

*culata*. The type of Blainville's genus *Gazella* was selected by Ogilby in 1837 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 4, p. 137) as *Antilope dorcas* and the subgenus itself was raised to generic rank.

*Connochaetes* of Lichtenstein, 1814, has the same criticisms against it as have *Gazellae* and *Bubalides*, but the word is not so obviously in plural distributive form. It has been adopted in its original spelling by most recent authors as the generic name of the gnus. According to the generally accepted rules the proper form of the word should be *Connochaeta* if admitted into nomenclature at all. Subsequent to Lichtenstein's distributive use of *Connochaetes*, no author appears to have used the word until Gray mentions it in 1843 (List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. XXVI) spelled *Connochetes*. Meantime two other generic names had been proposed embracing the gnus, *Cemas*, Oken, 1816 (Lehrbuch Naturgesch., part 3, vol. 2, p. 727) and *Catablepas*, Gray, 1821 (London Medical Repository, vol. 15, p. 307), each with the same type, *Antilope gnu* Gmelin (See Sclater and Thomas, Book of Antelopes, vol. 1, p. 93, 1895). The singular collective *Cemas* should thus replace the plural distributive *Connochaetes*. This change is not far reaching because Gray in 1850 (Knowsley Menagerie, p. 20) proposed *Gorgon* as a subgenus of *Catablepas*. *Gorgon*, embracing all the gnus except the white-tailed gnu, has lately been raised to generic rank (Heller, Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 6, no. 8, pp. 3, 19; Roosevelt and Heller, Life Histories African Game Animals, p. 361, 1914). The white-tailed gnu would thus constitute the genus *Cemas*.

It is hoped the publication of this note will bring attention to generic and subgeneric names used in plural distributive form and perhaps lead to some uniformity in treating them. A few other plural generic names exist in mammalogy, but only Lichtenstein's three genera mentioned above are taken seriously, the others being properly ignored.

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#### FURTHER NOTE ON THE GENERIC NAME OF THE COLLARED PECCARIES.

Dr. J. A. Allen has kindly called my attention to the fact that my recent conclusion \* regarding the generic name of the collared peccaries is incorrect. While it is true that Palmer in 1904 regarded the species *torquatus* as type of Cuvier's genus *Dicotyles*, Gray in 1868† had selected‡ *labiatus* (Cuvier 1817 = *pecari* Fischer 1814). As *labiatus* (= *pecari*) was already type § of *Tayassu* Fischer 1814, the name *Dicotyles* lapses into synonymy. Reichenbach's *Pecari* 1835,|| is therefore the earliest generic name available for the collared peccaries.

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\* These Proceedings, p. 215. October 31, 1914.

† Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 45.

‡ See Opinion No. 6, Int. Comm. Zool. Nomenclature. July, 1910.

§ By absolute tautonymy. As a synonym of his accurately diagnosed and described *Tayassu pecari*, "T. corpore nigro, maxillâ inferiore albâ," Fischer places the name "*Sus Tayassu* Linn. Gmel. syst. nat. 219. n. 3." (Zoognosia, vol. 3, p. 285).

|| Bildergalerie der Thierwelt, Heft 6, p. 1. Type by monotypy *Sus torquatus* Cuvier. The entire case is correctly stated in my List of North American Land Mammals in the United States National Museum, 1911, pp. 383, 384, December 31, 1912, except that a reference to Gray, 1868, should take the place of the words "now selected," under *Dicotyles*, in line 9, p. 384.