

On the proper application of the name *Cambarus carolinus* Erichson.

In 1846, Erichson applied the name *Cambarus carolinus* to a species of crayfish which had been collected by Cabanis in western North Carolina. His description was very brief, and it was with some hesitation that Hagen, in 1870, applied the name to specimens from the same region which seemed to possess the characters ascribed by Erichson to the species. Erichson's type was at the time inaccessible to Hagen as it had been deposited in the Berlin Museum. A few years later he was able to examine this type and in a note made at the time expressed the view that Erichson's *C. carolinus* was the same as his (Hagen's) *C. bartonii*. In view of this doubt, Faxon, in his Revision of the Astacidae, proposed the application of the name *C. hagenianus* to Hagen's species in case it should prove to differ from Erichson's *C. carolinus*.

Through the kindness of Dr. Thiele of the Berlin Museum I have recently been furnished with an excellent photograph of Erichson's type together with drawings of the first abdominal appendages and the right chela. They show that the species is neither *C. carolinus* Hagen nor *C. bartonii* Fabricius, but *C. dubius* Faxon. It will be necessary, therefore, to substitute in most of the writings on this subject *C. hagenianus* Faxon for *C. carolinus*, and *C. carolinus* Erichson for *C. dubius* Faxon.

The extension of the range is slight as *C. carolinus* Erich. (= *dubius* Fax.) has been collected in abundance in southwestern West Virginia, and adjacent portions of Virginia.—*W. P. Hay.*

Note on the names of the genera of Peccaries.

My attention has been called to the nomenclature of the Peccaries and my opinion asked. In my Arrangement of the Families of Mammals, in 1873, I adopted Gray's genera *Dicotyles* and *Notophorus*, having ascertained that the two groups were differentiated not only by their skulls, but also by the leg bones. Recently (Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., XIV, p. 119, 1901), Dr. Merriam has also adopted the two genera, but uses Fischer's name *Tayassu* (1814) for the genus *Notophorus* of Gray and gives a new one (*Olidosus*) to the *Dicotyles* of Gray.

It seems to me that we can with propriety retain both names, *Tayassu* and *Dicotyles*. Dr. Merriam quite properly substitutes *Tayassu* for *Notophorus* as both the nominal species of Fischer (*pecari* and *patira*) belong to the genus to which the latter name was given.

The name *Dicotyles*, however, originally covered species of both genera and Gray was justified by general usage in restricting the name as he did, although he would have done better to have given a new name to