

SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

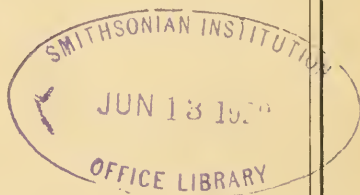
VOLUME 73, NUMBER 6

OPINIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL  
NOMENCLATURE

OPINIONS 105 TO 114



(PUBLICATION 3016)



CITY OF WASHINGTON  
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
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OPINION 105

DYBOWSKI'S (1926) NAMES OF CRUSTACEA SUPPRESSED

SUMMARY.—Resolved: That all of the new names published in Dybowski's paper, "Synoptisches Verzeichnis mit kurzer Besprechung der Gattungen und Arten dieser Abteilung der Baikalflohkrebse" (Bul. internat. Acad. polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres, 1926, No. 1-2b, Jan.-Feb., pp. 1-77), are hereby suppressed, under Suspension of the Rules, on the ground that the application of the Rules in accepting them "will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity."

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Miss Mary J. Rathbun, U. S. National Museum, has raised the question whether the new designations of genera and species published by Dybowski in "Synoptisches Verzeichnis mit kurzer Besprechung der Gattungen und Arten dieser Abteilung der Baikalflohkrebse" (Bul. internat. Acad. polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres, 1926, No. 1-2b, Jan.-Feb., pp. 1-77) are available under the International Rules, and, if so, whether it is not wise to suppress the names under Suspension of the Rules on the ground that the acceptance of the names under the Rules will produce greater confusion than uniformity. As examples of the designations in question she cites the following:

*Siemienkiewiczichnogammarus siemienkiewitschi*,  
*Cancelloidokytodermogammarus (Loveninuskytodermogammarus) loveni*,  
*Axelboeckkiakytodermogammarus carpenteri*,  
*Garjajewiakytodermogammarus derzhawini*,  
*Parapallaseakytodermogammarus borozeskii* var. *dichrous*.

DISCUSSION.—Notice to the zoological profession that this paper was under consideration for suppression by Suspension of the Rules has been published as follows:

Monitore Zoologico Italiano, Anno 38, 1927, no. 9.  
Nature, vol. 119, June 4, 1927.  
Zoologischer Anzeiger, Band 71 (11-12), 28 Mai, 1927.

The question was laid before the Commission in the Secretary's Circular Letter No. 120, dated March, 1927, with request for sugges-

tions from the Commissioners as to the best procedure. In reply to this Circular Letter the following suggestions reached the Secretary:

A.—The following thirteen Commissioners suggested that the names should be suppressed: Apstein, Bather, Chapman, Haudlirsch, Horvath, D. S. Jordan, K. Jordan, Kolbe, Loeniberg, Neveu-Lemaire, Stiles, Stone, and Warren;

B.—The following four Commissioners suggested that the names should be suppressed under Suspension of the Rules: Horvath, D. S. Jordan, Stiles, and Warren;

C.—The following two Commissioners suggested that the names are not available under the Rules: Kolbe and Loeniberg;

D.—The following two Commissioners suggested that the question be further discussed in the August 1927 (Budapest) meeting of the Commission: Bather and Monticelli;

E.—The following four Commissioners suggested that the author be requested to introduce for the designations in question names more in harmony with the International Rules: Chapman, D. S. Jordan, Stiles, and Stone;

F.—Not voting, four Commissioners: Dabbene, Hartert, Ishikawa, and Stejneger.

The Secretary has communicated with Professor Dybowski who has replied that he intended the designations in question only as provisional names and that the time is not ripe for the definite naming of these animals.

In Circular Letter No. 138 the attention of the Commission was invited to the fact that 13 of the 14 Commissioners who replied to Circular Letter No. 120 agree that the designations in question should be suppressed and that the only difference of opinion which had arisen involved the question whether they should be suppressed under Suspension of the Rules or whether they should be declared not available under the Rules. No Commissioner voted for the retention of the names.

Professor Dybowski's statement that the names were only provisional implies that an author may suggest a provisional name and afterwards change it. This suggestion, however, is not in harmony with Article 32.

The names are available under Article 8j & k, and the question that they have not been published has not been raised by any person. On the contrary, they have distinctly been published under Article 25 of the International Rules.

It appears to the Secretary that of the two methods suggested (namely, suspension or unavailability) the suppression of the names under Suspension of the Rules is the more practical, although either method would bring about the same ultimate result, and that by suppressing the names under Suspension of the Rules, this result will

be obtained without the necessity for discussion of the question of availability, upon which there would appear to be a possible difference of opinion. Accordingly, the Secretary recommends that the Commission adopt the following resolution:

Resolved: That all of the new names published in Dybowski's paper, "Synoptisches Verzeichnis mit kurzer Besprechung der Gattungen und Arten dieser Abteilung der Baikalflohkrebse" (Bul. internat. Acad. polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lettres, 1926, No. 1-2h, Jan.-Feb., pp. 1-77), are hereby suppressed under Suspension of the Rules on the ground that the application of the Rules in accepting them "will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity."

Opinion prepared by Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by thirteen (13) Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Chapman, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Stone, Stiles, Ishikawa, Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, four (4), Commissioners: Dabbene, Loennberg, Neveu-Lemaire, Stejneger.

## OPINION 106

THE TYPE OF *Oestrus* LINN., 1758, IS *O. ovis*.

SUMMARY.—The type of *Oestrus* Linn., 1758, is *O. ovis* (Art. 30g). Latreille's designation of *Oestrus equi* Fabr. as type of *Oestrus* is not valid (Art. 30g). The following five names of dipterous genera are hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names: *Cephenemyia* (type *trompe*), *Gasterophilus* (type *equi* of Clark, synonym of *intestinalis* de Geer), *Hypoderma* (type *bovis*), *Oedemagena* (type *tarandi*), and *Oestrus* (type *ovis*).

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Professor W. S. Patton, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has submitted the following case:

I am writing to request you to place before the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature data on which an application is based for Suspension of the Rules of Priority on the following cases: *Oestrus* L., 1758 (*Gasterophilus* Leach, 1817, nec *Gastrophilus* auct.) with *Oestrus intestinalis* de Geer as type, and to place *Gasterophilus* Leach, 1817, in the Official List of Generic Names with *G. intestinalis* as type; *Cephalemyia* Latr., 1810, with *C. ovis* L. as type, and to place *Oestrus* L. in the Official List of Generic Names with *O. ovis* as type.

The facts connected with the nomenclature of the horse bots and warble flies are briefly as follows: In 1758 Linnaeus founded the genus *Oestrus* including in it the following five species, the first being the type of the genus.

1. *Oestrus bovis* [type host *Bos taurus*].
2. *Oestrus tarandi* [type host *Cervus tarandus*].
3. *Oestrus nasalis* [type host *Equus caballus*].
4. *Oestrus haemorrhoidalis* [type host *Equus caballus*].
5. *Oestrus ovis* [type host *Ovis aries*].

It is quite clear from the description of *Oestrus bovis* that Linnaeus meant the common horse bot which has for more than a century been known as *Gasterophilus intestinalis* de Geer (*equi* Clark), and not the equally familiar warble fly of cattle, *Hypoderma bovis*. In 1818 Latreille revised these species and erected four genera for the reception of the Linnaean species as follows:

1. *Hypoderma* for *Oestrus bovis*.
2. *Cephalemyia* for *Oestrus ovis*.
3. *Oedemagena* for *Oestrus tarandi*.
4. *Cephenemyia* for *Oestrus nasalis*.

In 1817 Leach erected the genus *Gasterophilus* (nec *Gastrophilus* auct.) with *bovis* L. (*equi* Clark) as type, and included in it *haemorrhoidalis* L. Clark later clearly recognized Linnaeus's original mistake, and pointed out that many of the older authors used the name *bovis* in this erroneous sense.

Without going further into this extremely involved question of nomenclature, it is clear that if the Law of Priority is to be strictly adhered to, the horse bots should be placed in the genus *Oestrus* and the common species known specifically as *bovis*. The results would then be as follows:



1. It would be necessary to erect a new genus for the warble flies of cattle and goats, flies now placed in the genus *Hypoderma*.

2. The horse bots would have to be placed in the genus *Oestrus* (synonym *Gasterophilus*) with *bovis* as type.

3. The ruminant nasal bots would have to be placed in the genus *Cephalemyia* with *ovis* as type.

These changes have already been partially adopted in the "Review of Applied Entomology," Series B, Medical and Veterinary, and if you will refer to recent summaries of papers of these flies in this Review, you will see that the horse bots are placed in the genus *Oestrus* and the nasal bots in the genus *Cephalemyia*. This change has already been accepted as authoritative by some writers.

The strict application of the Rule of Priority causing such a transfer will result in the utmost confusion involving generic, subfamily, and family names and designation in both veterinary and human medicine. As a teacher of medical and veterinary entomology I am strongly of the opinion that Suspension of the Rules, thereby validating accepted nomenclature, which has been in consistent use for more than a century in veterinary medicine, is highly desirable.

I am aware that *Oestrus* L., 1758, type *ovis* was suggested for adoption in the Official List by the Commission in 1913, but I am not aware as to whether it has been formally adopted.

The documents were submitted by the Secretary to the Committee on Nomenclature of the Entomological Society of Washington for special study and this Committee has presented two reports (April 11, 1927, and May 12, 1928), summarized as follows:

The genus *Oestrus* was described by Linnaeus in 1758 (Syst. Nat., 10th ed., p. 584) and included the following five species:

1. *Oestrus bovis*.
2. *Oestrus tarandi*.
3. *Oestrus nasalis*.
4. *Oestrus haemorrhoidalis*.
5. *Oestrus ovis*.

The first species, *bovis*, was composite, as the original description described the adult which is now known as *Gasterophilus intestinalis* de Geer, while the larva and habits were those common to the species now known as *Hypoderma bovis*. None of the species was designated as type by the original describer.

In 1810 (Consid. Générales, p. 444) Latreille named as type of *Oestrus*, "*Oestrus equi* Fabr.," 1787.

In 1818 (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. nat., vol. 23, pp. 271-274) Latreille proposed four genera, removing four of the species originally included in the genus *Oestrus*. The first species, *bovis*, as applied to the larva, was referred to *Hypoderma*; the second species, *tarandi*, was made the type of *Oedemagena*; the third species, *nasalis*, was not mentioned by name, but *trompe* Fabr., which is the same as *nasalis*, was made the type of the genus *Cephenemyia*; and the fifth species, *ovis*, was made the type of the genus *Cephalemyia*. In this work Latreille restricted the genus *Oestrus* to *equi* Fabr. and *haemorrhoidalis*, the fourth species.

Apparently writers have not followed Latreille, and in 1826 Curtis (Brit. Ent., vol. 3, p. 106) designated in a very definite manner, by the use of the words "type of the genus," *Oestrus ovis* as the type of *Oestrus*.

Since 1826 dipterologists have generally followed Curtis' designation and have considered the nasal bots of sheep as belonging to the genus *Oestrus*, the warble flies of cattle and goats as belonging to the genus *Hypoderma*, and the horse bot flies as belonging to the genus *Gasterophilus*, a genus proposed by Leach in 1817. However, in recent years some workers have considered that Latreille's designation of 1810 made it necessary to use the name *Oestrus* for the horse bots and have resurrected the name *Cephalemyia* for the nasal bots of sheep.

This committee has examined into the literature and finds that Clark was not the first author to propose the name *equi*. The name *equi* was first proposed by Fabricius in 1787 (Mantissa Insectorum, vol. 2, p. 321) as follows:

- "4. O. alis immaculatis, thorace ferrugineo, abdomine nigro: pilis flavis.  
 a. *Oestrus nasalis* Sp. Ins. 2. 399. 4.  
 b. *Oestrus haemorrhoidalis* Sp. Ins. 2. 399. 5.  
 a. et b. merae varietates nullo modo specie sed tantum loco diversae."

This same description and understanding of *equi* was used by Fabricius in *Entomologia Systematica*, vol. 4, 1794, p. 232.

Clark in 1797 (Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. 3, pp. 289-328) considers *Oestrus equi* Fabr. of the Syst. Ent. to be the same as *Oestrus veterinus*, and *Oestrus equi* var. b. as a synonym of *Oestrus haemorrhoidalis*; and very definitely points out that *Oestrus bovis* Linn. is a composite species, the adult described being a species which is a common horse bot and for which he uses the name *equi*, and the larva and habits being those of the common warble flies, for which he uses the name *bovis*. Dipterists have apparently followed Clark's usage and many of them have credited the name *equi* to Clark rather than to Fabricius. It would seem, however, that this is untenable, and that the name *equi* Clark must be considered as a homonym and the species commonly known as *equi* should have a different name. The name *intestinalis* de Geer is available. *Oestrus intestinalis* de Geer was described from the immature stages, but recently has been accepted by certain workers as the proper name for *equi*.

Students who have claimed that Latreille in 1810 designated the type of *Oestrus* have undoubtedly been in error, because the name *equi* was not included in the original account of the genus either as a name of a valid species or as one of the components of a composite species. From the information available—namely, that which has been presented by Dr. Patton and the literature which has been examined—the committee is of the opinion that the first valid designation for the type of the genus *Oestrus* is that of Curtis in 1826, when he named *Oestrus ovis* as the type.

Even admitting that the species *equi* Fabr., designated type of *Oestrus* by Latreille, 1810, was originally included within the genus by Linnaeus—and this can be done only because Fabricius' *equi* is a new name for *nasalis* and *haemorrhoidalis*—the designation by Latreille would not hold, for the *equi* he cited is a composite of two of the forms originally included and the designation is equivalent to citing two of the originally included species as type. Since only one of the species originally included can be selected as type, regardless of subjective synonymy, the 1810 designation of Latreille does not hold.

According to our findings it is not necessary to set aside any of the Rules or Opinions of the International Commission or to suspend the Law of Priority. Summarizing briefly the findings, we have the following:

*Ocstrus* Linn., 1758, type *ovis* by designation of Curtis, 1826. (Westwood, 1840 [Intr. Mod. Class. Ins., vol. 2, p. 154] did not concur but designated *Ocstrus bovis* Fabr. as type. This selection is untenable, as Curtis' has priority.)

Syn. *Cephalemia* Latr., 1818, type *ovis* (Monobasic-Isogenotypic). (Westwood, 1840, also uses *ovis* as type of *Cephalemia*.)

*Gasterophilus* Leach, 1818,<sup>1</sup> proposed for three species, *equi* Clark, *haemorrhoidalis* Linn., and *clarkii* n. sp. *Equi* was designated as the type by Curtis, 1826 (p. 146). (Westwood, 1840, used the same species as type.)

*Hypoderma* Latr., 1818, type *bovis* Linn. as restricted by Clark.

*Cephenemyia* Latr., 1818, type (*Ocstrus trompe* Fabr. =) *O. nasalis* Linn. (Monobasic).

*Oedemagena* Latr., 1818, type *tarandi* L. (Monobasic).

It is recommended that the foregoing five generic names, with types as designated, be placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

Opinion written by S. A. Rohwer. Concurred in by Drs. J. M. Aldrich, E. A. Chapin, A. C. Baker and Carl Heinrich.

DISCUSSION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary has reverified Linn. (1758), and Latr. (1810 and 1818) which are the most important papers involving the type designations of *Ocstrus* prior to Curtis (1826). He reaches the same conclusion in regard to the invalidity of the designation by Latreille.

On basis of the study by Rohwer and his colleagues, the Secretary recommends that the Commission adopt as its opinion the following:

1. The type of *Ocstrus* Linn., 1758a, 584, is *Ocstrus ovis*, as definitely designated (Art. 30g) by Curtis, 1826.
2. Latreille's (1810) designation of *Ocstrus equi* as type is not valid, as this (*equi*) contained two of the original species, hence was not designation of one original species as type.

Further the Secretary recommends the adoption of the proposal by Rohwer and his colleagues that the following five names be placed in the Official List of Generic Names:

*Cephenemyia* Latr., 1818, *Nouv. Diet. Hist. nat.*, vol. 23, 271, mt. *trompe* Fabr., syn. of *Ocstrus nasalis* Linn., 1758a.

<sup>1</sup>The usual reference to this genus is 1817. Although the paper in which the generic name was proposed was read before the Wernerian Natural History Society on April 6, 1811, it was published in volume 2 of the *Memoirs of this society*, which is dated 1818, and we cannot find any indication in the volume itself to prove that it was published in 1817. It is certain that Leach's paper was published prior to Latreille's because Latreille in his 1818 paper refers to *Gasterophilus* Leach.

*Gasterophilus* Leach, 1817, Brewster's Edin. Encycl., vol. 12 (1), 162; tsd. (1826; 1840; 1910; 1915) *equi* of Clark, 1797 [not Fabr., 1787] syn. of *intestinalis* de Geer, 1776.

*Hypoderma* Latr., 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat., vol. 23, Sept., 272, mt. *bovis* [not *Hypoderma* Geoffr., 1828, Dict. Class. Hist. nat., vol. 14, Sept. or Oct., 707, mammal].

*Oedemagena* Latr., 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat., vol. 23, 272, mt. *Oestrus tarandi* Linn., 1758a.

*Oestrus* Linn., 1758a, 584; tsd. (1826; 1910; 1915) *ovis*. Absolute syn. is *Cephalemyia* Latr., 1818, mt. *ovis*.

Opinion prepared by Dr. Rohwer and colleagues.

Opinion concurred in by thirteen (13) Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Chapman, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Ishikawa, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Stiles, Stone, Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, four (4) Commissioners: Dabbene, Loennberg, Neveu-Lemaire, Stejneger.

## OPINION 107

*Echinocyamus pusillus* vs. *Echinocyamus minutus*

**SUMMARY.**—The case of *Echinocyamus pusillus* vs. *Echinocyamus minutus* is subject to two diametrically opposed interpretations. On basis of the principle that a name in current use is not to be supplanted by an earlier but rarely adopted or an unadopted name unless the argument is unambiguous and unless the premises are not subject to difference of opinion, the Commission, because of the somewhat uncertain status of *minutus*, is of the Opinion that *pusillus* 1776 should not be suppressed by *minutus* 1774.

**STATEMENT OF CASE.**—The following case has been submitted by Dr. Th. Mortensen, Copenhagen, for Opinion:

The name *pusillus* dates from 1776, when O. Fr. Müller [1776a] in his "Zoologiae Danicae Prodrumus," p. 236, established the species *Spatagus pusillus*. The diagnosis "ovalis, ambulacris quinis, ano remoto," although short, is sufficient for distinguishing the species from the two other *Spatagus*-species there described, and the species was later on excellently figured on Plate 91 of the "Zoologia Danica," so that there is not the slightest doubt about which species is meant by the "*Spatagus pusillus*" of the "Prodrumus."

In 1778 the name *Echinocyamus angulosus* was given to the same species by N. G. Leske, in his "Additamenta ad Jac. Th. Kleinii Naturalem dispositionem Echinodermatum," p. 151. But, of course, the name *pusillus* has priority. As a matter of fact, this common European species has almost universally been designated as *Echinocyamus pusillus* (O. Fr. Müller)—until in 1914 H. L. Clark, in the work "Hawaiian and other Pacific Echini. The Clypeastridae, Arachnoididae, Laganidae, Fibulariidae and Scutellidae" (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 46 (1), p. 61), designated it as *Echinocyamus minutus*, reviving the name *Echinus minutus* from P. S. Pallas (1774) *Spicilegia Zoologica*, Fasc. 10, stating: "When Pallas' description of his *Echinus minutus* is carefully examined in connection with his fig. 25, pl. 1, and due consideration is given to his remarks about habitat and occurrence, it is almost impossible to doubt that his name was given to the fibulariid which O. F. Müller two years later called *Spatagus pusillus*. Although *Echinocyamus pusillus* is the name used in the Revision and other later publications, I am therefore obliged to replace it with *Echinocyamus minutus* (Pallas)."

In my paper "Notes on some Scandinavian Echinoderms, with Descriptions of Two New Ophiurids" (Vidensk. Medd. Dansk Naturhist. Foren., Bd. 72, 1920, p. 69) I objected to this: "On examining Pallas' description of this '*Echinus minutus*'" it is, however, easily seen that he does not name any *Echinus minutus* at all. He writes:<sup>1</sup> "In Tabula I hujus fasciculi sub figura 24 & 25 Echinus minutos adjeci, de quibus hic verbum,"<sup>2</sup> which means "I have added some small sea-urchins." Nowhere does he name a species "*Echinus minutus*"; if he had so named a species he would not have omitted a reference

<sup>1</sup> P. S. Pallas, *Spicilegia Zoologica*, Fasc. 10, 1774 (p. 34).

<sup>2</sup> In the quotation erroneously "verbiculus."

to it in the index at the end of the fascicle, where all the species described are very carefully cited; but the name is not found there. Thus the name *pusillus*, published in 1776, undoubtedly has priority, even under the strictest interpretation of the priority rule. The fact that Gmelin<sup>1</sup> in [1790] 1788 and Blainville<sup>2</sup> in 1834 made the same interpretation as Clark (1914) does not alter the fact that there is no "*Echinus minutus* Pallas."

Furthermore it is beyond doubt that, even if Pallas had really meant to give the scientific name *Echinus minutus* to these small sea-urchins, this name could not rightly have been used for *Echinocyamus pusillus*. There is no doubt that his figure 25 really represents this species, as becomes quite evident from his statement "Abundat hic autem inter minuta testacea arenae Belgicae"; there is no other echinoid occurring on the Belgian coasts with which it could be confounded, and I personally have collected a number of specimens on the sandy beach near Ostend. But Pallas refers to two different forms with his "Echinus minutos"; the first of them, fig. 24, "priori icone expressus subglobosus ex Orientali India crebro adfertur"; this species is beyond doubt a *Fibularia*, and if there had really been an "*Echinus minutus* Pallas" the name would then have to be applied to this East Indian form, not to the second form referred to by Pallas, that from the Belgian coast."

In his "Catalogue of the Recent Sea-Urchins (*Echinoidea*) in the Collection of the British Museum," 1925, p. 167, H. L. Clark again accepts "*minutus*" of Pallas [1774, 34] as the proper name of the species in question, stating: "I think that Pallas certainly named the small sea-urchins that he figured, *Echinus minutus*; this is clearly shown by the type in which the words are printed. That he used the accusative plural instead of the nominative singular is not important, for all through the fascicle he varied case and number of his scientific names to suit the sense. The omission of the name from the index is natural, as the index includes only the names used for headings of sections, paragraphs, etc., printed in big type, and *Echinus minutus* was not so used. Finally, if *Echinus minutus* is not the name of the objects shown in figs. 24 and 25 of Pallas's plate 1, then there is no name given at all, and this not only does violence to the context, but is unique in the fascicle.

"Mortensen goes on to say that even if Pallas did create the name *Echinus minutus*, it should be used for the *Fibularia* that Pallas also figures under his 'Echinus minutos.' But again Dr. Mortensen's reasoning seems to me erroneous. Pallas included at least two species in his *Echinus minutus*, but Gmelin (1788, Syst. Nat. Linn., Ed. 13, p. 3194) very clearly restricted the name to the form common on the coast of Belgium."

While it must be conceded that Gmelin did restrict the name *Echinus minutus* to the form common on the coast of Belgium (= the only European species of the genus *Echinocyamus*), it still seems clear to me that Pallas did not mean to name any species *Echinus minutus*. True he gives some names in the accusative singular—but these are definitely designated as names, viz., p. 33, "Buccinum quod Geuersianum appellabo" and "quod Helicem Lyonetianum . . . appellare liceat," and they are found in the Index. But he does not thus designate his "Echinus minutos" as a name, and it is not found in the Index as are all the true names in his work.

<sup>1</sup> Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 13, cura Gmelin, 1788, p. 3194. [Definitely admits and cites "*Echinus minutus*" as a species.]

<sup>2</sup> H. de Blainville, Manuel d'Actinologie, 1834, p. 214. [Follows Gmelin.]

Other names with certainty referring to the same European species are: *Echinus pulvinulus* Pennant (British Zoology, 1812 [1, 140]) (not in the 1. Ed., 1777). *Fibularia tarantina* Lamarek, 1816 [b, 17], *Echinocyamus minimus* Girard, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1850, [367.] *Echinocyamus parthenopaes* Costa and *Echinocyamus speciosus* Costa (Monogr. degli Echinociami viventi e fossili nelle Province Napolitane, Mem. Atti r. Accad. Sci. Fis. e Matem. Napoli III, [14.] 1869). None of these, of course, comes into consideration; neither can the name *angulosus* of Leske be used, as this is later than the name *pusillus*. The question reduces itself to this: Must the species be named *pusillus*, the name under which the species is first duly described and—excellently—figured, and under which the species has been universally known for more than half a century, or should we reject this name for *minutus* of Pallas, almost certainly not meant by this author as a name, very poorly described, exceedingly poorly figured, and only from the locality given recognizable as referring partly to the European species of *Echinocyamus*?

DISCUSSION.—The Secretary has verified the reference to Pallas, 1774, which is the most important reference involved in this case. He has also reverified certain of the other references which form important premises. The article by Pallas is written in Latin and, as frequently happens in such circumstances, a confusion can easily arise by interpreting as binomials a purely descriptive combination of words consisting of a noun and an adjective or by interpreting a binomial as descriptive rather than as a taxonomic name. A case in point is Pallas, 1772, fasc. 9, page 83; "Cancrum caninum" is obviously a translation of Hondskrabbe, but it might easily be erroneously interpreted as a specific binominal used possibly in some earlier publication.

The fact that "Echinos minutos" is printed in the plural does not seem to be decisive as respects the point at issue, for on page 35 *Botryllus stellatus* (in singular) is given also as "Botrylli stellati" (in plural).

ECHINOS is printed in small caps while *minutos* is given in italics. This does not appear to give a definite clue; on page 33 the same editorial method is used for BUCCINUM (small caps) and *monodon* (italics) which is apparently a specific name and is given in the Index.

In the interpretation by the Secretary the case at hand is one in which there can be a legitimate difference of opinion, and in regard to which either of the proposed interpretations appears reasonable. The omission of the name from the Index might easily be a purely editorial oversight. While inclining to the interpretation advanced by Mortensen, the Secretary would not be willing to argue very strongly against that advanced by Clark. Under the circumstances three courses appear to be open: (1) to decide the case by majority vote based upon rather fine distinctions and from the Secretary's point

of view interpretations which are debatable; (2) to follow historical method and to accept on the principle of priority the interpretation made by the first author who quotes this passage; (3) to decide the case on basis of a general principle that in case of doubt it is best to accept the interpretation which will upset as little as possible current nomenclature.

The Secretary recommends that the Commission give as its Opinion one in harmony with this third method as applied to this particular case. On basis of the premises presented to the Commission the Opinion would fall in favor of *pusillus*.

Accordingly, the Secretary recommends that the Commission adopt as its Opinion the following:

SUMMARY.—The case of *Echinocyamus pusillus* vs. *Echinocyamus minutus* is subject to two diametrically opposed interpretations. On basis of the principle that a name in current use is not to be supplanted by an earlier but rarely adopted or an unadopted name unless the argument is unambiguous and unless the premises are not subject to difference of opinion, the Commission, because of the somewhat uncertain status of *minutus*, is of the Opinion that *pusillus* 1776 should not be suppressed by *minutus* 1774.

The foregoing Opinion was submitted to Commissioner Bather for a special study and he has reported as follows:

The question put by Dr. Mortensen may be resolved into (A) a question of interpretation and (B) a question of expediency.

A. Interpretation of the phrase "ECHINOS *minutos*." Two interpretations are possible.

1. That Pallas intended to establish a specific name "*Echinus minutus*."
2. That Pallas was merely referring to some "small echini," which he did not name.

Interpretation 1. The arguments in favor of this are:

- a. That the words are printed in small capitals for ECHINOS and italics for *minutos*.
- b. That if this be not a name, then the objects depicted in Pallas, plate I, figs. 24, 25, are the only objects in the fascicle left without a name.
- c. That Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. Linn., Ed. 13, p. 3194, definitely accepts *Echinus minutus* as a species, citing Pallas (loc. cit.) [N. B. The date of Gmelin tom. et pag. cit. is 1790].



- d. That de Blainville, 1834, Manuel d'Actinol., p. 214, follows Gmelin. [Referring to a wrong page (86): strictly speaking he merely quotes Gmelin as well as Müller, Zool. Dan.; the name de Blainville uses is *Echinocyame mignon*.]

Interpretation 2. The arguments in favor of this are:

- a. All species indubitably named are indexed at the end of the fascicle—*E. minutus* is not.
- b. When Pallas does name a species, he leaves no room for doubt, but introduces the name by some such phrase as "quod . . . appellabo."
- c. Gmelin may have made a mistake, and except for de Blainville (who does not give a correct page) the general opinion of zoologists has been that he did so.

Comments on the above arguments:

1. a. There is considerable variety of type used in this Chapter. Other names of genera under which new species are proposed are in full capitals. Italics are used frequently for emphasis or distinction, as in this very paragraph.
1. b. This argument seems to be cancelled by 2. a. But it does not seem to be a good argument in itself, for Pallas is clearly, as he states, throwing these two little specimens in at the last moment, squeezing them in at the bottom of a plate, out of order, and jotting down what he calls a "verbulo."
1. c. Gmelin takes *minutos*, but Sherborn (Index Anim.) who put in every name he could, and who had Gmelin's reference does not cite Pallas as the authority. Sherborn aside, this argument seems balanced by 2. c.

This leaves only argument 2. b. and that certainly is in itself more weighty than any of the others.

It may be added that the word *minutus* is used twice again on the same page merely to signify small: "Zoophyta quaedam minuta" is the very next sentence. Surely Pallas would not have taken so banal a word for a specific name.

Additional argument in favor of Interpretation 2: Both Mortensen and Clark point out that the specimens figured by Pallas represent two species, but they do not draw the obvious inference. The words of Pallas show that he was aware of this fact; and part of his "verbulo" is taken up with showing the difference of form, and by the word "autem" he emphasizes also the difference of locality. Had Pallas been going to give a name at all he would have named both.

On the question of interpretation, it seems that the arguments against "Echinos minutus" being a name, if not absolutely decisive, are more numerous and more weighty.

B. Expediency.

1. In favor of adopting *E. minutus*, the argument is:
  - a. That it has been used by Dr. H. L. Clark in his larger Memoir on Hawaiian Echini (Mem. Mus. Harvard) and in a British Museum Catalogue.
2. Against *E. minutus* the argument is:
  - a. The otherwise universal usage of zoologists since O. F. Müller, 1776.
  - b. The other historical data submitted are irrelevant.

COMMENT AND CONCLUSION

There is no room for doubt that, if the question is to be decided on grounds of expediency by Suspension of the Rules, the vote should go in favor of *pusillus*. I therefore beg to report in favor of the third course recommended by the Secretary.

Opinion prepared by Bather and Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by fifteen (15) Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Chapman, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Ishikawa, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Loennberg, Stejneger, Stiles, Stone, Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, two (2) Commissioners: Dabbene, Neveu-Lemaire.

## OPINION 108

SUSPENSION OF RULES FOR *Gazella* 1816

**SUMMARY.**—Under Suspension of the Rules *Gazella* Blainville, 1816, type species *Capra dorcas* Linn., 1758a, is adopted in preference to *Oryx*, and is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

**STATEMENT OF CASE.**—See Opinion 90, p. 36.

**DISCUSSION.**—The vote taken on Opinion 90 stood sixteen (16) in favor of Suspension of the Rules and adoption of *Gazella*, and two (2) against this action.

In accordance with the provisions governing Suspension of the Rules, this case was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Commissioner Loenbergh representing the affirmative, Commissioner Dabbene the negative, and Ex-Commissioner H. F. Osborn as third member of the Committee.

The votes of the Committee have reached the Secretary; all three (3) votes are in the affirmative, a unanimous vote has been obtained, Suspension is therefore authorized, and *Gazella* is to be recognized in preference to *Oryx*.

The Commission has instructed the Secretary to announce the result, and by a vote of thirteen (13) to one (1) *Gazella* Blainville, 1816, type *Capra dorcas* Linn., is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

## OPINION 109

SUSPENSION OF RULES FOR *Hippotragus* 1846

SUMMARY.—Under Suspension of the Rules (if need be), *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846, type species *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas, 1766, is adopted in preference to *Egocerus* Desmarest, 1822, and *Ozanna* Reichenbach, 1845, (not *Aegoceros* Pallas, 1811) and is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—See Opinion 90, p. 36.

DISCUSSION.—The vote taken on Opinion 90 stood fourteen (14) in favor of Suspension of the Rules and adoption of *Hippotragus*, and four (4) against this action.

In accordance with the provisions governing Suspension of the Rules, this case was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Commissioner D. S. Jordan representing the negative, Commissioner Loennberg the affirmative, and Ex-Commissioner H. F. Osborn as third member of the Committee.

The votes of the Committee have reached the Secretary; two (2) of them are in favor of Suspension of the Rules if necessary to validate *Hippotragus*; the third vote upholds *Egocerus*, but this last vote is accompanied by a statement that if this vote is the only negative vote, the member of the Committee is willing to change his vote to make it unanimous.

A majority and subsequently a unanimous vote having been obtained in this case, *Hippotragus* is to be recognized in preference to either *Egocerus* or *Ozanna*.

The Commission has instructed the Secretary to announce the result, and by a vote of thirteen (13) to one (1) *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846, type *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas, 1766, is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

## OPINION 110

SUSPENSION OF RULES FOR *Lagidium* 1833

SUMMARY.—Under Suspension of the Rules *Lagidium* Meyen, 1833, type species *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, is adopted in preference to *Viscaccia* Oken, 1816, genotype "*Lepus chilensis* Molina," and is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—See Opinion 90, p. 36.

DISCUSSION.—The vote taken on Opinion 90 stood sixteen (16) in favor of Suspension of the Rules and adoption of *Lagidium*, and two (2) against this action.

In accordance with the provisions governing Suspension of the Rules, this case was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Commissioner Apstein representing the affirmative, Commissioner Dabbene the negative, and Ex-Commissioner H. F. Osborn as third member of the Committee.

The votes of the Committee have reached the Secretary; all three (3) votes are in the affirmative, a unanimous vote has been obtained, Suspension is therefore authorized, and *Lagidium* is to be recognized in preference to *Viscaccia*.

The Commission has instructed the Secretary to announce the result, and by a vote of thirteen (13) to one (1) *Lagidium* Meyen, 1833, type *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

## OPINION 111

SUSPENSION OF RULES FOR *Nycteris* 1795

**SUMMARY.**—Under Suspension of the Rules *Nycteris* Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795, type species *Vespertilio hispidus* Schreber, 1774, is adopted in preference to *Petalia* Gray, 1838, genotype *Nycteris javanica* Geoffroy, and is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

**STATEMENT OF CASE.**—See Opinion 90, p. 36.

**DISCUSSION.**—The vote taken on Opinion 90 stood sixteen (16) in favor of Suspension of the Rules and adoption of *Nycteris*, and two (2) against this action.

In accordance with the provisions governing Suspension of the Rules, this case was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Commissioner Hartert representing the affirmative, Commissioner Dabbene the negative, and Ex-Commissioner H. F. Osborn as third member of the Committee.

The votes of the Committee have reached the Secretary; all three (3) votes are in the affirmative, a unanimous vote has been obtained, Suspension is therefore authorized, and *Nycteris* is to be recognized in preference to *Petalia*.

The Commission has instructed the Secretary to announce the result, and by a vote of thirteen (13) to one (1) *Nycteris* Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795, type species *Vespertilio hispidus* Schreber, is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

## OPINION 112

SUSPENSION DECLINED FOR *Manatus* 1772 vs. *Trichechus* 1758

**SUMMARY.**—Suspension of the Rules is declined for *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772, type species *Trichechus manatus* Linn., 1758a, type locality West Indies, vs. *Trichechus* Linn., 1758a, monotype *T. manatus*; accordingly, the name *Trichechus* is to be used for the manatee instead of for the walrus. *Trichechus* Linn., 1758a, type *T. manatus* is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

**STATEMENT OF CASE.**—See Opinion 90, p. 36.

**DISCUSSION.**—The vote taken on Opinion 90 stood thirteen (13) in favor of Suspension of the Rules and adoption of *Manatus*, and five (5) against this action.

In accordance with the provisions governing Suspension of the Rules, this case was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Commissioner K. Jordan representing the affirmative, Commissioner Stejneger the negative, and Ex-Commissioner Osborn as third member of the Committee.

The votes of the Committee have reached the Secretary; two (2) of them uphold *Trichechus*, the third vote is in favor of Suspension of the Rules to validate *Manatus*. A majority vote has been obtained, Suspension is declined, and *Trichechus* is to be recognized in preference to *Manatus*.

The Commission has instructed the Secretary to announce the result, and by a vote of thirteen (13) to one (1) *Trichechus* Linn., 1758a, type *T. manatus*, is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

## OPINION 113

*Sarcoptes* LATREILLE, 1802, TYPE *scabiei*, PLACED IN  
OFFICIAL LIST

SUMMARY.—*Sarcoptes* Latreille dates from 1802 instead of 1804 or 1806 as frequently quoted. It was originally monotypic, containing only *Acarus scabiei*. The 1810 type designation of *Acarus passerinus* is invalid under Article 30c and 30ea. The acceptance of *Acarus scabiei* as type species of *Acarus* is invalidated by Article 30g, according to which *Acarus siro* (syn. *farinae*) is the type of *Acarus*. *Sarcoptes* Latr., 1802, mt. *scabiei* is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

PRESENTATION OF CASE.—This case has been presented to the Commission in correspondence and verbally by several persons. The documents are too extensive to be reprinted here in full but they may be summarized briefly as follows:

A. Oudemans maintains that the pre-Linnaean history of the generic name *Acarus* and of the specific name *siro* clearly shows that these two names were used for the itch mite of man. In a very learned discussion he traces this use of the word *Acarus* to the following dates:

1557, 1567, 1577, 1622, 1630, 1634, 1641, 1650, 1657, 1658, 1660, 1663, 1664, 1667, 1671, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1680, 1686, 1689, 1691, 1692, 1696, 1699, 1700, 1703, 1708, 1722, 1724, 1733, 1735, 1739, 1740, 1756;

and this use of the word *siro* to the following dates:

1513, 1516, 1570, 1602, 1607, 1608, 1619, 1631, 1641, 1650, 1652, 1656, 1660, 1661, 1670, 1676, 1679, 1680, 1682, 1686, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1708, 1709, 1716, 1717, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1736, 1740, 1741, 1751, 1753, 1754, 1756.

Oudemans' position is that Linnaeus chose the generic name *Acarus* because this had become classic and that the species present to his mind was the itch mite; further that *Acarus siro* permitted him to avoid tautonymy, and to his mind *Acarus siro* was consequently and basically the itch mite, and this species, therefore, he (Oudemans) definitely takes as type species of *Acarus*.

B. Vitzthum (1927, Zool. Anz., v. 72 (3-4), June 20, pp. 115-126) reviews the literature from 1758 to 1927 and arguing on basis of the International Rules he concludes that *Acarus siro* in the sense of the itch mite is the type species of *Acarus* and that *Acarus passerinus* is the type species of *Sarcoptes*.

C. Several authors date *Sarcoptes* as 1804 or 1806; if this date be accepted the designation of *passerinus* as type species of *Sarcoptes* by Latreille, 1810a, p. 425, is valid, and will result in a considerable amount of confusion in nomenclature of generic, subfamily, and family names in zoology, and in considerable confusion in terminology in human and veterinary medicine and pathology. Under this premise the question of a Suspension of Rules comes up for consideration.



D. Some authors point out that the earliest publication of the generic name *Sarcoptes* was by Latreille, 1802, and that at this date the name was monotypic, since only *Acarus scabiei* was mentioned in connection with it.

The Commission is requested to review the premises and to render an Opinion.

DISCUSSION.—This case is, in some respects, much more complicated than at first it appears. To understand it, one must start with Linnaeus, 1758a. The case involves the names *Acarus* 1758, *Siro* 1759, 1795, 1796, 1802, *Sarcoptes* 1802, *Glyciphagus* 1838, *Eusarcoptes* 1888, and *Analges* 1818.

Linnaeus, 1758a, 615-618, used *Acarus* as generic name for 31 species; of these, the following are of special importance in this case:

No. 10. *A. passerinus*. Habitat in *Passeribus* variis.

No. 15. *A. siro*, which he divided under two headings in quoting earlier literature, namely, *farinae* and *scabiei*. "Habitat in Farina Europae, Americae. Inter *Sirones farinae, scabiei, dysenteriae, hemitritaei*, non reperi alias differentias, quam a loco petitas. Amoen. acad. 3. p. 333."

No. 16. *A. exulcerans*. Habitat in Scabie ferina.

According to the Linnaean rule, Article 30h, the following most common and medicinal species come into special consideration as possible genotype:

2. *A. aegyptius*; tsd. of *Hyalomma* 1844;

3. *A. reduvius*; syn. of (6) *ricinus*;

4. *A. americanus*; now in *Amblyomma* 1844;

6. *A. ricinus*; tsd. (1810) of *Ixodes* 1796;

15. *A. siro*; later restricted to *farinae* by Latreille:

*farinae*; habitat in Farina, Europe (tpd.) and America;

*scabiei*; on *Homo*, type host, Europe (tpd.); mt. of *Sarcoptes* 1802; tsd. of *Acarus* by Oudemans;

16. *A. exulcerans*; habitat in Scabie ferina.

Of these 6 Linnaean species, *A. siro* in the sense of *scabiei* could best have been chosen as type.

Kniphof (1759, De Pediculus inguinalibus insectis et vermibus homini molestis, pp. 20-26) cites § XXI *Acarus*, with a number of subheadings "Acari capitis," "Acari scabiei," etc., which Sherborn (1902a Index) does not cite as specific combinations as of 1759, and the Secretary inclines to agree with him. On page 20, Kniphof cites "*Cyro, Siro*," and on p. 52, he cites "*Sirones*." Sherborn (1902a, 909) accepts *Siro* from p. 52, as of generic status but the reason is not clear to the Secretary, and on this account he (the Secretary) accepts this *Siro* as dating from Sherborn, 1902a, 909, instead of from Kniphof, 1759, 52. Linné (1758a, 617) also cited *Sirones* but apparently not as a generic name.

Latreille, 1795 (Mag. encycl., v. 4, p. 7) and 1796a (Précis) published two papers in which he cited single species as examples for various acarine genera, and these examples are interpreted by some authors as definite designations of type species for the genera in question.

For the generic names which are new in these two papers this interpretation is undoubtedly correct, for these particular genera are monotypic by original publication. But for those generic names which are old—namely, published prior to these two papers—citation of the species is not made in such a way that they can be interpreted as types under the following provision of Article 30g: "The meaning of the expression 'select the type' is to be rigidly construed. Mention of a species as an illustration or example of a genus does not constitute a selection of a type." Accordingly, for the older genera these citations are to be interpreted as examples, not as type species. With this conclusion in mind some of the existing confusion can be cleared.

*Sarcoptes* Latreille, 1802b, Hist. nat. d'Ins., v. 3, 67, was first published as monotypic, namely mt. *Acarus scabiei*. Article 30c.

In the same publication Latreille (1802b) cites (p. 64) *Acarus* example *A. siro* syn. *Tyroglyphus* 1796, mt. *Acarus siro* and (p. 62) *Siro* Latreille, 1795, 19, with *Siro rubens* Latreille; as *rubens* is the first and only species mentioned with the generic name *Siro* it becomes automatically the type of *Siro*. See Art. 30g and Opinion 46.

This publication of 1802 definitely fixes the type species of *Sarcoptes*.

The type species of *Acarus* was first definitely designated by Latreille, 1810a, p. 425, when he cited as type *Acarus siro* from which *scabiei* was eliminated, thus leaving *siro* in the sense of *farinac*.

The question at issue can be closed with the works of Latreille, 1802 and 1810, but for a clearer understanding of the various complications which have arisen the following table of historical data is given herewith.

*Acarus* Linn., 1758a, 344, 615, with 31 species, including *siro* (with 2 varieties, *farinac* [tsd.] and *scabiei* [eliminated]). [Objective syn. *Tyroglyphus* Latr., 1802, mt. *siro* (i. e., *farinac*).]

1795: *Acarus coleoptratus* Linn., 1758a, 616, no. 13, cited as example (not as type) by Latreille, 1795, Mag. encycl., v. 4, 19. [Cf. *Notaspis* Herm., 1804]. Some authors have construed this as type designation.

1796: *Acarus geniculatus* Linn., 1758a, 617, no. 17, cited as example (not as type) by Latreille, 1796a, 184. Some authors have construed this as type designation.

[1796: *siro* [not *scabiei*] mt. of *Tyroglyphus* by Latreille, 1796a, 185.]

- 1802: *Acarus siro* Linn., 1758a, p. 616, no. 15, cited as example (not as type) by Latreille, 1802b, 64, with *Tyroglyphus* 1796 as syn. In 1796 this was mt. of *Tyroglyphus* [cf. *farinae* 1758]; *scabiei* eliminated to *Sarcoptes* as mt. Some authors have construed this as type designation.
- 1810: *Acarus siro* Fabr. definitely designated type by Latreille, 1810a, 425. [The variety *scabiei* had been eliminated to *Sarcoptes*, leaving *farinae* as type of *siro*.]
- 1826: *Acarus siro* [not including *scabiei*] Linn., definitely designated type by Heyden, 1826, Isis, 611.
- 1834: *Acarus domesticus* de Geer, 1778, definite but erroneous designation by Dugès, 1834. Not an original (1758) species, hence pseudotype, etc. Cf. *Glyciphagus*.
- 1877: *Acarus domesticus* cited as 1st species (not as definite type designation) by Canestrini and Fanzago, 1877, 196, Atti r. Inst. Ven. Sci. Lett. Art., v. 4.
- 1926: 1st. *Acarus siro* (= *scabiei*) definitely designated type by Oudemans, in various articles and letters.
- 1927: type *siro* 1758 (syn. *scabiei*) by Vitzthum, 1927, Zool. Anz., v. 72, 115-126.

Thus, under the Rules, *Acarus* supplants *Tyroglyphus*, unless the Rules be suspended by suppressing *Acarus* entirely on utilitarian grounds.

*Sarcoptes* Latr., 1802b, 67, mt. *scabiei*.

1802: *Acarus scabiei* Linn., 1758a, 616, no. 15 var., only species cited for *Sarcoptes*.

[1808: *nidulans* classified by Nitzsch, 1808, E. and G. Encycl., v. 1, p. 251, as a *Sarcoptes*.]

1810: etd. *passerinus* Linn., 1758a, 616, no. 10 (not an original, 1802, species), definitely designated type by Latr., 1810a, 425. [Transferred to *Analges* by Nitzsch, 1818.]

1826: etd. *nidulans* Nitzsch (not an original, 1802, species) definitely designated type by Heyden, 1826, 611.

1861: emended to *Sarcoptes* Moq.-Tand., 1861a, 307.

1888: subg. *Eusarcoptes* Rail., 1888, 1st. (1927) *scabiei* by Stiles and Hassall, 1927, 263.

1892: emended to *Sarcoptes* Anacker, 1892b, 61.

—: emended to *Sarcoptes* by various German authors.

1903: *siro* assumed to be type by absolute tautonymy of *Siro* Latr., 1795, by Michael, 1903, 102, and syn. of *scabiei*. See, however, *Siro rubens* in Latr., 1802b.

1915: *scabiei* accepted as type by Apstein, 1915a.

1927: *scabiei* accepted as mt. of *Sarcoptes* by Stiles and Hassall, 1927, p. 263.

1927: *passerinus* accepted as type by Vitzthum, 1927, Zool. Anz., v. 72, 125.

In view of the foregoing data the Secretary recommends that the Commission adopt as its Opinion the following:

*Sarcoptes* Latreille dates from 1802 instead of 1804 or 1806 as frequently quoted. It was originally monotypic, containing only *Acarus scabiei*. The 1810 type designation of *Acarus passerinus* is invalid under Article 30c and 30ea. The acceptance of *Acarus scabiei*

as type species of *Acarus* is invalidated by Article 30g according to which *Acarus siro* (syn. *farinae*) is the type of *Acarus*.

*Sarcoptes* Latr., 1802, mt. *scabiei* is hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

Opinion prepared by Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by fifteen (15) Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Dabbene, Chapman, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Ishikawa, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K), Kolbe, Stejneger, Stiles, Stone, Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, two (2) Commissioners: Loennberg, Neveu-Lemaire.

## OPINION 114

UNDER SUSPENSION *Simia*, *Simia satyrus* AND *Pithecus*  
ARE SUPPRESSED

**SUMMARY.**—Under Suspension of the Rules the names *Simia*, *Simia satyrus*, and *Pithecus* are hereby suppressed on the ground that their retention under the Rules will produce greater confusion than uniformity.

**STATEMENT OF CASE.**—See Opinion 90, p. 38; and The Nomenclature for Man, the Chimpanzee, the Orang-Utan, and the Barbary Ape < Bul. 145, Hyg. Lab., U. S. Pub. Health Service, Wash., 1927, pp. 1-66, figs. 1-16.

**DISCUSSION.**—The vote taken on Opinion 90 stood ten (10) in favor of, and eight (8) against, suspending the Rules in order to validate *Simia*, type *S. satyrus*, for the Orang-Utan; and nine (9) to nine (9) on the proposition to suspend the Rules in order to validate *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838, type *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin, 1788, for the chimpanzee. According to the premises of the proposals which failed of acceptance, the specific name *satyrus* Linn., 1758, would have to be applied to the chimpanzee, while the application of *Simia* remained in doubt; according to the appellants, *Simia* would supplant *Macaca* (type *sylvanus*), but according to some authors *Simia* would become the generic name of the chimpanzee in place of *Pan*.

The complicated nomenclatorial situation was studied in considerable detail by Stiles and Orleman (1927) who invited attention to the potential danger which might arise in medical and public health work because of continued confusion, and they expressed the view that the nomenclatorial situation in regard to *Simia*, *S. satyrus*, and *Pithecus*, was so hopeless that the most practical solution of the problem was to be found in a total suppression of these three names. The data shown in the bulletin (no. 145) are made part of the premises of this Opinion 114.

On motion, the Commission voted (12 to 2) to reopen the case of *Simia* in order to examine the detailed facts to be presented.

At the Budapest (1926) meeting of the Commission, Commissioner Apstein was appointed a committee of one to consider the case and to report his recommendations to the Commission. His report was discussed at length by the Commission which unanimously adopted two resolutions, namely:

(1) That the names *Simia*, *S. satyrus*, and *Pithecus*, be entirely suppressed under Suspension of the Rules; and

(2) That except as already provided in the foregoing (1st resolution), the Law of Priority be enforced.

Voting in favor of these two resolutions were: Apstein, Bather, Hartert, Jordan (K.), Muesebeck, Stejneger, and Stiles.

Voting negatively, none.

Not voting, Howard, and all absent Commissioners.

The resolutions in question were reported to the absent Commissioners in Circular Letter No. 128, and affirmative votes were received from Commissioners Horvath, Jordan (D. S.), and Stone; no negative vote was received; thus the final vote is ten (10) to none (0).

The vote returned by Commissioner Loennberg referred to the original Opinion 90, not to the motion before the Commission.

No vote on the resolutions has been returned by nine (9) Commissioners who had an opportunity to vote: Chapman, Dabbene, Handlirsch, Ishikawa, Kolbe, Loennberg, Monticelli (deceased), Neveu-Lemaire, Warren.

Circular Letter No. 128 was held open fourteen (14) months for vote, and was finally closed February 12, 1929.