genus far removed from Calamaria Boie.
2. On the receipt of the communications referred to above I at once executed a Minute\(^2\) numbered Z.N.(S.) 1015 in which, as Secretary, I withdrew certain proposals relating to the generic name *Calamaria* Boie from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\), in order to permit of the further study of the issues alluded to in the foregoing communications and directed that a new File bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1114 be opened for the prosecution of the study of the issues so reserved for further examination. The same problem arises in connection with the proposals submitted to the Commission with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^4\), which are closely linked with those submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\), being concerned with the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific names of the type species of genera belonging to the Classes Cyclostomata, Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia, the names of which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* during the period up to the end of 1936, the group of names in respect of which certain preliminary proposals of a miscellaneous character had been submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^4\). In these circumstances, as Secretary, I hereby withdraw from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\) the proposals in regard to the specific name *calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber calamarius*, submitted therewith and direct that whatever may be found to be the appropriate recommendation on this matter be submitted at the close of the investigations on File Z.N.(S.) 1114 opened for the corresponding investigations arising out of the withdrawal from the scope of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^4\) of the proposals submitted therewith in connection with the generic name *Calamaria* Boie.

5. The Prescribed Voting Period for V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\) : As Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\) was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period therefore closed on 25th May 1956.

6. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\) : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period for Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)\(^5\), the state of the voting on the proposals submitted therewith, other than on that part of those proposals which had been withdrawn from the scope of that Voting Paper by the Minute executed by the Secretary on 2nd May 1956 (the

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\(^2\) The text of the Minute here referred to has been reproduced in paragraph 5 of *Direction 56* (published in the immediately preceding Part of the present Section of Volume 1 of the "Opinions and Declarations" Series).
text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of the present Direction) 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; Stoll; Vokes; Hering; Miller; Prantl; Bodenheimer; Cabrera; Esaki; Mayr; do Amaral; Lemche; Hankó; Dymond; Mertens; Key; Jaczewski; Bonnet; Hemming; Sylvester-Bradley; Riley; Kühnelt; Tortonese;

(b) **Negative Votes**: None;

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

(d) **Voting Papers not returned**: None.

7. **Declaration of Result of Vote**: On 7th June 1956, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.) (56)5, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast on that Voting Paper, other than on the proposals in regard to the name *calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Coluber calamarius*, submitted therewith, which had been withdrawn from its scope by the Minute executed by the Secretary on 2nd
May 1956 (the text of which has been reproduced in paragraph 4 of the present Direction) were as set out in paragraph 6 above and that the proposals submitted with that Voting Paper, other than the proposals so withdrawn, had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

8. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Direction": On 1st October 1956, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present Direction and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(56)5, subject to the exclusion therefrom of the proposals in regard to the specific name calamarius Linnaeus specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 2nd May 1956 referred to in paragraph 7 above.

9. Original References: The original references for the specific names placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in the present Direction have already been noted in connection with the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the nominal species bearing the names concerned being either (i) the type species of genera, the names of which have been inscribed on that List or (ii), in one case, a nominal species which is currently subjectively identified as representing the same taxon as that represented by a nominal species which is the type species of such a genus.

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* Fifty-Seven (57) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Done in London, this First day of October, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

**FRANCIS HEMMING**

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**Note to Subscribers**

The next following "*Direction*" ("*Direction*" 58), which is being published simultaneously with the present "*Direction*", is being issued as Part 21 of Volume 13 of the present Series.
OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

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

Secretary to the Commission

(also published with this Part : T.P—XIV)

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Supplementary Directions in regard to two names; Corrigenda; Subject Index; Particulars of the dates of publication of the several Parts in which the present volume was published; Instructions to Binders.

Also published with this Part : Title Page, Foreword; Table of Contents.

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Issued 10th October, 1957
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
DIRECTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESENT SECTION OF
VOLUME 1

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 Hemmings (London, England) (27th July 1948)

B. The Members of the Commission

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

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

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

Mr. Francis Hemmings (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 Herling (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 Köhnelt (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)
SUPPLEMENT TO DIRECTION 56

Instructions regarding the generic name "Teuthys" Linck, 1790 (Class Pisces) and Supplementary Instructions relating to the generic name "Teuthis" Schneider, 1784 (Class Cephalopoda)

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

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

In the course of the routine checking of entries made on the Official Lists and Official Indexes by Rulings given by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature during the year now closing my attention has been drawn to two minor matters affecting Direction 56, published on 20th of the current month (Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 1(D) : 337—364), which call for supplementary action by the International Commission.

2. First, I note that by an oversight the name Teuthys Linck, 1790 (Class Pisces) (Mag. f. Neueste aus der Physik u. Naturgesch. 6(3) : 32) (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for Teuthis Linnaeus, 1776, a name placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in Opinion 93) was omitted from the list of invalid generic names enumerated in Section A of Annexe 2 of the paper bearing the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1015 there recommended for addition to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, which formed the basis on which the International Commission took the decisions later embodied in Direction 56.

3. Second, I regret to find that the reputed generic name Teuthis Schneider, 1784 (Class Cephalopoda) which was placed on the foregoing Official Index as Name No. 813 by the Ruling given in the above Direction had already been entered on that Official Index as Name No. 58 by the Ruling given in Opinion 233 (1954, Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl. 4 : 275—296).
4. In order to make good the omission specified in paragraph 2 above and to correct the error specified in paragraph 3 above, I now, as Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, hereby direct as follows, namely:

(a) that the duplicate entry of *Teuthis* Schneider, 1784, as Name No. 813 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* made by the Ruling given in *Direction 56* be cancelled and withdrawn;

(b) that the name *Teuthys* Linck, 1790 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Teuthis* Linnaeus, 1766), a name inadvertently omitted from the names placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Direction 56* be treated as having been entered on the said *Official Index* by the Ruling given in the foregoing *Direction*, with the Name No. 813 (a Name Number rendered vacant by the instruction specified in (a) above).

(signed) FRANCIS HEMMING

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

31st December 1956
Corrigenda

Page 6. Ruling (1)(24), lines 1 and 3: delete square brackets from around "1869".

Page 8. Ruling (1)(40), lines 1 and 2: substitute "cylindrus" for "cylindricus".

Page 11. Ruling (1)(68), lines 1 and 3: substitute "Zehntner" for "Zehnter".

Page 17. Ruling (1)(121), lines 1 and 4: delete square brackets from around "1860".

Page 20. Ruling (1)(146), first line: substitute "[1828]" for "1825".

Page 23. Ruling (2)(3), first line: substitute "1758" for "1767".


Page 31. Line 9 from end, columns 1 and 3: delete square brackets from around "1869".

Page 32. Line 14 from end, columns 1 and 2: substitute "cylindrus" for "cylindricus".

Page 34. Line 6, column 1 and line 7, column 3: substitute "Zehntner" for "Zehnter".

Page 36. Third line from end, column 3: delete square brackets from around "1860".

Page 38. Line 19, column 1: substitute "[1828]" for "1825".

Page 40. Second entry, column 1, first line and column 2, second line: substitute "1758" for "1767".

Page 57. Ruling (3)(k), entries (a) (b) and (c): insert "Milne Edwards &" before "Lucas".

Page 77. Section B, 2, first line: substitute "pennanti" for "ponnanti".

Page 159. Ruling (3)(f)(iii): substitute "121" for "12".

Page 175. Ruling (1)(20), first line: substitute "novaehollandiae" for "novae-hollandiae".

Page 214. Line 3 from end: substitute "1828" for "1838".

Page 246. Ruling (3)(b): delete square brackets from around "1815".

Page 249. Paragraph 5, lines 12 and 19: substitute "XL" for "XI".

Page 340. Ruling (2)(vii), second line: substitute "1864" for "1863".

Page 371. Ruling (2)(b)(iii), lines 1 and 2: substitute "barbatum" for "barbatus".

Page 374. Ruling (4)(b)(ii), line 1: substitute "1758" for "1858".
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<td>Acanthopus Giebel, 1872 (a junior homonym of Acanthopus Klug, 1807), placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with Name No. 467</td>
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