

FORTY-SEVEN GENERA OF DECAPODA (CRUSTACEA) ; PROPOSED
ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1499

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I submit herewith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a list of the names of 47 genera of Crustacea Decapoda for addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Each of these names is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of any generic name previously published for a genus in the Animal Kingdom. All these names are currently used in carcinological literature and have been proposed between 70 and 170 years ago. In a number of cases some special problems are connected with these names, and these problems will be discussed in separate paragraphs placed before the paragraph containing the actual enumeration of the genera.

2. The names proposed here for insertion in the Official List are those of genera reported from the Mediterranean. Their submission to the Commission is one of the results of a project undertaken by five carcinologists (Isabella Gordon, London; R. Zariquiey Alvarez, Barcelona; Th. Monod, Dakar; J. Forest, Paris, and the present author) to compile a check-list of the Decapoda of the Mediterranean. The nomenclatural and taxonomic status of the genera and species involved have been checked as carefully as possible so that the above named zoologists are now satisfied that the names listed here are nomenclaturally correct. It seems useful also, to give more authority to the check-list, to have these names placed on the Official List.

3. The following 12 cases need some special comment :—

(1) *Achaeopsis* and *Dorhynchus*. According to some authors, notably Rathbun (1925, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 129 : 27) the generic names *Achaeopsis* Stimpson, 1857, and *Dorhynchus* Thomson, 1873, are subjective synonyms, while other zoologists (among which are the above-mentioned group of five) believe that the two genera are distinct. It seems preferable therefore to place both names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, so as not to give *Dorhynchus* undue advantages over *Achaeopsis*.

The original spelling of the generic name *Dorhynchus* is without an *h* after the *r*: *Dorynchus*. This spelling is consistently used in the two English, and the French, editions of Wyville Thomson's book. As no derivation of the name is given, *Dorynchus* must be considered the valid original spelling of the name. Later authors like Miers, 1886 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* 17 : x), Pesta, 1918 (*Decapodenfauna Adria* : 331) and several others, changed the spelling to *Dorhynchus*, which seems to be more correct grammatically. I avail myself of the present opportunity to ask the Commission to use its plenary powers to place the name *Dorhynchus* in this corrected spelling on the Official List.

(2) *Brachynotus*. The specific name of the type-species of the genus *Brachynotus* De Haan, 1833, *Goneplax sexdentatus* Risso, possibly is not the

oldest name for the species in question. In 1790 Herbst (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(8) : 267, pl. 21, fig. 125) described and figured a species from an unknown locality which he called *Cancer tridens*. Both the description and the figure are rather poor, but might well represent the species which at present is known as *Brachynotus sexdentatus* (Risso, 1827).

Rathbun, 1906 (*Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (4) 8 : 73) listed the species in her "Liste des nomina nuda, des espèces indéterminables et des espèces rapportées par erreur aux Potamonidés". Under "*Cancer tridens*" she gave references both to *Cancer tridens* Herbst, 1790, and to *Cancer tridens* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 340). Fabricius's species is different from that of Herbst and has been assigned to the POTAMONIDÆ by De Haan (*Fauna Japonica Crust.* (1, 1833) : 23 ; (2, 1835) : 53). Neither *C. tridens* Herbst nor *C. tridens* Fabricius have ever been identified by later authors and both names have always been and still are considered nomina dubia. The type of *C. tridens* Herbst is no longer in existence as Dr. H.-E. Gruner of the Zoologisches Museum of Berlin was so kind as to inform me. Therefore it is impossible to ascertain the identity of the species. Since the name *Cancer tridens* Herbst is not employed at present by carcinologists, it seems best, in order to eliminate it as a potential danger to later names in carcinology, to suppress it under the plenary powers of the Commission. It should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority only, so as not to make the nomen dubium *Cancer tridens* Fabricius, 1798, a potentially valid name.

(3) *Callinectes*. *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825, the type-species of the genus *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860, is a composite species for which so far no lectotype has ever been selected ; therefore its identity has never been definitely fixed. Latreille's (1825, *Encycl. method. Hist. nat. Entomol.* 10 : 190) account is based upon a mixture of species belonging to the genera *Portunus* and *Callinectes*, the specific identity of most of which cannot be ascertained ; only his "deux individus envoyés de Philadelphie" according to the description are without any doubt *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun (1896, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 18 : 352, pl. 12, pl. 24, fig. 1, pl. 25, fig. 1, pl. 26, fig. 1, pl. 27, fig. 1). Among the references to previous descriptions which Latreille gave under *Portunus diacantha*, two, namely those to *Portunus pelagicus* Bosc (1801-1802, *Hist. nat. Crust.* 1 : 219, pl. 5, fig. 3) and to *Lupa pelagica* Say (1817, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1 : 97) both concern *Portunus sayi* (Gibbes, 1850) ; the reference to *Cancer pelagicus* De Geer (1778, *Mém. Hist. Ins.* 7 : 427, pl. 26, fig. 8-11) is in all probability based on *Callinectes bocourti* A. Milne Edwards, 1879 (cf. Holthuis, *Zool. Verhand. Leiden* 44 : 201, 204), while that to Ciri Apoa Marcgraf (1648, *Hist. Rer. nat. Bras.* : 183, fig.) might concern *Callinectes danae* Smith, 1869 (cf. Rathbun, 1930, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 152 : 118). Though it is probable that Latreille confused at least four species under the name *Portunus diacantha*, of only two is the identity fully certain, viz. *Lupa sayi* Gibbes (1850, *Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* 3 : 178) and *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896. The selection of either Bosc's or Say's specimen as the lectotype of *Portunus diacantha* Latreille would cause an enormous confusion as in that way the type-species of the genus *Callinectes* would be a species of *Portunus* and the name *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860, would disappear in the

synonymy of *Portunus* Weber, 1795. The only other possibility is to make one of Latreille's specimens from Philadelphia the lectotype of *Portunus diacantha*; this selection would make *Callinectes* the correct name for the genus for which it is now generally employed. Therefore I now select as the lectotype of *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825 (*Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10** : 190) the largest of the two specimens from Philadelphia mentioned by Latreille in his description. This selection is in accordance with Rathbun's (1930, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **152** : 98) views, as she indicated in her monograph of the American Canceroid Crabs under the generic name *Callinectes* Stimpson : "type, *C. diacanthus* (Latreille) = *C. sapidus* Rathbun". Though this action fixes the identity of the genus *Callinectes* in the usually adopted sense, an unpleasant consequence of it is that the name *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, now falls as a subjective junior synonym of *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825. This is most regrettable since the species, after Rathbun (1896, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **18** : 349-375, pls. 12-28) straightened out the complicated taxonomy of the genus, has always been known as *C. sapidus* Rathbun. *Callinectes sapidus* is of extremely great economic importance as it forms the subject of an intensive fishery along the east and south coast of the U.S.A., while a very considerable literature on the species, both scientific and economic, has been built up in the last decades. A change in the name of the species would therefore cause a considerable confusion especially in the field of applied biology. In order to prevent such a confusion it seems perfectly justified in my opinion to take recourse to the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the specific name *diacantha* for purposes of synonymy and to have *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun made the type of the genus *Callinectes*. This, I believe, is the only way to avoid a major upset in the nomenclature of the group.

(4) *Charybdis*. The type-species of the genus *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833, *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(2-5) : 153, pl. 7, fig. 52, pl. 8, fig. 53) is a composite species. Herbst's main description and his pl. 7, fig. 52 concern a species, which Leene (1938, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(c3) : 53) doubtfully identified with *Charybdis amboinensis* Leene, 1938. Apart from the specimen figured on his pl. 7, fig. 52, Herbst also mentioned and figured (pl. 8, fig. 53) a specimen, which in his text he brought with some doubt to *Cancer sexdentatus* ("Hiezu muss ich noch eine Art rechnen, von welcher ich nicht genau bestimmen kann, ob sie wirklich dieselbe, oder eine andre Art ist"). Furthermore Herbst in his description of *Cancer sexdentatus* referred to pl. 6, fig. P of Rumphius's (1705) *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer*. Herbst's second specimen (the one figured as fig. 53) as well as that figured by Rumphius both belong to *Cancer feriatus* L., 1758, a species which is better known as *Charybdis cruciata* (Herbst) or *Charybdis crucifera* (Fabricius). As (1) the identity of Herbst's first specimen (figured by him as fig. 52) cannot be ascertained from either Herbst's description or figure, while the specimen itself is no longer extant (cf. Leene, 1938, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(c3) : 53), and (2) Herbst's second specimen cannot be made the lectotype of *Cancer sexdentatus* since he only placed it conditionally in that species, I now select as the lectotype of *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst the specimen figured as fig. P on pl. 6 of Rumphius's

(1705) *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer*. This same specimen is now also selected as the lectotype of *Cancer feriatus* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 627), so that *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783, falls as a junior objective synonym of *Cancer feriatus* L., 1758. In this way the name *Cancer sexdentatus* which has been interpreted in many different ways by different authors and currently was considered a nomen dubium, finally ceases to be a source of confusion and disappears from the carcinological scene.

The original description of *Cancer feriatus* Linnaeus (1758) consists of a short two-line diagnosis, a reference to pl. 6, fig. P of Rumphius's *Rariteitkamer* and to pl. 1, fig. 6 of Petiver's (1713) *Aquatilium Animalium Amboinae*; the latter figure is nothing but a copy of Rumphius's pl. 6, fig. P. It seems highly probable that Linnaeus did not have any actual specimens before him when he drew up the description of *Cancer feriatus*, but based it solely on Rumphius's and Petiver's illustrations; in that case Rumphius's specimen is the holotype of Linnaeus's species. For the event that Linnaeus did have additional material, Rumphius's specimen is selected here as the lectotype. Herewith the identity of Linnaeus's species is definitely fixed. The name *Cancer feriatus* L., 1758, supersedes both the names *Cancer cruciatus* Herbst (1794, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 2(5) : 155) and *Portunus crucifer* Fabricius (1798, *Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 364) which are more commonly used for the species, but which are its subjective junior synonyms. In my opinion there is no need for suspension of the Rules to save either *C. cruciatus* or *P. crucifer* as there has been no uniformity in the use of these names for the species, while the species itself is important neither from an economic point of view nor in applied biology.

A. Milne Edwards, 1860 (*Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (4) 14 : 218, 224, 263) thought the name *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833, invalid because of the existence of the name *Carybdea* Péron & Lesueur, 1810, which had also been spelled *Charybdea*, and proposed the substitute name *Goniosoma* for De Haan's genus. A. Milne Edwards's name being a junior objective synonym of *Charybdis* should now be placed on the Official Index.

The name *Charybdis* Cocco, 1832, is a nomen nudum and should also be placed on the Index.

(5) *Dorhynchus*, see under par. 3(1).

(6) *Ergasticus*. The generic name *Ergasticus* was first published in 1881 by A. Milne Edwards (*C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* 93 : 879), but as no description or other indication was given for either the genus or its only species *E. clouei*, the names were at that time nomina nuda. When the next year an English translation of A. Milne Edwards's paper was published the name *Ergasticus* appeared for the second time as a nomen nudum (A. Milne Edwards, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 9 : 38). In his *Recueil de Figures de Crustacés nouveaux ou peu connus* A. Milne Edwards (1883) published a figure of *Ergasticus clouei* (as the upper figure of the first plate of the *Recueil*) and gave the name in the legend of the plate. The *Recueil*, according to the date on the title page, was published "avril 1883". In the same year a description and figure of the species under the name *Ergasticus clouei* was published by Studer (1883, *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1882(2) : 7, 8, pl. 1, fig. 1). Studer's publication was "ausgegeben am 15. März 1883" according to a notice on its back

cover, and therefore Studer's names have priority over those of A. Milne Edwards, so that Studer has to be cited as the author of both the genus and the species. That Studer could publish these names before A. Milne Edwards did so is explained by the following statement made by Studer (1883 : 7) : " Bei einem Besuche im Jardin des plantes, während dessen Professor A. Milne Edwards mir freundlichst das vom Travailleur gesammelte Material zeigte, erkannte ich, dass eine Krebsart, auf welche ich im Begriff war, eine neue Gattung zu gründen, mit dem von Milne Edwards erwähnten *Ergasticus Clouei* vollkommen identisch ist. Um keine Namenhäufung . . . zu verursachen, behalte ich diesen Namen bei ".

(7) *Eriphia*. The type-species of the genus *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, is best known as *Eriphia spinifrons* (Herbst, 1785). However, the name *Cancer verrucosus* Forskål, 1775, has priority over *Cancer spinifrons* Herbst, 1785, both being given to the same species. Taking into account that the species is of no economic importance and is not used in applied biology, it does not seem justified to invoke the plenary powers of the Commission here for the preservation of the junior of the two names. Therefore the Commission is requested, to place the name *verrucosus* Forskål, 1775, and not *spinifrons* Herbst, 1785 on the Official List.

In the original publication of *Eriphia*, Latreille, 1817 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) 10) used two spellings, viz., *Eriphia* (: 404) ; and *Eriphis* (: 405). The first subsequent user of the name, Desmarest (1823, *Dict. Sci. nat.* 28 : 244) used the spelling *Eriphia*, which thereby becomes the Valid Original Spelling. This spelling should be placed on the Official List, and the Invalid Original Spelling *Eriphis* be inserted in the Official Index.

(8) *Ethusa*. In the original description of the genus *Ethusa* Roux (1830) remarked : " Le *Cancer astutus* d'Herbst . . . me paraît être un Crustacé dans le cas de faire partie du genre Ethuse ". In my opinion this remark does not definitely place *Cancer astutus* in *Ethusa* and therefore I consider *Ethusa mascarone* as the only species positively included by Roux in *Ethusa*, and thus its type by monotypy. If, however, the above sentence is explained in such a way that *Ethusa* is not a monotypic genus, then *Cancer mascarone* Herbst becomes the type of *Ethusa* Roux by subsequent selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* 1911 : 590).

(9) *Iliia* and *Leucosia*. Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* 11 : 160) showed that the type-species of the genus *Leucosia* Fabricius (1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 313, 349) is, by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Ins.* : 97, 422), *Cancer nucleus* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 627). As *Cancer nucleus* L. is the type by monotypy of the genus *Iliia* Leach, 1817, this latter and *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, are objective synonyms. Rathbun therefore applied the name *Leucosia* Fabricius to the genus which until then had been generally indicated as *Iliia* Leach, while the genus that was known as *Leucosia* to the majority of carcinologists received the new name *Leucosides* from Rathbun. Rathbun's views were accepted by some American authors only, and as *Leucosides* is an Indo-West Pacific genus, while *Iliia* inhabits the Mediterranean and the West African waters, regions studied almost exclusively

by European zoologists, there are hardly any publications using the names in the sense suggested by Rathbun.

A later nomenclatural discovery by Miss Rathbun (1904, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* 17 : 169-172) fortunately enough made it possible to adhere strictly to the Code in the present case and still not upset current usage. This new discovery concerned the publication of F. Weber entitled *Nomenclator Entomologicus*, a booklet which in many other instances has been the cause of much nomenclatural confusion. Weber in this paper used the generic name *Leucosia* and listed some described species as belonging to it. *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, thus is an available name which invalidates *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798. As shown on previous occasions (e.g., in the *Alpheus-Crangon* case, cf. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 69), the generic names used by Weber and Fabricius are nomenclaturally distinct (so *Alpheus* Weber is a crab, while *Alpheus* Fabricius is a shrimp). The type selection for *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, therefore is not valid for *Leucosia* Weber, 1795. The first valid type selection for the latter genus known to me is the one made by Holthuis (1959, *Rumphius Memorial Volume* : 106), who selected *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 626) to be the type of Weber's genus. This selection makes *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, junior synonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, while *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, falls as a junior homonym of Weber's *Leucosia*. In this way *Leucosia*, be it with the author's name Weber, 1795, can still be applied to the genus for which it has been used by the majority of carcinologists, while also *Ilia* Leach again is the valid name for the genus containing *Cancer nucleus* L.

As to the exact status of the name *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, when publishing this name Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* 11 : 160) stated : "*Leucosia* of Leach may be known as *Leucosides*, nov.". *Leucosia* sensu Leach (1817, *Zool. Miscell.* 3 : 21) contained two species : *Cancer craniolaris* L., 1758 and *Cancer urania* Herbst, 1801 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebsse* 3(2) : 17). So far as I know, no type-species has ever been selected for *Leucosides*, and therefore I now select *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758. Hereby *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, becomes an objective synonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, and should be placed on the Official Index.

(10) *Leucosia* see par. (9) *Ilia* and *Leucosia*.

(11) *Ocypode*. This generic name is often seen spelled *Ocypoda*, which is incorrect as both the original spelling by Weber, 1795 (*Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92) and that by Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 312, 347) is *Ocypode*. The first author to use the incorrect spelling *Ocypoda* was Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 149). This erroneous spelling should now be placed on the Official Index.

(12) *Palicus*. This genus was described for the first time as *Cymopolia* by Roux (1830, *Crust. Méditerranée* (5) : pl. 21). As shown by Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 11 : 93) the name *Cymopolia* Roux, 1830, is preoccupied by *Cymopolia* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Hist. Polyp. Coral. Flex.* : 292), and *Palicus* Philippi, 1838, the next available name, should be used instead. In a later paper Rathbun (1915, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 28 : 180) revised her opinion because in 1897 she did not "know that Lamouroux's genus, though

classified by him with the polyps, is in reality an alga. As the same name may be used for two genera in different kingdoms, *Cympolia* is tenable for a crab as well as an alga. The name *Cympolia* Roux is therefore restored". Miss Rathbun is mistaken here since Article 2(b) of the International Code states that "if a taxon is removed from the animal kingdom, its name or names continue to compete in homonymy with names in the animal kingdom". Therefore the name *Palicus* is the correct name for the genus even though *Cympolia* Lamouroux was transferred from the animal to the plant kingdom.

(13) *Philyra*. The name of the type-species of the present genus, *Cancer globus* Fabricius, 1775, has passed through a remarkable metamorphosis of several stages. Being introduced by Fabricius (1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 401) as *Cancer globus*, it was cited under that name by a few later authors (Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* 1 : 497 ; Herbst, 1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(2-5) : 90). For no obvious reason Fabricius (1787, *Mant. Ins.* 1 : 315) changed the name to *Cancer globosus*, keeping the same diagnosis as in his previous papers. This name *globosus* is also used by him in later publications (1793, *Ent. syst.* 2 : 441 ; 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 349 ; in the latter publication in the combination *Leucosia globosa*). Finally, Bosc, 1801-1802 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* 1 : 238), who gave a French translation of Fabricius's diagnosis, used the name *Leucosia globulosa* for the species. Consequently, *Cancer globus* Fabricius, 1775, *Cancer globosus* Fabricius, 1787, and *Leucosia globulosa* Bosc, 1801-1802, are objective synonyms of each other and the name *Cancer globus* has priority. De Man (1888, *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 22 : 202-205) discussed the species (under the name *Philyra globosa*) and described the two type specimens of Fabricius. These two specimens, a large adult male and a smaller female, showed some differences between each other. As De Man's material checked well with the female specimen, he assigned it to Fabricius's species. Though De Man did not select a lectotype from among Fabricius's syntypes, his intention clearly was to consider the female as the true type. Also Alcock (1896, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 65(2) : 245) who discussed the problem did not unambiguously select a lectotype, though he made the suggestion "to leave the name *P. globosa* in possession of Fabricius's female type". In order to finally legalise the viewpoint of De Man and Alcock, I now definitely select from among Fabricius's two type specimens of *Cancer globus* the smaller (the female) specimen as the lectotype of that species ; that specimen at the same time is the lectotype of *Cancer globosus* Fabricius, 1787, and of *Leucosia globulosa* Bosc, 1801-1802.

(14) *Potamon*. In the Mediterranean area two species of this genus occur. The type-species, *Potamon potamios* (Olivier) inhabits the eastern part of the area (S.E. Balkans, S. Russia, and Turkey to Persia, Kashmir and the Sinai Peninsula) ; its nomenclature does not offer any problems. The second species inhabits Italy, the W. Balkans, and N.W. Africa (Morocco to Tunisia). It is commonly known as *Potamon edule* or as *Potamon fluviatile*, and its nomenclature needs to be considered here in some detail. The specific name *edulis* for this species was introduced by Latreille, 1818 (*Tabl. encycl. method. Hist. nat.* 24 : pl. 297, fig. 4) who used it in the combination *Potamophilus edulis* in the explanation of a figure. One year before, however, Latreille (1817, Cuvier's

Règne anim. (ed. 1) 3 : 18) in dealing with the genus "Les Potamophiles" (no latin name being given here to the genus) referred to "*Canc. fluviatilis*. Bel. et Rondel.", so that the name *Cancer fluviatilis* Latreille, 1817, preoccupies *Potamophilus edulis* Latreille, 1818. Whether the name *edulis* Latreille, 1818, was overlooked by subsequent authors or whether it was considered a junior synonym of *fluviatilis* Latreille, 1817, is not clear, but anyway the latter name was generally accepted for the species throughout the nineteenth century. Even in the original description of the genus *Thelphusa*, Latreille 1819 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) 33 : 503) indicated the species as *Thelphusa fluviatilis*. It was only after 1904, in which year Rathbun (1904, *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* 4(6) : 254) in her monograph of the Potamonidae reintroduced the specific name *edulis*, that the latter name became more commonly used. Rathbun, namely, was of the opinion that *Cancer fluviatilis* Latreille, 1817, is invalidated by *Cancer fluviatilis* Herbst, 1785, and that consequently the first available specific name for the species is *edulis* Latreille, 1818. Though several carcinologists followed Rathbun, some, notably Pesta (who wrote several papers on the Potamonidae of Europe and the Near East), still adhered to the more familiar name *fluviatilis*.

In order to solve the problem of the correct name for the species of *Potamon* from the western Mediterranean area, the identity of Herbst's 1785 (*Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(6) : 183, pl. 10, fig. 61) *Cancer fluviatilis* needs first to be established. Under the name *Cancer fluviatilis* Herbst united all the freshwater crabs known to him. He referred to Gesner, Rondelet, and Sachs, who had dealt with both *Potamon edule* and *P. potamios*. Furthermore Herbst published the figure of a West Indian freshwater crab which was copied from a manuscript by Charles Plumier (1646-1704), a French missionary, who spent most of his time in Martinique but also visited the nearby islands and even the American mainland. Rathbun, 1905 (*Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (4)7 : 320), basing herself on Herbst's figure, placed Plumier's species in the genus *Epilobocera*, but was unable to assign it with certainty to any of the known species of that genus. Herbst's *Cancer fluviatilis* thus is a composite species since it includes two species of *Potamon* and one of *Epilobocera*. So far as is known to me no lectotype has ever been selected for this species and therefore I now select the specimen from Italy which was figured by Rondelet (1555, *Univ. aquat. Hist. pars alt.* : 208); this figure was copied by several later authors, like Gesner and Sachs. Through this type selection the name *fluviatilis* Herbst becomes the valid specific name for the species of *Potamon* from Italy, the W. Balkans and N.W. Africa; at the same time this name ceases to be a threat to the stability of the nomenclature of the West Indian freshwater crabs. The fact that the name *fluviatilis* has been used for so long a period for the European species and still is used by some authors, makes its validation all the more justifiable. It is requested that this name now be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(15) *Uca*. The name of the type-species of this genus was given by Leach (1814, Brewster's *Edinburgh Encycl.* 7(2) : 430) in the following sentence : "To *Uca*, *Cancer uca* of Shaw's *Nat. Miscellany*, plate 588, belongs; the species to be named *Una*". Shaw (1803, *Naturalist's Miscellany* 14 : pl. 558), under

the name *Cancer uka* [the spelling *Cancer uca* is used in the index of Shaw's book], reproduced Seba's (1761, *Locuplet. Rer. nat. Thesaur.* 3 : pl. 18, fig. 8) figure of "Cancer Uka una, Brasiliensis" and in his text Shaw referred to Seba and doubtfully to *Cancer Uka* [recte *uca*] Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1041). Seba's figure is that of the species at present best known as *Uca heterochelos* (Lamarck, 1801), while Linnaeus's (1767) *Cancer uca* is *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763). The specimen figured by Seba (1761, *Locuplet. Rer. nat. Thesauri* 3 : pl. 18, fig. 8) is now selected to be the lectotype of the species *Uca una* Leach, 1814 (Brewster's *Edinburgh Encycl.* 7(2) : 430). *Ocypoda heterochelos* Lamarck (1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 150) is referred to as follows in the original publication: "**Ocypoda heterochelos*. n. *Cancer vocans* Lin. Seba Mus. 3, t. 18, f. 8. Herbst. Cancr. 1, p. 83, t.1, f.11", no description or other indication being given. I now select as the lectotype of Lamarck's species the same specimen figured by Seba, which has already been made the lectotype of Leach's species *Uca una*. Lamarck's reference to Herbst is to the latter's subspecies "Der grosse Winker. *Cancer vocans major*" (Herbst, 1782, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(1) : 83, pl. 1, fig. 11). Herbst's figure is again copied from Seba's pl. 18, fig. 8, while in the text Herbst refers both to Seba and to Catesby (namely to Catesby's *Cancer arenarius*, which is a species of *Ocypode*). Also for *Cancer vocans major* Herbst (1782) I now select as the lectotype the specimen figured by Seba (1761, *Locuplet. Rer. nat. Thesaur.* 3 : pl. 18, fig. 8). By these lectotype selections *Cancer vocans major* Herbst, 1782, *Ocypoda heterochelos* Lamarck, 1801, and *Uca una* Leach, 1814, become objective synonyms. The first of these three names becomes the valid name of the type-species of the genus *Uca*, so that the correct name of that species is *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782). As this species (1) has been known under many different names, (2) is not very common, (3) inhabits a region (the West Indies) the carcinological investigation of which is far from finished, and (4) is neither of economic value nor of importance in applied biology, there is no reason not to apply the Code here rigidly and to accept the specific name *major* Herbst as the correct name of the species, even though this name is little known, the species being best known as *Uca heterochelos* (Lam.).

(15) ACANTHONYCHINAE. The genus *Acanthonyx* Latreille, 1825, is the type of the family ACANTHONYCHIDAE Stimpson (1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* 2 : 127). This family group usually is treated as a subfamily of the family MAJIDAE. It is current practice to place in this subfamily also the genera *Epialtus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, and *Huenia* De Haan, 1837. Now both of the latter two genera are also the types of families, viz., EPIALTIIDAE Macleay (1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 56) and HUENIIDAE Macleay (1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 56), the names of which are older than the name ACANTHONYCHIDAE. As the taxonomy of the family MAJIDAE on the sub-family level is still very unsettled, it seems best not to place any of these names on the Official List.

(16) CALOCARIDAE. The genus *Calocaris* Bell, 1846, has been made the type of the family CALOCARIDAE Ortmann (1891, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 47). At present, however, the genus is generally considered to belong to the family

AXIIDAE Huxley, 1879. Therefore the name CALOCARIDAE should not be entered in the Official List.

(17) ERIPHIIDAE. The genus *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, is the type of the family ERIPHIIDAE (correction by Stimpson (1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* 2 : 141) of ERIPHIDAE) Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr. (Invert.)* : 59, 60. The genus *Eriphia* is currently considered to belong to the family XANTHIDAE, in which family some authors place the ERIPHIINAE as a subfamily. Since the division of the family XANTHIDAE into subfamilies is still highly unsatisfactory, it seems best, for the time being at least, not to insert the family name ERIPHIIDAE on the Official List.

(18) PAGURISTINAE. The subfamily PAGURISTINAE Makarov (1938, *Faune USSR (Crust.)* 10(3) : 157) (type : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) is currently considered a synonym of the subfamily DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, and is therefore not proposed for insertion in the Official List.

(19) POTAMONIDAE. The family name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann (1896, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 9 : 445) is at present in universal use for the family containing the genus *Potamon* Savigny, 1816. The genera *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828, and *Pseudothelphusa* de Saussure, 1857, which are currently also referred to that family, have likewise been made the types of family groups, viz., TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, *Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool.* (3) 20 : 163, and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 7 : 487. Furthermore there exists the family name THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr. (Invert.)* : 63, 64, which has as its type the genus *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 33 : 500), which is an available generic name, which is currently considered to be a subjective junior synonym of *Potamon* Savigny, 1816. The currently used name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, thus has three available senior synonyms : THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893. The generic name *Thelphusa* was commonly used during the nineteenth century, but when at the end of that century it was pointed out that *Potamon* Savigny, 1816, has priority over *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819, not only the generic name was no longer used, but also the family name POTAMONIDAE was adopted to replace the name THELPHUSIDAE. The names TRICHODACTYLINAE and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE were (and still are) only used to indicate subfamilies of the family POTAMONIDAE. It will be clearly against the interests of stability and uniformity in nomenclature if the old name THELPHUSIDAE be reintroduced at this late date, while also the replacement of the name POTAMONIDAE by either TRICHODACTYLIDAE or PSEUDOTHELPHUSIDAE would cause considerable confusion. This is the more true since the family POTAMONIDAE consists of a very great number of species of freshwater crabs, which are found in all tropical and subtropical regions of the world. I suggest therefore that the plenary powers be used to give the name POTAMONIDAE preference over the other names. The family-group names TRICHODACTYLINAE and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE should also be placed on the Official List, the more so since their respective type-genera have (in Opinion 73) already been placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology a long time ago (under the respective numbers 200 and 189).

4. The following list contains the required particulars regarding the forty-seven generic names which it is now recommended should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :—

Acanthonyx (masculine) Latreille, 1827, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10**(2) : 698 (type-species, by monotypy : *Maïa lunulata* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 49) ;

Achaeopsis (feminine) Stimpson, 1857, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **9** : 219 (type-species, by monotypy : *Achaeopsis spinulosus* Stimpson, 1857, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **9** : 219) ;

Achaeus (masculine) Leach, 1817, *Malac. podophthal. Brit.* (16) : text to pl. 22C (type-species, by monotypy : *Achaeus cranchii* Leach, 1817, *Malac. podophthal. Brit.* (16) : text to pl. 22C) ;

Anamathia (feminine) Smith, 1885, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **7** : 493 (substitute name for *Amathia* P. Roux, 1828 (*Crust. Méditerr.* (1) : pl. 3, an invalid junior homonym of *Amathia* Lamouroux, 1812, *Nouv. Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris* **3**(63) : 184) (type-species, by monotypy for *Amathia* P. Roux, 1828 : *Amathia rissoana* P. Roux, 1828, *Crust. Méditerr.* (1) : pl. 3) ;

Anapagurus (masculine) Henderson, 1886, *Proc. Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow* (n. ser.) **1** : 337 (type-species, by present selection : *Pagurus laevis* Bell, 1845, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (4) : 184) ;

Atelecyclus (masculine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 430 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer (Hippa) septemdentatus* Montagu, 1813, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 1 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Cancer rotundatus* Olivi, 1792, *Zool. Adriat.* : 47]) ;

Axius (masculine) Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 335, 343 (type-species, by monotypy : *Axius stirhynchus* Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 343) ;

Brachynotus (masculine) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : 5 (type-species, by subsequent monotypy, through De Haan, 1835 (*Fauna Japon. Crust.* (2) : 34) : *Goneplax sexdentatus* Risso, 1827, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 13) ;

Calappa (feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. entomol.* : 92 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 95, 422) : *Cancer granulatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627) ;

Calcinus (masculine) Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 268 (type-species, by selection by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 234) : *Cancer tibicen* Herbst, 1791, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Kriebse* **2**(1) : 25) ;

Callinectes (masculine) Stimpson, 1860, *Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **7** : 220 (type-species, [actually by monotypy : *Portunus diacantha* Latreille, 1825, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* **10** : 190, but here asked to be] designated under the plenary powers : *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **18** : 352) ;

Calocaris (feminine) Bell, 1846, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (5) : 231 (type-species, by monotypy : *Calocaris macandreae* Bell, 1846, *Hist. Brit. stalk-eyed Crust.* (5) : 233) ;

- Catapaguroides* (masculine) A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) **13** : 211 (type-species, by present selection : *Catapaguroides microps* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) **13** : 211) ;
- Charybdis* (feminine) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : 3, 10 (type-species, by selection by Glaessner, 1929 (*Fossil. Catal. Anim.* **41** : 113) : *Cancer feriatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627) ;
- Clibanarius* (masculine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 6 (type-species, by absolute tautonymy : *Cancer clibanarius* Herbst, 1791, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **2**(1) : 20) ;
- Cymonomus* (masculine) A. Milne Edwards, 1880, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **8**(1) : 26 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cymonomus quadratus* A. Milne Edwards, 1880, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* **8**(1) : 26) ;
- Dorhynchus* (masculine) Thomson, 1873, *Depths of the Sea* : 174, 175 (type-species, by monotypy : *Dorhynchus thomsoni* Thomson, 1873, *Depths of the Sea* : 174, 175) ;
- Ergasticus* (masculine) Studer, 1883, *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1882**(2) : 7 (type-species, by monotypy : *Ergasticus clouei* Studer, 1883, *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1882**(2) : 7, 8) ;
- Eriphia* (feminine) Latreille, 1817, *Now. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **10** : 404 (type-species, by selection by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (Discip. ed.) **18** : pl. 14, fig. 1) : *Cancer spinifrons* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 185. [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Cancer verrucosus* Forskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.* : 93]) ;
- Ethusa* (feminine) P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (4) : pl. 18 (type-species, by subsequent designation by Fowler, 1912 : *Cancer mascarone* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(6) : 191) ;
- Eurynome* (feminine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 431 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer asper* Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 8) ;
- Harpilius* (masculine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17 (type-species, by monotypy : *Harpilius lutescens* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 25) ;
- Herbstia* (feminine) H. Milne Edwards, 1834, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 301 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer condyliatus* Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* **1** : 324) ;
- Heterocrypta* (feminine) Stimpson, 1871, *Ann. Lyc. nat. Hist. New York* **10** : 102 (type-species, by original designation : *Cryptopodia granulata* Gibbes, 1850, *Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **3** : 173) ;
- Heteropanope* (feminine) Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 35 (type-species, by selection by Balss, 1933 (*Capita Zool.* **4**(3) : 32) : *Heteropanope glabra* Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 35) ;
- Ilia* (feminine) Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 19, 24 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer nucleus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 627) ;
- Jaxea* (feminine) Nardo, 1847, *Sinon. moderna Opera Chiareghin* : 4 (type-species, by monotypy : *Jaxea nocturna* Nardo, 1847, *Sinon. moderna Opera Chiareghin* : 4) ;

- Latreillia* (feminine) P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 22 (type-species, by monotypy : *Latreillia elegans* P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 22) ;
- Leucosia* (feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92 (type-species, by selection by Holthuis, 1959 (*Rumphius Memorial Volume* : 106) : *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 626) ;
- Medaeus* (masculine) Dana, 1851, *Amer. Journ. Sci.* (2) 12 : 125 (type-species, by subsequent monotypy, through Dana, 1852 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 6 : 76) : *Medaeus ornatus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 6 : 76) ;
- Munida* (feminine) Leach, 1820, *Dict. Sci. nat.* 18 : 52 (type-species, by monotypy : *Pagurus rugosus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 412) ;
- Munidopsis* (feminine) Whiteaves, 1874, *Amer. Journ. Sci.* (3) 7 : 212, 213 (type-species, by monotypy : *Munidopsis curvirostra* Whiteaves, 1874, *Amer. Journ. Sci.* (3) 7 : 212) ;
- Myra* (feminine) Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* 3 : 19, 23 (type-species, by monotypy : *Leucosia fugax* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 351) ;
- Nematopagurus* (masculine) A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) 13 : 209 (type-species, by monotypy : *Nematopagurus longicornis* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris*, Zool. (7) 13 : 210) ;
- Ocypode* (feminine) Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. Entomol.* : 92 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 95, 422) : *Cancer ceratophthalmus* Pallas, 1772, *Spicil. Zool.* 9 : 83) ;
- Pachygrapsus* (masculine) Randall, 1840, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 8 : 126 (type-species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1880 : 198) : *Pachygrapsus crassipes* Randall, 1840, *Journ. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 8 : 127) ;
- Paguristes* (masculine) Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5 : 268, 269, 271 (type-species, by selection by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1858 : 235) : *Paguristes hirtus* Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5 : 272) ;
- Palicus* (masculine) Philippi, 1838, *Jahresber. Ver. Naturk. Cassel* 2 : 11 (type-species, by monotypy : *Palicus granulatus* Philippi, 1838, *Jahresber. Ver. Naturk. Cassel* 2 : 11 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a subjective synonym of *Cympolia caronii* P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 21]) ;
- Paromola* (feminine) Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 7 : 267 (type-species, by monotypy : *Dorippe cuvieri* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 35) ;
- Philyra* (feminine) Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* 3 : 18, 22 (type-species, by selection by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (Discip. ed.) 18 : pl. 24, fig. 4) : *Cancer globus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 401) ;
- Pilumnopeus* (masculine) A. Milne Edwards, 1867, *Ann. Soc. entomol. France* (4) 7 : 277 (type-species, by selection by Balss, 1933 (*Capita Zool.* 4(3) : 33, 34) : *Pilumnopeus crassimanus* A. Milne Edwards, 1867, *Ann. Soc. entomol. France* (4) 7 : 278 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This

- specific name is a subjective junior synonym of *Ozius* (?) *serratifrons* Kinahan, 1858, *Journ. Roy. Dublin Soc.* 1(3) : 113];
- Plagusia* (feminine) Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 24: 125 (type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* 96, 422) : *Cancer depressus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 406);
- Potamon* (neuter) Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. s. Vert.* 1 : 107 (type-species by monotypy : *Potamon fluviatile* Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. s. Vert.* 1 : 107 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Cancer potamios* Olivier, 1803–1804, *Voyage Empire Othoman* 4 : 240]);
- Richardina* (feminine) A. Milne Edwards, 1881, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* 93 : 933 (type-species, by monotypy : *Richardina spinicincta* A. Milne Edwards, 1881, *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris* 93 : 933);
- Rochinia* (feminine) A. Milne Edwards, 1875, *Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. centr. Mexique* 5(3) : 86 (type-species, by monotypy : *Rochinia gracilipes* A. Milne Edwards, 1875, *Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. centr. Mexique* 5(3) : 86, pl. 18, fig. 1);
- Uca* (feminine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* 7(2) : 430 (type-species, by monotypy : *Cancer vocans major* Herbst, 1782, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(1) : 83);
- Xaiva* (feminine) Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 62 (type-species, by monotypy : *Xaiva pulchella* Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 62 [Note (not for inclusion in the Official List) : This specific name is a junior subjective synonym of *Portunus biguttatus* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. env. Nice* : 31]).

5. It is recommended that the specific names of the type-species of the genera specified in paragraph 4 above should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, as far as these names are valid and at the same time are the oldest available names for the species concerned. The following list gives in the first column the specific names which fulfil the conditions mentioned above. In the second column is given the original combination in which these names have been used. In this column the spelling of both of the specific and generic names is emended in accordance with the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature and conform with the suggestions made in paragraph 3 of the present proposal. In column (3) is given the name of the genus of which the species cited in column (1) is the type-species.

Specific Name	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type-species
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>asper</i> Pennant, 1777	<i>Cancer asper</i>	<i>Eurynome</i> Leach, 1814
<i>ceratophthalmus</i> Pallas, 1772	<i>Cancer ceratophthalmus</i>	<i>Ocyopode</i> Weber, 1795
<i>clibanarius</i> Herbst, 1791	<i>Cancer clibanarius</i>	<i>Clibanarius</i> Dana, 1852
<i>clouei</i> Studer, 1883	<i>Ergasticus clouei</i>	<i>Ergasticus</i> Studer, 1883
<i>condyliatus</i> Fabricius, 1787	<i>Cancer condyliatus</i>	<i>Herbstia</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834

Specific Name	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type-species
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>cranchii</i> Leach, 1817	<i>Achaeus cranchii</i>	<i>Achaeus</i> Leach, 1817
<i>craniolaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Cancer craniolaris</i>	<i>Leucosia</i> Weber, 1795
<i>crassipes</i> Randall, 1840	<i>Pachygrapsus crassipes</i>	<i>Pachygrapsus</i> Randall, 1840
<i>curvirostra</i> Whiteaves, 1874	<i>Munidopsis curvirostra</i>	<i>Munidopsis</i> Whiteaves, 1874
<i>cuvieri</i> Risso, 1816	<i>Dorippe cuvieri</i>	<i>Paromola</i> Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891
<i>depressus</i> Fabricius, 1775	<i>Cancer depressus</i>	<i>Plagusia</i> Latreille, 1804
<i>elegans</i> P. Roux, 1830	<i>Latreillia elegans</i>	<i>Latreillia</i> P. Roux, 1830
<i>feriatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Cancer feriatus</i>	<i>Charybdis</i> De Haan, 1833
<i>fugax</i> Fabricius, 1798	<i>Leucosia fugax</i>	<i>Myra</i> Leach, 1817
<i>glabra</i> Stimpson, 1858	<i>Heteropanope glabra</i>	<i>Heteropanope</i> Stimpson, 1858
<i>globus</i> Fabricius, 1775	<i>Cancer globus</i>	<i>Philyra</i> Leach, 1817
<i>gracilipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875	<i>Rochinia gracilipes</i>	<i>Rochinia</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875
<i>granulata</i> Gibbes, 1850	<i>Cryptopodia granulata</i>	<i>Heterocrypta</i> Stimpson, 1871
<i>granulatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Cancer granulatus</i>	<i>Calappa</i> Weber, 1795
<i>hirtus</i> Dana, 1851	<i>Paguristes hirtus</i>	<i>Paguristes</i> Dana, 1851
<i>laevis</i> Bell, 1845	<i>Pagurus laevis</i>	<i>Anapagurus</i> Henderson, 1886
<i>longicornis</i> A. Milne Ed- wards & Bouvier, 1892	<i>Nematopagurus longi- cornis</i>	<i>Nematopagurus</i> A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
<i>lunulata</i> Risso, 1816	<i>Maja lunulata</i>	<i>Acanthonyx</i> Latreille, 1827
<i>lutescens</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Harpilius lutescens</i>	<i>Harpilius</i> Dana, 1852
<i>macandreae</i> Bell, 1846	<i>Calocaris macandreae</i>	<i>Calocaris</i> Bell, 1846
<i>major</i> Herbst, 1782	<i>Cancer vocans major</i>	<i>Uca</i> Leach, 1814
<i>mascarone</i> Herbst, 1785	<i>Cancer mascarone</i>	<i>Ethusa</i> P. Roux, 1830
<i>microps</i> A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892	<i>Catapaguroides microps</i>	<i>Catapaguroides</i> A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
<i>nocturna</i> Nardo, 1847	<i>Jaxea nocturna</i>	<i>Jaxea</i> Nardo, 1847
<i>nucleus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Cancer nucleus</i>	<i>Ilia</i> Leach, 1817
<i>ornatus</i> Dana, 1852	<i>Medaeus ornatus</i>	<i>Medaeus</i> Dana, 1851
<i>quadratus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	<i>Cymonomus quadratus</i>	<i>Cymonomus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880
<i>rissoana</i> P. Roux, 1828	<i>Amathia rissoana</i>	<i>Anamathia</i> Smith, 1885
<i>rugosus</i> Fabricius, 1775	<i>Pagurus rugosus</i>	<i>Munida</i> Leach, 1820

Specific Name (1)	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published (2)	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type-species (3)
<i>sexdentatus</i> Risso, 1827	<i>Goneplax sexdentatus</i>	<i>Brachynotus</i> De Haan, 1833
<i>spinicincta</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1881	<i>Richardina spinicincta</i>	<i>Richardina</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1881
<i>spinulosus</i> Stimpson, 1857	<i>Achaepsis spinulosus</i>	<i>Achaepsis</i> Stimpson, 1857
<i>stirhynchus</i> Leach, 1815	<i>Axius stirhynchus</i>	<i>Axius</i> Leach, 1815
<i>thomsoni</i> Thomson, 1873	<i>Dorhynchus thomsoni</i>	<i>Dorhynchus</i> Thomson, 1873
<i>tibicen</i> Herbst, 1791	<i>Cancer tibicen</i>	<i>Calcinus</i> Dana, 1851

6. In the case of six of the genera enumerated in paragraph 4 of present application, the name of the nominal species, which is the type-species of the genus concerned is not accepted by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species in question. These cases are :—

Name of the genus (1)	Name of the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus specified in the first column (2)	Oldest available name for the species specified in the second column (3)
<i>Atelecychus</i> Leach, 1814	<i>Cancer (Hippra) septemdentatus</i> Montagu, 1813	<i>Cancer rotundatus</i> Olivier, 1792
<i>Eriphia</i> Latreille, 1817	<i>Cancer spinifrons</i> Herbst, 1785	<i>Cancer verrucosus</i> Forskål, 1775
<i>Palicus</i> Philippi, 1838	<i>Palicus granulatus</i> Philippi, 1838	<i>Cymopolia caronii</i> P. Roux, 1830
<i>Pilumnopeus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1867	<i>Pilumnopeus crassimanus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1867	<i>Ozius (?) serratifrons</i> Kinahan, 1858
<i>Potamon</i> Savigny, 1816	<i>Potamon fluviatile</i> Savigny, 1816	<i>Cancer potamios</i> Olivier, 1803–1804
<i>Xaiva</i> Macleay, 1838	<i>Xaiva pulchella</i> Macleay, 1838	<i>Portunus biguttatus</i> Risso, 1816

7. The concrete proposals which I now submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :

- (a) to validate the emendation *Dorhynchus* of the generic name originally published as *Dorynchus* by Thomson in 1873 ;
- (b) to validate the emendation *stirhynchus* of the specific name originally published in the combination *Axius stirhynchus* by Leach in 1815 ;
- (c) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the following specific names :

- (i) *diacantha* Latreille, 1825, as published in the combination *Portunus diacantha* ;
- (ii) *tridens* Herbst, 1790, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens* ;
- (d) to set aside all designations or selections of type-species for the genus *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860, made prior to the proposed ruling ; and having done so
- (e) to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896 ;
- (f) to direct that the family group name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, be protected from its senior subjective synonyms THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, and PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, in the manner specified in paragraph 3 (19) of the present application ;
- (2) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the forty-seven names enumerated in paragraph 4 of the present application with the particulars there specified ;
- (3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
 - (a) the forty specific names specified in paragraph 5 of the present application ;
 - (b) the specific names of the six nominal species listed in Column (3) of paragraph 6 of the present application ;
 - (c) the name *fluviatilis* Herbst, 1785, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(6) : 183, as published in the combination *Cancer fluviatilis* ;
 - (d) the name *sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, as published in the combination *Callinectes sapidus* (the name of the species designated under the plenary powers in (1)(e) above as the type-species of the genus *Callinectes* Stimpson, 1860) ;
- (4) place the under-mentioned names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology :
 - (a) ATELECYCLIDAE Ortmann, 1893, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 7 : 27 (type-genus : *Atelecyclus* Leach, 1814) ;
 - (b) AXIIDAE Huxley, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 785 (type-genus : *Axius* Leach, 1815) ;
 - (c) CALAPPIDAE (correction by White, 1847 (*List Crust. Brit. Mus.* : 44) of CALAPPIDEA) De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : ix (type-genus : *Calappa* Weber, 1795) ;
 - (d) ILIINAE Stimpson, 1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* 2 : 155 (type-genus : *Iliia* Leach, 1817) ;
 - (e) LATREILLIDAE (correction by Stebbing, 1904 (*Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* 2 : 23) of LATREILLIDEA) Stimpson, 1858, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1858 : 226 (type-genus : *Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830) ;
 - (f) LEUCOSIIDAE (correction by Miers, 1886 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger Zool.* 17 : 297) of LEUCOSIADAE) Samouelle, 1819, *Entomol. usef. Compend.* : 91 (type-genus : *Leucosia* Weber, 1795) ;
 - (g) OCYPODIDAE (correction by Macleay, 1838 (*Smith's Illustr. Zool. S.*

- Afr.* (Invert.) : 63, 64) of OCYPODIA Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature* : 96 (type-genus : *Ocypode* Weber, 1795) ;
- (h) PALICIDAE Rathbun, 1898, *Bull. Lab. nat. Hist. State Univ. Iowa* 4 : 280 (type-genus : *Palicus* Philippi, 1838) ;
- (i) PLAGUSIINAE (correction by Miers, 1878 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 1 : 147) of PLAGUSINAE) Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5 : 247, 252 (type-genus : *Plagusia* Latreille, 1804) ;
- (j) POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 9 : 445 (type-genus : *Potamon* Savigny, 1816) (a family-group name to be given preference under the plenary powers under (I)(f) above over the family-group names PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, (type-genus : *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure, 1857), THELPHUSIDAE Macleay, 1838, *Smith's Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.* (Invert.) : 63, 64 (type-genus : *Thelphusa* Latreille, 1819), and TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853 (type-genus : *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828), by any author who may consider the genera *Potamon* Savigny, *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure, *Trichodactylus* Latreille, and/or *Thelphusa* Latreille as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;
- (k) PSEUDOTHELPHUSINAE Ortmann, 1893, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 7 : 487 (type-genus : *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure, 1857) (a family-group name to be rejected in favour of the name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, by any author who may consider the genera *Potamon* Savigny and *Pseudothelphusa* De Saussure as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;
- (l) TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853, *Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (3) 20 : 163 (type-genus : *Trichodactylus* Latreille, 1828) (a family-group name to be rejected in favour of the name POTAMONIDAE Ortmann, 1896, by any author who may consider the genera *Potamon* Savigny and *Trichodactylus* Latreille as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;
- (5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
- (a) *Acanthonyx* Hampson, 1902, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 2 : 318, 323 (a junior homonym of the name *Acanthonyx* Latreille, 1827, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (b) *Amathia* P. Roux, 1828, *Crust. Méditerr.* (1) : pl. 3 (a junior homonym of *Amathia* Lamouroux, 1812, *Nouv. Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris* 3(63) : 184) ;
- (c) *Axius* Mulsant, 1850, *Ann. Soc. Agric. Lyon* (2) 2 (Spec. Col. Securipalpes) : 1002 (a junior homonym of the name *Axius* Leach, 1815, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (d) *Brachynotus* Kirby, 1837, Richardson's *Fauna Bor. Amer.* 4 : 249 (a junior homonym of the name *Brachynotus* De Haan, 1833, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (e) *Calappa* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 309, 345 (a junior

- homonym and objective synonym of *Calappa* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (f) *Charybdis* Cocco, 1832, *Effem. Sci. Lett. Sicil.* 2 : 204 (a nomen nudum);
- (g) *Clibanarius* Gozis, 1882, *Mitt. Schweiz. entom. Ges.* 6 : 295 (a junior homonym of the name *Clibanarius* Dana, 1852, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (h) *Cymopolia* P. Roux, 1830, *Crust. Méditerr.* (5) : pl. 21 (a junior homonym of *Cymopolia* Lamouroux, 1816, *Hist. Polyp. corall. flex.* : 292);
- (i) *Dorynchus* Thomson, 1873, *Depths of the Sea* : 174, 175 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Dorhynchus* Thomson, 1873, as amended under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above);
- (j) *Eriphia* Meigen, 1826, *Syst. Besch. zweifl. Insekt.* 5 : 206 (a junior homonym of the name *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (k) *Eriphia* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850–1856, *Aussereurop. Schmett.* 1 : 16, 17 (a junior homonym of *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (l) *Eriphia* Chambers, 1875, *Canad. Entomol.* 7 : 55 (a junior homonym of the name *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (m) *Eriphis* Latreille, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) 10 : 405 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Eriphia* Latreille, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (n) *Eurynoma* Latreille, 1829, *Cuvier's Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) 4 : 57 (an erroneous spelling of *Eurynome* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (o) *Eurynome* Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature* : 99 (a nomen nudum);
- (p) *Eurynome* Chambers, 1875, *Cincinnati Quart. Journ. Sci.* 2 : 304 (a junior homonym of *Eurynome* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (q) *Eurynone* De Haan, 1839, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (4) : pl. G (an erroneous spelling of *Eurynome* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (r) *Goniosoma* A. Milne Edwards, 1860, *Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (4) 14 : 218, 224, 263 (a replacement name for, and thus a junior objective synonym of the name *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (s) *Herbstia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851, *Ann. Soc. Entomol. France* (2) 9 : 184 (a junior homonym of *Herbstia* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (t) *Ilia* Hartmann, 1881, *Cat. Gen. Partula* : 8 (a junior homonym of *Ilia* Leach, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above);
- (u) *Latreillia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Inst.*

- France 2 : 104 (a junior homonym of *Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (v) *Leucosia* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 313, 349 (a junior homonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (w) *Leucosia* Rambur, 1866, *Catal. syst. Lepidopt. Andalousie* (2) : 267 (a junior homonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (x) *Leucosia* Dybowski, 1875, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* (7) 22(8) : 36 (a junior homonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (y) *Leucosides* Rathbun, 1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington* 11 : 160 (type-species, by present selection : *Cancer craniolaris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 626) (an objective junior synonym of *Leucosia* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (z) *Numida* Hope, 1851, *Catal. Crost. Ital.* : 14 (an erroneous spelling of the name *Munida* Leach, 1820, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (aa) *Ocypoda* Lamarek, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 149 (an erroneous spelling of *Ocypode* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (bb) *Ocypode* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 312, 347 (a junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Ocypode* Weber, 1795, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (cc) *Palicus* Stål, 1866, *Hemipt. Afric.* 4 : 120 (a junior homonym of *Palicus* Philippi, 1838, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (dd) *Philyra* De Haan, 1833, *Fauna Japon. Crust.* (1) : 5 (a junior homonym of *Philyra* Leach, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (ee) *Philyra* Laporte, 1836, *Rev. entomol.* 4(2) : 53 (a junior homonym of *Philyra* Leach, 1817, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (ff) *Plagusia* Jarocki, 1822, *Zoologija* 4 : 295 (a junior homonym of *Plagusia* Latreille, 1804, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (gg) *Uca* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) 35 : 96 (a junior homonym of *Uca* Leach, 1814, which is placed on the Official List in (2) above) ;
- (6) place the under-mentioned names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :
- (a) *diacantha* Latreille, 1825, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat. Entomol.* 10 : 190, as published in the combination *Portunus diacantha* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c)(i) above) ;
- (b) *globosus* Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* 1 : 315, as published in the

- combination *Cancer globosus* (a junior objective synonym of the name *globus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Cancer globus*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above);
- (c) *globulosa* Bosc, 1801–1802, *Hist. nat. Crust.* 1 : 238, as published in the combination *Leucosia globulosa* (a junior objective synonym of the name *globus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Cancer globus*, a name placed on the Official List in (3) (a) above);
- (d) *heterochelos* Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. s. Vert.* : 150, as published in the combination *Ocypoda heterochelos* (a junior objective synonym of the name *major* Herbst, 1782, as published in the combination *Cancer vocans major*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above);
- (e) *sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(2–5) : 153, as published in the combination *Cancer sexdentatus* (a junior objective synonym of the name *feriatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer feriatus*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above);
- (f) *stirynchus* Leach, 1815, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 11 : 343, as published in the combination *Axius stirynchus* (an Invalid Original Spelling of the name *stirhynchus*);
- (g) *tridens* Herbst, 1790, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* 1(8) : 267, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens* (a name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(c)(ii) above);
- (h) *tridens* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 340, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens* (a junior homonym of *tridens* Herbst, 1790, as published in the combination *Cancer tridens*);
- (i) *una* Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* 7(2) : 430, as published in the combination *Uca una* (a junior objective synonym of the name *major* Herbst, 1782, as published in the combination *Cancer vocans major*, a name placed on the Official List in (3)(a) above);
- (7) place the under-mentioned names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology :
- (a) CALAPPIDEA De Haan, 1833 (type-genus : *Calappa* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for CALAPPIDAE);
- (b) CYMOPOLIIDAE Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard* 18 : 38 (type-genus : *Cymopolia* P. Roux, 1830) (a family name based on an homonymous generic name, which is inserted in the Official Index under (5)(h) above);
- (c) LATREILLIDEA Stimpson, 1858 (type-genus : *Latreillia* P. Roux, 1830) (an Invalid Original Spelling for LATREILLIDAE);
- (d) LEUCOSIADAE Samouelle, 1819 (type-genus : *Leucosia* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for LEUCOSIIDAE);
- (e) OCYPODIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type-genus : *Ocypode* Weber, 1795) (an Invalid Original Spelling for OCYPODIDAE);

(f) PLAGUSINAE Dana, 1851 (type-genus : *Plagusia* Latreille, 1804)
(an Invalid Original Spelling for FLAGUSINAE).COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *BIOMPHALARIA* PRESTON,
1910. Z.N.(S.) 1392

(see this volume, pages 39-41)

By P.-H. Fischer (Paris)

Cette proposition requiert une sérieuse attention, surtout si elle a pour implication la suppression du nom *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855, dont *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, est simplement un synonyme d'après les recherches remarquables de W. Lobato Paraense et Newton Deslandes dont les conclusions n'ont pas été contestées à ma connaissance.

Le nom *Taphius* est parfaitement valide, plus ancien, et constamment employé ainsi que l'attestent tous les traités classiques et une quantité de publications.

Le nom *Biomphalaria* n'a été employé que pour un petit nombre d'espèces de Planorbes d'Afrique, parce que l'on a cru que ces espèces constituaient un groupe à part. Or, leur étude anatomique a démontré que ces espèces devaient être groupées dans le même genre que les Planorbes américaines connues comme *Taphius*.

Dans ces conditions, le nom *Biomphalaria* n'a plus de raison d'être ; sa définition morphologique elle-même devient erronée et son usage dangereux. Les noms synonymes comme *Australorbis*, *Tropicorbis*, etc. doivent évidemment être rejetés pour les mêmes raisons que *Biomphalaria*.

Mais supprimer le nom *Taphius*, que tous les malacologistes connaissent, et que est d'un usage constant depuis plus d'un siècle, serait extrêmement regrettable.

Si l'on veut, sans tenir compte de la priorité, choisir un nom supposé plus connu que *Taphius*, pourquoi n'a-t-on pas proposé *Australorbis* bien plutôt que *Biomphalaria* ? Les auteurs qui s'occupent de l'Afrique ont souvent employé *Biomphalaria* pour un petit nombre d'espèces africaines, mais ceux qui s'occupent de l'Amérique ont souvent employé *Australorbis* pour un nombre assez important d'espèces américaines, et ceci est bien à considérer. Ces deux noms ont été souvent employés l'un et l'autre, mais dès lors que leur double emploi avec *Taphius* est démontré, il n'y a aucune raison de faire entre *Australorbis* et *Biomphalaria* un choix difficile et arbitraire. Le choix de *Biomphalaria* serait d'autant plus étrange que la majorité des Planorbes de ce groupe n'a jamais été désignée sous ce nom, ce qui interdit d'invoquer en faveur de *Biomphalaria* le bénéfice de l'usage.

La solution la plus satisfaisante consiste à renoncer aussi bien à *Biomphalaria* qu'à *Australorbis*, au profit du nom le plus ancien, *Taphius*. C'est ce que je propose.

Je propose :

(1) L'invalidation de *Planorbina* Haldeman, 1842, défini per Haldeman comme ayant de nombreux tours de spire presque égaux, et par conséquent synonyme de *Anisus* Studer, 1820, comme l'a montré A. Zilch en 1959. Le nom *Planorbina* est devenu inutilisable lorsque Dall, 1905, lui a donné comme génotype *P. olivaceus* Spix, espèce dont les caractères s'opposent à la définition de *Planorbina* par Haldeman lui-même.

(2) Le maintien de la validité de *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855, correctement défini, constamment utilisé sans aucune contestation et considéré comme valide dans tous les Traités classiques de Malacologie, y compris, en dernier lieu, dans les Traités de J. Thiele et de A. Zilch (respectivement 1931 et 1959).

(3) L'invalidation des noms tels que *Biomphalaria* Preston, 1910, etc., qui d'après les études anatomiques de W. L. Paraense et N. Deslandes, sont devenus synonymes de *Taphius* H. & A. Adams, 1855.