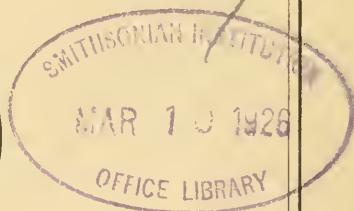


SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

VOLUME 73 NUMBER 3

OPINIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL
NOMENCLATURE

OPINIONS 82 TO 90



(PUBLICATION 2830)

CITY OF WASHINGTON
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OPINION 82

SUSPENSION OF RULES FOR *MUSCA* LINNAEUS, 1758A,
TYPE *M. DOMESTICA*

SUMMARY.—By authority of the power conferred on the Commission by the 9th International Congress of Zoology to suspend the Règles as applied to any given case where in its judgment the strict application of the Règles will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity, Article 30 is hereby suspended in the case of *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as type of *Musca* without prejudice to other cases.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—The Commission has received two separate requests bearing upon the genus *Musca* Linn., 1758, and one of these considers also the genus *Calliphora* Desvoidy, 1830. The more complete statement of the case is that submitted by W. Dwight Pierce and reads as follows (Additions by the Secretary are marked *):

THE CASES OF *MUSCA DOMESTICA* LINNAEUS, AND *CALLIPHORA*
VOMITORIA LINNAEUS

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF *Musca*

1. Linnaeus, Carolus, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, 10th edit.
Genus No. 222 *Musca*, pp. 580-601, 100 species. Includes No. 52, *vomitorea*, p. 595; No. 54, *domestica*, p. 596.

SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES TO *Musca*

2. Geoffroy, Et. L., 1762, *Histoire abrégée des Insectes*. Vol. 2.
Genus *Musca*, pp. 483-538. Includes No. 50 (*vomitorea*), No. 66 (*domestica*).

3. Fabricius, Johann Christian, 1775, *Systema Entomologiae*.
Genus No. 173, *Musca*, pp. 773-787. Includes No. 5, *domestica* (p. 774),
No. 13, *vomitoria* (p. 776).
4. DeGeer, Charles, 1776, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes*.
Genus No. 69, *La Mouche, Musca*. The genus contains in Famille 2, No. 4,
vomitoria (pp. 57-60), and No. 10, *domestica* (pp. 71-78).
5. Fabricius, J. C., 1781, *Species Insectorum*, vol. 2.
Genus 176, *Musca* (pp. 435-455). No. 7, *domestica*; No. 17, *vomitoria*.
6. Fabricius, J. C., 1787, *Mantissa Insectorum*, vol. 2.
Genus 182, *Musca* (pp. 342-353). No. 9, *domestica*; No. 19, *vomitoria*.
7. Fabricius, J. C., 1794, *Entomologiae Systematica*.
Genus 233, *Musca* (pp. 312-361). No. 11, *domestica*; No. 25, *vomitoria*.
- 7a. Lamarck, 1801a, 310-311 gives 2 species (1) Antennes à soie plumeuse,
**Musca domestica* L. (2) Antennes à soie nue, p. 311 **Musca grossa*
Linn. Fab.
8. Latreille, P. A., 1805 (An. xiii), *Histoire Naturelle, Générale et Particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes*, vol. 14.
Genus DXXXII*, *Mouche. Musca* (pp. 380-381). No. 1, *vomitoria*;
No. 3, *domestica*.
9. Fabricius, J. C., 1805, *Systema Antiliatorum*.
Genus 65, *Musca* (pp. 283-308). No. 18, *domestica*; No. 34, *vomitoria*.
- *9a. Dumeril, 1806, 282.
Genus *Musca*. "10. Les mouches (*musca*, Linn.) sont les seules espèces
qui aient le poil latéral des antennes plumeux comme la mouche
domestique, et qui s'éloignent d'ailleurs de tous les genres précédens."

PERIOD IN WHICH TYPE DESIGNATIONS APPEAR

10. Latreille, Pierre André, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Animaux*.
Genus 694, *Mouche. Musca* (p. 400). In "Table des Genres avec l'indication de l'espèce qui leur sert de type," p. 444 appears, *Mouche, Musca vomitoria*, F. This in accordance with Opinion No. 11 of the International Commission is type. [* On the assumption that *Musca vomitoria* F. includes *M. vomitoria* L.—C. W. S.]
11. Fallen, Carolus, Jr., 1820, 1823, *Monographia Muscidum Sveciac*.
Genus *Musca* begins on p. 36 (1820). No. 22, *vomitoria* (p. 47, 1821);
No. 26, *domestica* (p. 49, 1823).
12. Meigen, Johann Wilhelm, 1826, *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannte europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten*. Theil 5.
Genus CLVI. *Musca* (pp. 49-80). No. 21, *vomitoria* (p. 60); No. 31, *domestica* (pp. 67-69).
13. Robineau-Desvoidy, J. B., 1830, *Essai sur les Myodaires*. On p. 373, "Les Muscides, qui ont le *Musca domestica* et le *M. vomitoria* (Linn.) pour types," etc.
Genus XII, *Musca*, with 13 species (pp. 394-399). No. 10, *domestica* (p. 398). On p. 433, *Calliphora*, n. g. including 17 species. "Ce genre a pour type le *Musca vomitoria* (Linn.)."

14. Macquart, J., 1834. Insectes Diptères du Nord de la France, Athéricères. Genus *Mouche*, *Musca* (p. 19). On pp. 19, 20. "Ce genre dans lequel Linnée comprenait non seulement l'immense famille des Muscides, mais encore les Syrphides, etc. . . ., est arrivé, par l'effet des divisions . . ., à ne contenir que la *Mouche domestique* et quelques espèces voisines. Cet insecte, a été considéré comme le type de tant d'autres, et dont le nom si vulgaire, depuis la plus haute antiquité, a reçu des acceptions si variées, paraît maintenant dégagé de tout ce qui lui est étranger."
Genus *Calliphora* (pp. 23-26) includes as first species, *vomitória*.
15. Westwood, John O., 1840, an introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects. *Calliphora*. Type designated as *vomitória* (p. 141, see also 569). *Musca*. Type designated as *domestica* (p. 141, see also 570).
16. Coquillett, D. W., 1910. The type species of North American genera of Diptera. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 37, No. 1719. On page 517, "*Calliphora* Desvoidy, Essai Myod., p. 433, 1830, 17 species. Type, *Musca erythrocephala* Meigen, by original designation (as *vomitória* Linnaeus)."
On p. 571, "*Musca* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 19th ed., p. 589, 1758, 100 species. Type, *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, the fifty-fourth species, by designation of Macquart, Ins. Dipt. Nord. France, Athér., 1834, p. 20."
17. Townsend, C. H. T., 1915. Correction of the misuse of the generic name *Musca*, with description of two new genera. Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 5, No. 12, pp. 433-436.
Musca Linnaeus, type *vomitória* F. = L. (designated by Latreille 1810, p. 444).
Calliphora R.-D., 1830, type *vomitória* R.-D. nec L. = *M. erythrocephala* Meigen, which is congeneric with *vomitória* L.
Promusca Townsend, n. gen., type by original designation, *domestica* L.

DISCUSSION BY DR. PIERCE.—There is no question from above data, if they present the entire case, that *Musca* has for its type *vomitória* L., and that Townsend was completely in accord with the International Rules and Opinions in erecting a new genus for *domestica*.

From the standpoint purely of cold-blooded legal procedure there is no other way to look at the question.

On the other hand the Congress of Zoology has left open a method of procedure whereby common usage can be made to supersede the strict application of the Law of Priority.

There can be no question, after looking over the above references and the thousands of publications on both of these extremely important medicinal species, that it would be a great misfortune to the public at large, the entomological and the medical professions, to adopt the legally correct combinations proposed by Dr. Townsend. *Musca domestica* has been known from time of antiquity, and has never been known otherwise since the establishment of the binomial nomenclature in 1758. Very few insects or even animals have such a reputation. Only one man (Townsend), whose departure from custom has not been accepted, has ventured to upset the stability of this name, for we can hardly assume that Latreille expected *domestica* to be separated from *Musca* when he made his designation of *vomitória*, if indeed he intended it as a designation in our present sense of the word. Many believe he meant only example.

Furthermore the genus *Calliphora* has found a place in medical and entomological literature with *vomitória* as its type, and has remained stable for almost a century.

Musca domestica is one of the few insect species known the world around to scientists and general public alike. The public at least will never know it otherwise. The scientific fraternity will accept with the greatest reluctance the chaos-making change. It is therefore that the following request is made of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

ACTION REQUESTED.—The signers hereby formally make application of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the combinations *Musca domestica* Linnaeus and *Calliphora vomitória* Linnaeus in the list of Nomina Conservanda, thus definitely establishing *domestica* L. as type of *Musca*, and *vomitória* L. as the type of *Calliphora*. Robineau-Desvoidy definitely studied that *vomitória* Linnaeus was type of *Calliphora*, although he personally studied a closely related species, possibly identical, which he mistook for Linnaeus' species.

This request is made on the ground of practical utility, universal usage, and an unbroken history of consistent usage (with only two exceptions as above noted), in the face of a perfectly legal procedure which causes confusion and innumerable difficulties.

Doctor Pierce's request for suspension of the rules is signed also by 22 additional entomologists as follows: L. O. Howard, W. D. Hunter, W. Dwight Pierce, F. C. Bishopp, R. H. Hutchison, U. C. Loftin, W. E. Dove, Henry Fox, W. J. Phillips, B. R. Leach, F. L. Simanton, A. J. Ackerman, J. B. Gill, Dwight Isely, Thomas E. Snyder, F. R. Cole, Jacob Kotinsky, C. H. Popenoe, F. H. Chittenden, W. B. Wood, A. C. Baker, W. R. Walton, A. L. Quaintance.

DISCUSSION BY SECRETARY.—In accordance with the provisions governing the use of the Plenary Power by the Commission, the Secretary gave formal notice to the Zoological Profession that these cases would come before the Commission for consideration. See (1) *Monitore Zoologico Italiano* 1917, v. 28, 183; (2) *Ann. Mag. Hist. No.* 114, 1917, v. 19, 484; (3) *Zool. Anz.*, Feb. 13, 1923, p. 46. These notices have resulted in communications reaching the Secretary as follows:

Favorable to suspension: E. E. Austen, British Museum; A. Brooker Klugh, Ontario; Chr. Aurivillius, Stockholm; E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, N. Y.; Sociedad Entomológica de España; Sociedad (Society of Minerva) Zaragonezade Ciencias Naturales; Academia de Ciencias de Zaragoza; Professors Andres (Paroma), Corti (Pavia), Berlese (Firenze), Giglio-Tos (Torino), Griffini (Bologna); Commissione de Nomenclatura Zoologica (Unione Zoologica Italiana) composed of Professors Monticelli, Ficalbi, Rosa, Ghiga; Will Lundbeck (Copenhagen); Mortensen (Copenhagen, who states

that all of his colleagues, including Lundbeck, agree), Aldrich (West Lafayette), Cockerell (Boulder).

Opposed to suspension: Professors Bezzi (Torino); W. L. McAtee, J. R. Mallock, Remington Kellogg (U. S. Biological Survey); and Silvestri (Portici).

Letters from England indicate that English entomologists consider that Lamarck in 1801 determined *Musca domestica* as type of *Musca*. This view however is not in accordance with Opinion 79 (C. L. 50).

A very extensive correspondence on the foregoing proposition has reached the Secretary. From a strict standpoint of classification the evidence available in respect to the possible identity of *Promusca* 1915, type *M. domestica*, *Conostoma* 1801, type *Ascaris conostoma* = larva of ?*M. domestica* and *Conosoma* 1802, type *Ascaris conosoma* = larva of ?*M. domestica*, tends to eliminate *Conostoma* and *Conosoma* from consideration, thus apparently resulting in the adoption of *Promusca* for *M. domestica* unless the rules are suspended under the Plenary Power authorization. And for the purpose of recommendation to the Commission, the Secretary adopts as his premise, based on the evidence before him, the frank statement by the appellants (entomologists) that under the rules, *Musca* has for its type *M. vomitoria* Linn. [cf. Latreille's "*Musca vomitoria* F."] and that Townsend acted in accordance with the rules when he proposed a new generic name for *M. domestica*. In making recommendation on this case to the Commission, the Secretary is influenced by his professional experience not only as a zoologist familiar with zoological and medical literature, but also as a public health officer, who has been very intimately identified with the legal aspects of applied zoology and with the campaigns looking toward the control of the fly nuisance through the cooperation of the laity. In the opinion of the Secretary a strict application of the Rules of Nomenclature in the case of *M. domestica* would result in confusion not only in the literature of Systematic Entomology but also in the literature of Applied Entomology, General Zoology, Public Health, Sanitation, and Law, and it would be probably a half century, if not longer, before the literature of these various phases of the subject could be harmonized in compliance with the present Rules of Nomenclature. The Secretary is persuaded that the Zoological profession could not justify itself in insisting upon a strict application of the rules in this particular case and that a strict application would produce greater confusion than uniformity. Accordingly, the Secretary recommends that: By authority of the power conferred on the Commission by the 9th International Con-

gress of Zoology to suspend the Règles as applied to any given case where in its judgment the strict application of the Règles will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity, Article 30 is hereby suspended in the case of *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as type of *Musca*, without prejudice to other cases.

Opinion prepared by Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by 13 Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Handlirsch, Horvath, Hoyle, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Loennberg, Monticelli, Skinner, Stejneger, Stiles.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, 2 Commissioners: Dautzenberg, Hartert.

Commissioner Jordan (D. S.) states: "The Plenary Power can and should be used not in clear-cut cases of priority, but when in case of early authors, either side is arguable, and deviation from current nomenclature would lead to confusion rather than clarity. For early writers had no conception of genotypes and used the genus as a 'pigeon-hole.' We might adopt the rule that we will accept current names, unless the reason for change is clear-cut and above reasonable cavil."

Commissioner Jordan (K.) states: "May I draw your attention to the following points?"

"Under 'Discussion' it is stated that *Musca* has for its type *vomitioria* L. According to the data given by you, Latreille 1810 selected *vomitioria* F. as type, and Townsend identified this *vomitioria* F. with *vomitioria* L. That is not an identification generally accepted. Fabricius consistently describes his *vomitioria* as having the frons 'fulva'; Latreille calls the frons 'roussâtre.' Linnaeus in F. Succ. expressly says that *mortuorum* differs from *vomitioria* . . . frons inter oculos, una cum antennis et ore, albo aurata sit ceu membrana, quod in sequenti (= *vomitioria*) non obtinet.

"Anyhow, European specialists past and present maintain that *vomitioria* of Fabricius is not *vomitioria* L. To me it seems at best doubtful which actual species Latreille meant.

"On the other hand, Macquart was quite definite in making *domestica* the type of *Musca*. In these circumstances a suspension of the rules appears to me a wrong move. It is inopportune to suspend the rules in face of the fact that we have definite facts, statements by Robineau with regard to *Calliphora* and by Macquart with regard to *Musca* and *Lucilia*, while Latreille's action is indefinite, because it leaves us in doubt about the actual species selected.

"Under No. 10 of the statement of the case it is said that 'This in accordance with Opinion No. 11 of the Intern. Commission is type.' This statement is liable to mislead those Commissioners who are unaware that *vomitioria* F. and *vomitioria* L. are not clearly the same insects. The attention of the Commissioners should have been drawn to this divergence of opinion among Dipterists, *i. e.*, the data given by Townsend do not represent the entire case.

"The case of *Musca* has been submitted to the Entomological Committee on Nomenclature and a few prominent Dipterists. The Committee expresses the opinion that

"(1) Latreille's selection of *vomitória* Fabr. as genotype of *Musca* leaves it doubtful whether he meant one of the original 100 species or one which was not among them, and

"(2) Macquart in 1834 designated *domestica* as type of *Musca*. It follows that a suspension of the Rules is unnecessary.

"Professor Bezzi is in favor of *domestica* being considered type of *Musca*.

"In order to arrive at unanimity with regard to the genotype of *Musca*, it would be advisable to add to Commissioner Stejneger's amendment after '*Musca* Linnaeus 1758' the words 'without prejudicing any other case.' The suspension of the Rules is tantamount to saying that *vomitória* F. is *vomitória* L. This decision could then be quoted as a precedent in other cases where the species is likewise doubtful."

OPINION 83

ACANTHIZA PYRRHOPYGIA VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, 1827, VERSUS
ACANTHIZA PYRRHOPYGIA GOULD, 1848

SUMMARY.—The principle of the Rule of Homonyms is that any properly published identical name of later date is "stillborn and cannot be brought to life." *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, invalidates *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Gould, 1848.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—A. J. Campbell, Box Hill, Victoria, Australia, presents the following case for opinion:

Does *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Gould ("Birds of Australia," vol. III., pl. 58, 1848) stand? (Type specimen No. 17595, in Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia.)

The name *pyrrhopygia* is not a homonym (of *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Vigors and Horsfield, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, vol. XV., p. 227, 1827) according to Article 35, that is, the same name for another "species of the same genus."

The intention of Articles 34 and 35 is clearly to prevent confusion such as might arise by having the same designation, or name-label for two different birds (other than the same species). Plainly there should not be an *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* of 1827 and another *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* of 1848 (different species).

Gould changed the word *Acanthiza* into *Hylacola* but did not alter the specific name *pyrrhopygia* belonging to the original name-label. Therefore, the identical name *pyrrhopygia* of Vigors and Horsfield is accounted for being still in use for the bird described by them (now a *Hylacola*). As Gould's *pyrrhopygia* was another name-label given to a true *Acanthiza*, it could not be one and the same name used by Vigors and Horsfield and therefore the article does not apply.

Again, as *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* of Vigors and Horsfield has not been in use since 1842 and *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* of Gould has been in common usage since 1848, it is evident that no confusion whatever resulted and the article does not apply.

The International Code was founded primarily on the Strickland Code (1842); Rule 10 of the latter Code reads: "A name should be changed which has been proposed for some other genus in zoology, or for some other species in the same genus when still retained for such genus, or species."

Opinion of a Barrister-at-Law: *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Gould, all turns on what is a homonym and in what cases it must be rejected. A homonym is "one and the same name for two different things." If that were all, and every homonym is to be rejected, Gould's *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* would fall, for it and Vigor's and Horsfield's are the same name for two different birds. But by Article 35 it is not every homonym which is to be rejected, but only such a specific name as has previously been used for another species of the same genus. Now, *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* had not been used for another species of *Acanthiza* before Gould used it, though it had been used for a species of a genus which is now conceded not to be an *Acanthiza*, or because it is generically separate, *i. e.*, *Hylacola*. So, unless it is to be argued that *Hylacola* and

Acanthiza are of the same genus, or that though they are not, the words "the same," in Article 35, mean "which has been at some time regarded, by anyone, as the same" (and that is not what the article says, the article clearly contemplating identity in fact)—unless it can be so argued, Gould's name is good and stands, as in my considered opinion it does.

DISCUSSION.—Generic concepts change from generation to generation, from year to year, and from individual to individual. The generic concept of *Taenia* Linn., 1758, now covers three genera which are usually classified in two different orders. Article 35 does not designate any particular generation, decade, or individual as basis for "the same genus," hence it includes "the same genus" (as, for instance, the one known as *Taenia*) in the concept of any or of all generations, decades, or individuals. That this is the logical interpretation of Article 35 becomes obvious from Article 36, which in citing a typical example (*Taenia ovilla* 1790 and 1878) states "*Taenia ovilla*, 1878, is suppressed as a homonym, and can never again be used: It was stillborn and cannot be brought to life, even when the species is placed in another genus (*Thysanosoma*)". When *Taenia ovilla*, 1878, was suppressed, the conception of *Taenia* had changed very radically from that which existed in 1790; still this case is cited in the Rules as a typical example. *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* 1827 and 1848 represent a case of homonymy identical in principle with that of *Taenia ovilla* 1790 and 1878. *A. pyrrhopygia* 1848 was "stillborn" and cannot be brought to life under the Rules.

Any other interpretation of the Rule of Homonyms would lead to a situation surrounded with uncertainty and resulting in unnecessary changes in specific combinations. For instance—

Assume that in 1890 Professor X considered *T. ovilla* 1878 as generically distinct from *T. ovilla* 1790, but that *ovilla* at that date (1890) had not been suppressed; and that as *ovilla* 1878 was available in the genus (*Thysanosoma*) which in his conception was distinct from *Taenia*, he introduced and continued to use the specific name.

Assume, further, that in 1891 Professor Y considered *Taenia* and *Thysanosoma* as one and the same genus and that under the Rules he suppressed *ovilla* 1878 because of *ovilla* 1790; he would then use (with his generic concept) both a generic name (*Taenia*) and a specific name (*giardi*) for one and the same species for which Professor X (with his generic concept) would use another generic name (*Thysanosoma*) and another specific name (*ovilla* 1878). Thus, one and the same species (*ovilla* 1878=*giardi* 1879) would have two different names according to the concept of the two authors, and since *ovilla* 1878 was not suppressed in *Taenia* until 1891, it would still be valid

in *Thysanosoma* because the transfer had been made prior to the suppression.

The principle of the Rule of Homonyms is that any properly published identical name of later date is "stillborn and cannot be brought to life."

Opinion prepared by Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by 12 Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Hartert, Horvath, Hoyle, D. S. Jordan, K. Jordan, Kolbe, Loennberg, Skinner, Stejneger, and Stiles.

Opinion dissented from by one Commissioner: Handlirsch.

Not voting, two Commissioners: Dautzenberg and Monticelli.

Commissioner K. Jordan says: "This is the current interpretation of the above Rule. My vote is not a vote on the merits of that Rule."

Commissioner Hartert states that he concurs: *i. e.*, that *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* 1848 is stillborn, because there is already an *A. p.* of 1827.

Commissioner Bather states: "I think it would be as well to state that Gould in 1842 (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1842, p. 135) founded the new genus *Hylacola* with *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* Vig. & Horsf. as genotype.

"Mr. Campbell raises a point that is really not quite clear in Article 35 of the Code. To cover it the wording should be emended by the addition after the words "of the same genus" of "or at any previous time published as belonging to the same genus." I am not sure whether one ought to include all previous transferences of a species to other genera; that opens up rather a terrifying vista. If not, then the word "published" should be qualified by "originally."

"I think, when cases of this kind arise, that the Commission should prepare an amendment to the rules, instead of leaving zoologists to struggle with a mass of "Opinions." Or, at least, the opinion should state the broad principle, and the special case should be introduced only as an illustration of it.

"Consequently, I suggest that the second sentence of the Summary as now phrased should be put first, and that instead of "the identical name of" it should read "any identical name of later date is."

"Could you not put this to the Commission?"

Note by Secretary: Commissioner Bather's suggested change is an editorial matter and has been complied with.

OPINION 84

TREMATODE, CESTODE, AND ACANTHOCEPHALA NAMES PLACED IN
THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

SUMMARY.—The following names are hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names: TREMATODA: *Dicrocoelium*, *Fasciola*, *Gastrodiscus*, *Heterophyes*. CESTODA: *Daewinca*, *Dipylidium*, *Echinococcus*, *Taenia*. ACANTHOCEPHALA: *Gigantorhynchus*.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—In the Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress on Zoology at Monaco (published 1914), pp. 858-859, the Commission published 11 generic names for Trematoda, 5 for Cestoda and 1 for Acanthocephala, which were under consideration for adoption in the Official List of Generic Names.

The Secretary to the Commission (see p. 892 of the Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress on Zoology) was asked if it would be agreeable to him to re-submit the names in question to sub-committees of specialists, before they were formally approved. His reply was that the suggestion was entirely agreeable, and he withdrew his request for formal approval of this list.

In addition to publication in the Proceedings of the Congress at Monaco, these names have been made public by publication in the following places:

Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1915, Oct. 30, vol. 40, p. 87.

Nature, 1911, Nov. 23, vol. 88, p. 111.

Science, 1912, Jan. 26, vol. 35, p. 146.

Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1912, Jan. 26, vol. 35, p. 146.

The names were also included in Circular Letter No. 1 from the Secretary's office, and submitted to approximately 350 zoologists and zoological institutions of various kinds in the Argentine, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Holland, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Twenty copies were sent to each member of the Commission for distribution especially in his own country, *i. e.*, Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy, United States, Wales.

Eleven lists were returned with no action taken, hence the persons returning them come under paragraph 4 of Circular Letter No. 1, that is to say, they have no opinion upon the matter either one way or the other, and accordingly the question as to the adoption or rejection of the names is immaterial to them. The eleven lists in question came from the following sources: Biological Staff of Princeton University, per E. G. Conklin; R. P. Cowles; A. G. Mayer; A. E. Lambert; Department of Zoology, Indiana University, per A. G. Hemm; H. L. Wieman; E. L. Rice; D. S. Jordan; H. D. Reed; H. F. Nachtrieb; R. Blanchard.

Twenty-five (25) persons expressed opinions on the names; some on all of the names, and others only on names with which they are best acquainted. In no case was any objection or question raised to any of the names included in this Opinion 84. The 25 persons in question were: J. F. Abbott; A. A.

Andrews; A. M. Banta; T. D. A. Cockerell; ——— Collin; C. B. Davenport; Maurice C. Hall; S. F. Harmer; Albert Hassall; W. A. Herdman; L. Joubin; C. A. Kofoid; H. Kolbe; G. R. LaRue; C. E. McClung; E. C. McDonald; H. F. Perkins; H. S. Pratt; B. H. Ransom; R. I. Raymond; Oscar Riddle; J. W. Scott; H. J. Van Cleave; L. D. Wharton; H. V. Wilson.

In July, 1915, the names included in this Opinion 84 were submitted to the members of the International Commission on Medical Zoology (Parasitology), as Circular Letter No. 10, with the statement that unless all papers were returned before approximately October 1915, the results would be tabulated and submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for final action. No reply has been received to Circular Letter No. 10 in regard to said names.

Not a single objection of any kind appears to have reached the Secretary's office in respect to the following names:

TREMATODA:

Dicrocoelium Dujardin, 1845a, 391, type *lanccatum* = *lanceolatum* [= ? *dendriticum* sub judice].

Fasciola Linnaeus, 1758a, 644, 648-649, type *hepatica*.

Gastrodiscus Leuckart in Cobbold, 1877e, 233-239, type *sonsinoi* [seu *sonsinoi* teste Blanchard].

Heterophyes Cobbold, 1866a, 6, type *aegyptiaca* = *heterophyes*.

CESTODA:

Davainea R. Blanchard & Railliet, in R. Bl., 1891t, 428-440, type *proglottina* (in chickens; France).

Dipylidium Leuckart, 1863a, 400, type *caninum* (in dogs; Europe).

Echinococcus Rudolphi, 1801a, 52-53, type *granulosus* (in sheep; Europe).

Taenia Linnaeus, 1758a, 819-820, type *solium* (in *Homo*; Europe).

ACANTHOCEPHALA:

Gigantorhynchus Hamann, 1892d, 196, type *echinodiscus* (in *Myrmecophaga jubata*, *M. bivittata*; Brazil).

DISCUSSION.—Every name is omitted from final list, to which any Commissioner in final vote raised any question. Accordingly the final vote in the Commission is unanimous. In view of the foregoing premises the generic names in the foregoing list are placed in the Official List of Generic Names.

Opinion written by Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by 12 Commissioners: Allen, Apstein, Bather, Hartert, Horvath, Hoyle, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Monticelli, Skinner, and Stiles.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, 3 Commissioners: Loenberg, Dautzenberg, Stejneger.

OPINION 85

NINETY-EIGHT GENERIC NAMES IN CRUSTACEA PLACED IN THE
OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

SUMMARY.—The following names are hereby placed in the Official List of Generic Names: CRUSTACEA: *Acmacoppleura*, *Asthenognathus*, *Bathyplox*, *Camptandrium*, *Camptoplox*, *Catoptrus*, *Ceratoplox*, *Chasmagnathus*, *Chasmocarcinus*, *Clistocoeloma*, *Cyrtograpsus*, *Dissodactylus*, *Durckheimia*, *Epixanthus*, *Euchirograpsus*, *Eucrate*, *Eucratodes*, *Eucratopsis*, *Euryetisus*, *Euryplax*, *Eurytium*, *Fabia*, *Galene*, *Geryon*, *Glyptograpsus*, *Glyptoplox*, *Gomeza*, *Goneplax*, *Halimede*, *Helice*, *Hephthopelta*, *Hexapus*, *Holometopus*, *Holothuriophilus*, *Homalaspis*, *Lachnopus*, *Leptodius*, *Liagore*, *Libystes*, *Liomera*, *Lipæsthesius*, *Litocheira*, *Lophopanopeus*, *Lophopilumnus*, *Lybia*, *Melybia*, *Metasesarma*, *Metopocarcinus*, *Micropanope*, *Notonyx*, *Ocdiplax*, *Ommatocarcinus*, *Opisthopus*, *Orphnoaxanthus*, *Panoplox*, *Paragalene*, *Parapanope*, *Parapleuraphrycoides*, *Paraxanthus*, *Percnon*, *Perigrapsus*, *Pilumnoides*, *Pilumnus*, *Pinnaxodes*, *Pinnixa*, *Pinnotherelia*, *Pinnotheres*, *Planes*, *Platychirograpsus*, *Platypilumnus*, *Platyxanthus*, *Polydectus*, *Prionoplox*, *Pseudocarcinus*, *Pseudopinnixa*, *Pseudorhombila*, *Psophelicus*, *Ptychognathus*, *Pyxidognathus*, *Rhithropanopeus*, *Rhizopa*, *Ruppellioides*, *Sarmatium*, *Scalopidia*, *Scleroplax*, *Speocarcinus*, *Sphaerozius*, *Tetraxanthus*, *Tetrias*, *Thaumastoplox*, *Utica*, *Varuna*, *Xanthasia*, *Xanthodius*, *Xenophthalmodes*, *Xenophthalmus*, *Zosimus*, *Zozymodes*.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—In Circular Letter No. 40 dated November 1917 and mailed to approximately 350 zoologists and zoological laboratories and institutions, the Secretary gave notice that 101 generic names in Crustacea had been studied by Miss Mary J. Rathbun, Secretary of the Advisory Commission of Nomenclature of Crustacea, with a view to their possible inclusion in the Official List of Generic Names. She has since withdrawn the name *Pelucus* on ground of subjective synonymy. Miss Rathbun considers that the remaining names are nomenclatorially correct and valid under the Code. In addition to votes from the Commission, only 12 responses have been received, as follows:

(a) Leon J. Cole, Philip P. Calvert, E. A. Goldman, R. C. McGregor, John Neuman, and Thomas R. R. Stebbing raised no objection to any name but did not specifically vote in favor of the names.

(b) F. Doflein, M. W. Lyon, Jr., Carlos Moreira (votes on Brazilian names only), W. D. Pierce (votes on only part of names), and Dr. Franz Poche (with reservation as respects application of Art. 30g of the Code to the names), vote in favor of the names.

(c) Wm. H. Dall raises a question as to *Aratus* 1853 in view of *Arata* 1784.

The Secretary has stricken from the list, without prejudice, the names *Aratus* (because of the question raised by Dr. Dall) and *Sesarma* (because of

a difference of technical opinion between Miss Rathbun and Commissioner Apstein as respects genotype).

The following names receiving a majority vote in Commission, and to which no objection of any kind appears to have reached the Secretary's office, are accordingly placed hereby on the Official List of Generic Names:

- Acmacopleura* Stimpson, 1858, 105, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 10, type *A. parvula* Stimpson, 1858.
- Asthenognathus* Stimpson, 1858, 107, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. v. 10, type *A. inaequipes* Stimpson, 1858.
- Bathyplox* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, 16, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., v. 8, Dec. 29, type *B. typhlus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880.
- Camptandrium* Stimpson, 1858, 106, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., v. 10, type *C. scindentatum* Stimpson, 1858.
- Camptoplax* Miers, 1884, 239, Crust. "Alert," type *C. coppingeri* Miers, 1884.
- Catoptrus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1870 [82] no pagination, Ann. Sci. Nat. (5), v. 13, Art. 2, type *C. nitidus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1870.
- Ceratoplax* Stimpson, 1858, 96, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., v. 10, type *C. ciliatus* Stimpson, 1858 = *ciliata*.
- Chasmagnathus* de Haan, 1833, 5; 1835, 27, Fauna Japon., type *C. convexus* = *Ocylope* (*Chasmagnathus*) *convexa* de Haan, 1835.
- Chasmocarcinus* Rathbun, 1898, 284, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa, v. 4, type *C. typicus* Rathbun, 1898.
- Clistococloma* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873, 310, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, v. 9, type *C. balansac* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873.
- Cyrtograpsus* Dana, 1851, 247, 250, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., v. 5, type *C. angulatus* Dana, 1851.
- Dissodactylus* Smith, 1870, 172, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., v. 2, type *D. nitidus* Smith, 1870.
- Durckheimia* de Man, 1889, 442, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., v. 4, type *D. carinipes* de Man, 1889.
- Epixanthus* Heller, 1861, 323, Sitz. Akad. Wien, v. 43, pt. 1, type *E. kotschii* Heller, 1861 = *Ozius frontalis* Milne-Edwards, 1834.
- Euchirograpsus* Milne-Edwards, 1853, 175 [141], Ann. Sci. Nat. (3), v. 20, type *E. liguricus* Milne-Edwards, 1853.
- Eucrate* de Haan, 1835, 36, Fauna Japon., type *E. crenata* = *Cancer* (*Eucrate*) *crenatus* de Haan, 1835.
- Eucratodes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, 346, Crust. Rég. Mex., type *E. agassizii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880.
- Eucratopsis* Smith, 1869, 35, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., v. 2, type *Eucrate crassimanus* Dana, 1851.
- Euryctisus* Cano, 1889, 88, 200, Boll. Soc. Nat. Napoli, v. 3, type *E. declanatus* Cano, 1889.
- Euryplax* Stimpson, 1859, 60, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v. 7, type *E. nitida* = *nitidus* Stimpson, 1859.
- Eurytium* Stimpson, 1859, 56, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v. 7, type *E. limosum* Stimpson, 1859 = *Cancer limosus* Say, 1818 = *Panopeus limosus* Milne-Edwards, 1834.

- Fabia* Dana, 1851, 253, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 5, type *F. subquadrata* Dana, 1851.
- Galene* de Haan, 1833, 4, 19, Fauna Japon., type *G. bispinosa* = *Cancer (Galene) bispinosus* de Haan, 1833 = *C. bispinosus* Herbst, 1783.
- Geryon* Krøyer, 1837, 20, Naturh. Tidssk., v. 1, type *G. tridens* Krøyer, 1837.
- Glyptograpsus* Smith, 1870, 153, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., v. 2, type *G. impressus* Smith, 1870.
- Glyptoplar* Smith, 1870, 164, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., v. 2, type *G. pugnav* Smith, 1870.
- Gomeza* Gray, 1831, 39, Zool. Misc., type *G. bicornis* Gray, 1831.
- Goneplar* Leach, 1814, 393, 430, Edin. Encyc., v. 7. (Spelled *Goneplat* on p. 393. *Goneplar* on p. 430. The first form here is treated as a typographical error, the second was used also in 1815 by Leach. It was not until 1816 that the word was spelled *Gonoplar*.) Type, *Ocypode bispinosa* Lamarck, 1801 = *Cancer angulatus* Pennant, 1777 = *C. rhomboides* Linnaeus, 1758.
- Halimede* de Haan, 1835, Fauna Japon., type *Cancer (Halimede) fragifer* de Haan, 1835.
- Helice* de Haan, 1833, 5; 1835, 28, Fauna Japon.; type *Ocypode (Helice) tridens* de Haan, 1835.
- Hepthopelta* Alcock, 1899, 76, Account of Deep Sea Brachyura Coll. by Investigator, type *H. lugubris* Alcock, 1899.
- Hexapus* de Haan, 1833, 5; 1835, 35, Fauna Japon., type *H. serpes* de Haan, 1835 = *Cancer serpes* Fabricius, 1798.
- Holometopus* Milne-Edwards, 1853, 187 [153], Ann. Sci. Nat. (3), v. 20, type *Grapsus (Pachysoma) haematocheir* de Haan, 1835.
- Holothuriophilus* Nauck, 1880, 24, 66, Zeits. f. wiss. Zool., v. 34, pt. 1, type *H. trapeziformis* Nauck, 1880.
- Homalaspis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1863, 279, Ann. Sci. Nat. (4), v. 20, type *H. plana* = *Xantho planus* Milne-Edwards, 1834.
- Lachnopus* Stimpson, 1858, 32, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 10, type *L. rogersii* Stimpson, 1858.
- Leptodius* A. Milne-Edwards, 1863, 284, Ann. Sci. Nat. (4), v. 20, type *Chlorodius exaratus* Milne-Edwards, 1834.
- Liagore* de Haan, 1833, 4, 19, Fauna Japon., type *L. rubromaculata* = *Cancer (Liagore) rubromaculatus* de Haan, 1833.
- Libystes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867, 285, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (4), v. 7, type *L. nitidus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867.
- Liomera* Dana, 1851, 124, Am. Jour. Sci. (2), v. 12, type *L. cinctimana* Dana, 1851 = *Carpilius cinctimanus* White, 1848.
- Lipaesthesius* Rathbun, 1898, 584, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 21, type *L. lecanus* Rathbun, 1898.
- Litochaira* Kinahan, 1856, 116, Jour. Roy. Dublin Soc., v. 1, type *L. bispinosa* Kinahan, 1856.
- Lophopanopus* Rathbun, 1898, 272, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa, v. 4, type *L. bellus* = *Xantho bella* Stimpson, 1860.
- Lophophilum* Miers, 1886, 148, Challenger Rept., Zool., v. 17, type *Pilumnus dilatipes* Adams & White, 1848.
- Lybia* Milne-Edwards, 1834, 431, Hist. Nat. Crust., v. 1, type *Melia tessellata* Latreille, 1825 = *L. tressellata* Milne-Edwards, 1834 = *Grapsus tessellatus* Latreille, 1818.

- Melybia* Stimpson, 1871, 144, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., v. 2, type *M. thalamita* Stimpson 1871.
- Metasesarma* Milne-Edwards, 1853, 188 [154], Ann. Sci. Nat. (3), v. 20, type *M. rousseauri* Milne-Edwards, 1853.
- Metopocarcinus* Stimpson, 1860, 216, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v. 7, type *M. truncatus* Stimpson, 1860.
- Micropanope* Stimpson, 1871, 139, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., v. 2, type *M. sculptipes* Stimpson, 1871, = *M. pugilator* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, (not *M. sculptipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880).
- Notonyx* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873, 268, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, v. 9, type *N. nitidus* A. Milne-Edwards 1873.
- Oedioplax* Rathbun, 1893, 241, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 16, type *O. granulatus* Rathbun, 1893, = *granulata*.
- Ommatocarcinus* White, 1852, 393, App. No. 6 to Narr. of Voy. H. M. S. Rattlesnake, v. 2, type *O. macgillivrayi* White, 1852.
- Opisthopus* Rathbun, 1893, 251, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 16, type *O. transversus* Rathbun, 1893.
- Orphnoxanthus* Alcock, 1898, 127, Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, v. 67, type *Xanthodes microps* Alcock & Anderson, 1894.
- Panoplax* Stimpson, 1871, 151, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., v. 2, type *P. depressa* Stimpson, 1871.
- Paragalene* Kossmann, 1878, 253, Arch. f. Natur., v. 44, pt. 1, type *P. neapolitana* Kossmann, 1878.
- Parapanope* de Man, 1895, 513, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., v. 8, type *P. cuagora* de Man, 1895.
- Parapleurophrycoides* Nobili, 1906, 264, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, type *P. roseus* Nobili, 1906.
- Paraxanthus* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843, 18, d'Orbigny's Voy. l'Amér. Mérid., v. 6, pt. 1, type *P. barbiger* = *P. hirtipes* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843, = *Gecarcinus barbiger* Poëppig, 1836.
- Percnon* Gistel, 1848, viii, Naturg. Thierreichs, type *P. planissimum* = *Cancer planissimus* Herbst, 1804; submitted for *Acanthopus* de Haan, preoccupied.
- Perigrapsus* Heller, 1862, 522 [4], Verh. K. K. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, v. 12, 1 Abth., type *P. excelsus* Heller, 1862.
- Pilumnoides* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843, 21, d'Orbigny's Voy. l'Amér. Mérid., v. 6, pt. 1, type *P. perlatus* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843 = *Hepatus perlatus* Poëppig, 1835.
- Pilumnus* Leach, 1815, 309, 321, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., v. 11, type *Cancer hirtellus* Pennant, 1777 = *C. hirtellus* Linnaeus, 1761.
- Pinnaodes* Heller, 1865, 67, Reise Novara, v. 2, pt. 3, type *P. hirtipes* Heller, 1865.
- Pinnixa* White, 1846, 177, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., v. 18, type *P. cylindrica* White, 1846 = *Pinnotheres cylindricum* Say, 1818.
- Pinnotherelia* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843, 24, d'Orbigny's Voy. l'Amér. Mérid., v. 6, pt. 1, type *P. laevigata* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843.
- Pinnotheres* Latreille, 1801-2 [an X], 25, Hist. Nat. Crust., v. 3, type *Cancer pisum* Fabricius, 1775, = *C. pisum* Linnaeus, 1767.
- Planes* Bowdich, 1825, xi & 15, Excursions in Madeira & Porto Santo, pl. 13, figs. 2a, 2b, type *P. clypeatus* Bowdich, 1825 = *Cancer minutus* Linn., 1758.

- Platychirograpsus* de Man, 1896, 292, Zool. Anz., No. 506, type *P. spectabilis* de Man, 1896.
- Platypilumnus* Alcock, 1894, 401, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), v. 13, type *P. gracilipes* Alcock, 1894.
- Platyxanthus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1863, 280, Ann. Sci. Nat. (4), v. 20, type *Xantho orbigny* Milne-Edwards & Lucas, 1843.
- Polydectus* Milne-Edwards, 1837, 145, Hist. Nat. Crust., v. 2, type *P. cupulifer* = *P. cupulifera* Milne-Edwards, 1837 = *Pilumnus cupulifer* Latreille, 1825.
- Polydectus* Rafinesque, 1815, 142, Analyse de la Nature, a genus of mollusks, is a *nomen nudum*.
- Prionoplax* Milne-Edwards, 1852, 163 [127], Ann. Sci. Nat. (3), v. 18, type *P. spinicarpa* = *spinicarpus* Milne-Edwards, 1852.
- Pseudocarcinus* Milne-Edwards, 1834, 407, Hist. Nat. Crust., v. 1, type *Cancer gigas* Lamarck, 1818. Type specified by Miers, 1886, 141, Challenger Rept., Zool., v. 17.
- Pseudopinnixa* Ortmann, 1894, 694, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., v. 7, type *P. carinata* Ortmann, 1894.
- Pseudorhombila* Milne-Edwards, 1837, 58, Hist. Nat. Crust., v. 2, type *Melia quadridentata* Latreille, 1825.
- Psopheticus* Wood-Mason, 1892, pl. 5, fig. 1, Illus. Zool. Investigator, Crust., pt. 1, type *P. stridulans* Wood-Mason, 1892.
- Ptychognathus* Stimpson, 1858, 104, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 10, type *P. glaber* Stimpson, 1858.
- Pxyidognathus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879, 109, Bull. Soc. Philo. (7), v. 3, type *P. granulosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879.
- Rhithropanopeus* Rathbun, 1898, 273, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa, v. 4, type *Pilumnus harrisii* Gould, 1841.
- Rhizopa* Stimpson, 1858, 95, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 10, type *R. gracilipes* Stimpson, 1858.
- Ruppellioides* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867, 279, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (4), v. 7, type *R. convexus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867.
- Sarmatium* Dana, 1851, 247, 251, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 5, type *S. crassum* Dana, 1851.
- Scalopidia* Stimpson, 1858, 95, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 10, type *S. spinosipes* Stimpson, 1858.
- Scleroplax* Rathbun, 1893, 250, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 16, type *S. granulata* = *granulatus* Rathbun, 1893.
- Speocarcinus* Stimpson, 1859, 58, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v. 7, type *S. carolinensis* Stimpson, 1859.
- Sphaerozius* Stimpson, 1858, 35, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., v. 10, type *S. nitidus* Stimpson, 1858.
- Tetraxanthus* Rathbun, 1898, 275, Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa, v. 4, type *Xanthodes bidentatus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880.
- Tetrias* Rathbun, 1898, 607, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v. 21, type *T. scabripes* Rathbun, 1898.
- Thaumastoplax* Miers, 1881, 261, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), v. 8, type *T. anomalipes* Miers, 1881.
- Utica* White, 1847, 85, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., v. 15, type *U. gracilipes* White, 1847.

- Varuna* Milne-Edwards, 1830, 511, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., v. 16, type *V. litterata* Milne-Edwards = *Cancer litteratus* Fabricius, 1798.
- Xanthasia* White, 1846, 176, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., v. 18, type *X. murigera* White, 1846.
- Xanthodius* Stimpson, 1859, 52, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v. 7, type *X. sternberghii* Stimpson, 1859. (If *Xanthodius* be considered not generically distinct from *Leptodius*, it must, according to the Law of Priority, take precedence of *Leptodius*. M. J. R.)
- Xenophthalmodes* Richters, 1880, 155, Fauna Mauritius, type *X. mocbii* Richters, 1880.
- Xenophthalmus* White, 1846, 177, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., v. 18, type *X. pinnotheroides* White, 1846.
- Zosimus* Leach in Desmarest, 1823, 228, Dict. Sci. Nat., v. 28, type *Cancer acneus* Linnaeus, 1758. (It was not until 1825 that Desmarest specified the author of *acneus*. M. J. R.)
- Zozymodes* Heller, 1861, 8[6], Verh. K. K. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, v. 11, type *Z. carinipes* Heller, 1861.

Concurring Commissioners, eight: Horvath, Hoyle, Jordan (D. S.) (states: "I have no ground for a personal opinion in any case. But unless disputed by authority I favor adoption of all.") Jordan (K.), Kolbe (votes for part), Monticelli, Skinner (states: "I have no objection to any of these names."), and Stiles.

Dissenting Commissioners, two: Apstein (objects to one name, which has now been stricken from the list; no expression of approval as respects others) and Handlirsch (states: "I find it not necessary to include such names in an official list.")

Not voting, five Commissioners: Bather, Dautzenberg, Hartert (states: "No opinion, immaterial to me, no knowledge of Crustaceans."), Loennberg, and Stejneger.

OPINION 86

CONULINUS VON MARTENS, 1895

SUMMARY.—The generic name *Conulinus* von Martens, 1895, takes as type *Buliminus* (*Conulinus*) *conulus* Rv., and is not necessarily invalidated by *Conulina* Bronn.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Major M. Connolly has presented the following case:

Conulinus von Martens (*Mollusca*) was first proposed as a subgenus of *Buliminus* without description of its points or definition of genotype in Naclir. d. Deutsch. Malak. Ges., 1895, p. 180, in a descriptive list of new species:

"No. 16. *Buliminus* (*Conulinus* n.) *Ugandae*." The author then describes the species and adds at the end of the description the words "verwandt mit *B. conulus* Rv." He then describes two other new species, *Buliminus* (*Conulinus*) *hildebrandti* and *B. (C.) metula*.

No genotype is nominated, and the whole point is whether it is possible for *B. conulus* Rv. to be admitted as the type, as it is not placed by the author in his new subgenus in his original list, although he mentions that one of his new species, belonging to that subgenus is "verwandt" with *conulus*.

In his work on "Beschaltte Weichthiere deutsch Ost-Africa," 1897, on p. 64, von Martens defines and extends the subgenus *Conulinus* and nominates *B. conulus* Pfr. (a misprint for Rv.) as type, thus showing that he probably had that species in his mind as type when he originally propounded the subgenus, although he omitted to say so.

In 1914, Gude (*Fauna of British India, Mollusca*, vol. II, p. 280) rejects *Conulinus* von Mts. as void, owing to the prior existence of *Conulina* Bronn, 1835, and proposes in its place *Edouardia* [not *Edwardsia* quatr., 1842], with *B. conulus* "Pfr." (another misprint for Rv.) as type.

The questions therefore which require to be settled are:

(1) Is the name *Conulinus* acceptable at all, or should it be replaced by *Edouardia*?

(2) If it is acceptable, is *B. conulus* Rv. acceptable as its type?

The matter is now of very considerable importance, as recent anatomical investigation has proved that practically all the large South African species, which have usually been placed in *Pachnodus*, do not belong to that genus at all, but are similar to *conulus* in their anatomy, and even further, are so different in that respect from the nearest subfamilies in which they can be placed that it may be necessary to place them in a separate one, in which case it is important that the name of their genus should be absolutely unassailable. If *conulus* is acceptable as the type of *Conulinus*, the latter name is available for the genus; but if the type of *Conulinus* must be selected from the three [new] species in von Martens' original list, it will not be safe to apply it to the South African forms, including *conulus*, until the anatomy of whatever is selected as the type species is known; there is no proof, as yet, that it is the same as that of *conulus*. A ruling is also very desirable as to whether *Edouardia* Gude should replace *Conulinus* or be relegated to its synonymy.

DISCUSSION.—

(1) The statement by von Martens, 1895, that *B. (Conulinus) ugandae* is "verwandt mit *B. conulus* Rv." is equivalent to saying that *B. conulus* Reeve is allied to *B. (C.) ugandae*; and by that must be meant that *B. conulus* Reeve belongs to the new subgenus *Conulinus*. No more is said about *B. conulus* because von Martens was describing new species and not revising old ones.

(2) We have, then, given four syn-genotypes of the subgenus *Conulinus* viz. *B. ugandae*, *B. hildebrandti*, and *B. metula*, all new species, and *B. conulus* the well-known species of Reeve.

(3) If attention be confined for the moment to this paper (1895), anyone selecting a genotype would fix on *B. conulus* Reeve for two reasons:

(a) As the common well-known species, reference to which is dragged in by the author with the obvious purpose of explaining his new subgenus;

(b) As bearing the trivial name on which the subgeneric name is, without any doubt, based.

(4) The correctness of this conclusion is proved by von Martens' own action (1897) in fixing *B. conulus* as genotype.

(5) *Conulinus* von Martens is not preoccupied by *Conulina* Bronn;

(6) But, whether as *Conulinus* or as *Edouardia*, Gude (1914) confirms *B. conulus* as genotype.

(7) There is accordingly no difficulty in following the action of previous authors and retaining *B. conulus* as genotype.

The answer therefore is:

Conulinus von Martens stands, with genotype *Buliminus conulus* Reeve.

The foregoing case has been studied for the Commission independently by Dr. Wm. H. Dall, by Dr. Paul Bartsch, and by the Secretary, and all agree with the foregoing findings.

Opinion prepared by Commissioner Bather.

Opinion concurred in by 13 Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Hoyle, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Loennberg, Monticelli, Skimmer, Stiles.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting 2 Commissioners: Dautzenberg, Stejneger.

OPINION 87

THE STATUS OF PROOF-SHEETS IN NOMENCLATURE

SUMMARY.—Printer's proof-sheets do not constitute publication and, therefore, have no status under the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Dr. Wm. H. Dall, of the U. S. National Museum, presents the following case for opinion:

Does the exhibition, to a few friends, of a proof-sheet for correction or expression of opinion, and not for publication or sale, containing a nude name, constitute publication and validation of a generic name forming part of the nude name? I enclose an example of such a case, which is claimed by some to validate the nude name.

Genus MEGASYSTROPHA Lea

Megasystropha Lea, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2nd ser., vol. 8, p. 5, Jan. 1864.

Type *Planorbis newberryi* Lea, 1858.

Carinifex W. G. Binney, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. No. 143, part 2, p. 74, Sept.

1865. Type *Planorbis newberryi* Lea, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. for 1858, p. 41.

December 9, 1863, Mr. W. G. Binney was engaged in preparing an account of the land and fresh water shells of the United States for the Smithsonian, and, desiring the opinion and criticism of his colleagues, he induced Professor Henry to send out a set of proof-sheets (not for sale) to a limited number of persons interested in the study of mollusks. In the preface to these sheets, Professor Henry, while explaining their purpose, remarks:

"As a mere proof which will undoubtedly receive many corrections, these pages should not be quoted as authority or referred to as a published work."

These proofs were in page form printed on one side of the paper and on the eleventh sheet occurs the absolutely nude name "*Carinifex newberryi* Lea."

There was, previously to this publication, an *Ancylus newberryi* Lea, 1858, a *Planorbis newberryi* Lea, 1858, a *Melania newberryi* Lea, 1860, and a *Goniobasis newberryi* Lea, 1863, but no *Carinifex newberryi*, nor in the proof-sheets referred to was there any indication which of the above species might be intended by Binney's *Carinifex newberryi*.

The first publication of the genus *Carinifex* occurs as indicated in the preceding synonymy in September, 1865. But Lea's name had been fully diagnosed and published January or February, 1864. It would seem that under the circumstances and according to the rules, *Megasystropha* should be accepted.

DISCUSSION.—The Secretary has verified the two printed references in question, namely, Lea 1864, p. 5, and Binney 1865, p. 74.

From the statement of the case it is obvious that the proof-sheets stated to have been sent out December 9, 1863, were intended neither as a permanent record nor as generally accessible nor as a published work. Accordingly they have no status of publication under the In-

ternational Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, and the Secretary recommends the adoption of the following Opinion by the Commission:

Printer's proof-sheets do not constitute publication and therefore have no status under the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature.

Opinion written by Stiles.

Opinion concurred in by 14 Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Dautzenberg, Handlirsch, Horvath, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Loenueberg, Monticelli, Skinner, Stejneger, Stiles, and Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, three Commissioners: Hartert, Hoyle, and Dabbene.

OPINION 88

OTARION DIFFRACTUM VS. CYPHASPIS BURMEISTERI

SUMMARY.—The name of a species is not disqualified merely because the author included in his conception bodily parts of more than one species. The name of a genus based on such a species is therefore available. *Otarion diffractum* Zenker is valid. *Otarion* is to be preferred to *Cyphaspis*, and *C. burmeisteri* Barr. is a synonym of *O. diffractum*.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Dr. Rudolph Richter presents the following case for Opinion:

Wird der Name einer Art und Gattung dadurch ungültig, dass der Autor Körperteile eines anderen Tieres für zugehörige Teile der typischen Art ansah?

Otarion diffractum Zenker, 1833, vs. *Cyphaspis burmeisteri* Barrande, 1846.
Otarion Zenker, 1833, vs. *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843.

1. Die Trilobiten-Art *Otarion diffractum* wurde von Zenker (Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte der Vorwelt. Jena 1833, p. 44, Taf. IV) mit sorgfältiger Beschreibung und mehreren, kenntlichen Abbildungen aufgestellt. Die Art gründet sich in allen wesentlichen Punkten der Diagnose und in der Wahl des Namens¹ "*Otarion*, Ohrtrilobit" ausdrücklich auf das Kopfschild. Das zusammengeschwennte Vorkommen führte jedoch den Autor zu dem Irrtum, den Rumpf (mit Pygidium) einer anderen Art als zu jenem Kopfe gehörig zu betrachten.

J. Barrande hat 1846 (Notice préliminaire sur le système Silurien et les Trilobites de Bohême. Leipzig 1846, p. 50, Vervollständigt in: Système Silurien du Centre de la Bohême. 1. Paris-Prag, 1852, p. 484) das Kopfschild derselben Art als *Cyphaspis burmeisteri* Barr., 1846, neu benannt. Er tat dies im vollen Bewusstsein und mit ausdrücklicher Betonung, dass der Kopf von *Otarion diffractum* Zenk. und die neue Art *Cyphaspis burmeisteri* ohne Zweifel derselben Art angehören (1852, p. 25, 828). Für den Rumpf (mit Pygidium) der zweiten Art, die Zenker als zugehörig zu dem Kopf *diffractum* gehalten hatte, errichtete Barrande, im gleichen Bewusstsein der Identität, die Art *beaumonti* (*Calymene? beaumonti* Barr., 1846, p. 52; *Cromus beaumonti* 1852, p. 826, 828, 52). Barrande erklärte sich zur Aufstellung der beiden neuen Arten berechtigt, weil die Art *diffractum* sich durch die Vereinigung von Teilen verschiedener Tiere als ungültig erweise. Der Gebrauch folgt Barrande.

Die Frage ist: Verliert ein Art-Name seine Gültigkeit dadurch, dass sein Autor Körperteile eines anderen Tieres für zugehörig ansah; zumal, wenn aus der Originalarbeit hervorgeht, dass die fremden Körperteile für die Diagnose und Benennung unwesentlich waren, und wenn der zweite Autor genau wusste, was der erste Autor gemeint hat?

¹ "Wegen des in der Nackengegend zu beiden Kopfseiten befindlichen Hockerchens, was mit einem Ohrchen oder Ohrläppchen verglichen werden kann, habe ich den Namen *Otarion* (aus dem Griechischen, von *ὠτάριον*, Ohrchen) gewählt" p. 44.

2. Die Gattung *Otarion* Zenker, 1833, wurde gleichzeitig mit *O. diffractum* für diese Art aufgestellt. Da eine zweite Art ("*Otarion* (?) *squarrosus*") nur mit ausdrücklichem, wiederholt ausgesprochenem Zweifel² zu *Otarion* gestellt wurde, ist die Gattung monotypisch und ist *O. diffractum* der Genotyp. Und zwar ist (nach 1) der Genotyp die vom Kopfschild vertretene Art also diejenige, die Barrande später *Cyphaspis burmeisteri* nannte.

H. Burmeister (Die Organisation der Trilobiten. Berlin, 1843) erkannte p. 67, dass die Art *Otarion diffractum* Zenker, 1833, Teile unzusammengehöriger Arten enthalte und entchied "Diese Gattung ist daher aus der Trilobiten-Liste völlig zu streichen." Auf p. 193 errichtete Burmeister das Genus *Cyphaspis*, Genotyp durch Monotypie: *C. clavifrons* (Dalman). Mit dieser *Cyphaspis clavifrons* ist aber (was Burmeister noch nicht wusste) der Genotyp von *Otarion*, *O. diffractum* (= *Cyphaspis burmeisteri* Barrande, 1846), kongenerisch.

Barrande, 1852, p. 24, erklärte, aus dem gleichen Grunde wie Burmeister, die Gattung *Otarion* Zenker, 1833, für hinfällig und setzte *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843, dafür ein. Der Gebrauch folgt Barrande.

* * * *

Wird die Frage I so entschieden, dass die Art *Otarion diffractum* Zenker, 1833, als Species (statt *Cyphaspis burmeisteri* Barr., 1846) gültig ist, so muss auch *Otarion* Zenker, 1833, als Gattung (statt *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843) gültig sein. Unabhängig von dieser Entscheidung ist die andere, ob der Gebrauch die Suspendierung der "Internat. Regeln" in diesem Falle rechtfertigt.

DISCUSSION.—In the same way as many genera have notoriously been based on several species subsequently found to belong to more than one genus, so has many a species been based on numerous specimens, some of which have subsequently been relegated to other species or even genera. In this respect there is no difference between extinct and recent species. The procedure to be followed in such cases is well known.

The difference that arises in the case of some fossils depends on the fact that many fossils are incomplete, and that a conception of the whole must therefore be based on more than one specimen. The specimens thus utilized may prove to be of diverse species or genera. Thus we have drawings of crinoids with the cup of one species, the arms of another, and the stem possibly of a third; reptiles with limb-bones derived from varied sources; and so on.

Essentially there is no difference between this mixture and that arising among recent species. The remedy is the same.

² "Bis jetzt kenne ich bloss 2 hierhergehörige Arten, und von der zweiten ist es selbst nicht ausser Zweifel, ob sie wohl unter diese Gattung zubringen sey." (p. 44).—"Es möchte nicht unwahrscheinlich seyn, dass, wenn man einmal ein vollständiges Exemplar auffände, diese Art den Typus einer neuen Gattung enthielte" (p. 47).

Another kind of difficulty, however, is more likely to be presented by fossils than by recent species. If in a description or a drawing the characters are inextricably mingled and inaccurately presented, it may be impossible to recognize the component species except by external evidence. In such a case the name has no recognizable foundation, and if the first reviser has declined to adopt it on that ground, his action is justified.

In the present case no such plea was raised and the action of Burmeister and Barraude was therefore unjustified.

The obvious course therefore is to fix on one of the figured head-shields as the holotype of *Otarion diffractum* Zenker. The generic and specific names will then both hold good, and will reckon *Cyphaspis* and *C. burmeisteri* among their synonyms. *Cyphaspis clavifrons* will become *Otarion clavifrons*.

Following on this decision it is suggested that the rules should be suspended so as to permit the continued use of the names *Cyphaspis* and *C. burmeisteri* instead of their replacement by the hitherto unaccepted names *Otarion* and *O. diffractum*.

Cyphaspis is not a name so widely known and used as, say, *Trinucleus*; at the same time only inconvenience can be caused by changing it after nearly 80 years. The proposal may, therefore, be submitted for the vote of the Commission.

On basis of the foregoing premises I recommend the Commission adopt as its Opinion the following:

The name of a species is not disqualified merely because the author included in his conception bodily parts of more than one species. The name of a genus based on such a species is therefore available. *Otarion diffractum* Zenker is valid. *Otarion* is to be preferred to *Cyphaspis*, and *C. burmeisteri* Barr. is a synonym of *O. diffractum*.

Opinion prepared by Commissioner Bather.

Opinion concurred in by 14 Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Loenberg, Monticelli, Skinner, Stejneger, Stiles, and Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, 2 Commissioners: Dautzenberg and Hoyle.

Commissioner Stejneger states: "I object, however, to the inclusion of the paragraph on page 25 beginning 'Another kind of difficulty,' etc., as well as the next one ending with the word 'unjustified.' The very fact that 'no such plea was raised' shows that the whole argument is *at best* superfluous. Opinions on cases not specifically submitted should be avoided on general principles."

The Secretary states: "It is the understanding that we are voting upon the case before us and not upon a principle involving cases not actually before the Commission. Accordingly the Secretary's view is that the present opinion does not bind the Commission to the paragraph to which Commissioner Stejneger objects.

"It is the Secretary's further understanding that this opinion is not to be construed as suspension of the rules. The question of possible suspension could not be considered until the first question by the appellant was definitely answered. With the publication of the answer it becomes possible for interested authors to present, if they desire, application for suspension and arguments supporting their proposition. Pending such application the Secretary considers the case closed."

OPINION 89

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES IN THE CASE OF GRONOW 1763, COMMERSON 1803, GESELLSCHAFT SCHAUPLATZ 1775 TO 1781, CATESBY 1771, BROWNE 1789, VALMONT DE BOMARE 1768 TO 1775

SUMMARY.—Under suspension of the rules, in any case where such suspension may be considered necessary according to the interpretation now or hereafter adopted by the Commission, the following works or papers are declared eliminated from consideration as respects their systematic names as of their respective dates: Gronow 1763, Commerson 1803, Gesellschaft Schauplatz 1775 to 1781, Catesby 1771, Browne 1789, Valmont de Bomare 1768 to 1775.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Commissioner David Starr Jordan has submitted the case in the following letter to the Secretary:

There are certain writers in ichthyology who did not accept the Linnaean system, usually because they had not heard of it, but whose papers saw the light after the date of 1758. There are others whose pre-Linnaean work was reprinted with additions. After the date (1758) of the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, many of the genera thus proposed were in due time adopted by binomial authors and have found their way into the system. Those not so fortunate remain as stumbling blocks, some of them extremely annoying, and it is the consensus of all the ichthyologists I have consulted that it is very desirable in some way to eliminate from consideration all non-binomial authors on fishes whose works are printed since 1758. Even more confusing is the legalization of the names, non-binomial, quoted by Lacépède in footnotes but not adopted, from the field naturalists, Commerson and Plumier.

In order definitely to settle the status of certain generic names which in one form or another have been at times before the Commission, I propose, on the advice of the Secretary to the Commission, that the cases in question as noted below be settled by the use of the "Plenary Power" method on the ground that the application of the Rules as interpreted by the opinions and as applied to these "binary" but not "binomial" combinations will produce confusion rather than uniformity.

I therefore propose that under Suspension of Rules under Plenary Power, the Commission definitely reject the works named below from consideration under the Law of Priority. Under this action it is to be understood that no generic name proposed as new or reprinted in non-binomial form from or in any of the following works shall have nomenclatorial status under the Rules (as of the date in question), but that such names shall receive nomenclatorial status only through later publication and adoption by some author whose writings, under the Rules, are unchallenged.

LIST OF WORKS UNDER CONSIDERATION

- GRONOW, 1763, *Museum Ichthyologicum* [better *Zoophylacium*¹], 1763.
 COMMERSON, 1803, (as footnotes in Lacépède *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, 1803 mostly.)
 GESELLSCHAFT SCHAUPLATZ, 1775 to 1781. An anonymous dictionary accepting the pre-Linnaean genera of Klein.
 CATESBY, 1771, *Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahamas* (1731 to 1750), revised reprint by Edwards (1771).
 BROWNE, 1789, *Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*, 1766, revised reprint 1789.
 VALMONT DE BOMARE, 1768-75, *Dictionnaire Raisonné Universelle d'Histoire Naturelle*. Ed. II. 1768-1775: several names accidentally binomial.

In support of the foregoing I may report that I have made an exhaustive study of the cases in question and I feel certain that the adoption of this rule will avoid much regrettable confusion. Except the names of Gronow, none of the others has yet been brought into general use and two at least of the names drawn from Gronow (*Amia* and *Scarus*) have proved most unwelcome as displacing names in almost universal use.

Gronow himself was an excellent systematist, who adopted the Linnaean system as soon as he heard of it. Most of the genera in his "*Museum Ichthyologicum*" of 1763, had previously appeared in earlier papers and most of them also have been stabilized through their adoption in 1777 by Scopoli (*Introductio*), a binomial author, those not preoccupied being now in general use.

A few of the others, revived at one time or another, have been sources of great inconvenience to systematists. For which reason, I now recommend that the Commission should reject the names of Gronow (accepted under Opinion 20) but not adopted by subsequent authors, before other names had been given to the same groups.

The unwelcome changes resulting under Opinion 20 are the following:

Amia Gronow (1763) for *Apogon* Lacépède, 1803. This necessitates the change of *Amia* Linnaeus (1766) to *Amiatus* Rafinesque, 1814. The name *Amia* as applied by Linnaeus is in a way classical, the fish in question being of especial interest to anatomists and paleontologists. The name *Apogon* for a large group of fishes is also well established. In any event, I would recommend that *Amia* Gronow be set aside in favor of *Amia* Linnaeus, even if other names of Gronow are allowed.

Scarus. Scarcely less undesirable is the application of the names *Scarus* and *Callyodon* of Gronow. *Scarus* Gronow is a synonym of *Labrus* Linnaeus

¹ The references given by Commissioner Jordan (cf. also Jordan & Evermann, 1917a, *The Genera of Fishes*, pp. 17-22) make it obvious that a slight confusion has occurred in the bibliographic citation.

Gronow's *Museum Ichthyologicum* bears the date of 1754 (vol. 1), [and 1756 (v. 2) not verified by Secretary], and as this is prior to Linnaeus' *Syst. nat.*, 10th edition, there would be no object in bringing it to the attention of the Commission; the Secretary has thus far been unable to find any later edition.

Gronow's *Zoophylacium* bears the dates: fasc. I, 1763; fasc. II, 1764. The fishes are given on pp. 27-137, fasc. I, and this is the paper discussed by Jordan & Evermann in 1917 and in Opinion 20.

(1758). It antedates and, if accepted, nullifies *Scarus* Forskål (1775), for one of the most important groups of fishes. *Callyodon* Gronow (1763) in this case supersedes *Scarus* Forskål. It is, however, not identical with *Calliodon* of Cuvier (1829), a name also in general use. (*Calliodon* Schneider, 1801, is a variant spelling of *Callyodon*, as is also the case with Cuvier's *Calliodon*.)

If *Scarus* and *Callyodon* of Gronow are set aside, *Scarus* Forskål would be adopted, *Callyodon* or *Calliodon* of later writers becoming a synonym of it.

Cyclogaster Gronow (1763) was replaced by *Liparis* Scopoli (1777), the latter name being used by nearly all subsequent authors.

Enchelyopus Gronow (1763) (rejected by Scopoli as a synonym of *Blennius* L.) is equivalent to *Zoarces* Cuvier, 1817. *Euchelyopus* (borrowed from Klein, 1744) was also used by Schneider (1801) as the equivalent of *Rhinonemus* Gill (1863), and by Agassiz (1844) for a fossil genus of eels (*Paranguilla* Bleeker, 1864).

Coracinus Gronow (not of Pallas, 1811) is equivalent to *Dipterodon* Cuvier (1829), which, however, is preoccupied, and is replaced by *Dichistius* Gill (1888).

Hepatus Gronow corresponds to *Acanthurus* Forskål (1775), and is based on the same species as *Tenthis* Linnaeus, 1766.

COMMERSION AND PLUMIER.—The action of the Commission in the case of Gronow will again raise the question partially touched in Opinions 23 and 24.

In Lacépède's *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (1798-1803) a number of manuscript names of field workers are mentioned in footnotes. These are drawn from notes of one or the other of two active workers, Philibert Commerson, a traveler, and Charles Plumier, a priest stationed on Martinique. For both cases the specific names quoted are polynomial, although Commerson, at least, had a clear idea of the meaning of genus. Omitting names already preoccupied or negligible as synonyms, the following are left as available in case of acceptance:

<i>Alticus</i>	Commerson = <i>Rupiscartes</i>	Swainson	1839
<i>Cheloniger</i>	Plumier = <i>Conodon</i>	Cuvier	1829
<i>Chromis</i>	Plumier = <i>Umbrina</i>	Cuvier	1817
<i>Enchrasicolus</i>	Commerson = <i>Anchoziella</i>	Fowler	1911
<i>Pagrus</i>	Plumier = <i>Neomaenis</i>	Girard	1859
<i>Sarda</i>	Plumier = <i>Ocyurus</i>	Gill	1862

In case these names are allowed as eligible, the names *Pagrus*, *Sarda*, and *Odax* Cuvier must be replaced. *Odax* Commerson is a synonym of *Scarus*.

I propose that the generic names of Commerson and Plumier, not adopted by binomial authors, be regarded as ineligible, being (a) not binomial, (b) not accepted by the author who published them, and (c) as likely to produce more confusion than uniformity.

The case of *Antennarius* vs. *Histrion*, considered in Opinion 24, is not quite parallel, as *Histrion* Fischer, 1813, seems (by tautonomy) not synonymous with *Antennarius* (Commerson) Lacépède, 1798, and of Cuvier, 1877, but rather of *Pterophryne* Gill, 1863.

THE "GESELLSCHAFT SCHAUPLATZ."—I ask the Commission also to consider the generic names found in a dictionary entitled "Neuer Schauplatz der Natur, nach den richtigsten Beobachtungen und Versuchen, in alphabetischer Ordnung; Durch eine Gesellschaft der Gelehrten": Weidmann, Leipzig: 10 volumes, 1775 to 1781.

The work is anonymous, its compilation being doubtfully ascribed to Philip Ludwig Stadius Müller, professor at Erlangen. In it all the generic names used by Jacob Theodor Klein of Jena in his *Historia Piscium Naturalis* (1740 to 1744) are reproduced and accepted, the species still left polynomial in designation, the generic diagnoses being rewritten and much condensed. The *Schau-platz* contains also a special list of genera of fishes, comprising all those of Linnaeus and of Klein. The objections to the adoption of the genera of the *Gesellschaft Schauplatz* are mainly two: (a) they are published in an anonymous dictionary and (b) as to species the Linnaean Code is not adopted.

Their rejection is foreshadowed in Opinion 21 by which the genera of Klein (1744) as revised and reprinted, but *without* adoption, by Walbaum (1792) are not accepted. They are, however, adopted by Garman (*Plagios-tomia*).

Their acceptance would necessitate certain changes, mostly unwelcome, in current nomenclature, as follows:¹

<i>Brama</i>	for <i>Abramis</i> Cuvier 1817
<i>Cestracion</i>	for <i>Sphyrna</i> Rafinesque 1810
<i>Dasybatus</i>	for <i>Dasyatis</i> Rafinesque 1810
<i>Glaucus</i>	for <i>Caesiomorus</i> Lacépède 1803
<i>Labrax</i>	for <i>Dicentrarchus</i> Gill 1860
<i>Leuciscus</i>	for <i>Leuciscus</i> Cuvier 1817
<i>Maenas</i>	for <i>Maena</i> Cuvier 1817
<i>Narcacion</i>	for <i>Torpedo</i> Duméril 1806 and <i>Narcobatus</i> Blainville 1816
<i>Pristis</i>	for <i>Pristis</i> Linck 1790
<i>Prochilus</i>	for <i>Amphiprion</i> Schneider 1801
<i>Pseudopterus</i>	for <i>Pterois</i> Cuvier 1817
<i>Rhina</i>	for <i>Squatina</i> Duméril 1806
<i>Rhombus</i>	for <i>Bothus</i> Rafinesque 1810 (<i>Rhombus</i> Cuvier 1817)
<i>Rhinobatus</i>	for <i>Rhinobatus</i> Schneider
<i>Sargus</i>	for <i>Diplodus</i> Rafinesque 1810 (<i>Sargus</i> Cuvier 1817)

A new name would be required for *Cichla* Schneider 1801, *Cichla* Klein being a synonym of *Labrus*.

CATESBY AND BROWNE.—The generic names of Catesby (1771) and of Browne (1789) are apparently ineligible under Opinion 21, which rejects the pre-Linnaean generic names of Klein as reprinted with diagnosis in condensed form but not adopted by Walbaum in 1792.

CATESBY'S "NATURAL HISTORY OF CAROLINA, FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMAS" (1731-1750) was reprinted in French, German, and English, two editions at least, since 1758. The one published by George Edwards in 1771 shows some revision, but none which affects nomenclature. Under Opinion 13, the question of the eligibility of the Edward's edition is decided adversely.

BROWNE'S "CIVIL AND NATURAL HISTORY OF JAMAICA," an excellent work, was published in 1756 and reprinted with some revision in 1789. There were,

¹ See Jordan, *Genera of Fishes*, part I, pp. 34 and 148, 1917, for a full discussion of the matters involved.

however, no changes affecting nomenclature. Although his twelve new genera in addition to those of Artedi are well founded, I think that they should be regarded as ineligible as occurring in a slightly revised post-Linnaean reprint in which the Linnaean Code is not adopted. The argument of Opinion 13 adverse to the acceptance of the names given in the reprint of Catesby applies equally to Browne.

VALMONT DE BOMARE.—In his recent monograph of the living sharks (*Plagiostomia*, Cambridge, Mass., 1913) Mr. Samuel Garman has adopted as generic names certain appellations in binomial form, found in Valmont's "Dictionnaire Raisonné Universelle d'Histoire Naturelle," in four editions, 1764-1791. In the first edition the few Latin names are plainly vernaculars. In the "Nouvelle Edition," 1768, and in "Edition II" in 1775, a few names, all of sharks, assume a distinctly binomial form. It is apparently plain, however, that the author regards these as Latin translations of the vernacular, especially as in his fourth edition (1791), he gives a list of the genera of fishes, including all of those of Linnaeus but adding no names of his own.

It seems to me a fair ruling that Valmont's names are binomial only by accident, and not accepted as genera by their author. The only new names of Valmont* are the following:

<i>Galeus</i>	= <i>Prionace</i> Cantor 1849
<i>Ualpecula</i>	= <i>Alopias</i> Rafinesque 1810
<i>Catulus</i> (preoccupied)	= <i>Scylliorhinus</i> Blainville 1816
<i>Mustellus</i>	= <i>Cynias</i> Gill 1903
	(Not <i>Mustelus</i> of Linck, Leach, Fischer or Cuvier, all of these based on <i>Squalus mustelus</i> L.)

DISCUSSION.—Opinion 20, issued by the Commission, has given rise to considerable discussion which thus far has not led to definite results. Commissioner Jordan has suggested a middle ground which will enable the Commission to obtain the results generally desired and without respect to the merits or demerits of Opinion 20. Namely, he proposes that the Commission declare as nomenclatorially invalid the six papers in ichthyology which have produced confusion under Opinion 20.

Commissioner Jordan and the Secretary held prolonged discussion on the matter at Leland Stanford University and they concur in the wisdom of this move.

In accordance with the prescribed routine governing Suspension of Rules, notice of the consideration of this suspension has been published as follows:

MONITORE ZOOLOGICO ITALIANO 1922, Anno 33 (N. 12), p. 203.

NATURE, October 14, 1922, p. 523.

SCIENCE, December 15, 1922, p. 690.

* For a further account of Valmont's work, see Jordan, Genera of Fishes, part I, p. 24, 1917.

No protest from any source has been received against the action suggested.

Commissioner Jordan and the Secretary join in recommending that under Suspension of the Rules the Commission definitely reject the papers named from consideration as respects their systematic names, as of their respective dates, under the Law of Priority.

The effect of the foregoing proposition is to reject as unavailable (as of the dates in question) all systematic (chiefly generic) names published as new in the foregoing works, but to leave them as *available* as of the dates when they were later adopted by authors whose nomenclatorial practice is unquestioned by zoologists. Thus, a *modus operandi* is suggested to solve in a practical way the impasse which has existed for about 20 years in the views respecting the use of the words "binary" and "binomial". While neither side concedes the principle it supports, both sides unite on another principle, namely, that the important end in view is to obtain, not to delay, results, and that the "plenary power," used judiciously and discreetly, offers us a practical method to solve the problems upon which there is such conscientious difference of opinion as to interpretation that consensus of opinion seems hopeless.

Opinion prepared by Stiles and Jordan.

Opinion concurred in by 15 Commissioners: Apstein, Bather, Handlirsch, Hartert, Horvath, Hoyle, Jordan (D. S.), Jordan (K.), Kolbe, Loennberg, Monticelli, Skinner, Stejneger, Stiles, Warren.

Opinion dissented from by no Commissioner.

Not voting, two (three ?) Commissioners: Dabbene, Dautzenberg, and ? Hartert.

Commissioner Bather concurred with the following reservations—"That the Opinion read as follows:

"Under suspension of the rules in any case where such suspension may be considered necessary according to the interpretation now or hereafter adopted by the Commission, the following works or papers are declared eliminated, etc., etc.

"I understand from Dr. E. Hartert (letter 20 Feb., 1924) that he and Dr. K. Jordan both agree to the above."

Commissioner Hartert states that he concurs "with the reservation that Opinion 20 must afterwards be revoked!"

Commissioner K. Jordan states that he concurs "with the proviso that the present vote is not taken as prejudicing a possible future vote on the reversal of Opinion 20."

Commissioner Stejneger concurs "with the express proviso that the rejection of Catesby 1771 does not involve the concordance of the Editor of this edition, in which the equivalent Linnaean names are given. This concordance is appended to the second volume and has the following title:

'A Catalogue / of the Animals and Plants / represented in Catesby's Natural History of Carolina: / With the Linnaean Names.' /

"About the legitimacy of these names there can be no dispute. The editor realizing that Catesby's names—even when consisting of one generic and one trivial name only—had no nomenclatorial standing, deliberately and successfully set about to remedy this defect.

"As I understand the present "Opinion" its intention is only to eliminate the names given by Catesby."

REMARKS BY SECRETARY: Commissioner Bather's suggestion involves only editorial revision and has been complied with.

As respects Commissioner Hartert's reservation, Opinion 20 is not before the Commission in this vote. As he does not specifically vote against the Opinion, his name is carried with a ? both under the concurring and the not voting Commissioners. In either case this does not influence the ultimate result.

Commissioner Stejneger's reservation is interpreted by the Secretary as limiting the unanimous vote of the Commission in the case of Catesby 1771 so that the suspension does not include the concordance.

OPINION 90

REPORT ON SIXTEEN GENERIC NAMES OF MAMMALS FOR WHICH
SUSPENSION OF RULES WAS REQUESTED

SUMMARY.—None of the sixteen names receives a unanimous vote for suspension; accordingly, the Commission is not empowered to suspend the Rules for these cases. Six names (namely: *Cercopithecus*, *Gazella*, *Hippotragus*, *Lagidium*, *Nycteris*, and *Manatus*) receive two-thirds majority or more for suspension, and are, therefore, to be referred for final decision to a special committee of three to be appointed by the President of the section on nomenclature of the next international congress. Ten names (namely: *Echidna*, *Anthropopithecus*, *Coclogenus*, *Chiromys*, *Dasypus*, *Dictotyles*, *Galeopithecus*, *Hapale*, *Rhytina*, and *Simia*) fail to receive a two-thirds majority vote for suspension, and therefore the Law of Priority is to be applied in these cases.

STATEMENT OF CASE.—Suspension of the rules by exercise of the Plenary Power, accorded to the Commission by the International Zoological Congress held at Monaco, was requested by seven specialists in mammalogy (namely: Knud Anderson, Angel Cabrera, Einar Loenbberg, R. Lydekker, Paul Matschie, Oldfield Thomas, and L. L. Trouessart) for the following generic names:

1. *Cercopithecus* Brünnich, 1772, 34.
2. *Gazella* Blainville, 1816, 75.
3. *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846 (for 1844), 916.
4. *Lagidium* Meyen, 1833, 576.
5. *Nycteris* Cuv. & Geof., 1795, 186, or Geoffroy, 1803, 64.
6. *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1798, 143 (*nec Echidna* Forster, 1777, 181; or 1778, 31; or 1788, 81).
7. *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838, 360.
8. *Coclogenus*. Emended and commonly used form of *Coclogenus* F. Cuvier, 1807, 203; *Coclogenus* Illiger, 1811, 92.
9. *Chiromys*. Emended and commonly used form of *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, 1800, Tabl. 1 (not *Chieromys* as stated by Palmer), *Chiromys* Illiger, 1811, 75.
10. *Dasypus* Linn., 1758a, 50.
11. *Dictotyles* G. Cuvier, 1817, 237.
12. *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780, 208.
13. *Hapale* Illiger, 1811, 71.
14. *Rhytina* emended form of *Rytina* Illiger, 1811, 141. *Rhytina* Gloger, 1841, 165.
15. *Simia* Linn., 1758a, 25.
16. *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772, 34, 38.

The cases in question were published in *Science*, n. s., v. 40, pp. 66-67, July 10, 1914; *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, v. 39, 247-250, July 25, 1914; *Monitore Zool. Ital.*, anno 25, 174-179; and in

Zool. Anz., v. 44, pp. 630-632, July 28, 1914. Accordingly, the conditions required respecting public notification of the zoological profession have been complied with. Further, the names were sent out by the Secretary in Circular Letter No. 3, April 1915, to about 350 zoologists and zoological institutions. Up to August 14, 1915, 66 replies were received to Circular Letter No. 3. The views expressed were tabulated and submitted to the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Nomenclature of Mammals (Aug. 14, 1915, Circular Letter No. 12). This Advisory Committee appeared to be so divided in its views as to the advisability of suspension of rules that the entire matter was submitted to the Commission by the Secretary of the International Commission (September, 1916, Circular Letter No. 31) with recommendation that the case be tabled, without prejudice, until March 1, 1917, in order to give interested persons an opportunity to complete the evidence. Of eight votes returned in reply to this recommendation, six were affirmative and two were in favor of accepting the names.

New briefs were submitted by Mr. Oldfield Thomas in the name of the signers of the original papers asking suspension. The Advisory Committee on Mammalian Nomenclature was so hopelessly divided in regard to these cases that it was useless to submit to said Committee these new presentations by Oldfield Thomas. Accordingly these new briefs with all the earlier documents were forwarded by the Secretary to Commissioner Allen (since, deceased) for study and report.

The documents in respect to these cases are voluminous and in view of present cost of printing the Secretary does not feel justified in requesting the Smithsonian Institution to publish them.

The correspondence on the cases conducted by the Secretary with the Commissioners, with the appellants and others, covers a period of 11 years and no good purpose would be served by abstracting it for publication.

DISCUSSION.—Commissioner Allen studied the cases and his report was submitted to the Commission. Summaries of the names are tabulated as follows:

Group A. Suspension Recommended Favorably by Commissioner Allen: (1) *Cercopithecus*, (2) *Gazella*, (3) *Hippotragus*, (4) *Lagidium*, (5) *Nycteris*.

(1) *Cercopithecus*. Application of Name Advocated by Appellants. To the Guenon Monkeys, from Brünnich, *Zoologiae Fundamenta*, p. 34, 1772, with *C. mona* (*Simia mona* Schreb.) as genotype.

Asserted Code Application—To the Tamarin Marmosets, from Gronow, *Zoophylacium*, p. 5, 1763, with *Simia midas* Linn. as genotype. [See Opinion 80.]

(2) *Gazella*. Application of Name Advocated by Appellants. *Gazella*, as from Blainville, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1816, p. 75, to be applied to Gazelles, with genotype (fixed by Ogilby, P. Z. S. 1836, p. 137);—*Capra dorcas* Linn., Syst. Nat., p. 69, 1758a, the common N. African Gazelle.

Possible Code Application.—To Gemsbok (Genus *Oryx*).

(3) *Hippotragus*. Application of Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Hippotragus* Sundevall, K. Vte. Ak. Handl. (for 1844), p. 196, 1846.

Genotype.—*Antilope leucophaca* Pallas, Misc. Zool., p. 4, 1766.

Code-Names.—*Egocerus* Desm., Mamm., v. 2, p. 475, 1822 (*nec* *Ægoceros*. Pallas, Zoog. Ross.-As. i, p. 224, 1811). Same genotype, or *Ozanna* Reichenb., Vollst. Nat. Säug., v. 3, p. 126, 1845. Genotype *Antilope niger* Harris, P. Z. S., 1838, p. 2.

Synonyms.—None beyond those above, though many variants of *Egocerus* have been used, including *Ægoceros*, identical in spelling with the name for the Wild Sheep given by Pallas.

(4) *Lagidium*. Application of Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Lagidium* Meyen, N. Act. Leop., v. 16 (2), p. 576, 1833.

Genotype.—*Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, l. c.

Code-Name.—*Viscaccia* Oken, Lehrb. Nat., v. 3, Zool., 2, p. 835, 1816. Genotype "*Lepus chilensis* Molina."

Synonyms.—*Callomys* d'Orb. and Geof., Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, v. 21, pp. 282, 289, 1830; *Lagotis* Bennett, 1833, *nec* Blainville, 1817.

(5) *Nycteris*. Application of Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Nycteris* Cuv. & Geof., Method Mam., in Mag. Ency., 1795, 66, or Geoffroy, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nat. Hist., p. 64, 1803, to be used for the Old World bats so known.

Genotype.—*Vespertilio hispidus* Schreber, Säug., v. 1, p. 169, 1774 (*fide* Sherborne) or 1775. Type locality Senegal.

Code-Name.—*Petalia* Gray, Mag. Zool. Bot., v. 2, p. 494, 1838. Genotype *Nycteris javanica* Geoffroy.

Synonyms.—*Nycteroops* Gray, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 83; genotype *N. pilosa* Gray; *Petalia* Gray, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 83, genotype *N. javanica* Geoffroy.

Group B. Report Adverse for Suspension by Commissioner Allen for Mammalogy and Commissioner David Starr Jordan for Ichthyology: (6) *Echidna*.

(6) *Echidna*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Echidna* G. Cuvier, Tabl. Elem., p. 143, 1798. Preoccupied by *Echidna* Forster, 1777, Icones, 181, fish.

Genotype.—*Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, Nat. Misc., v. 3, pl. 109, 1702. Type locality New South Wales.

Code-Name.—*Tachyglossus* Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 114, 1811. Same genotype.

Synonym.—*Echinopus* G. Fischer, Zoognosia, v. 3, p. 691, 1814. Same genotype.

Group C. Report by Allen Adverse for Suspension in the Following Ten Cases: (7) *Anthropopithecus*, (8) *Coclogenus*, (9) *Chiromys*, (10) *Dasypus*, (11) *Dicotyles*, (12) *Galcopithecus*, (13) *Hapale*, (14) *Rytina*, and (15) *Simia*.

(7) *Anthropopithecus*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Anthropopithecus* Blainville, Ann. Fr. d'Anat. Phys., v. 2, p. 360, 1838.

Genotype.—*Simia troglodytes* Gmel., Linn. S. N., v. 1, p. 26, 1788.

Code-Name.—*Pan* Oken, Lehrb. Naturg., v. 3 (2), p. 1230, 1810. Same genotype.

Synonyms.—*Troglodytes* Geoff., 1812 (*nec* Vieillot, 1806); *Mimetes* Leach, 1820; *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828; *Hylanthropus* Gloger, 1841; *Pseudanthropos* Reichenbach, 1860; *Engeco* Haeckel, 1866; *Pongo* Haeckel, 1866. All with same genotype.

(8) *Coelogenys*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Coelogenys*. Emended and commonly used form of *Coelogenus* F. Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Paris, v. 10, p. 203, 1807; *Coelogenys* Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 92, 1811.

Genotype.—“*Cavia paca* Linn.” (*Mus paca* Linn., Syst. Nat., 12 ed., 1, p. 81, 1766).

Code-Names.—*Cuniculus* Brisson, Regn. Anim., 2d ed., p. 13, 95, 98, 1762. Same genotype (as selected by Hollister, P. Biol. Soc. Wash., v. 26, p. 79, 1913).

But certain authors do not accept Brissonian names, and for these the Code-name is *Agouti* Lacépède, Tableau p. 9, 1799. Same genotype.

Synonyms.—*Paca* G. Fisch., Zoognosia, v. 3, p. 85, 1814; *Ostocopera* Harlan, Faun. Amer., p. 126, 1825. Other synonyms of the genus are all modifications of the word *Coelogenys*.

(9) *Chiromys*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Chiromys*. Emended and commonly used form of *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, Leçons Anat. Comp. 1, tabl. 1, 1800. (Not *Chiromys* as stated by Palmer.) *Chiromys* Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 75, 1811.

Genotype.—*Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin, in Linn., Syst. Nat., v. 1, p. 152, 1788. Type locality Madagascar.

Code-Name.—*Daubentonia* E. Geoffroy, Dec. Phil. Lit., v. 4, p. 195, 1795. Same genotype.

Synonyms.—*Scolécophagus* E. Geoffroy, 1795; *Aye-Aye* Lacépède, 1799; *Myspithicus* Blainville, 1830; *Myslemur* Blainville, 1846. All with same genotype.

(10) *Dasypus*. Application Advocated by Appellants.—*Dasypus* Linn. s. n., p. 50, 1758a, to be applied to the Six-Banded Armadillo and its allies, with genotype *D. sexcinctus* Linn., 1758a, p. 51.

Code Application.—*Dasypus* for the *Tatus*, with genotype *D. novemcinctus*, id. l. c.

Synonyms.—For the *sexcinctus* group, *Euphractus* Wagl., 1830. For the *Tatus*—*Tatu* Blumenb., 1779; *Tatusia* Less., 1827; *Praopus* Burm., 1854.

(11) *Dicotyles*. Name and Genotype Advocated by Appellants.—*Dicotyles* G. Cuv., Règne Anim., p. 237, 1817, with genotype *Dicotyles torquatus* G. Cuvier l. c. (*Sus tajacu* Linn.) the Collared Peccary, and *Tayassu* G. Fisch., Zoognosia, v. 3, p. 284, 1814, with genotype *Tayassu pecari* Fisch., t. c., p. 285, 1814. The White-lipped Peccary.

(12) *Galeopithecus*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Galeopithecus* Pallas, Act. Ac. Petrop., p. 208, 1780.

Genotype.—*Lemur volans* Linn., from Luzon.

Code-Name.—*Cynoccephalus* Bodd., Dierkundig Mengelwerk, v. 2, p. 8, 1768. Same genotype.

Synonyms.—*Galeopus* Raf., 1815; *Dermopterus* and *Pleuropterus* Burnett, 1829; *Colugo* Gray, 1870. All with same genotype.

(13) *Hapalc*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Hapale* Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 71, 1811. Genotype *Simia jacchus* Linn.

Code-Name.—*Callithrix* Erxleben, Syst. Regn. An., p. 55, 1777. Same genotype.

Synonyms.—*Sagouius* Kerr, 1792; *Sagouin* Lacépède, 1799; *Jacchus* E. Geoffroy, 1812. All with the same genotype.

(14) *Rhytina*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Rhytina* emended form of *Rytina* Illiger, Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 141, 1811. *Rhytina* Gloger, Naturg. p. 165, 1841.

Genotype.—*Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmel., Linn. Syst. Nat., p. 60, 1788.

Code-Name.—*Hydrodamalis* Retzius, K. Vet. Acad. Handl., 1794, p. 292; *Manati* Zimm., Geogr. Gesch., v. 2, p. 426, 1789. Same genotype.

Synonyms.—*Sirene* Link, 1794 (type *borealis*); *Nepus* G. Fisch., 1814 (type *stelleri*); *Stellera* Bow., 1821 (type *Trichechus manatus borealis*); *Haligyna* Pillb., 1828.

(15) *Simia satyrus* Linn., 1758a, 25. Application Advocated by Appellants.—*Simia satyrus* to the Orang Utan, whose Code-name is said to be *Pongo*, instead of—

Code-Application. To the Barbary Ape (*Macaca sylvana*).

Group D.—Report Adverse for Suspension by Commissioner Allen, Favorable for suspension by Secretary. (16) *Manatus*.

(16) *Manatus*. Name Advocated by Appellants.—*Manatus* Brünnich, Zoologiae Fundamenta, p. 34, 38, 1772. Type *Trichechus manatus* Linn., Syst. Nat. p. 34, 1758a. Type locality West Indies.

Code-Name.—*Trichechus* Linn., Syst. Nat., p. 34, 1758a. Same genotype.

Synonyms. *Oxystomus* G. Fisch., 1803; *Halipaedisca* Gistel, 1848. Same genotype.

For the present, no good purpose can be served by publication of the arguments for and against suspension.

In view of the importance of the cases and the great diversity of opinion, the Secretary has considered it essential to obtain a total of 18 votes in the case of each one of the names. The realization of this policy has been exceedingly difficult because of the World War and the extensive amount of data under consideration. After about 11 years the Secretary is now able to present 18 votes on each case; but as some of the Commissioners refrained from voting on individual cases it has been necessary to supplement the first 18 voting sheets returned by counting in the vote of a nineteenth Commissioner, Neveu-Lemaire, in seven instances, in order to make up a total of 18 votes. If the parliamentary point be raised that the Secretary's policy in this respect is open to objection, the reply is that if Commissioner Neveu-Lemaire's vote be omitted from consideration the ultimate result is not affected.

The final results of the vote are as follows:

1st, no name in the list receives a unanimous vote for suspension; accordingly the Commission is without power to suspend the Rules in these cases.

2nd, the following names receive a two-thirds majority or more in favor of suspension: *Cercopithecus*, *Gazella*, *Hippotragus*, *Lagidium*, *Nycteris*, and *Manatus*. Accordingly, pursuant to the Plenary Power provisions (see Proceedings 9th International Zoological Congress, Monaco (1913) 1914, pp. 890-891, §114; reprinted also p. 40, Opinion 76) it becomes incumbent upon the Secretary to report these six names for final action to the section on nomenclature of the next international zoological congress.

§114 reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the event that a case reaches the Congress, as hereinbefore described, with two-thirds majority of the Commission in favor of suspension, but without unanimous report, it shall be the duty of the President of the section on nomenclature to select a special board of 3 members, consisting of one member of the Commission who voted on each side of the question and one ex-member of the Commission who has not expressed any public opinion on the case; and this special board shall review the evidence presented to it, and its report, either majority or unanimous, shall be final and without appeal, so far as the Congress is concerned.

3d, the following ten names fail to receive a two-thirds vote in favor of suspension and therefore it becomes incumbent upon the Secretary to report that suspension is not authorized for them and that the Rules are to be applied to them: *Echidna*, *Anthropopithecus*, *Coclogenus*, *Chiromys*, *Dasypus*, *Dicotyles*, *Galeopithecus*, *Hapale*, *Rhytina*, and *Simia*.

In order that zoologists interested in these cases may know the exact status of the votes, these are appended in tabular form. + signifies favorable to suspension, o unfavorable to suspension, and ? not voting.

Report prepared by Secretary.

Note by Secretary: During the final proof-reading of this Opinion, based on the report by Commissioner Allen, additional data have been obtained by the Secretary which persuade him that it is by no means clear, under the Rules, that (1) *Cercopithecus* should be transferred to the Tamarin Marmosets, or that (15) *Simia* should be transferred to the Barbary Ape. The premises appear to be incomplete and the cases require careful restudy before these changes are adopted.

