

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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PURCHASED



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REPORT ON MR. C. W. SABROSKY'S PROPOSAL FOR THE SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION DES MOUCHES A DEUX AILES" BY J. W. MEIGEN, 1800. Z.N.(S).191

By R. V. Melville (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Foreword

The subjoined report, as explained in its introductory paragraphs, was designed to show how Mr. C. W. Sabrosky's proposal for the suppression of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes* could be completed; that is, it was envisaged as an integral part of that proposal, and in accordance with that view, was submitted to the Commission for a vote on 7 October 1959. At the close of the Voting Period on 7 January 1960, 24 Commissioners had voted in favour, and 2 against the proposals contained in the report.

Professor J. Chester Bradley, President of the Commission, whilst voting in favour of these proposals, took the view that they constituted virtually a new application to the Commission; that no vote on Mr. Sabrosky's original application (B.Z.N. 6 : 131-141) had been formally taken; and that an Opinion embodying the result of the vote on the report would be premature and irregular. In his view, the report should first have been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and then presented to the Commission as a proposal alternative to that of Mr. Sabrosky, so that the latter could clearly be seen to have been expressly subjected to a vote. By this course, dipterists who had not already been consulted (see p. 17 below), and workers in the other groups affected, would have been given an opportunity to comment on the issues involved.

In order to avoid the possibility of doubt arising now or in the future as to the validity of the vote taken on this most complicated issue, Mr. Melville's report is now published below and the prescribed public notice of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers in the manner indicated, is being given. If, after the expiry of six months from the date of this publication, no objection has been received to the proposals embodied in the report, the vote already taken by the Commission will be regarded as rejecting Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal (total suppression of Meigen's 1800 names) and accepting the modified version set out by Mr. Melville below, and an Opinion will be published giving effect to that decision. If, on the other hand, objections are received, these will be circulated to the Commission with a

One-Month Voting Paper in which each member of the Commission will be asked whether, in the light of those objections, he wishes to change his previous vote. If the effect of these supplementary votes is to uphold the previous vote by a two-thirds majority the situation will remain unchanged. If, on the other hand, the previous vote is not upheld, the resultant Opinion will give affirmative effect to Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal, and the modified proposals will be lost.

N. D. RILEY

*Honorary Secretary,
International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

Introduction

This report had been nearly completed by Mr. Francis Hemming at the time when he was compelled by ill-health to resign the office of Secretary to the Commission. The purpose of the report is to present to the Commission proposals for the completion of Mr. Sabrosky's proposal (received in 1951) for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of J. W. Meigen's pamphlet entitled *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à Deux Ailes* (1800).

2. Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* is probably without rival for the amount of confusion and lack of uniformity in zoological nomenclature to which it has given rise during the last fifty years, and Mr. Sabrosky, as a specialist in Diptera (the group mostly concerned), is to be congratulated on his action in bringing the matter to the attention of the Commission. His proposal, however, although apparently simple, cannot be adopted without the most careful consideration, for the mere suppression of the work in question would have the most far-reaching effects on the nomenclature of other groups of animals. As will be more fully explained below, the fact that Meigen's pamphlet was almost completely overlooked for more than a century after its publication led to many junior homonyms coming into existence, while the rediscovery of the work has led to the replacement of some (but by no means all) of those homonyms by other names which have come into general use. It has therefore been necessary to consider individually each one of the new generic names published in the *Nouvelle Classification* and to decide whether it should be suppressed only so as to validate its counterpart junior synonym in Diptera; whether it should be suppressed so as to validate a junior homonym in Diptera or in some other group; or whether it should be suppressed so as not to validate a homonym which has been replaced. This report therefore begins with a brief history of the *Nouvelle Classification* in Section I. Section II summarises the work

done by Mr. Sabrosky in analysing the relative usage of Meigen's 1800 names and of later names for the same genera and in ascertaining the wishes of Dipterists on the question of whether the 1800 names should be suppressed. Section III describes the action needed to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal and Sections IV, V and VI set out the procedure required to place on Official Lists the names validated by the suppression of the 1800 names. Section VII outlines the treatment to be accorded to Meigen's pamphlet and Section VIII explains the way in which the bibliographic references are arranged. Section IX indicates future developments in respect of deficiencies in the present report and Section X puts before the Commission the specific proposals required to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal. Details of the generic, specific and family-group names involved are relegated to a series of Appendices. For convenience of reference, each name is numbered throughout this Report with the number of the Meigen, 1800, generic name with which it is connected.

I. The Historical Background

3. Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* is an 8vo pamphlet of forty pages published in Paris. On the title page it is dated both according to the French Revolutionary Calendar and according to the Christian Era as "AN VIII (1800 v.s.)". The Revolutionary Year VIII ran from 23 September 1799 to 22 September 1800, so that publication must have taken place before the latter date. Meigen's "Avant-Propos" is dated "le premier Germinal an 7" (i.e. 21 March 1799) and Baumhauer's "Introduction" is dated "le 10 Messidor an 7" (i.e. 28 June 1799). It is therefore reasonable to conclude that this small pamphlet, which need not have taken long to print, was probably published early in 1800.

4. The title-page reads "Nouvelle/Classification/des/Mouches A Deux Ailes/(Diptera L.)/d'après un plan tout nouveau/par J. G. Meigen/(vignette)/à Paris/chez J. J. Fuchs, Librairie, Rue/des Mathurins, No. 334./De l'Imprimerie de H. L. Perronneau/Rue du Battoir, No. 8/(rule)/AN VIII (1800 v.s.)." In this work, which was offered as a "prodrome" to a projected larger work, the Diptera are divided into eighty-eight (88) genera, each provided with a short diagnosis in French and the number of species (all European) which he recognised as belonging to each genus. In no case, however, is any nominal species cited by name. Of these 88 nominal genera, 25 had already been named by previous authors and 63 were new. On further consideration, Meigen seems to have abandoned the "plan tout nouveau" of the *Nouvelle Classification*, for in 1803, in his "Versuch einer neuen Gattungs-Eintheilung der europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten" (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 2 : 259-281) he put forward a revised scheme in which he made no reference to the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800 and in which only two of the new names proposed in 1800 were used. The total number of genera recognised was now 114, each briefly diagnosed, and each (with few exceptions) with one or more nominal species referred to it.

5. Following the publication of the *Versuch* of 1803, the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800 disappeared into obscurity for 105 years. This was no doubt due

to the great influence exercised by Meigen's later works, especially his *Klassifikation und Beschreibung der europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten* (Diptera) (1804) and his seven-volume *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten* (1818-1838), in both of which the system outlined in the *Versuch* of 1803 was used, while no reference was made to the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800. The neglect of this latter work was also no doubt due in part to the rarity of the pamphlet, and the great difficulty of interpreting the new genera established in it through the omission by Meigen of any particulars as to the species referred by him to those genera. In 1908, however, the position was completely changed by the publication by Friedrich Hendel of his "J. G. Meigen : Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à Deux Ailes (Diptera L.)" (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*), in which, by a close comparison of the German diagnoses of 1803 with the French diagnoses of 1800, he was able to synonymise many of the new genera published in the earlier work with genera published in the later work.

6. Hendel's re-introduction of the Meigen names of 1800 was strongly opposed by most dipterists and shortly afterwards the late Dr. J. M. Aldrich asked the Commission to give a ruling against the availability of those names. At that time—some years before the granting to the Commission of Plenary Powers to suspend the *Règles* in the interests of stability—Dr. Aldrich's application could be judged only on the narrow ground of whether or not the *Nouvelle Classification* had been "published" in the sense of Article 25 of the *Règles*. The Commission found that it had been so published and accordingly in Opinion 28 (1910; *Smithson. Misc. Publ.* 1989 : 66-67) it ruled that the generic names in the *Nouvelle Classification* of 1800 were to be given precedence over those of the *Versuch* of 1803 in every case where the names concerned were available names.

7. Opinion 28, taken in conjunction with D. W. Coquillett's "The type-species of the North American genera of Diptera" (1910; *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 37 : 499-622), in which many of Meigen's 1800 names were recognised, led to the acceptance of those names by a number of workers. A much larger number, however, refused to accept these names. An attempt was made to deal with the resultant disastrous confusion and lack of uniformity in the nomenclature of Diptera by the Fifth International Entomological Congress at Paris in 1932, but in a sparsely attended meeting a motion in favour of the acceptance of the 1800 names was carried by a small majority. This resolution was forwarded for consideration by the Commission at its Lisbon session in 1935. By this time, the tide had begun to flow in the direction of favouring stability of nomenclature and the Commission, recognising that this end would not be served by the adoption *en bloc* of the 1800 names, decided to seek a solution by inviting dipterists to submit proposals in regard to individual cases in which, in their opinion, the acceptance of the 1800 names would lead to greater confusion than uniformity. This decision was published as Opinion 152 (1944; *Ops. Decls. Int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 181-196). The rarity of the *Nouvelle Classification* was such that very few dipterists had ever seen a copy, the majority having had to rely on Hendel's paper of 1908. It therefore appeared to the Office of the Commission that the intention expressed in Opinion 152

would be promoted if Meigen's pamphlet were re-issued in facsimile, thus providing many zoologists with their first opportunity of judging the work as a whole. The Council of the Zoological Society of London generously placed the Society's copy at the Commission's disposal, and the facsimile was published in September 1945 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 119-160). The Meigen question was again considered by the Commission at its Paris session in 1948, by which time a larger number, though still only a minority, of dipterists had come to accept the 1800 names. The Commission decided (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 557-558) to take all practicable steps to promote applications in the terms of Opinion 152 for or against the suppression of the 1800 names, in the hope that, by the issue of a series of Opinions, all the names concerned would eventually be dealt with.

8. The publication of the foregoing decision led to the submission to the Commission of a number of individual applications regarding particular names, and five of these were published in 1951 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 134-160). This in turn aroused afresh the interest of dipterists in the Meigen problem and led to the submission by Mr. Sabrosky in September 1951 of the proposal for the suppression of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* which is now laid before the Commission for final settlement.

II. Mr. Sabrosky's investigation of the relative usage of the Meigen, 1800 names and of later names for the genera concerned and his census of the wishes of dipterists on the question of the suppression of the 1800 names

(a) Relative usage of the Meigen (1800) names and of later names for the genera concerned

9. In submitting his proposal for the suppression of Meigen's pamphlet (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 131-141), Mr. Sabrosky took note of the fact that the dipterists were divided into two groups, those in one group accepting, and those in the second refusing to accept the 1800 names, and he therefore concluded that a quantitative analysis of the relative size of the two groups, in personnel and in output of publications, would provide a useful factor in judging the merits of his application. The results of his investigations were presented in three tables, and these deserve careful study, not only because of their intrinsic interest, but because they show conclusively, contrary to assertions made by some of the supporters of the 1800 names, that the usage of these names, far from constituting a substantial percentage of total usage, formed in fact only a small minority usage. The first table summarises usage in "major publications", divided into (1) the literature of the Order Diptera, (2) the literature of general Entomology and (3) the literature of general Zoology. The second table summarises recent usage as expressed in the *Zoological Record* for 1939, 1947 and 1948 and the *Bibliogr. Agr.* for 1950 and the third table compares usage in the years 1911-1930 with that in the years 1931-1950 so as to show changes in practice in those two periods. The tables are reproduced below :

TABLE I
Summary of usage in major publications
(See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 137)

	1800 usage	Mixed usage	Usage of later names
<i>Diptera</i>			
Catalogues	—	2	7
Manuals, etc.	8	4	35
Faunal Lists	1	3	21
<i>General Entomology</i>			
Textbooks	4	—	72
Zoological Record	—	—	1
Guides and Handbooks	2	—	18
Others	3	3	45
<i>General Zoology</i>	—	—	34
Totals (263)	18	12	233
Proportion of total usage	6.8%	4.6%	88.6%

TABLE III
(See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 139)

	1911-1930		1931-1950	
	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names	Number of papers	Per cent. using later names
<i>Bull. Ent. Research</i> (England) ..	75	95	34	97
<i>Journ. Econ. Entom.</i> (U.S.A.) ..	73	89	51	90

10. These tables show convincingly that the 1800 names are accepted by only a small minority of authors in only a small minority of published works over the whole field of zoological literature and in all countries, and that the preponderance of the usage of later names for the same genera tended to increase slightly with the passage of time up to 1950.

(b) Census of the wishes of dipterists on the question of the suppression of the 1800 names

11. It does not necessarily follow, from the evidence presented in the tables above, that an equally preponderant majority of workers would favour the suppression of the 1800 names by the use of the Plenary Powers, and it was accordingly judged essential to obtain a representative statement of the wishes of dipterists on this point before submitting Mr. Sabrosky's proposal to the Commission for a decision. For this purpose 400 separates of his paper in the *Bulletin* were made available to Mr. Sabrosky to be circulated to dipterists with a questionnaire. The number actually circulated was 370 (U.S.A. and Canada 112; Latin America 49; United Kingdom 41; Europe 95; Africa 25; Asia 30; Australasia 18). Six months later Mr. Sabrosky sent an analysis of the 188 replies received, representing the following percentages of the copies

TABLE II
Summary of recent usage (See *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 138)

	Type of Publication		Non-taxonomic		Totals		Authors		Countries represented	
	Taxonomic	Non-taxonomic	Number of papers	Per cent. of using later names	Number of papers	Per cent. of using later names	Number	Per cent.	1800 usage	1803 usage
<i>Zool. Record.</i>										
1939	107	71	59	98	166	81	111	83	9	24
1947	83	76	22	95	105	80	78	77	10	24
1948	72	68	32	97	104	76	79	75	10	22
<i>Bibliog. Agr.</i>										
1950	66	70	36	86	102	75	82	74	6	16

of the questionnaire distributed:—U.S.A. and Canada 63%; Latin America 39%; United Kingdom 59%; Europe 44%; Africa 44%; Asia 33%; Australasia 56%. Mr. Sabrosky's report on these replies (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 225-240; 1954) brought out the following salient points. Of the zoologists who replied, 171 (80%) stated that their field of work involved the disputed 1800 names. Of the 171, 114 (70%) stated that they used later names and 49 (30%) the 1800 names. In the two largest areas (U.S.A. & Canada; Continental Europe) 59 and 53% respectively of the zoologists replying said that they used later names and the combined total for the rest of the world (58 replies) showed 91% as using those names. On the crucial question "Do you vote for the present proposal to suppress the Meigen 1800 names?" 155 (85%) replied "Yes" and 28 (15%) replied "No".

III. Action required to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal

12. From the evidence summarised in paragraphs 8 to 11 above it is clear that current usage and current opinion among Dipterists are alike in favour of the rejection of the Meigen 1800 names so as to validate the names in general use. It has already been explained in the Introduction, however, that to achieve this by simply suppressing the *Nouvelle Classification* under the Plenary Powers would have far-reaching disruptive effects on the current nomenclature of other groups, owing to the existence of many junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names, some of which have been replaced since Hendel (1908) resuscitated Meigen's work.

13. Each of the new generic names in the *Nouvelle Classification* has therefore been considered individually, and it has been found that they fall into three principal groups. There are first those names for which no junior homonyms exist; these should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy so as to validate the junior synonyms applied to the same genera. Secondly, there are the names of which junior homonyms exist, whether in the Diptera or in some other group, and which continue in general use, no replacement names existing; in this group, the Meigen 1800 names should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority (so as to validate the junior synonyms in Diptera) and for those of the Law of Homonymy (so as to validate the junior homonyms). Thirdly, there are those names of which the junior homonyms have been replaced; here the Meigen 1800 names should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, so as to validate the junior synonyms in Diptera without giving a new lease of life to the junior homonyms in question and so invalidating the replacement names. This task, and the collecting of the data necessary to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the names to be adopted in place of the Meigen, 1800 names has been very laborious, and it is for this reason that so much time has elapsed since the publication in 1954 of Mr. Sabrosky's report on the replies to his questionnaire (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 225-240).

14. The investigations have been carried out in the Commission's office by Miss Diana Noakes, B.Sc. and particular thanks are due to her for the patience, care and skill which she devoted to this work. The closing stages were

completed by Miss Margaret Spillane, B.Sc., in the same spirit of devotion. Mr. Sabrosky's public-spirited action in bringing the problem to the attention of the Commission and his strenuous efforts to provide it with objective data to form the basis of a decision have been outlined above. He also submitted a report on consultations between himself and non-entomological colleagues in the United States National Museum in regard to names in other groups which are junior homonyms of the Meigen (1800) names. The warmest thanks are due to the Trustees and Librarians of the British Museum (Natural History) and to the Councils and Librarians of the Zoological and Royal Entomological Societies of London for the facilities granted to Miss Noakes and Miss Spillane and for help in tracing references. Professor L. W. Grensted, the Consulting Classical Adviser to the Commission, furnished a report on the gender of the generic names which are proposed below to be placed on the Official List. In the later stages of the investigation many specialists in the Diptera and in other groups were consulted in respect of particular names, and the grateful thanks of the Commission are due to them. They are: The following members of the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), London:—Mr. E. B. Britton, Dr. W. E. China, Mr. R. L. Coe, Dr. L. R. Cox, F.R.S., the late Dr. F. W. Edwards, Dr. P. Freeman, Mr. H. Oldroyd, Mr. S. Prudhoe, Dr. W. J. Rees, Mr. N. D. Riley, Dr. N. Tebble, Mr. P. E. S. Whalley; Dr. W. J. Hall and the late Dr. F. van Emden, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London; Mr. A. B. Acton, University of Glasgow, Scotland; the late Professor M. L. Aczél, Tucumán, Argentina, Professor C. P. Alexander, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A., Professor G. W. Byers, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A., J. E. Collin, Esq., Raylands, Newmarket, England, Dr. N. B. Eales, Reading, England, Professor Dr. H. Engel, Amsterdam, Netherlands, the late Capt. E. R. Goffe, King's Somborne, Hants, England, Professor Elmo Hardy, Hawaii, Dr. A. M. Hemmingsen, Copenhagen, Denmark, Dr. W. Hennig, Berlin, Germany, Professor Dr. E. M. Hering, Berlin, Germany, Dr. W. D. Hincks, Manchester, England, Professor Dr. T. Jaczewski, Warsaw, Poland, Dr. E. L. Kessel, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., Dr. G. Kruseman, Amsterdam, Professor J. Lane, Sao Paulo, Brazil, Dr. H. Lemche, Copenhagen, Professor G. Marcuzzi, Padua, Italy, Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, London, Dr. E. G. Munroe, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Professor Dr. J. Nast, Warsaw, Dr. W. F. Rapp, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A., Dr. F. R. Shaw, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A., Dr. J. Smart, Cambridge, England, Dr. A. Stone, Washington, D.C., Professor A. Thienemann, Plon, Germany, Dr. S. L. Tuxen, Copenhagen, Denmark, Dr. J. R. Vockeroth, Ottawa, Canada.

15. In order that the members of the Commission may be able to follow the successive steps needed to deal with the present case, it is necessary that they should first have before them a list of the generic names primarily involved. These are the 88 names published in the *Nouvelle Classification* and they are listed in Appendix I, where the 63 new names first published in that work are given in Part A and the 25 names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen are listed in Part B (see p. 24).

16. Of the 63 new generic names, all of which will be suppressed under the Plenary Powers if Mr. Sabrosky's proposal is put into effect, three have already

been suppressed by the Commission. Particulars of these are given in Appendix II (see p. 25). The number of names still to be dealt with is thus reduced to 60.

17. Of these 60 names, three are junior homonyms of names previously published for genera in other groups. Each of the senior homonyms is a valid name in general use and should thus be placed on the Official List. Particulars are given in Appendix III (see p. 25).

18. There then remain 57 names to be divided into the three groups described in paragraph 13 above. These are catalogued below as follows:—

1 name (*Apivora* Meigen, 1800) to be placed on the Official Index as a junior objective synonym of a name placed on the Official List in Opinion 441 (*Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762);

26 names without junior homonyms, to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy (Appendix IV, Part A, p. 26);

16 names with junior homonyms which have been replaced, to be suppressed in the same manner (Appendix IV, Part B, p. 26; the replaced junior homonyms, to be placed on the Official Index, are included in Appendix V, Part K, p. 44);

14 names with junior homonyms which have never been replaced (with one exception; but the replacement name has never been adopted) to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy (Appendix IV, Part C, p. 27).

It may be noted here that the junior homonyms validated by the suppression of this last group of 14 names consist of five generic names in Diptera, two in Scyphozoa, two in Polychaeta, one in Coleoptera, two in Lepidoptera, one in Gastropoda and one in Mammalia.

IV. Names which would need to be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the event of the acceptance by the Commission of Mr. Sabrosky's Proposal

19. In order to complete the action involved in giving effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal it is necessary now to consider, first the names to be placed on the Official List as the counterparts in Diptera of the Meigen 1800 names, and secondly, the names (in Diptera and in other groups) validated by the suppression of certain of the Meigen 1800 names for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy. The first step in this part of the investigation is to determine what is the valid type-species of each of Meigen's 63 new genera, each of which was established with a brief description but without any included species. When Hendel first revived those names in 1908, the Code had been in existence only three years and gave no guidance on problems of this nature, and Opinion 46, adopted four years later, did not provide a satisfactory solution. An objective basis for solving such problems was first provided by the Paris (1948) Congress (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158-159, 346) when it ruled that the type-species of a genus established without any included species must be that species, or must be chosen from among those species, first subsequently referred to it. In the light of this decision a careful study has been made of Hendel's

paper and of the important works by Coquillett (1910) and Stone (1941) and it has been possible to determine the type-species of all but four of the Meigen 1800 genera in question. In the case of these four exceptions (*Orithea*, *Salpyga*, *Titia*, *Cyanea*), no species has ever been referred to them nor have they been synonymised with other genera, so that their names remain *nomina dubia* and no question of a counterpart name in Diptera arises.

20. When these four *nomina dubia* and the three names already dealt with are subtracted from the 63 new generic names proposed by Meigen in 1800, there remain 56 names for which the valid counterparts in Diptera have to be found. Investigations carried out with the help of specialists have shown that in 31 cases the names currently in use for these genera fulfil all requirements of the Code. These generic names, listed in Appendix V, Part A (p. 27), will be directly validated by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the corresponding Meigen 1800 names and they can accordingly be placed on the Official List without further delay. Three further cases, briefly set out in Appendix V, Part B (p. 29), are the subjects of applications published in the *Bulletin*, and require separate consideration for this reason. The counterpart names involved fulfil all the necessary conditions and no Plenary Powers action is called for other than that involved in suppressing the Meigen 1800 names in each case (i.e. other than that involved in approving Mr. Sabrosky's original proposal). These cases are thus segregated from Part A of this Appendix only on formal grounds because separate applications, not yet voted upon by the Commission, have been published on them. In a further 21 cases (including five unpublished applications to the Commission), there are obstacles of one kind or another which cannot be overcome without a more far-reaching use of the Plenary Powers. Summaries of these cases are given in Appendix V, Part C (p. 39) for information only. Action cannot be taken on them until they have been published in the *Bulletin* and public notice has been given of the possible use of the Plenary Powers. So far as the present ruling is concerned, therefore, it is recommended that the Commission should expressly postpone the consideration of these names to a later occasion.

21. It will readily be seen that counterpart Dipteran names can be found in the terms of the preceding paragraph for only 55 of the 56 names involved. The one remaining case is the counterpart name to replace *Apivora* Meigen, 1800, and this in fact already exists. The nominal genus *Apivora* was first provided with included species by Hendel (1908) and the species in question were *Musca inanis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Musca pellucens* Linnaeus, 1758, *Musca inflata* Fabricius, 1794 and *Musca bombylans* Linnaeus, 1758. Coquillett (1910 : 508) selected *Musca pellucens* as the type-species of *Apivora* and of *Pterocera* Meigen, 1803. The same species had, however, already become the type-species of *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762 by selection by Curtis (1833, *Brit. Ent.* 1 : pl. 452), so that *Apivora* Meigen 1800 and *Pterocera* Meigen 1803 were already junior objective synonyms of *Volucella* at the time when, in Opinion 441 (1957) the Commission used its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762, and placed it on the Official List with *Musca pellucens* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species. The attention of the Commission was not then drawn to the fact that *Apivora* Meigen 1800 and

Pterocera Meigen 1803 were invalid junior objective synonyms of *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762, but this defect should now be remedied by placing these two generic names on the Official Index. At the same time *Pterocera* Meigen, 1803, is a junior homonym of *Pterocera* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* 1 : 72) (Class Gastropoda). This name, which is not now in general use, is itself a junior objective synonym of *Lambis* [Röding], 1798, because the type-species of both is *Strombus lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat. ed. 10* : 743) (of *Lambis* by absolute tautonymy and of *Pterocera* Lamarck by monotypy). *Pterocera* Lamarck should therefore be placed on the Official Index and *Lambis* [Röding], with the name of its type-species, on the Official List.

22. Parts D to H of Appendix V (p. 39) are concerned with names involved in the present case through the operations of the Law of Homonymy. Part D lists eight generic names which are junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names listed in Appendix IV, Part D and which can themselves be placed on the Official List, and Part E gives three further such homonyms for which further particulars are required. Parts F and G give respectively details of one senior homonym of a Meigen 1800 name which can be placed on the Official List and of two other senior homonyms for which information is still sought. Part H lists seven generic names adopted in place of junior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names which are fit to be placed on the Official List.

23. It is convenient at this point to consider the 25 generic names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen in 1800. Seven of these have already been dealt with by the Commission and placed on the Official List, as follows: *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 82); *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 106); *Bibio*, *Scatopse* and *Stomoxys* Geoffroy, 1762 (Opinion 441); *Stratiomys* Geoffroy, 1762 (Opinion 442); and *Hirtea* Scopoli, 1763 (Opinion 441). In the case of eleven of the remaining names, current usage has been found on investigation to be in full agreement with the Code, so that they can be placed directly on the Official List (Appendix V, Part I (p. 42)). The remaining seven names cannot for various reasons be dealt with immediately by the Commission: particulars are given in Section J of Appendix V (p. 42).

24. Finally, part K of Appendix V (p. 44) lists a large number of names which are objectively invalid for various reasons and which can therefore be placed on the Official Index in the event of Mr. Sabrosky's essential proposal being approved. These names consist of junior homonyms, junior objective synonyms, unjustified emendations and erroneous subsequent spellings of names involved in other parts of the present case.

V. Names to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in the event of the acceptance by the Commission of Mr. Sabrosky's proposal

25. It is necessary now to consider the type-species of each of the genera considered in the preceding section and to determine whether the name which is, under the Rules, that of the type-species, is the oldest available name for the species in question. In 58 cases this requirement is met and these specific names can be placed directly on the Official List; they are listed in Part A of Appendix VI (p. 50). In Section B of that Appendix (p. 53) are given names which are subjectively considered to be senior synonyms of the type-species of

others of the genera involved, and it is recommended that these names, as the valid names for their species, be also placed on the Official List.

VI. Family-group name problems

26. As might be expected, the existence over the last fifty years of two names for a large number of genera (a Meigen 1800 name and another name) has led to the duplication of a number of family-group names. If the proposal to suppress the 1800 names is accepted, then the family-group names will, under the provisions of Declaration 20, be automatically rejected. In nearly every case, however, these names were already invalid as junior synonyms of earlier names based on the generic names in use prior to Hendel's paper of 1908. Part A of Appendix VII (p. 53) gives those of the names in this group which are recommended for addition to the Official Index, and names based on the generic names listed in Appendix V, Part B are listed in Appendix VII, Part B (p. 54). Various invalid spellings of family-group names based on generic names involved in this case are listed in Appendix VII, Part C (Order Diptera) (p. 54) and one invalid spelling of a family-group name in Polychaeta is given in Part D (p. 56). Both these groups of names should be placed on the Official Index.

27. Particulars are given in Appendix VIII of the family-group names involved in this case which are currently regarded as valid and which should thus be placed on the Official List. These are divided into:—Part A (p. 56), names in the Order Diptera based on counterparts of Meigen 1800 generic names; Part B (p. 57), names based on generic names established by earlier authors; Part C (p. 58), names for which the original references are still wanted; Part D (p. 58), one name in a group other than Diptera based on a junior homonym of a Meigen 1800 name.

VII. Treatment to be accorded to Meigen's *Nouvelle classification* (1800)

28. It is an essential part of the proposals contained in this report that a number of the new generic names proposed by Meigen in 1800 should be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. It follows from this that the work itself must continue to exist in relation to the rights which those names will retain under the Law of Homonymy. It is therefore proposed that the title of the *Nouvelle Classification* be placed on the Official List of Works Approved as Available in Zoological Nomenclature subject to an endorsement that, in view of the action taken by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, the work is available only for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy in relation to those names first published in it which have been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

VIII. Bibliographic references

29. In order to simplify the reading of this report and of the Appendices, all the bibliographic references concerned have been gathered into a separate Appendix (Appendix IX, p. 58), where they are listed in alphabetical order of authors and in chronological sequence of successive works by the same author.

IX. Future developments

30. In spite of all the help received from specialists, and in spite of the work done in the Commission's office, there still remain (April, 1959) a number of names of which the status is doubtful and for which the original reference is unknown or incomplete (see Appendix V, Parts C, E, G, and J and Appendix VIII, Sections C, D, and E). Efforts to fill these gaps continue and any further results obtained will be communicated to the members of the Commission with this report. Meanwhile it is recommended that the Commission should, if it accepts the proposals set out in the following paragraph, state in the ruling to be delivered on this case, that those names are expressly postponed for further consideration.

X. Recommendations

31. In order to give effect to Mr. Sabrosky's proposal, it is recommended that the Commission should:—

(1) use its Plenary Powers:

(a) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the 42 generic names in the Order Diptera published by Meigen in 1800 and listed in Appendix IV, Parts A and B;

(b) to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy the 14 generic names in the Order Diptera published by Meigen in 1800 and listed in Appendix IV, Part C;

(2) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) the 42 generic names proposed in (1)(a) above to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) the 14 generic names proposed in (1)(b) above to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy;

(c) the three generic names listed in Appendix III (invalid junior homonyms published by Meigen in 1800);

(d) the 124 invalid generic names listed in Appendix V, Part K;

(3) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) the 31 generic names in Diptera listed in Appendix V, Part A, each to replace one of the names proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers;

(b) the generic names *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803, *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 and *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803] as defined in Appendix V, Part B;

(c) the seven generic names listed in Appendix V, Part D (junior homonyms in Diptera or in other groups validated through the proposed suppression in (1)(b) above of certain Meigen, 1800 names under the Plenary Powers for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy);

- (d) the generic name *Petaurista* Link, 1795, as defined in Appendix V, Part F ;
 - (e) the nine generic names defined in Appendix V, Part H (to replace junior homonyms of Meigen, 1800 names) ;
 - (f) the eleven generic names established by authors prior to Meigen, 1800 and listed in Appendix V, Part I ;
 - (g) the generic name *Lambis* [Röding], 1798 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Strombus lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Gastropoda) (see paragraph 22 above) ;
- (4) postpone for further consideration the generic names listed in Appendix V, Parts C (except *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803), E, G and J ;
- (5) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
- (a) the 58 specific names listed in Appendix VI, Part A, each representing the type-species of a genus whose name is recommended in (3) above to be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
 - (b) the six specific names listed in Appendix VI, Part B, each being the oldest name subjectively available for the type-species of such a genus ;
- (6) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-group Names in Zoology :
- (a) the thirteen family-group names listed in Appendix VII, Part A, each based on a generic name proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
 - (b) the two family-group names listed in Appendix VII, Part B, each based on a generic name proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
 - (c) the 61 incorrect original spellings of family-group names listed in Appendix VII, Parts C and D ;
- (7) place on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology :
- (a) the fifteen family-group names listed in Appendix VIII, Part A, each based on the counterpart of a Meigen, 1800 name proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;
 - (b) the thirteen names listed in Appendix VIII, Part B, based on generic names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen in 1800 ;
- (8) postpone for further consideration the 12 family-group names listed in Appendix VIII, Parts C and D ;
- (9) place the title of the work " Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à Deux Ailes " published by J. W. Meigen in 1800 on the Official List of Works Approved as Available in Zoological Nomenclature subject to an endorsement that the work is available only for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy in relation to the generic names proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1)(a) above for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHT GENERIC NAMES CONTAINED IN MEIGEN'S
"NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION DES MOUCHES A DEUX AILES" (1800)

Part A

63 names first published in the "Nouvelle Classification"					
: 13	1	<i>Flabellifera</i>	: 29	52	<i>Omphrale</i>
: 14	3	<i>Polymeda</i>	: 30	53	<i>Clythia</i>
	4	<i>Liriope</i>		54	<i>Musidora</i>
	5	<i>Pales</i>		55	<i>Cleona</i>
: 15	6	<i>Orithea</i>	: 31	56	<i>Cypselæ</i>
	7	<i>Amphinome</i>		57	<i>Dorilas</i>
	8	<i>Petaurista</i>		58	<i>Atalanta</i>
: 16	9	<i>Euphrosyne</i>		59	<i>Tylos</i>
	10	<i>Phryne</i>	: 32	61	<i>Chrysogaster</i>
	11	<i>Zelmira</i>		62	<i>Antiopa</i>
	12	<i>Fungivora</i>	: 33	65	<i>Tritonia</i>
: 17	13	<i>Lycoria</i>	: 34	66	<i>Zelima</i>
	14	<i>Tendipes</i>		67	<i>Lampetia</i>
: 18	15	<i>Pelopia</i>		68	<i>Tubifera</i>
	16	<i>Helea</i>	: 35	69	<i>Cinxia</i>
	17	<i>Phalaenula</i>		70	<i>Penthesilea</i>
	18	<i>Itonida</i>		71	<i>Trepidaria</i>
: 19	20	<i>Polyxena</i>		72	<i>Titania</i>
	21	<i>Melusina</i>	: 36	73	<i>Scopeuma</i>
: 20	22	<i>Amasia</i>		74	<i>Statinia</i>
	25	<i>Philia</i>		75	<i>Euribia</i>
: 21	26	<i>Erinna</i>	: 37	76	<i>Apivora</i>
	28	<i>Eulalia</i>		78	<i>Salpyga</i>
: 22	30	<i>Potamida</i>	: 38	79	<i>Titia</i>
	31	<i>Hermione</i>		80	<i>Salmacia</i>
: 23	33	<i>Chrysops</i>	: 38	81	<i>Echinodes</i>
	34	<i>Chrysozona</i>		82	<i>Larvaevora</i>
: 24	37	<i>Dionaea</i>	: 39	83	<i>Rhodogyne</i>
: 25	40	<i>Lapria</i>		84	<i>Crocata</i>
: 27	44	<i>Coryneta</i>		85	<i>Calirrhoe</i>
	45	<i>Noeza</i>		88	<i>Cyanea</i>
	46	<i>Iphis</i>			

Part B

25 names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen, 1800	
: 14	2 <i>Tipula</i> Linnaeus, 1758 : 585
: 19	19 <i>Culex</i> Linnaeus, 1758 : 602
: 20	23 <i>Scathopse</i> Geoffroy, 1762 : 450
	24 <i>Hirtea</i> Scopoli, 1763 : 367
: 21	27 <i>Sicus</i> Scopoli, 1763 : 369
: 22	29 <i>Stratiomys</i> Geoffroy, 1762 : 449, 475
: 23	32 <i>Ceria</i> Fabricius, 1794 : 277
: 24	35 <i>Tabanus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 : 601

- 36 *Bibio* Geoffroy, 1762 : 450, 568
 : 25 38 *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 603
 39 *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605
 : 26 41 *Erax* Scopoli, 1763 : 359
 42 *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604
 43 *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775 : 798
 : 28 47 *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798 : 549
 48 *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775 : 761
 49 *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763 : 358
 : 29 50 *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 584
 51 *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758 : 606
 : 32 60 *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763 : 358
 : 33 63 *Thereva* Latreille, 1796 : 167
 64 *Syrphus* Fabricius, 1775 : 762
 : 37 77 *Musca* Linnaeus, 1758 : 589
 : 40 86 *Stomoxys* Geoffroy, 1762 : 449, 538
 87 *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758 : 607

APPENDIX II

THREE GENERIC NAMES ALREADY SUPPRESSED BY THE COMMISSION

46 *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Direction 49 in order to validate *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) which had been placed on the Official List in Opinion 73, 1922, when it was not realised that Leach's name was a homonym of Meigen's name.

59 *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 369 in order to validate (a) *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (Order Diptera) and (b) *Tylos* Audouin, 1826 (Class Crustacea, Order Isopoda). The family-group names involved were dealt with in Direction 41.

72 *Titania* Meigen, 1800, suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 348 in order to validate *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803. The family-group name involved was dealt with in Direction 28.

APPENDIX III

THREE JUNIOR HOMONYMS PUBLISHED BY MEIGEN IN 1800 TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

Meigen, 1800 name	A junior homonym of	For counterpart name in Diptera see
7 <i>Amphinome</i>	<i>Amphinome</i> Brugière, [1792] : ix, 44 (Class Polychaeta) see Appendix V G	Appendix V A
8 <i>Petaurista</i>	<i>Petaurista</i> Link, 1795 : 52-78 (Class Mammalia) see Appendix V F	Appendix V C
65 <i>Tritonia</i>	<i>Tritonia</i> Cuvier, 1798 : 387 (Class Gastropoda) see Appendix V G	Appendix V A

APPENDIX IV

56 MEIGEN 1800 GENERIC NAMES TO BE SUPPRESSED UNDER THE
PLENARY POWERS

Part A

26 names without junior homonyms to be suppressed for the purposes of the
Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy

Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see	Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see
1 <i>Flabellifera</i>	Appendix V A	52 <i>Omphrale</i>	Appendix V C
3 <i>Polymeda</i>	Appendix V C	54 <i>Musidora</i>	Appendix V A
6 <i>Orithea</i>	none (a <i>nomen dubium</i>)	55 <i>Cleona</i>	Appendix V A
11 <i>Zelmira</i>	Appendix V C	56 <i>Cypsela</i>	Appendix V C
12 <i>Fungivora</i>	Appendix V C	57 <i>Dorilas</i>	Appendix V B
13 <i>Lycoria</i>	Appendix V A	68 <i>Tubifera</i>	Appendix V C
14 <i>Tendipes</i>	Appendix V B	71 <i>Trepidaria</i>	Appendix V A
16 <i>Helea</i>	Appendix V C	73 <i>Scopeuma</i>	Appendix V A
17 <i>Phalaenula</i>	Appendix V C	74 <i>Statinia</i>	Appendix V C
18 <i>Itonida</i>	Appendix V A	78 <i>Salpyga</i>	none (a <i>nomen dubium</i>)
34 <i>Chrysozona</i>	Appendix V A	80 <i>Salmacia</i>	Appendix V C
40 <i>Lapria</i>	Appendix V A	82 <i>Larvaevora</i>	Appendix V A
44 <i>Coryneta</i>	Appendix V C	83 <i>Rhodogyne</i>	Appendix V A

Part B

16 names to be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for
those of the Law of Homonymy as senior homonyms of other names for which
replacement names are in current use

Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see	Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see
9 <i>Euphrosyne</i>	Appendix V A	53 <i>Clythia</i>	Appendix V C
10 <i>Phryne</i>	Appendix V A	58 <i>Atalanta</i>	Appendix V A
15 <i>Pelopia</i>	Appendix V C	62 <i>Antiopa</i>	Appendix V A
20 <i>Polyxena</i>	Appendix V A	66 <i>Zelima</i>	Appendix V C
21 <i>Melusina</i>	Appendix V C	67 <i>Lampetia</i>	Appendix V A
22 <i>Amasia</i>	Appendix V C	69 <i>Cinxia</i>	Appendix V A
25 <i>Philia</i>	Appendix V B	79 <i>Titia</i>	none (a <i>nomen dubium</i>)
30 <i>Potamida</i>	Appendix V C	85 <i>Calirrhoe</i>	Appendix V A

Part C

14 names to be suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy so as to validate junior homonyms which have not been replaced

Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see	Meigen, 1800 name	For counterpart name in Diptera see
4 <i>Liriope</i>	Appendix V A	45 <i>Noeza</i>	Appendix V A
5 <i>Pales</i>	Appendix V A	61 <i>Chrysogaster</i>	Appendix V C
26 <i>Erinna</i>	Appendix V A	70 <i>Penthesilea</i>	Appendix V A
28 <i>Eulalia</i>	Appendix V A	75 <i>Euribia</i>	Appendix V C
31 <i>Hermione</i>	Appendix V A	81 <i>Echinodes</i>	Appendix V A
33 <i>Chrysops</i>	Appendix V A	84 <i>Crocota</i>	Appendix V A
37 <i>Dionaea</i>	Appendix V C	88 <i>Cyanea</i>	none (a <i>nomen dubium</i>)

APPENDIX V

GENERIC NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OR (IN ADDITION TO THOSE IN APPENDIX IV) ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX

Part A

31 generic names which represent the counterparts of Meigen 1800 names suppressed under the Plenary Powers in Appendix IV

1 *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 379, *Tipula atrata* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Flabellifera* Meigen, 1800

4 *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 379, *Tipula contaminata* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Liriope* Meigen, 1800

5 *Nephrotoma* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula dorsalis* Fabricius, 1781. Counterpart of *Pales* Meigen, 1800

7 *Limonia* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (gender : feminine), type-species by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 129, *Tipula tripunctata* Fabricius, 1781. Counterpart of *Amphinome* Meigen, 1800

9 *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1837 : pl. 637, *Macrocera lutea* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Euphosyne* Meigen, 1800

13 *Sciara* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula thomae* Linnaeus, 1767. Counterpart of *Lycoria* Meigen, 1800

18 *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula pini* De Geer, 1776. Counterpart of *Itonida* Meigen, 1800

20 *Cordyla* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cordyla fusca* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Polyxena* Meigen, 1800

26 *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803 : 266 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Nemotelus cinctus* De Geer, 1776. Counterpart of *Erinna* Meigen, 1800

28 *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 265 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 130, *Musca hydroleon* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Eulalia* Meigen, 1800

31 *Orycera* Meigen, 1803 : 265 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1833 : pl. 441, *Musca trilineata* Linnaeus, 1767. Counterpart of *Hermione* Meigen, 1800

33 *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803 : 276 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tabanus caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Chrysops* Meigen, 1800

34 *Haematopota* Meigen, 1803 : 267 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Tabanus pluvialis* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Chrysozona* Meigen, 1800

40 *Laphria* Meigen, 1803 : 270 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 389, *Asilus gibbosus* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Lapria* Meigen, 1800

45 *Hybos* Meigen, 1803 : 269 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1837 : pl. 661, *Hybos funebris* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Noeza* Meigen, 1800

53 *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803 : 272 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Blanchard, 1849 : pl. 170, fig. 7, *Platypeza fasciata* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800

54 *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803 : 272 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Lonchoptera lutea* Panzer, 1809. Counterpart of *Musidora* Meigen, 1800

55 *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804 : 311 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Callomyia elegans* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Cleona* Meigen, 1800

58 *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803 : 271 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Clinocera nigra* Meigen, 1804. Counterpart of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800

62 *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803 : 275 (gender : neuter), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 396, *Musca bicincta* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Antiopa* Meigen, 1800

65 *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 273 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Williston, 1886 : 244, *Musca diophthalma* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Tritonia* Meigen, 1800

67 *Merodon* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 137, *Syrphus clavipes* Fabricius, 1781. Counterpart of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800

69 *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 394, *Musca lappona* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Cinxia* Meigen, 1800

70 *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822 : 236 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Westwood, 1840 : 136, *Syrphus asilicus* Fallén, 1816. Counterpart of *Penthesilea* Meigen, 1800

71 *Calobata* Meigen, 1803 : 276 (gender : feminine), type-species, by

monotypy, *Musca petronella* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Trepidaria* Meigen, 1800

73 *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 : 277 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Musca merdaria* Fabricius, 1794. Counterpart of *Scopeuma* Meigen, 1800

81 *Eriothrix* Meigen, 1803 : 279 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Musca lateralis* Fabricius, 1775, *Eriothrix lateralis* Hendel, 1908. Counterpart of *Echinodes* Meigen, 1800

82 *Tachina* Meigen, 1803 : 280 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Wachtl, 1894 : 142, *Musca grossa* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Larvaevora* Meigen, 1800

83 *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803 : 278 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Musca rotundata* Linnaeus, 1758. Counterpart of *Rhodogyne* Meigen, 1800

84 *Bucentes* Latreille, 1809 : 339 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Bucentes cinereus* Latreille, 1809, a replacement name for *Musca geniculata* De Geer, 1776. Counterpart of *Crocota* Meigen, 1800

85 *Prosenia* St. Fargeau & Serville, 1828 : 499, 500 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Stomoxys siberita* Fabricius, 1775. Counterpart of *Calirrhoe* Meigen, 1800.

Part B

Three counterpart names in Diptera concerning which specific proposals have been published in the " Bulletin "

14 *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803 : 260 (counterpart of *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800), see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 151-152, 1951. Z.N.(S.) 469

The two generic names involved here are objective synonyms, for *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, is the type-species of *Tendipes* by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 260, and of *Chironomus* by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 377. The particular proposal before the Commission (by Dr. John Smart) is that the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Tendipes* so as to validate *Chironomus*—that is, in the same sense as Mr. Sabrosky's primary proposal. He is supported by Dr. Alexander and Dr. Shaw, by Dr. Marcuzzi and by Mr. Acton. The opposite view (that *Tendipes* should be placed on the Official List and *Chironomus* rejected) is taken by Mr. Alan Stone and Dr. Hennig.

In an unpublished contribution on this case, Dr. G. Kruseman asks that the Plenary Powers be used to set aside all designations of a type-species hitherto made for *Tendipes* so as to designate *Chironomus barbipes* Staeger, 1839 : 561. This proposal is defective in two respects : (a) Dr. Kruseman is of the opinion that no valid type-designation has ever been made for *Tendipes*, and he overlooks Coquillett's selection of *Tipula plumosa* ; (b) under the Rules *Tendipes* and *Chironomus* are objective synonyms, and they have always been so regarded. Dr. Kruseman adduces no evidence that they have been, or should in future be, used as independent names. Substantially, therefore,

the choice before the Commission is simply between Dr. Smart's proposal (which is in line with the main Sabrosky proposal) to suppress *Tendipes* and validate *Chironomus*, and Dr. Stone's proposal in the exactly opposite sense.

This is perhaps one of the most important individual cases in the whole complex. The family CHIRONOMIDAE is very large and widely distributed, as is the genus *Chironomus* itself, and the confusion caused by the resuscitation of the name *Tendipes* (which has given rise to the family-name TENDIPEDIDAE) is therefore all the greater. There is stronger support for the suppression of *Tendipes* than there is for its addition to the Official List.

25 *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 : 264 (counterpart of *Philia* Meigen, 1800), see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 153-155, 1951. Z.N.(S.) 498

This is another case of a choice between two objective synonyms, for *Tipula febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 588, is the type-species of *Philia* by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 588, and of *Dilophus* by Latreille, 1810 : 422, 381. Professor Elmo Hardy originally asked that *Philia* be placed on the Official List and *Dilophus* rejected, but he has since withdrawn this proposal which was in consequence supported only by the late Professor Aczél. Dr. Stone, Dr. Hennig, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Shaw all wish to see *Philia* suppressed under the Plenary Powers and *Dilophus* validated (in line with Mr. Sabrosky's main proposal) and in this they are now supported by Professor Hardy.

57 *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803] (counterpart of *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800), see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 140-149, 346-348, 1951. Z.N.(S.) 221

The type-species of *Dorilas*, by designation by Coquillett, 1910 : 535, is *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802-1803] : 463. This is also the type-species of *Pipunculus*, by monotypy, and of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803 : 273, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 569. *Microcera*, however, has never come into use since Meigen himself (1824 : 19) synonymised it with *Pipunculus*.

Mr. Rapp proposes that *Dorilas* be suppressed under the Plenary Powers so as to validate *Pipunculus* (in line with Mr. Sabrosky's main proposal) and he is supported by Dr. Smart, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Oldroyd. The opposite view is taken by Dr. Stone, Professor E. D. Hardy, Professor Aczél and Dr. Hennig.

Part C

Brief particulars of names which represent the counterparts of Meigen 1800 names and which should be postponed for further consideration

3 *Erioptera* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (counterpart of *Polymeda* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1406

Erioptera was established without included species. In 1804 (: 50-52) Meigen referred six species to it, including *E. grisea* Meigen, 1804 : 51, *E. lutea* Meigen, 1804 : 52, and *E. ater* [sic] Meigen, 1804 : 50. Curtis (1835 : pl. 557) designated *Tipula flavescens* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species, but this is invalid

because the species was not one of those originally included. The first valid designation was of *E. grisea* by Blanchard, [1846] : pl. 163, fig. 3 (see Stone, 1941 : 413), and Coquillett (1910 : 540) selected *E. lutea*. These two species are not now regarded as congeneric.

Molophilus Curtis, 1833 : pl. 444, has as type-species, by original designation, *M. brevipennis* Curtis, 1833 (*ibid.*) and this is a junior subjective synonym of *Erioptera atra* Meigen, which is still regarded as congeneric with *E. grisea* Meigen but not with *E. lutea*. Current usage seems to adopt *Erioptera* in the sense of *E. lutea* and *Molophilus* in the sense of *M. brevipennis* (= *ater*), and specialists are asked to say whether they wish the Plenary Powers to be used to stabilise this usage.

8 *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803 : 262 (counterpart of *Petaurista* Meigen, 1800).

21 *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (counterpart of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1407

The type-species of *Trichocera* (by monotypy) and of *Petaurista* (by monotypy : the sole species referred to the genus by Hendel, 1908 : 47) is *Tipula hiemalis* De Geer, 1776 : 360. This is currently considered congeneric with *Tipula regelationis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, which is the type-species of *Atractocera* by monotypy, and of *Melusina* by selection by Hendel, 1908 : 50. Of these four genera, *Petaurista* is invalid as a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795, (see Appendix III) and the other three are synonyms of one another.

In 1818 (: 290) Meigen said that he had misidentified *Tipula regelationis* in 1803 and proposed *Simulia* [*sic*] *ornata* for the species which he had then had before him, but under the Rules, he must be presumed to have correctly identified his species (see Stone, 1941 : 412), so that the true *regelationis* is the valid type-species of *Atractocera*. Coquillett (1910 : 512, 567) and other authors, however, regard *Simulium ornatum* as the type-species of *Atractocera*, which thus becomes a subjective junior synonym of *Simulium* Latreille, [1802-1803] : 426 (type-species, by monotypy, *Rhagio colombaschensis* Fabricius, 1787 : 333), and these authors regard *ornatum* and *colombaschensis* as distinct species of *Simulium*. Under the Rules, however, *Atractocera* (which is not in general use) is a synonym of *Trichocera*, not of *Simulium*.

It is not at present clear how stability would best be preserved in this case, but specialists are asked to comment on the following : that *Trichocera* (type-species *Tipula hiemalis*) and *Simulium* (type-species *Rhagio colombaschensis*) be placed on the Official List of Generic Names and that the specific names *hiemalis*, *colombaschensis*, *regelationis* and *ornata* be placed on the Official List of Specific Names. No action is called for in respect of *Atractocera*.

10 *Anisopus* Meigen, 1803 : 264 (counterpart of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1408

Anisopus was first established without any included species, and of the two species first referred to it by Meigen in 1804, *Anisopus fuscus* Meigen, 1804 : 103 (a junior subjective synonym of *Tipula fuscata* Fabricius, 1775 : 755) was selected as type-species by Coquillett in 1910 (: 507). *Anisopus* thus became a senior subjective synonym of *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804-1805] : 291

(type-species, by monotypy, *Tipula fenestrarum* [sic]=*T. fenestralis* Scopoli, 1763 : 322) ; and a junior subjective synonym of *Sylvicola* Harris, 1776 : 100, by virtue of Coquillett's (1910 : 610) selection of *Sylvicola brevis* Harris, which is a junior synonym of *fenestralis* Scopoli, as type-species of *Sylvicola*. [The generic name *Sylvicola* was established in the Index to Harris's work as the name for thirteen species described in his text as "Dipterae Sylvicolae".]

Sylvicola thus becomes the oldest available name for the genus to which *Tipula fenestralis* Scopoli, *Sylvicola brevis* Harris, *Tipula fuscata* Fabricius and *T. fusca* Meigen are all referred, but it is not known whether it or one of the junior synonyms is in general use. Specialists are asked to comment on the three following alternatives :—

- (1) that *Sylvicola* Harris (type-species *S. brevis* Harris) be placed on the Official List of Generic Names, with *fenestralis* Scopoli on the Official List of Specific Names as the oldest available name for that species ;
- (2) that *Anisopus* be placed on the Official List of Generic Names with *A. fuscus* Meigen as type-species and with *fuscata* Fabricius on the Official List of Specific Names as the oldest available name for that species ;
- (3) that *Rhyphus* Latreille and the name of its type-species (*fenestralis* Scopoli) be placed on the Official Lists.

If either of the last two choices is preferred, then some means will have to be found of suppressing the senior synonym or synonyms involved.

- 11 *Platyura* Meigen, 1803 : 264 (counterpart of *Zelmira* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1409

Platyura was established without any included species, and of the five species first referred to it by Meigen in 1804 (:101–102), *P. marginalis* Meigen, 1804 : 101, was selected as type-species by Blanchard, [1846] : pl. 164, fig. 10. Usage has, however, generally followed a later and therefore invalid selection of *P. fasciata* Meigen, 1804 : 101, made by Zetterstedt, 1851 : 4077, which was also designated as type-species of *Zelmira* by Coquillett in 1910 (: 621). Under the first selection, *Platyura* becomes a senior objective synonym of *Apemon* Johannsen, 1909 : 20 (type-species, by original designation, *Platyura pectoralis* Coquillett, 1895 : 199) and, assuming the suppression of *Zelmira* in accordance with Mr. Sabrosky's primary proposal, there is no name available for the genus containing *Platyura fasciata* Meigen. Thus if the Rules are strictly followed, *Zelmira* (type-species *fasciata*) and *Platyura* (type-species *marginata*) would be placed on the Official List and *Apemon* would become a junior synonym of *Platyura*. Alternatively the Plenary Powers could be used to designate *fasciata* as the type-species of *Platyura* and to place *Apemon* (type-species *pectoralis*) on the Official List. The specific name *marginalis* Meigen, 1804 could at the same time be placed on the Official List of Specific Names as a valid specific name in its own right.

- 12 *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (counterpart of *Fungivora* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 717

Professor John Lane and Dr. Paul Freeman, in an unpublished application

to the Commission, point out that Meigen (1803 : 263) originally included two species in *Mycetophila*, namely, *Tipula fungorum* "De Geer" and *Tipula agarici seticornis* "De Geer" [of which the latter should apparently be cited as *Tipula agarici* de Villers, 1789 : 393]. De Geer's *Tipula fungorum* included (a) larval stages of at least two species of ? *Mycetophila* and (b) the adult male of the species now known as *Mycetophila fungorum* (De Geer, 1776). *T. agarici seticornis* De Geer, 1776 : 367, is a *nomen dubium*, but the description appears to refer to a species of *Trichonta* Winnertz, 1863 : 847.

Confusion has been introduced by later authors, for Olivier (1811) described material of *Tipula fungorum* as *agarici*. Winnertz (1863 : 879) placed *fungorum* in his new genus *Exechia* and Johannsen (1909) designated *fungorum* as type-species of *Exechia* and *agarici* as type-species of *Mycetophila*. The latter selection was adopted by Coquillett (1910 : 545). Thus under the Rules *Trichonta* must give place to *Mycetophila*, with type-species the indeterminate *agarici*, and *Mycetophila* must give place to *Exechia*, with type-species *fungorum*, while *Exechia* must give way to its earliest available synonym, which appears to be *Brachydicerania* Skuse, 1888.

In 1804 (: 91) Meigen renamed his *Mycetophila fungorum* of 1803 as *M. fusca*. This species is always regarded as a species of *Exechia*, and the true *fungorum* De Geer as a species of *Mycetophila*. The applicants therefore seek the use of the Plenary Powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Mycetophila* and *Exechia* hitherto made and to designate *Tipula fungorum* De Geer, 1776, as type-species of *Mycetophila* and *Mycetophila fusca* Meigen, 1804, as type-species of *Exechia*.

15 *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (counterpart of *Pelopia* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1410

The type-species of *Tanypus* (by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442,377) and of *Pelopia* (by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 586) is *Tipula cincta* Fabricius, 1794 : 246, but this species is unrecognisable, so that both generic names are *nomina dubia*. Thienemann (1916) suggests that the Plenary Powers could be used to designate *Tipula monilis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, as type-species of *Pelopia*, and either *T. culiciformis* Linnaeus, 1767 : 978, or *Tanypus punctipennis* Meigen, 1818 : 61, as type-species of *Tanypus*, but there is no evidence at hand to put before the Commission to justify overriding the fact that the two generic names are objective synonyms of one another.

16 *Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803 : 261 (counterpart of *Helea* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1411

The type-species of *Ceratopogon*, by monotypy, is *Tipula barbicornis* Linnaeus, 1767 : 974, but this species is unrecognisable, so that the generic name is a *nomen dubium*. Coquillett (1910 : 520, 549) and other authors have regarded *Ceratopogon communis* Meigen, 1804 : 27, as the valid name for the species cited as *barbicornis* Linnaeus by Meigen in 1803 and have taken it as the type-species of *Ceratopogon*. Thienemann (1916), however, suggests that *Ceratopogon lucorum* Meigen, 1818 : 72, should be taken as the type-species. Comments are sought on the merits of these two proposals, either of which would require the use of the Plenary Powers to bring it into effect.

17 *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796 : 152 (counterpart of *Phalaenula* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1412

Psychoda was established without any included species, but in [1802–1803] : 424 Latreille referred a single species to it, and this species (*Tipula phalaenoides* Linnaeus, 1758 : 588) is therefore the type-species by monotypy. *Trichoptera* Meigen, 1803 : 261, has the same type-species, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 616. In the same paper (: 587) Coquillett designated *Trichoptera ocellaris* Meigen, 1804 : 44, as the type-species of *Phalaenula*, but this was invalid, because the species was not among those first referred to *Phalaenula* by Hendel in 1908 ; these species were *Tipula phalaenoides* “Fab.” (i.e. Linnaeus, as above) and *T. hirta* “Fabricius” (i.e. Linnaeus, 1761 : 438). The specific name *ocellaris* was proposed by Meigen for the species which he had identified as *Tipula hirta* in 1803, but this does not alter the fact that he must be presumed, under the Rules, to have identified his species correctly in the first instance, so that *T. ocellaris* (which is now referred to *Clytocerus* Eaton, 1904, a genus far removed from *Psychoda*) is not eligible for selection as the type-species of either *Trichoptera* or *Phalaenula*.

Coquillett’s designation of the type-species of *Trichoptera* was made in the form “*Psychoda alternata* Say (as *Tipula phalaenoides* Fabricius)” because *P. alternata* Say (1824 : 358) is generally agreed to be the valid name for *Tipula phalaenoides* Fabricius, *non* Linnaeus. This again does not alter the fact that, under the Rules, the species identified by Fabricius must be presumed to be the true *phalaenoides*, and that that species is the valid type-species of *Trichoptera*.

Latreille, [1802–1803], in the passage referred to above, stated under *Psychoda* “Exemples. *Tipula phalaenoides* Linn., ou le genre psychodes de mon Précis . . . Celui de phalaenule de Meigen”, and although this establishes the type-species of *Psychoda*, it does not do so for *Phalaenula*, because the generic name was cited in the vernacular. Dr. Paul Freeman, to whom the above information is due, presents three alternative solutions to this problem, and specialists are asked to comment on them (he prefers the first alternative) :—

- (1) assuming the suppression of *Phalaenula* under the Plenary Powers (in conformity with Mr. Sabrosky’s main proposal), to place *Psychoda* on the Official List with *Tipula phalaenoides* Linnaeus as type-species, and *Trichoptera* on the Official Index as a junior objective synonym of *Psychoda* ;
- (2) to use the Plenary Powers to designate *Trichoptera ocellaris* Meigen as type-species of *Trichoptera*, thus displacing *Clytocerus* ;
- (3) to use the Plenary Powers to designate *Psychoda alternata* Say as the type-species of *Trichoptera*, thus making that genus a junior subjective synonym of *Psychoda*.

21 *Atractocera* Meigen, 1803 : 263 (counterpart of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800), see above under 8 *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803.

22 *Penthetria* Meigen, 1803 : 264. Z.N.(S.) 548

Professor Elmo Hardy points out that this genus was synonymised with *Amasia* Meigen, 1800, by Hendel, 1908 (: 50). But the generic name *Amasia*

has never been used, no species have ever been referred to it, and Hendl's synonymy has never been accepted, so that *Amasia* is generally considered to be a *nomen dubium*, never having been defined in terms of an included species. *Penthetria* was also established without included species, but in 1804 (: 104) Meigen referred the single species *P. funebris* Meigen, 1804 to it and this is the type-species by monotypy. This unpublished application thus involves the use of the Plenary Powers to suppress *Amasia* (in line with the Sabrosky proposal) and to place *Penthetria*, as defined above, on the Official List.

30 *Chippium* Latreille, [1802–1803] : 448 (counterpart of *Potamida* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1413

Chippium was established with two included species, *Stratiomys ephippium* and *S. microleon* Fabricius, 1775 : 759, neither of which was designated or indicated as type-species. In [1804–1805] (: 341) Latreille emended the generic name to *Ephippium* (a junior homonym of *Ephippium* [Röding], 1798) and in 1810 (: 442, 384) stated that *Stratiomys ephippium* was the type-species. Some authors have given *Ephippium* Latreille priority over *Clitellaria* Meigen, 1803 : 265, of which *S. ephippium* is also the type-species, by monotypy. In 1902 (: 191) Bezzi proposed *Ephippiomyia* as a replacement name for *Ephippium* Latreille, *non* [Röding]. The four names *Chippium* Latreille, [1802–1803], *Clitellaria* Meigen, 1803, *Ephippium* Latreille, [1804–1805], and *Ephippiomyia* Bezzi, 1902 are thus all objective synonyms of one another, but the first and oldest has never been used and the third is an invalid junior homonym.

Specialists are asked to comment on the tentative proposal that the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Chippium* ; that *Clitellaria* be placed on the Official List ; and that *Ephippium* Latreille and *Ephippiomyia* Bezzi be placed on the Official Index.

37 *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803 : 269 (counterpart of *Dionaea* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1414

The type-species of *Platyptera* is *Empis platyptera* Panzer, 1794 : tab. 23, by absolute tautonymy. This specific name is considered to be a junior synonym of *Empis marginata* Fabricius, 1784 : 364, which is placed in the subgenus *Rhamphomyia* Meigen, 1822 : 42. English zoologists generally use *Platyptera* as a subgenus of *Empis* for the group of *Empis borealis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 603, and *Rhamphomyia* either as a subgenus of *Empis* or as a separate genus. There is not yet enough information on this case to frame tentative proposals for the criticism of specialists.

44 *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803 : 269 (counterpart of *Coryneta* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1415

Tachydromia was established with two included species, *Musca cursitans* Fabricius, 1775 : 782, and *M. cimicoides* [*sic*] Fabricius, 1779 : 253. In 1822 (: 70) Meigen stated that he had misidentified *Musca cimicoides* Fabricius in 1803 and renamed his species *Tachydromia connexa*. Curtis, 1833 : pl. 477, selected *Musca arrogans* Linnaeus, 1767 : 995, (which he regarded as a synonym

of *M. cimicoides* [sic] as type-species of *Tachydromia*, but this is, of course, invalid. Coquillett (1903, 1910) selected *T. connexa* as type-species, but this is equally invalid. According to Mr. Oldroyd, *Musca arrogans* is still regarded as the valid name of the true *M. cimicoides* Fabricius, and *M. arrogans* and *T. connexa* are both currently placed in *Tachydromia*. Specialists are therefore asked to comment on the tentative proposal that the Plenary Powers be used to designate *Tachydromia connexa* Meigen, 1822, as the type-species of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803.

52 *Hypselura* Meigen, 1803 : 273 (counterpart of *Omphrale* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 549

The type-species of *Hypselura*, by monotypy, is *Musca senilis* Fabricius, 1794 : 33, a junior synonym of *M. fenestralis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 597. This latter is the type-species, by monotypy, of *Scenopinus* Latreille, [1802-1803] : 463, so that *Hypselura* and *Scenopinus* are subjective synonyms. Since *Scenopinus* is in general use, there seems to be no obstacle to placing it on the Official List, but the advice of specialists is sought on the current status of *Hypselura* and as to whether *M. fenestralis* Linnaeus and *M. senilis* Fabricius should be regarded as congeneric (following Kertész, 1909) or not (following Kröber, 1937). In the latter case, *Hypselura* can also be placed on the Official List.

53 *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803 : 272 (counterpart of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 542

This is a simple case of a choice between two objective synonyms, for *Platypeza fasciata* Meigen, 1804 : 310, is the type-species of *Clythia*, by designation by Coquillett, 1910 : 525, and of *Platypeza* by selection by Blanchard, 1849 : pl. 170, fig. 7. Professor Kessel, in an unpublished application, asks that *Clythia* be placed on the Official List and *Platypeza* rejected (in direct opposition to Mr. Sabrosky's primary proposal).

This case can in fact be dealt with in the course of the present ruling ; for if Mr. Sabrosky's proposal is accepted, *Platypeza* will be automatically validated and can be placed on the Official List, while if his proposal is rejected, *Clythia* will be placed on the Official List and *Platypeza* on the Official Index.

56 *Borborus* Meigen, 1803 : 276 (counterpart of *Cypselia* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1416

The type-species of *Borborus*, by selection by Curtis, 1833 : pl. 469, is *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus, 1767 : 993, which is a *nomen dubium*. Coquillett (1910 : 530) selected *M. subsultans* Fabricius, 1794 : 392, as the type-species of *Cypselia* ; this species is recognisable and it is clear that Fabricius misapplied the Linnean name. The Fabrician species is, however, regarded as congeneric with *Sphaerocera curvipes* Latreille, [1804-1805] : 394, the type-species, by monotypy, of *Sphaerocera* Latreille, 1804 : 24. The advice of specialists is sought as to whether *Borborus* and *Sphaerocera* are used in competition for the same genus, and if so which is the more widely used ; or whether they are treated as distinct genera, and if so what should be taken as the type-species of *Borborus* ? Should the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Musca subsultans* Linnaeus, 1767 so as to validate *M. subsultans* Fabricius, 1794 ?

61 *Chrysogaster* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (counterpart of *Chrysogaster* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1417

Meigen in 1803 placed three species in this genus, *coemiteriorum*, *metallinum* and *umbrarum*, all attributed to Fabricius. Zetterstedt (1843 : 816) selected *Chrysogaster solstitialis* Fallén, 1817 : 56, as type-species, but this was invalid because the species was not one of the originally included species and because he synonymised it with doubt with "*Musca coemiteriorum* Linn. *Fn. svec.* 1842 ?" (a name published before 1758). Specialists are asked to say whether *Musca coemiteriorum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 597, *M. coemiteriorum* Fabricius, 1787 : 339, and *M. coemiteriorum* Meigen, 1803, are identical or not. Should *M. coemiteriorum* Linnaeus, 1758, be designated as type-species of *Chrysogaster*, or should the Plenary Powers be used to designate *C. solstitialis* Fallén ?

66 *Eumeros* Meigen, 1803 : 273 (counterpart of *Zelima* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1418

Meigen established *Eumeros* with two included species, *Musca segnis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 595, and *Musca pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758 : 594. *Syrpitta* St. Fargeau & Serville, 1828 : 808, was established with *M. pipiens* as type-species by monotypy, so that under Opinion 6, *M. segnis* became the type-species of *Eumeros*. This species was designated type-species of *Zelima* by Coquillett (1910 : 621) and of *Xylota* Meigen, 1822 : 211, by Curtis (1832 : pl. 409). Thus *Zelima*, *Eumeros* and *Xylota* are objective synonyms.

Mr. J. E. Collin points out in an unpublished application that *Xylota* was proposed as a replacement name for *Heliophilus* Meigen, 1803 : 273, on account of a supposed homonymy with *Heliophila* in Botany, so that under the Rules the two genera should have the same type-species. The type-species of *Heliophilus* is *Musca sylvarum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 592, by designation by Coquillett, 1910 : 550. Mr. Collin proposes that *Heliophilus* (which is technically available) should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in order to avoid confusion with the Syrphid genus *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822 : 368, and that Curtis's type-selection for *Xylota* be validated.

It appears that *Xylota* is more widely used than its senior objective synonym *Eumeros*. This may be because in 1804 (: 20) Meigen emended *Eumeros* to *Eumerus* and then, in 1822 (: 202), proposed *Eumerus* for an entirely different genus (again a Syrphid) for which *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822, *non* 1804 is consistently used. It is therefore proposed that *Eumeros* Meigen, 1803 be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, that the unjustified emendation *Eumerus* Meigen, 1804 be placed on the Official Index and that *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822, be validated under the Plenary Powers and placed on the Official List (its type-species is *Syrphus tricolor* Fabricius, 1798 : 563, by designation by Curtis, 1839 : pl. 749) ; and that *Xylota* (with type-species *M. segnis*) be also validated under the Plenary Powers.

68 *Elophilus* Meigen, 1803 : 274 (counterpart of *Tubifera* Meigen, 1800). Z.N.(S.) 1419

The type-species of *Elophilus*, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 395, is *Musca tenax* Linnaeus, 1758 : 591. The same species is the type-species of *Tubifera* by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 618. In 1832, however (: pl. 432),

Curtis selected that species as the type-species of *Eristalis* Latreille, 1804 : 194, and chose *Musca pendula* Linnaeus, 1758 : 591, as the type-species of *Elophilus*, and this invalid action has been generally followed. Mr. Collin states in an unpublished application that *Elophilus* and *Eristalis* are invalid under the Rules as junior objective synonyms of *Tubifera*, and that the rejection of *Elophilus* would necessitate the proposal of a new name for the *pendula*-group. He also states that Fabricius (1805 : 233) emended *Elophilus* to *Helophilus* and that this emendation has been universally adopted (it is not clear, however, how this name is related to *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822, mentioned under the preceding item). He supports Mr. Sabrosky's proposal to suppress *Tubifera* Meigen, 1800, and suggests that the Plenary Powers be used to validate Curtis's designation of *Musca pendula* as type-species of *Elophilus* and to validate Fabricius's emendation of this name to *Helophilus*. *Eristalis* (with *M. tenax* as type-species) and *Helophilus* (*M. pendula*) could then be placed on the Official List.

74 *Dictya* Meigen, 1803 : 277 (counterpart of *Statinia* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1420

Sack (1939 : 56) selected *Musca umbrarum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 599, as type-species of *Dictya*, but it is not known if this is the earliest type-designation for this genus. Hendel's selection (1924 : 211) of *Musca marginata* Fabricius, 1775 : 784, as type-species of *Statinia* was invalid, because this was not one of the two species ("*M. cucullaria*, *umbrarum* Fab.") which he had first attributed to the genus in 1908, and Stone (1941 : 414) was in error in following this. An unfortunate result has been that some authors have needlessly discarded *Coremacera* Rondani, 1856 : 106, (type-species, by original designation, *M. marginata* Fabricius) as though it were a junior objective synonym of *Statinia*.

Hendel (1908 : 64) synonymised *Dictya* not only with *Statinia* but also with *Tetanocera* "Duméril, 1798, sens. lat.", but this latter name cannot be traced (it may perhaps refer to the French vernacular "Tétanocère" Duméril, 1798; see Cresson, 1920 : 55). The earliest use of *Tetanocera* appears to be by Latreille, 1804 : 196 (type-species, by monotypy, *Musca graminum* Fabricius, 1775 : 785). In 1920 (: 54) Cresson published *Chaetomacera* (type-species, by original designation, *M. elata* Fabricius, 1781 : 441) as a replacement name for "*Tetanocera* Duméril, 1806", but the name then used by Duméril (: 282) was *Tetanocerus* and he included no species in the genus. It appears, however, that *Tetanocera*, wrongly attributed to Duméril, 1806 (and as such a junior homonym of *Tetanocera* Latreille, 1804) is in general use with *M. elata* Fabricius treated as its type-species. The advice of specialists is therefore sought on the following questions :—

- (1) Should *Dictya* be placed on the Official List with *Musca umbrarum* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species ?
- (2) Should *Coremacera* Rondani, 1856, be placed on the Official List with *Musca marginata* Fabricius, 1775, as type-species ?
- (3) Should the Plenary Powers be used to suppress *Tetanocera* Duméril, 1798, (acheironym) and *Tetanocera* Latreille, 1804, so as to validate that name from whatever author so emended *Tetanocerus* Duméril,

- 1806, and to designate *Musca elata* Fabricius, 1781, as its type-species?
- (4) Should *Chaetomacera* Cresson, 1920, be placed on the Official Index (as a junior objective synonym of "*Tetanocera*"?)
- (5) Should any of these questions be modified by reason of the fact that any or all of the following species are regarded as congeneric: *Musca umbrarum* Linnaeus, 1758, *M. graminum* Fabricius, 1775, and *M. elata* Fabricius, 1781?

75 *Trypeta* Meigen, 1803 : 277 (counterpart of *Euribia* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1421

The type-species of *Trypeta*, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 618, is *Musca artemisiae* Fabricius, 1794 : 351, and according to Mr. Oldroyd this is the oldest available name for the species and the generic name, thus defined, is in general use. *Spilographa* Loew, 1862 : 39, (type-species, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 607, *Trypeta hamifera* Loew, 1846 : 496) is treated as a junior synonym of *Trypeta*, since the oldest available name for this species is *Tephritis immaculata* Macquart, 1835, considered congeneric with *M. artemisiae*. It is not clear, however, whether or no *Trypeta* and *Spilographa* are currently employed in different senses and the advice of specialists is sought on this point.

80 *Gonia* Meigen, 1803 : 280 (counterpart of *Salmacia* Meigen, 1800).
Z.N.(S.) 1422

Gonia contained no species until Meigen (1826 : 2-7) referred thirteen species to it. One of these, *Musca capitata* De Geer, 1775 : 3, was selected as type-species by Curtis (1835 : pl. 533) and is usually so regarded. It seems, however, that Wiedemann (1819 : 25) had already, before Meigen, referred his two new species *G. bimaculata* and *G. fasciata* to the genus, so that one of these must be the type-species, but it is not clear whether *Gonia* Wiedemann is to be treated as a subsequent usage or as a junior homonym of *Gonia* Meigen, 1803. Specialists are asked to say whether they wish the Plenary Powers to be used to designate *M. capitata* as type-species of *Gonia* or whether either *G. bimaculata* or *G. fasciata* Wiedemann should be regarded as its type-species.

Part D

Seven generic names which are junior homonyms of names suppressed for both priority and homonymy (see Appendix IV, Part D) and which can thus be placed on the Official List

26 *Erinna* H. & A. Adams, 1855 : 120 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Erinna newcombi* H. & A. Adams, 1855 (Class Gastropoda)

37 *Dionaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, [1830] : 253 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 54, *Tachina forcipata* Meigen, 1824 (Order Diptera)

45 *Noeza* Walker, 1866 : 1839 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Noeza telegraphella* Walker, 1866 (Order Lepidoptera)

70 *Penthesilea* Ragonot, [1891] : 439 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Penthesilea sacculalis* Ragonot, [1891] (Order Lepidoptera)

75 *Euribia* Latreille, [1802-1803] : 458 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Hendel, 1927:37, *Musca cardui* Linnaeus, 1758 (Order Diptera)

81 *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869 : 253 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hetaerius setiger* Leconte, 1859 (Order Coleoptera)

84 *Crocuta* Kaup, 1818 : 1145 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777 (Class Mammalia)

Part E

Three names of the same sort as those in Part D above postponed for further consideration

4 *Liriope* Lesson, 1843 : 39 (Class Scyphozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1423

This genus was established with two included species, *L. cerasiformis* Lesson, 1843 and *Medusa proboscidalis* Forskål, 1775. The latter is the type-species of *Geryonia* Peron & Lesueur, 1810, by selection by Mayer, 1910 and this, under Opinion 6, would make *L. cerasiformis* the type-species of *Liriope*, in accord with current practice. The Commission needs to be assured, however, that there is no earlier type-selection for *Liriope* or for *Geryonia*, and the advice of specialists is needed on this point.

28 *Eulalia* Savigny, 1822 : 45 (Class Polychaeta). Z.N.(S.) 104

This genus was established with two included species, *Nereis viridis* and *N. maculata* O. F. Müller, 1776. The former is currently regarded as the type-species of *Eulalia*, but it is not known on what grounds. Moreover, both the specific names mentioned appear to be homonyms rather than subsequent usages of *N. viridis* and *N. maculata* Linnaeus, 1767 : 1086. Information is therefore needed on the earliest type-designation for *Eulalia* and on the relationship of the Müllerian and Linnean specific names.

31 *Hermione* Blainville, 1828 : 457 (Class Polychaeta). Z.N.(S.) 1424

The type-species, by monotypy, of this genus is *Halithea hystrix* Lamarck, 1818 : 307, but it is not known whether this is the oldest available name for the species nor whether it is in current use.

Part F

A senior homonym of a Meigen 1800 name to be placed on the Official List

8 *Petaurista* Link, 1795 : 52-78 (gender : feminine) type-species, by absolute tautonymy, *Sciurus petaurista* Pallas, 1766 : 54 (Class Mammalia).

Part G

Two senior homonyms of Meigen 1800 names postponed
for further consideration

7 *Amphinome* Bruguière, [1792] : ix, 44 (Class Polychaeta) Z.N.(S.) 1425

The type-species of this genus is reported to be "*Aphrodite rostrata* Pallas, 1780", but it is not known why, nor whether this is the oldest available name for the species in question and in current use.

65 *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798 : 387 (Class Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1215

This genus was established without any included species, but in 1801 Lamarck referred the single species *Doris clavigera* O. F. Müller, 1776, to it, and this is therefore the valid type-species, by monotypy. This species is now, however, referred to *Limacia* O. F. Müller, 1781, while *Tritonia* is interpreted by reference to *T. hombergii* Cuvier, 1803. In an unpublished application, Dr. Henning Lemche, a specialist in the group concerned, asks that the Plenary Powers be used to designate *Tritonia hombergii* Cuvier, 1803 as the type-species of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798.

Part H

Nine generic names to replace junior homonyms of Meigen
1800 names and to be placed on the Official List

10 *Triphysa* Zeller, 1850 : 308, 311 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, [1844] : 90, *Papilio tircis* Stoll, [1782] (Order Lepidoptera)

10 *Calybia* Kirby, 1892 : 446 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Phryne* Grote, 1865, *Phryne immaculata* Grote, 1865 (Order Lepidoptera)

21 *Melusinella* Metcalf, 1952 : 230 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Funkhouser, 1927 : 214, through *Melusina* Stål, 1867 : 552, *Ceresa nervosa* Fairmaire, 1846 (Order Hemiptera)

58 *Cerogenes* Horváth, 1909 : 532 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Atalanta* Stål, 1861 : 149, *Phenax auricoma* Burmeister, 1835 (Order Hemiptera)

62 *Antiopula* Bergroth, 1894 : 163 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Antiopa* Stål, 1863 : 47, *Antiopa pumila* Stål, 1863 (Order Hemiptera)

66 *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777 : 433 (gender : neuter), type-species, by selection by Hemming, 1933 : 199, *Papilio sarpedon* Linnaeus, 1758 (Order Lepidoptera) (a generic name regarded as a senior synonym of *Zelima* Fabricius, 1807).

67 *Xanthia* Latreille, 1818 : 29 (gender : feminine), type-species, through *Lampetia* Curtis, 1830, *Noctua croceago* [Dennis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (Order Lepidoptera)

69 *Madates* Strand, 1910 : 19 (gender : masculine), type-species, by original designation, through *Cinxia* Stål, 1862 : 105 and *Datames* Horváth, 1909 : 631, *Cimex limbatus* Fabricius, 1803 (Order Hemiptera)

79 *Titiella* Bergroth, 1920 : 29 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Titia* Stål, 1866 : 105, *Acocephalus punctiger* Stål, [1855] (Order Hemiptera).

Part I

Eleven names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen, 1800, to be placed on the Official List

19 *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 376, *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758

35 *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 601 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 385, *Tabanus bovinus* Linnaeus, 1758

38 *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 603 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 390, *Empis pennipes* Linnaeus, 1758

39 *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 389, *Asilus crabroniformis* Linnaeus, 1758

42 *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Curtis, 1831 : pl. 377, *Conops flavipes* Linnaeus, 1758

47 *Geosargus* Bezzi, 1907 : 53 (a replacement name for *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798 : 549 non Walbaum, 1792 : 586) (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 384, through *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798, *Musca cuprarius* Linnaeus, 1758

48 *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775 : 761 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 387, *Musca scolopacea* Linnaeus, 1758

51 *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758 : 606 (gender : masculine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 392, *Bombylius major* Linnaeus, 1758

60 *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763 : 358 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Conops rostrata* Linnaeus, 1758

63 *Thereva* Latreille, 1796 : 167 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 388, *Musca plebeia* Linnaeus, 1758

87 *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758 : 607 (gender : feminine), type-species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 444, 407, *Hippobosca equina* Linnaeus, 1758

Part J

Seven generic names established by earlier authors and used by Meigen in 1800, postponed for further consideration

2 *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758 : 585. Z.N.(S.) 896

The placing of this important generic name on the Official List is delayed by a taxonomic problem, for the nomenclatorial status of the name is clear. The type-species of the genus is *Tipula oleracea* Linnaeus, 1758 : 585, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 442, 379, and this is the oldest available name for the species and is in current use. Dr. Lemche points out, however, in an unpublished

application, that the specific name has been applied to three different, though closely related species, and that the conservation of the name in the sense of majority-usage requires the designation of a neotype.* Further advice on this point from specialists in the Tipulid flies is desirable.

27 *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763 : 369. Z.N.(S.) 1426

The type-species of this genus is *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus, 1761 : 468, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 605, and this is the oldest available name for the species and is in current use. Before the generic name can be placed on the Official List, however, the status of *Sicus* Latreille, 1796 : 158, and *Sicus* Fabricius, 1798 : 547, 554, must be made clear. The type-species of *Sicus* Latreille, by monotypy, is *Musca cimecooides* Fabricius, 1779 : 253, and the generic name is a senior synonym of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803 (see Part C above). No type-selection is known for *Sicus* Fabricius. *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus is one of the included species, so that the generic name could be a junior objective synonym of *Sicus* Scopoli were it not that Fabricius seems to have misidentified *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus. See also 43 *Myopa* below.

32 *Ceria* Fabricius, 1794 : 277. Z.N.(S.) 1427

This genus was established without any included species. The type-species is *Cina* [sic] *clavicornis* Fabricius, 1798 : 557, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : 443, 396, but the specific name is invalid as a junior primary homonym. Moreover, *Ceria* Fabricius is itself a junior homonym of *Ceria* Scopoli, 1763 : 351, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Scatopse* Geoffroy, 1762. See 64 *Syrphus* below.

41 *Erax* Scopoli, 1763 : 359. Z.N.(S.) 1435

The type-species of this genus is *Erax barbatus* Scopoli, 1763 : 360, by selection by Coquillett, 1910 : 539. This species is congeneric, or even conspecific, with *Asilus punctatus* Fabricius, 1781 (placed in *Dasygogon* by Meigen, 1804 : 251), which in turn is the same as *Asilus punctipennis* Meigen, 1820 : 330. *A. punctatus* is regarded as the type-species of *Protophanes* Loew, 1860 : 143, which originally included *A. punctipennis* also. Macquart, 1838, used *Erax* in a widely different sense from Scopoli, and Hine, 1919, designated *Erax rufibarbis* Macquart, 1838 : 232, as type-species of *Erax* Macquart non Scopoli. *Erax* is currently used in this strictly invalid sense, allowing *Protophanes*, which is technically a synonym of *Erax*, to be used for the Palaearctic species for which Scopoli originally intended *Erax*. It seems, however, that other generic names are involved in this case and it is not yet clear how or to what extent the Plenary Powers may need to be invoked in order to conserve current usage.

43 *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775 : 798. Z.N.(S.) 1428

The first valid type-designation for this genus was made by Latreille, 1810 : 444, 398, who selected *Conops ferruginea* Linnaeus, 1761. The generic name thus became a junior objective synonym of *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763 (see above), but in fact it is generally interpreted according to a later designation of *Conops buccata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605, by Curtis, 1838 : pl. 677. The Plenary Powers may thus be needed to conserve current usage of *Myopa* and *Sicus*.

* A neotype has been designated since this report was drafted. See *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 17 : 209-213. N.D.R.

49 *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763 : 358. Z.N.(S.) 1429

The type-species of this genus, by monotypy, is *Musca morio* Linnaeus, 1758 : 590, but it is not known whether this is the oldest available name for the species nor whether it is in current use.

64 *Syrphus* Fabricius, 1775 : 762. Z.N.(S.) 1430

Curtis (1839 : pl. 753) designated *Musca lucorum* Linnaeus, 1758 : 592, as the type-species of this genus. The same species is type of *Leucozona* Schiner, 1860 : 214, by monotypy. Westwood, 1840 : 137, designated "*Musca ruficornis* Linnaeus" as type-species of *Syrphus*; he presumably intended *Musca ruficornis* Fabricius, 1794 : 314. Rondani, 1844 : 459, designated *Musca ribesii* Linnaeus, 1758 : 593, as type-species. In spite of efforts by Coquillett (1910 : 611) and Goffe (1933 : 78) to re-establish Curtis's prior designation, usage has consistently followed Rondani, because this fixes the generic name to a group of species preying on aphids in the sense in which Meigen had used the name. Mr. Collin proposes, in an unpublished application, that the Plenary Powers be used to designate *ribesii* as the type-species of *Syrphus* and *lucorum* as the type-species of *Leucozona*, but no comments from other specialists are available at present on this suggestion.

Part K

124 invalid generic names to be placed on the Official Index

1 *Tanyptera* Latreille, 1804 : 188, a junior objective synonym of *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803

1 *Ctenophora* Blackwall, 1870 : 401 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803

4 *Liriope* Rathke, 1843 : 60 (Class Crustacea), a junior homonym of *Liriope* Lesson, 1843

4 *Liriope* Gistel, [1847] : 563 ; 1848 : 171 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Liriope* Lesson, 1843

4 *Liriope* Gegenbaur, 1856 : 256 (Class Scyphozoa), a junior homonym of *Liriope* Lesson, 1843

4 *Ptychoptera* Christoph, 1880 : 83 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803

5 *Pales* Dejean, 1835 : 408 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and a *nomen nudum*

5 *Pales* Koch, 1850 : 64 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

5 *Pales* Gray, 1867 : 234 (Class Zoantharia), a junior homonym of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

7 *Limnobia* Meigen, 1818 : 116, a junior objective synonym of *Limonia* Meigen, 1803

7 *Limonia* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1846 : 211 (Order Lepidoptera), an unjustified emendation of *Lemonia* Hübner, [1820]

7 *Limonia* Thorell, 1870 : 190 (Class Arachnida), an unjustified emendation of *Leimonia* Koch, 1847

8 *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820 : 268 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795

8 *Petaurista* Berthold, 1827 : 400 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795

8 *Petaurista* Reichenbach, [1863] : 105 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795

8 *Trichocera* de Haan, [1833] in Siebold : 16 (Class Crustacea), a junior homonym of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803

9 *Euphrosyne* Savigny, 1822 : 45 (Class Polychaeta), a junior homonym of *Euphrosyne* Meigen, 1800 and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Euphrosine* Lamarck, 1818

9 *Euphrosyne* Gray, 1866 : 214 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Euphrosyne* Meigen, 1800

9 *Macrocera* Latreille, 1810 : 339, 439 (Order Hymenoptera), a junior homonym of *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803

10 *Phryne* Oken, 1816 : 210 (Class Amphibia), a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800

10 *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, [1844] : 90 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800

10 *Phryne* Grote, 1865 : 246 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, 1800

12 *Mycetophila* Gyllenhal, 1810 : 541 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803

15 *Pelopia* H. Adams, 1868 : 16 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Pelopia* Meigen, 1800

15 *Tanypus* Oppel, 1812 : 159 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803

15 *Tanypus* Keyserling, 1882 : 1415 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803

17 *Trichoptera* Lioy, 1864 : 1109 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Trichoptera* Meigen, 1803

17 *Trichoptera* Strobl, 1880 : 64 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Trichoptera* Meigen, 1803

18 *Cecidomia* Passerini, 1849 : 70, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803

18 *Cecidomyza* Zetterstedt, 1850 : 3673, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803

20 *Polyxena* Blainville, 1834 : 278 (Class Scyphozoa), a junior homonym of *Polyxena* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Polyxenia* Eeschsoltz, 1829

20 *Cordyla* Billberg, 1820 : 96 (Order Odonata), a junior homonym of *Cordyla* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cordulia* [Leach], [1815]

21 *Melusina* Stål, 1867 : 552 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800

21 *Melusina* Haekel, 1880 : 534 (Class Scyphozoa), a junior homonym of *Melusina* Meigen, 1800

21 *Simulia* Meigen, 1818 : 289, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Simulium* Latreille, [1802-1803]

22 *Amasia* Dejean, 1835 : 411 (Order Coleoptera), a *nomen nudum* and a junior homonym of *Amasia* Meigen, 1800

22 *Amasia* Chapuis in Lacordaire, 1874 : 313 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Amasia* Meigen, 1800

22 *Penthetria* Cabanis, 1847 : 331 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Penthetria* Meigen, 1803

22 *Penthetria* Edwards, 1881 : 80 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Penthetria* Meigen, 1803

25 *Philia* [Oken], 1829 : 1111 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800 and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Philine* Ascanius, 1772

25 *Philia* Schioedte, (1842) : 279 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800 and an unnecessary replacement name for *Calliphara* Germar, 1839

25 *Philia* Koch, 1846 : 54 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800

25 *Dilophus* Vieillot, 1816 : 34 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803

26 *Erinna* Moersch, 1865 : 387 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Erinna* H. & A. Adams, 1855 and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Eremina* Pfeiffer, 1855

27 *Coenomyia* Latreille, 1796 : 159, a junior objective synonym of *Sicus* Scopoli, 1763

28 *Odontomyia* Latreille, 1809 : 274, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803

28 *Odonthomyia* Rondani, 1856 : 170, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803

28 *Odonthomyia* Bellardi, 1859 : 232, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803

30 *Potamida* Schweigger, 1820 : 720, 770 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Potamida* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Potamides* Brongniart, 1810

30 *Potamida* J.L.R. Agassiz, 1846 : 306 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Potamida* Meigen, 1800, and an unjustified emendation of *Potomida* Swainson, 1840

31 *Hermione* Forbes & Goodsir, (1840) : 82 (Class Polychaeta), a junior homonym of *Hermione* Blainville, 1828

31 *Hermione* Gray, 1852 : 306 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Hermione* Blainville, 1828

31 *Hermione* Meyrick, 1883 : 526 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Hermione* Blainville, 1828

31 *Oxycera* Giebel, 1875 : 785 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Oxycera* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Oxycerca* Gray, 1842

- 37 *Platyptera* Panzer, 1809 : tab. 20, a junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803
- 37 *Platyptera* Cuvier, 1829 : 248 (Class Pisces), a junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803
- 37 *Platyptera* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837 : 321 (Class Pisces), a junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803
- 37 *Dionnaea* Hendel, 1908 : 54, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Dionnaea* Meigen, 1800
- 39 *Asilus* Moehring, 1758 : 28 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758
- 39 *Asilus* Brisson, 1760, 3 : 479 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758
- 39 *Asilus* Bechstein, 1802 : 173 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758
- 41 *Dasygogon* Leconte, 1861 : 170 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Dasygogon* Meigen, 1803
- 42 *Conops* Walckenaer & Gervais, 1847 : 382 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Oonops* Templeton, [1833]
- 44 *Tachydromya* Oken, 1815 : 486, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803
- 44 *Tachydromyia* Macquart, 1823 : 152, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803
- 47 *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798 : 549 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Sargus* Walbaum, 1792 (Class Pisces)
- 47 *Sargus* Lacépède, 1802 : 167, a junior homonym of *Sargus* Walbaum, 1792
- 48 *Leptis* Fabricius, 1805 : 69 (Order Diptera), a junior objective synonym of *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775
- 51 *Bombylius* Fauvel, 1902 : 42 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758
- 53 *Clythia* H. Milne Edwards, 1836 : 132 (Class Hydrozoa), a junior homonym of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812
- 53 *Clythia* Berendt, 1845 : 56 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800
- 53 *Clythia* Menge, 1854 : 45 (Class Arachnida), a junior homonym of *Clythia* Meigen, 1800
- 55 *Callomya* Oken, 1815 : 490, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804
- 55 *Callimyia* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1846 : 59, an unjustified emendation of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804
- 55 *Calomyia* Rossi, 1848 : viii, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804
- 57 *Microcera* Meigen, 1803 : 273, a junior objective synonym of *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803]

- 57 *Microcera* Mannerheim, 1831 : 486 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803
- 57 *Microcera* Zetterstedt, 1837 : col. 33 ; 1838 : 572 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803
- 57 *Microcera* Lioy, 1864 : 906 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Microcera* Meigen, 1803
- 58 *Atalanta* Stål, 1861 : 149 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800
- 58 *Atalanta* Seeley, 1864 : 50 (Class Pelecypoda), a junior homonym of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800
- 58 *Atalanta* Knocker, 1869 : 617 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Atalanta* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Atlanta* Lesueur, 1817
- 58 *Clinocera* Deyrolle, 1864 : 116 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803
- 58 *Clinocera* Reitter, 1906 : 459 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Clinocrara* Thomson, 1859
- 60 *Rhyngia* Rondani, 1844 : 459 (Order Diptera), an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763
- 62 *Antiopa* Alder & Hancock, 1848 : 190 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Antiopa* Meigen, 1800
- 62 *Antiopa* Stål, 1862 : 47 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Antiopa* Meigen, 1800
- 65 *Tritonia* Turton, 1825 : 365 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798
- 65 *Tritonia* Geyer, 1832 : 25 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798
- 65 *Spilomya* Oken, 1815 : 513, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803
- 66 *Zelima* Fabricius, 1807 : 279 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Zelima* Meigen, 1800
- 66 *Zetides* Hübner, [1819] : 85 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777
- 66 *Chlorisses* Swainson, 1832 : pl. 89 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777
- 67 *Lampetia* Stephens, 1829 : 43 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800
- 67 *Lampetia* Curtis, 1830 : pl. 153 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800
- 67 *Lampetia* Boie, 1837 : 536 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800
- 67 *Lampetia* Chun, 1880 : 282 (Class Ctenophora), a junior homonym of *Lampetia* Meigen, 1800
- 68 *Elophilus* Labbé, 1935 : 312 (Class Gastropoda), a junior homonym of *Elophilus* Latreille, 1804

- 69 *Cinxia* Stål, 1862 : 105 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Cinxia* Meigen, 1800
- 69 *Sericomya* Oken, 1815 : 515, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803
- 69 *Sericomya* Rondani, 1844 : 451, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803
- 69 *Sericomyza* Zetterstedt, 1838 : 589, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803
- 70 *Criorhina* Williston, 1886 : 209, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822
- 70 *Chriorhyna* Rondani, 1844 : 456, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822
- 72 *Titania* J. L. R. Agassiz, [1846] : 67 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Titania* Meigen, 1800, and an unjustified emendation of *Titanio* Hübner, [1825]
- 73 *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805 : 203, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803
- 74 *Dictya* J. L. R. Agassiz, 1846 : 123 (Order Diptera), a junior homonym of *Dictya* Meigen, 1803, and an unjustified emendation of *Dyctia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830
- 74 *Dictya* de Chaudoir, 1871 : 123 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Dictya* Meigen, 1803
- 74 *Dictya* Kobayashi, 1933 : 137 (Class Trilobita), a junior homonym of *Dictya* Meigen, 1803
- 75 *Euribia* Rang, 1827 : 320, 328 (Class Pteropoda), a junior homonym of *Euribia* Latreille, 1802
- 76 *Pterocera* Lamarck, 1799 : 72 (Class Gastropoda), a junior objective synonym of *Lambis* [Röding], 1798
- 76 *Pterocera* Meigen, 1803 : 275, a junior homonym of *Pterocera* Lamarck, 1799 and a junior objective synonym of *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762
- 76 *Apivora* Meigen, 1800, a junior objective synonym of *Volucella* Geoffroy 1762
- 79 *Titia* Hermann, 1804 : 135 (Class Aves), a junior homonym of *Titia* Meigen, 1800
- 79 *Titia* Stål, 1866 : 105 (Order Hemiptera), a junior homonym of *Titia* Meigen, 1800
- 80 *Gonia* Heinemann, [1870] : 331 (Order Lepidoptera), a junior homonym of *Gonia* Meigen, 1803
- 81 *Echinodes* Trouessart, 1879 : 274 (Class Mammalia), a junior homonym of *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869
- 81 *Echinodes* Jacquet, [1889] : 1888 (Order Coleoptera), a junior homonym of *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869
- 81 *Eriothryx* Schiner, [1868] : 292, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Eriothrix* Meigen, 1803
- 82 *Echinomya* Latreille, [1804–1805] : 377, a junior objective synonym of *Tachina* Meigen, 1803

83 *Gymnosoma* Quatrefages, [1866] : 482 (Class Polychaeta), a junior homonym of *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803

83 *Gymnosomia* Latreille, 1829 : 511, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803

85 *Calirrhoe* Reichenbach, 1828 : 99 (Class Cephalopoda ?), a junior homonym of *Calirrhoe* Meigen, 1800, and an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Callirhoe* Montfort, 1810

87 *Hippoboscus* Gray, 1832 : 778, an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758

APPENDIX VI

SPECIFIC NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

Part A

58 specific names of type-species of genera listed in Appendix V

1 *atrata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 586, as published in the binomen *Tipula atrata* (type-species of *Ctenophora* Meigen, 1803)

4 *contaminata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 586, as published in the binomen *Tipula contaminata* (type-species of *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803)

5 *dorsalis* Fabricius, 1781 : 403, as published in the binomen *Tipula dorsalis* (type-species of *Nephrotoma* Meigen, 1803)

7 *tripunctata* Fabricius, 1781 : 405, as published in the binomen *Tipula tripunctata* (type-species of *Limonia* Meigen, 1803)

8 *petaurista* Pallas, 1766 : 54, as published in the binomen *Sciurus petaurista* (type-species of *Petaurista* Link, 1795)

9 *lutea* Meigen, 1804 : 46, as published in the binomen *Macrocera lutea* (type-species of *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803)

10 *immaculata* Grote, 1865 : 246, as published in the binomen *Phryne immaculata* (type-species of *Calybia* Kirby, 1829)

14 *plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758 : 587, as published in the binomen *Tipula plumosa* (type-species of *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803)

18 *pini* De Geer, 1776 : 417, as published in the binomen *Tipula pini* (type-species of *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)

19 *pipiens* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602, as published in the binomen *Culex pipiens* (type-species of *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758)

20 *fusca* Meigen, 1804 : 93, as published in the binomen *Cordyla fusca* (type-species of *Cordyla* Meigen, 1803)

21 *nervosa* Fairmaire, 1846 : 289, as published in the binomen *Ceresa nervosa* (type-species of *Melusinella* Metcalf, 1952)

- 25 *febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 588, as published in the binomen *Tipula febrilis* (type-species of *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803)
- 26 *cinctus* De Geer, 1776 : 183, as published in the binomen *Nemotelus cinctus* (type-species of *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803)
- 26 *newcombi* H. & A. Adams, 1855 : 120, as published in the binomen *Erinna newcombi* (type-species of *Erinna* H. & A. Adams, 1855)
- 28 *hydroleon* Linnaeus, 1758 : 589, as published in the binomen *Musca hydroleon* (type-species of *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803)
- 31 *trilineata* Linnaeus, 1767 : 980, as published in the binomen *Musca trilineata* (type-species of *Oxycera* Meigen, 1803)
- 33 *caecutiens* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602, as published in the binomen *Tabanus caecutiens* (type-species of *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803)
- 34 *pluvialis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 602, as published in the binomen *Tabanus pluvialis* (type-species of *Haematopota* Meigen, 1803)
- 35 *bovinus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 601, as published in the binomen *Tabanus bovinus* (type-species of *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 37 *forcipata* Meigen, 1824 : 272, as published in the binomen *Tachina forcipata* (type-species of *Dionaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)
- 38 *pennipes* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Empis pennipes* (type-species of *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 39 *crabroniformis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605, as published in the binomen *Asilus crabroniformis* (type-species of *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 40 *gibbosus* Linnaeus, 1758 : 605, as published in the binomen *Asilus gibbosus* (type-species of *Laphria* Meigen, 1803)
- 42 *flavipes* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Conops flavipes* (type-species of *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 45 *telegraphella* Walker, 1866 : 1839, as published in the binomen *Noeza telegraphella* (type-species of *Noeza* Walker, 1866)
- 47 *cupraria* Linnaeus, 1758 : 598, as published in the binomen *Musca cupraria* (type-species of *Geosargus* Bezzi, 1907)
- 48 *scolopacea* Linnaeus, 1758 : 590, as published in the binomen *Musca scolopacea* (type-species of *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775)
- 51 *major* Linnaeus, 1758 : 606, as published in the binomen *Bombylius major* (type-species of *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 53 *fasciata* Meigen, 1804 : 310, as published in the binomen *Platypeza fasciata* (type-species of *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803)
- 54 *lutea* Panzer, 1809 : tab. 20, 21, as published in the binomen *Lonchoptera lutea* (type-species of *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1804)
- 55 *elegans* Meigen, 1804 : 311, as published in the binomen *Callomyia elegans* (type-species of *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804)
- 57 *campestris* Latreille, [1802-1803] : 463, as published in the binomen *Pipunculus campestris* (type-species of *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803])
- 58 *nigra* Meigen, 1804 : 292, as published in the binomen *Clinocera nigra* (type-species of *Clinocera* Meigen, 1803)
- 58 *auricoma* Burmeister, 1835 : 168, as published in the binomen *Phenax auricoma* (type-species of *Cerogenes* Horváth, 1909)

60 *rostrata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Conops rostrata* (type-species of *Rhingia* Scopoli, 1763)

62 *bicincta* Linnaeus, 1758 : 592, as published in the binomen *Musca bicincta* (type-species of *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803)

62 *pumila* Stål, 1863 : 47-48, as published in the binomen *Antiopa pumila* (type-species of *Antiopula* Bergroth, 1894)

63 *plebeia* Linnaeus, 1758 : 589, as published in the binomen *Musca plebeia* (type-species of *Thereva* Latreille, 1796)

65 *diophtalma* Linnaeus, 1758 : 593, as published in the binomen *Musca diophtalma* (type-species of *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803)

66 *sarpedon* Linnaeus, 1758 : 461, as published in the binomen *Papilio sarpedon* (type-species of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777)

67 *clavipes* Fabricius, 1781 : 427, as published in the binomen *Syrphus clavipes* (type-species of *Merodon* Meigen, 1803)

67 *croceago* [Dennis & Schiffermüller], 1775 : 86, as published in the binomen *Noctua croceago* (type-species of *Xanthia* Latreille, 1818)

69 *lappona* Linnaeus, 1758 : 591, as published in the binomen *Musca lappona* (type-species of *Sericomyia* Meigen, 1803)

69 *limbatus* Fabricius, 1803 : 176, as published in the binomen *Cimex limbatus* (type-species of *Madates* Strand, 1910)

70 *asilicus* Fallén, 1816 : 22, as published in the binomen *Syrphus asilicus* (type-species of *Criorrhina* Meigen, 1822)

70 *sacculalis* Ragonot, [1891] : 439, as published in the binomen *Penthesilea sacculalis* (type-species of *Penthesilea* Ragonot, [1891])

71 *petronella* Linnaeus, 1758 : 598, as published in the binomen *Musca petronella* (type-species of *Calobata* Meigen, 1803)

75 *cardui* Linnaeus, 1758 : 600, as published in the binomen *Musca cardui* (type-species of *Euribia* Latreille, [1802-1803])

76 *lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 : 743, as published in the binomen *Strombus lambis* (type-species of *Lambis* [Röding, 1798])

79 *punctiger* Stål, [1855] : 98, as published in the binomen *Acocephalus punctiger* (type-species of *Titiella* Bergroth, 1920)

81 *setiger* Leconte, 1859 : 316, as published in the binomen *Hetaerius setiger* (type-species of *Echinodes* Zimmermann, 1869)

82 *grossa* Linnaeus, 1758 : 596, as published in the binomen *Musca grossa* (type-species of *Tachina* Meigen, 1803)

83 *rotundata* Linnaeus, 1758 : 596, as published in the binomen *Musca rotundata* (type-species of *Gymnosoma* Meigen, 1803)

84 *geniculata* De Geer, 1776 : 38, as published in the binomen *Musca geniculata* (type-species of *Bucentes* Latreille, 1809)

84 *crocuta* Erxleben, 1777 : 578, as published in the binomen *Canis crocuta* (type-species of *Crocota* Kaup, 1828)

85 *siberita* Fabricius, 1775 : 798, as published in the binomen *Stomoxys siberita* (type-species of *Prosenia* St. Fargeau & Serville, 1828)

87 *equina* Linnaeus, 1758 : 607, as published in the binomen *Hippobosca equina* (type-species of *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

Part B

**Six specific names which are senior subjective synonyms of
nominal type-species and which are the oldest available
names for the species concerned**

5 *pavida* Meigen, 1824 : 398, as published in the binomen *Tachina pavida* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Pales* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

10 *phryne* Pallas, 1771 : 470, as published in the binomen *Papilio phryne* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Triphysa* Zeller, 1850)

13 *hemerobioides* Scopoli, 1763 : 324, as published in the binomen *Tipula hemerobioides* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Sciara* Meigen, 1803)

45 *grossipes* Linnaeus, 1767 : 988, as published in the binomen *Musca grossipes* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Hybos* Meigen, 1803)

73 *stercoraria* Linnaeus, 1758 : 599, as published in the binomen *Musca stercoraria* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803)

81 *rufomaculata* De Geer, 1776 : 28, as published in the binomen *Musca rufomaculata* (the oldest available name for the type-species of *Eriothrix* Meigen, 1803)

APPENDIX VII

**FAMILY-GROUP NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX
OF REJECTED AND INVALID FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY**

Part A

**Thirteen names based on Meigen 1800 generic names and invalidated
by the suppression of those generic names under the Plenary Powers**

- 4 LIRIOPEIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 61 (type-genus *Liriope* Meigen, 1800)
- 8 PETAURISTIDAE Lindner, 1930 : 11 (type-genus *Petaurista* Meigen, 1800)
- 10 PHRYNEIDAE Lindner, 1930 : 1 (type-genus *Phryne* Meigen, 1800)
- 12 FUNGIVORIDAE Landrock, 1926 : 1 (type-genus *Fungivora* Meigen, 1800)
- 13 LYCORIIDAE Lengersdorf, 1928 : 1 (type-genus *Lycoria* Meigen, 1800)
- 16 HELEIDAE Goetghebuer & Lenz, 1933 : 1 (type-genus *Helea* Meigen, 1800)
- 18 ITONIDIDAE Felt, 1913 : 127 (type-genus *Itonida* Meigen, 1800)
- 21 MELUSINIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 61 (type-genus *Melusina* Meigen, 1800)
- 52 OMPHRALIDAE Kröber, 1926 : 1 (type-genus *Omphrale* Meigen, 1800)
- 53 CLYTHIIDAE Czerny, 1930 : 1 (type-genus *Clythia* Meigen, 1800)
- 54 MUSIDORIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 62 (type-genus *Musidora* Meigen, 1800)
- 56 CYPSELIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 64 (type-genus *Cypsela* Meigen, 1800)
- 82 LARVAEVIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 64 (type-genus *Larvaevora* Meigen, 1800)

Part B

Two family-group names based on generic names concerning which specific proposals are laid before the Commission (see Appendix V, Part B)

- 14 TENDIPEDIDAE Goffe, 1932 : 61 (type-genus *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800)
 57 DORILAIIDAE Kertész, 1910 : 367 (type-genus *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800)

Part C

Incorrect original spellings of family-group names in Diptera

- 2 TIPULARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 419 (type-genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758)
 2 TIPULARIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758)
 7 LIMNOBIINA Rondani, 1856 : 38 (type-genus *Limnobia* Meigen, 1818)
 9 MACROCERINA Rondani, 1856 : 40 (type-genus *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803)
 10 RHYPHITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 387 (type-genus *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805])
 10 RHYPHII Zetterstedt, 1842 : 9, 85 (type-genus *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805])
 10 RIPHIDAE Rondani, 1856 : 18 (type-genus *Rhyphus* Latreille, [1804–1805])
 12 MYCETOPHILITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 386 (type-genus *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803)
 14 CHIRONOMITES Newman, (1834) : 379 (type-genus *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803)
 16 CERATOPOGONITES Newman, (1834) : 379 (type-genus *Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803)
 17 PSYCHODITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 388 (type-genus *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796)
 17 PSYCHODIDES Zetterstedt, 1840 : vi, 824 (type-genus *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796)
 18 CECIDOMITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 386 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
 18 CECIDOMYITES Newman, 1835 : 181 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
 18 CECIDOMYLADAE Harris, 1841 : 421 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
 18 CECIDOMYZIDES Zetterstedt, 1842 : 10, 90 (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
 19 CULICITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 388 (type-genus *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758)
 21 SIMULIHITES Newman, (1834) : 379 (type-genus *Simulium* Latreille, [1802–1803])
 21 SIMULIDES Zetterstedt, 1842 : 9, 85 (type-genus *Simulium* Latreille, [1802–1803])
 26 XYLOPHAGITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 393 (type-genus *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803)

- 28 ODONTHOMYNA Rondani, 1856 : 35 (type-genus *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803)
35 TABANII Latreille, [1802–1803] : 438 (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)
35 TABANIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)
35 TABANITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 389 (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)
38 EMPIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)
38 EMPITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 392 (type-genus *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)
39 ASILICI Latreille, [1802–1803] : 432 (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)
39 ASILIDES [Leach], [1815] : 161 (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)
39 ASILITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 392 (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)
40 LAPHRIINA Rondani, 1856 : 32 (type-genus *Laphria* Meigen, 1803)
41 DASYPOGONINA Rondani, 1856 : 32 (type-genus *Dasyopogon* Meigen, 1803)
42 CONOPSARIAE Latreille, [1802–1803] : 442 (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)
42 CONOPSIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)
42 CONOPITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 390 (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)
43 MYOPINA Rondani, 1856 : 21 (type-genus *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775)
44 TACHIDROMYNA Rondani, 1856 : 30 (type-genus *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803)
48 RHAGIONIDES Latreille, [1802–1803] : 440 (type-genus *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775)
49 ANTHRACIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763)
50 OESTRIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758)
50 OESTRITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 391 (type-genus *Oestrus* Linnaeus, 1758)
51 BOMBYLARIИ Latreille, [1802–1803] : 427 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)
51 BOMBYLIDES [Leach], [1815] : 162 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)
51 BOMBILITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 389 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)
51 BOMBYLIADAE Harris, 1841 : 406 (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)
52 SCENOPINIИ Meigen, 1824 : xi, 111 (type-genus *Scenopinus* Latreille, [1802–1803])
* 54 LONCOPTERIDAE Rondani, 1856 : 13 (type-genus *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803)
56 BORBORITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 396 (type-genus *Borborus* Meigen, 1803)
57 PIPUNCULINI Zetterstedt, 1842 : 4, 45 (type-genus *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803])
62 CHRYSOTOXITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 394 (type-genus *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803)
63 THEREVITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 391 (type-genus *Thereva* Latreille, 1796)
68 ERISTALITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 394 (type-genus *Eristalis* Latreille, 1804)
72 CHLOROPINA Rondani, 1856 : 26 (type-genus *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803)
73 SCATOPHAGITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 395 (type-genus *Scatophaga* Meigen, 1803)

- 74 TETANOCERITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 395 (type-genus *Tetanocera* Latreille, 1804)
 80 GONIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 728 (type-genus *Gonia* Meigen, 1803)
 82 TACHINARIAE Macquart, 1835 : 59 (type-genus *Tachina* Meigen, 1803)
 82 TACHINADAE Harris, 1841 : 411 (type-genus *Tachina* Meigen, 1803)
 82 ECHINOMYDAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 : 610 (type-genus *Echinomya* Latreille, [1802-1803])
 87 HIPPOBOSCITES Newman, (1834) : 379, 397 (type-genus *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)
 87 HIPPOBOSCADAE Harris, 1841 : 18 (type-genus *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

Part D

One incorrect original spelling of a family-group name not in Diptera

- 7 AMPHINOMAE Savigny, [1822] : 822 (type-genus *Amphinome* Bruguière, [1792], Class Polychaeta)

APPENDIX VIII

FAMILY-GROUP NAMES TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES IN ZOOLOGY

Part A

Fifteen names validated through the suppression of Meigen 1800 generic names

- 4 PTYCHOPTERIDAE Kertész, 1902 : 275 (type-genus *Ptychoptera* Meigen, 1803)
 13 SCIARINAE Zetterstedt, 1840 : 825 (type-genus *Sciara* Meigen, 1803)
 14 CHIRONOMIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379 (correction of CHIRONOMITES) (type-genus *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803)
 16 CERATOPOGONIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379 (correction of CERATOPOGONITES) (type-genus *Ceratopogon* Meigen, 1803)
 18 CECIDOMYIIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 386 (correction of CECIDOMITES) (type-genus *Cecidomyia* Meigen, 1803)
 26 XYLOPHAGINAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 393 (correction of XYLOPHAGITES) (type-genus *Xylophagus* Meigen, 1803)
 40 LAPHRIINAE Rondani, 1856 : 32 (correction of LAPHRIINA) (type-genus *Laphria* Meigen, 1803)

- 44 TACHYDROMIINAE Rondani, 1856 : 30 (correction of TACHIDROMYNA) (type-genus *Tachydromia* Meigen, 1803)
- 45 HYBOTINAE Meigen, 1820 : x, 346 (type-genus *Hybos* Meigen, 1803)
- 54 LONCHOPTERINAE Macquart, 1835 : 13 (type-genus *Lonchoptera* Meigen, 1803)
- 57 PIPUNCULIDAE Zetterstedt, 1842 : 4, 45 (correction of PIPUNCULINI) (type-genus *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803])
- 59 MICROPEZIDAE Loew, 1862 : 38 (type-genus *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803)
- 72 CHLOROPIDAE Rondani, 1856 : 26 (correction of CHLOROPINA) type-genus *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803). [Correction of the original reference for this family-group name given in Direction 28]
- 80 GONINAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 : 728 (correction of GONIDAE) type-genus *Gonia* Meigen, 1803)
- 82 TACHINIDAE Macquart, 1835 : 59 (correction of TACHINARIAE) (type-genus *Tachina* Meigen, 1803).

Part B

Thirteen names based on generic names established by authors
earlier than Meigen, 1800

- 2 TIPULIDAE Latreille, [1802-1803] : 419 (correction of TIPULARIAE) (type-genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 19 CULICIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 388 (correction of CULICITES) (type-genus *Culex* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 35 TABANIDAE Latreille, [1802-1803] : 438 (correction of TABANII) (type-genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 38 EMPIDIDAE [Leach], [1815] : 161 (correction of EMPIDES) (type-genus *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 39 ASILIDAE Latreille, [1802-1803] : 432 (correction of ASILICI) (type-genus *Asilus* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 42 CONOPIDAE Latreille, [1802-1803] : 442 (correction of CONOPSARIAE) (type-genus *Conops* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 43 MYOPINAE Rondani, 1856 : 21 (correction of MYOPINA) (type-genus *Myopa* Fabricius, 1775)
- 48 RHAGIONIDAE Latreille, [1802-1803] : 440 (correction of RHAGIONIDES) (type-genus *Rhagio* Fabricius, 1775)
- 49 ANTHRACINAE [Leach], [1815] : 162 (correction of ANTHRACIDES) (type-genus *Anthrax* Scopoli, 1763)
- 51 BOMBYLIIDAE Latreille, [1802-1803] : 427 (correction of BOMBYLARIИ) (type-genus *Bombylius* Linnaeus, 1758)
- 63 THEREVIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 391 (correction of THEREVITES) (type-genus *Thereva* Latreille, 1796)
- 87 HIPPOBOSCIDAE Newman, (1834) : 379, 397 (correction of HIPPOBOSCITES) (type-genus *Hippobosca* Linnaeus, 1758)

Part C

Eleven names for which information is required

3 ERIOPTERINI; 7 LIMONIINAE; 8 TRICHOCERIDAE; 10 ANISOPODIDAE;
15 TANYPODINAE; 30 CLITELLARIINAE; 34 HAEMATOPOTINAE; 56 SPHAERO-
CERIDAE; 58 CLINOCERARINAE; 71 CALOBATINAE; 75 TRYPETIDAE

Part D

One name in a group other than Diptera

7 AMPHINOMIDAE Savigny, [1822]: 822 (correction of AMPHINOMAE) (type-
genus *Amphinome* Bruguière, [1792], Class Polychaeta)

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE
 THE GENERIC NAME *IDOTEA* FABRICIUS, 1798, AND MATTERS CONNECTED
 THEREWITH. Z.N.(S.) 412

(See Volume 17, pages 178-184.)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

It is always much easier for the few specialists in a certain group to remember changes of names and to realize what recently dug-out names stand for. The difficulties in changes of generic names for reasons of priority are much more strongly felt by the general zoologists who use such names only now and then but, on the other hand, meet a much larger number of them. The name *Mesidotea*, now proposed to be suppressed for reasons of priority, is such a name which is well known by quite a large number of zoologists working in ecology and zoogeography, whereas *Saduria* is almost completely unknown.

Hence, I propose to accept the proposals of Dr. Heegaard and Dr. Holthuis as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 17 : 182-184 with the following changes :

- (1)(e) add " to suppress the generic name *Saduria* Adams, 1852, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy " ;
- (2)(e) replace by " *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905 (gender : feminine) type-species, by designation by Heegaard and Holthuis, 1960, *Oniscus entomon* Linnaeus, 1758 " ;
- (3)(f) replace by " *entomon* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Oniscus entomon* (type-species of *Mesidotea* Richardson, 1905) " ;
- (4)(i) replace by " *Saduria* Adams, 1852, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(e) above " .

same name *Blastophagus* as a generic name for another insect, especially in this case where the original author (Eichhoff) has already rejected his first name on grounds of pre-occupation. Neither can we fall in with Prof. Schedl's opinion of the name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff being the commonly used name. Eichhoff's new name *Myelophilus* was generally accepted after its introduction and only recently the name *Blastophagus* has been revived. The name *Myelophilus* is still used, e.g. by Hagedorn in the "Coleopterorum Catalogus" (1910) and by Kloet and Hincks in their Check List of British Insects (1945). The valid name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff can be fixed without suspension of the Rules, but *Blastophagus* Eichhoff cannot. Therefore, the Commission is asked to place the generic name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff on the Official List of Generic Names and is requested to add the invalid generic name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff to the Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Names".

4. The case was first referred to the Commission by Prof. Dr. H. Boschma, on behalf of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Netherlands Entomological Society, in June 1950, who sent to the Secretary two copies of Dammerman's first paper on the subject. These were acknowledged by Mr. Francis Hemming, on June 5th 1950, who wrote to both Boschma and Dammerman. On the 22nd July Boschma sent to the Commission what was virtually the manuscript of Dammerman's second paper quoted in (3) above. He added that "There being no controversy whatever about the trivial specific name, *piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Dermestes*), we should accept the typification by Lacordaire (1866) who made the said species the type of the invalid genus *Blastophagus* Eichhoff. The Commission is therefore asked to designate *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Myelophilus* Eichhoff."

5. Nothing further was done by the Commission and in the meantime Dr. Dammerman died on November 19th, 1951 and Mr. Hemming retired. In August 1959 the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Richard V. Melville wrote to Professor Boschma reviving the case and requesting details especially of the Hymenoptera side of the Case. Professor Boschma therefore handed a copy of his draft proposal on *Myelophilus* to the hymenopterist Dr. J. van der Vecht and at the same time sent his typescript application to the Commission under the joint authorship of himself and the late K. W. Dammerman. Dr. van der Vecht, having investigated the case himself, reported to Melville on 24th September 1959 that it contained several mistakes.

6. On 19 October, van der Vecht wrote to the Commission as follows:

"(i) I have checked Gravenhorst, 1827: the wasps living in wild figs are called there *Blastophagus grossorum*; actually the insects are not described there, and the names are mentioned only in an announcement of a paper, the MS. of which was handed in at a meeting. The only indications given in this announcement are that the insects live in figs and that they are not *Cynips psenes* (in the author's opinion), but Chalcids, etc. Dr. Holthuis agrees that this is not enough to regard the name *Blastophagus* as validly published, and consequently we regard it as a nomen nudum.

(ii) The name *Blastophaga* was validly published in a paper by Gravenhorst, entitled 'Disquisitio de *Cynipe psene* auctorum, et descriptio Blastophagae, novi Hymenopterorum generis,' which appeared in *Beiträge zur Entomologie*,

besonders in Bezug auf die Schlesische Fauna, 1, 1829, : 27-33. The type-species of *Blastophaga* is *grossorum* Gravenhorst *loc. cit.* : 27 by monotypy.

(iii) All hymenopterists have disregarded the older spelling *Blastophagus* and have accepted the name *Blastophaga*. In fact, this is the only name recorded in the Cat. Hym. of Dalla Torre, in the Catalogue of type-species of the genera of the Chalcidoidea (*Bull. U.S.N.M.* 124, 1923), and in various catalogues of the fig insects published in recent years by G. Grandi (See G. Grandi, 1952 *Catalogo ragionato delle Agaonine di tutto il mondo*, 4a ed., *Bull. Ist. Ent. Univ. Bologna* 19 : 69-96).

(iv) The name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, appears to be a valid name (unless *Blastophagus* Grav. 1827 is not regarded as a *nomen nudum*) and its replacement by *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 must therefore be considered unnecessary.

(v) Nevertheless it may be desirable to retain the name *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 on the grounds that (a) this name has been in general use for a long time and (b) that the revival of the name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, would be unpleasant in view of its similarity to the name of the fig wasp."

2. Present position

7. It will be seen that Dammerman, Schedl and Boschma were in error in the presentation of this case since they all assumed that *Blastophagus* Gravenhorst was a valid name. There is no doubt that this name is a *nomen nudum* as pointed out by Dr. J. van der Vecht in his very clear and concise statement of the case (6, above). Mr. J. F. Perkins and other hymenopterists at the British Museum also support this contention. Gravenhorst, 1827 (*Uebersicht der Arbeiten und Veränderungen der Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Cultur im Jahre 1826*, Breslau, 1827) wrote:—

"Der Berichtestatter . . . zeigte die in wilden Feigen lebenden gemeinhin *Cynips psenes* genannten, kleinen Insekten vor, die aber weder zu *Cynips*, noch zu *Chalcis*, noch zu *Diplolepis* gehören, sondern eine besondere Gattung bilden, welche *Blastophagus* genannt wurde; die Art erhielt den Namen *Blastoph. grossorum*, weil sie mit keiner Beschreibung des eigentlichen *Cynips psenes* übereinstimmte. Die mit Abbildungen begleitete Monographie dieser Gattung wurde ebenfalls handschriftlich eingereicht."

It is obvious, as Dr. van der Vecht says, that this amounts only to the announcement of the forthcoming paper, by the author, on the new fig wasp. This paper was not published until 1829 when it appeared in the Society's *Beiträge Entomologie* with the name spelled *Blastophaga* and the single species *B. grossorum* Gravenhorst which had also previously appeared in the 1827 report as a *nomen nudum*. It follows that *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864 (Coleoptera) is a valid name differing by one letter from the Hymenopterous genus *Blastophaga*. *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 is therefore an unnecessary replacement name and should sink as an objective synonym of *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864. In view, however, of the fact that *Myelophilus* was, until Schedl introduced the name *Blastophagus*, the name in general use for this genus, as pointed out by Dammerman (¶ 3 above), and in view of the fact that the name of the well-known bark beetles *Blastophagus* (Coleoptera) might easily

be confused with the name of the well-known fig wasps *Blastophaga* it might be better to conserve the name *Myelophilus* as desired by Dammerman and suggested by van der Vecht.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.
- (2) to place the following generic names on the List of Generic Names in Zoology :
 - (a) *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878 (gender : masculine), type-species through *Blastophagus* Eichhoff, 1864, by selection by Lacordaire, 1866, *Dermestes piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758 (Coleoptera) ;
 - (b) *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829 (gender : feminine), type-species by monotypy *Blastophaga grossorum* Gravenhorst, 1829 (Hymenoptera).
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
 - (a) *piniperda* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dermestes piniperda* (type-species of *Myelophilus* Eichhoff, 1878) (Coleoptera) ;
 - (b) *grossorum* Gravenhorst, 1829, as published in the binomen *Blastophaga grossorum* (type-species of *Blastophaga* Gravenhorst, 1829) (Hymenoptera).
- (4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :—

Blastophagus Gravenhorst, 1827, a nomen nudum ;

Blastophagus Eichhoff, 1864, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

So far as is known no family group names have been based on any of the above genera.

COMMENT ON THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO STABILISE THE NAMES OF THE NORTH EUROPEAN SPECIES BELONGING TO THE *TIPULA OLERACEA* GROUP. Z.N.(S.) 896

(See Volume 17, pages 209–213.)

By R. Laughlin (*School of Agriculture, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, England*)

I have received a separate of a proposal by Drs. Hemmingsen and Lemche to stabilise the names of the three N. European species of the *Tipula oleracea* group.

The note on the cover of the reprint asks for comments on the proposal. I am not a specialist in the taxonomy of the group and in fact have been working on the physiology of the three species for several years without realising that any controversy over their names was impending or even possible. Any changes in the nomenclature would cause considerable confusion since a good deal of work has been and is being done on these insects, particularly in the field of applied entomology.

The proposal therefore has my full support since it preserves current practice in the naming of the group.

GEPHYROCERATIDAE FRECH, 1897: PROPOSED ACCEPTANCE OF THE EMENDATION TO GEPHUROCERATIDAE (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA), Z.N.(S.) 982

By A. K. Miller, W. M. Furnish (*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*) and Brian F. Glenister (*University of Western Australia, Department of Geology, Nedlands, Western Australia*)

The purpose of the present application is to obtain a ruling from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the emendation to GEPHUROCERATIDAE of the family name GEPHYROCERATIDAE Frech, 1897, is to be accepted as the correct spelling of the name.

2. In 1884, Hyatt (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 22 : 316) established the generic name *Gephuroceras* for certain Devonian goniatites and designated *Goniatites sinuosus* Hall, 1843 (*Geol. of New York* (4) : 244, 246, figs. 106(6), 107(9)) as the type-species. Hyatt stated in a footnote that the generic name was derived from "έφυρα, a bridge". He thereby introduced an apparent solecism, which he used four times in the original publication and which presumably, therefore, cannot be interpreted as a typographical error.

3. On the following page of the same publication, Hyatt established the generic name *Manticoceras* for similar forms, designating *Goniatites simulator* Hall, 1874 (*Descr. new sp. Goniatidae* : 2-3 [preprint of *New York State Mus., Ann. Rep.* 27, 1875 : 133-134]) as the type-species. The two generic names are now generally regarded as subjective synonyms, and the latter is used to the exclusion of the former, largely because the type-material of the type-species of *Gephuroceras* is poor. The first person to point out that the generic names were synonymous was John M. Clarke (*New York State Geol., Ann. Rep.* 16 : 44-45, 1899) who employed the name *Manticoceras* to the exclusion of *Gephuroceras* and who thus acted as "first reviser". *Manticoceras* is of widespread occurrence, is of great biostratigraphic significance, and is commonly mentioned even in elementary textbooks.

4. A good many authors have "corrected" *Gephuroceras* to *Gephyroceras*, of whom the first was Carus, 1884, *Zool. Anz.* 7 : 538. In 1900 the founder of the genus (Hyatt in Zittel-Eastman *Text-book of Palaeontology* (ed. 1) 1 : 550) employed the revised spelling, using it at least three times.

5. A family name was subsequently established for this genus and its affines. In 1897 the name GEPHYROCERATIDAE was introduced by Frech (*Lethaea geognostica*, Theil I, *Lethaea palaeozoica* 2(1) : 125). However, in 1913 and 1918, respectively, the names MANTIOCERATINAE and MANTIOCERATIDAE were coined by Wedekind (*SitzBer. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin*, 1913 : 23, 38, 70; and *Palaeontographica* 16 : 118, 120). Furthermore, the spelling GEPHUROCERATIDAE was introduced in 1934 by Spath (*Cat. foss. Ceph. Brit. Mus.* (4) : 7, 8).

6. The family names GEPHYROCERATIDAE and MANTIOCERATIDAE have been used at different times by several authors, but GEPHUROCERATIDAE seems

- (2) to place the generic name *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Woehrmannia boehmi* Kittl, 1899, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—
- (a) *boehmi* Kittl, 1899, as published in the binomen *Woehrmannia boehmi* (type-species of *Woehrmannia* Boehm, 1895) ;
- (b) *cirridioides* Kittl, 1894, as published in the binomen *Euomphalus cirridioides*.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *TANYTARSUS* VAN DER WULP, 1874.
Z.N.(S.) 1245

(See Volume 17, pages 241–243.)

By W. Wülker (*Universität Freiburg, Switzerland*)

I would like to support very much the application of Dr. P. Freeman, not only by reason of the historical arguments given in his paper but also according to the fact that the use of the name *Tanytarsus* in the paper by Townes is standing apart in the literature on Chironomidae. Not only the European authors but also some American colleagues differ from the opinion of Townes in this point, as I noticed during the International Limnological Congress, 1959, in Vienna. It would be very helpful to accept the taxonomic opinion of Freeman and to contribute in this way to reduce the taxonomic confusion in the family of Chironomidae.

By J. B. Stahl (*Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

This letter is to inform you that I fully support Dr. Paul Freeman's recommendation for the retention of the name *Tanytarsus* in place of *Calopsectra*.

By S. S. Roback (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

I would hereby like to go on record in support of the proposal of Dr. Paul Freeman to retain the name *Tanytarsus* in its familiar usage. The application of the name *Tanytarsus* to two different genera in two different tribes, unfortunately causes a great deal of confusion. The proposal by Dr. Freeman would clarify and resolve this situation and is, I feel, definitely worthy of enactment.

By E. J. Fittkau (*Hydrobiologische Anstalt, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Plön, Germany*)

Als Schüler und Assistent von Herrn Professor Dr. A. Thienemann (gestorben am 22.4.60) arbeite ich seit 6 Jahren systematisch, ökologisch und morphologisch mit Chironomiden. Ich habe den Vorschlag von Dr. P. Freeman zur Kenntnis genommen und befürworte ihn mit allem Nachdruck.

In diesem Zusammenhang möchte ich auf die Stellungnahme zu dem gleichen nomenclatorischen Problem von Herrn Professor Thienemann, der einer der besten Kenner der Chironomiden war, verweisen. Die findet sich auf Seite 2 in seinem Band "Chironomus", Stuttgart 1954 und schliesst mit folgender Bemerkung: "Man kann wirklich auf eine Monographie der "Calopsectrini" aus der Feder Townes gespannt sein! Wenn man so vorgeht, wie es hier geschehen ist, dann wird nicht nur die ganze Chironomiden-Literatur der letzten 50 Jahre unverständlich. Das gleiche gilt ebenso für das limnologische, fischereibiologische und abwasserbiologische Schrifttum! Das ist—man verzeihe mir das harte Wort!—grober Unfug, und den mache ich nicht mit".

By H. E. Sublette (*Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Western College of the University of Texas, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.*)

I wish to support the application by Dr. Paul Freeman, British Museum (Natural History), in which he has proposed the suppression of *Chironomus punctipes* Wiedemann and the designation of *Chironomus signatus* van der Wulp as the type-species of *Tanytarsus*.

While it is true that a small amount of name shifting will occur by recognizing *signatus* van der Wulp rather than *punctipes* Wiedemann as the type-species, the changes will be minor compared to those which would be necessary through following Coquillett's designation rather than Edwards's subsequent interpretation of the genus.

EUCERAPHIS WALKER, 1870 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA); DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1363

By D. Hille Ris Lambers (*Bladluisonderzoek, T.N.O., Bennekom, Netherlands*) and H. L. G. Stroyan (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Harpenden, Herts., England.*)

The present case is concerned with a genus which is clearly based upon a misidentified type-species and the International Commission is asked to use its plenary powers in order that the existing usage of the name may be validated.

2. Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 452) listed but did not describe *Aphis betulae*, with the indication "Habitat in *Betula alba*" and a reference "Fn. Suec. 717".

3. Linnaeus, 1746 and 1761, in *Fauna Suecica* (: 261 of 1761 edition) described *Aphis betulae* as follows: "Habitat in *Betula rarius*. Corpus pallide virens; puncta 4 nigricantia in margine singulae incisurae utrinque. Minima est; caret alis et appendiculis".

4. Zetterstedt, 1828 (*Ins. Lapp.* Pt. 1 : 559) described *Aphis punctipennis*, material of which is still in existence. Von Heyden, 1837 (*Mus. Senckenb. Abh.* 2 : 299) described *Aphis nigritarsis* from birch.

5. Walker, 1848 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2)1 : 255) described *Aphis betulae* and gave an introductory synonymy in which he included *Aphis betulae* L., *A. nigritarsis* Heyden and *A. punctipennis*? Zetterstedt. His description of *betulae* was followed by those of *Aphis comes* Walker and *Aphis oblonga* Heyden, which were described as similar to *A. betulae*. All three species were of rather large size.

6. C. L. Koch, 1855 (*Die Pflanzenläuse* : 217) described *Callipterus betulae* Koch, a species possessing siphunculi (appendicula of Linnaeus, vide para. 3), and of which Koch said "Vollständig entwickelte Thierchen sind alsdann alle geflügelt".

7. Walker, 1870 (*Zoologist* (2) 5 : 2001) erected a genus *Euceraphis*. His diagnosis was as follows:—"Euceraphis Walk. Type *A. Betulae*, Linn.—*Aphis punctipennis* (Zetterstedt, *Ins. Lapp.* i.2.311) belongs to this genus. It feeds on the birch and on the alder, and inhabits Lapland and Greenland. I have found it on the alder at Chamouni".

8. At least two species of aphids are involved in the above series of descriptions. (a) *Aphis betulae* L., 1758, 1761, a small green species, known to Linnaeus only from the apterous forms, and described as being without siphunculi. The description is nowadays, by some authors, regarded as perhaps applying to a species of *Glyphina* Koch, in which the siphunculi, though present, are very small, and alatae are only produced during a limited period in summer. (b) *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, with synonyms *A. nigritarsis* Heyden, 1837 and *Callipterus betulae* Koch, 1855, a large species of which the viviparous forms when mature are always winged, and in which

the siphunculi, though not large, are quite conspicuous. The references to alder as host plant by Walker probably refer to the very similar *Aphis comes* Walker.

9. Walker's 1848 description of *Aphis betulae* agrees perfectly with Koch's description of *Callipterus betulae* (= *punctipennis* Zetterstedt), and there can be no doubt that this insect was what he had before him. Walker's 1870 type fixation for *Euceraphis* has consistently been interpreted as if he had designated *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt as type-species. That this usage is what Walker intended is clear from the fact that he placed *punctipennis* in *Euceraphis*, which he could not reasonably have done had he had before him the true *betulae* L.

10. Walker's intention has almost certainly been correctly interpreted by subsequent workers who have used *Euceraphis* as if its type-species were *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt. It is clearly in the interests of nomenclatorial stability that the application of *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870, should not now be changed by strict application of the Rules and adherence to the nominal species designated.

11. There are no family-group names based on *Euceraphis* which is commonly placed in the family CALLAPHIDIDAE.

12. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870, prior to the Ruling now requested and having done so to designate the nominal species *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, originally included in the genus by Walker, to be the type-species of that genus ;
- (2) to place the generic name *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Aphis punctipennis* Zetterstedt, 1828, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;
- (3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :—

punctipennis Zetterstedt, 1828, as published in the binomen *Aphis punctipennis* (type-species of *Euceraphis* Walker, 1870) ;

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLEÑARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS
THE GENERIC NAME *PROMECOPSIS* DUMÉRIL, 1806. Z.N.(S.) 483

(See Volume 17, pages 191–192.)

By Frej Ossiannilsson (Kungl. Lantbrukshögskolan, Institutionen för Vaxtsjukdomslära,
Uppsala, Sweden)

The existence of the generic name *Promecopsis* Duméril, published without a type-species clearly represents a danger to the stability of generic nomenclature within the Typhlocybinae. Therefore I do not hesitate to inform you that I quite agree with Dr. Wagner in this case and that I wish to support his request.

COLUBER ATRATUS GMELIN, 1788 (REPTILIA); APPLICATION FOR SUPPRESSION. Z.N.(S.) 1371

By James A. Peters (*San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress a name which is a *nomen dubium*, in order to validate its junior homonym which has been universally used for over 100 years.

2. Burger and Werler (1954 : 649) have shown that *Coluber atratus* Hallowell, 1845 (: 245), a specific name currently applied to a species of South American colubrid snakes, is a primary homonym of *Coluber atratus* Gmelin, 1788 (: 1103). Acting as first revisers, they selected *Streptophorus lansbergi* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 (: 518) as the name to replace *Coluber atratus* Hallowell. It should be noted that *Streptophorus drozii* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 (: 518) was described in the same publication as *lansbergi*, and both of these names have been considered synonymous with *Coluber atratus* Hallowell (= *Ninia atrata* Hallowell).

3. The name *Coluber atratus* Hallowell has been applied to the same species with great consistency since its original description. It was transferred to the genus *Ninia* by Cope, in 1875, and has remained in that genus since, although occasionally called *Streptophorus atratus*. The name has been used, in its various combinations, by practically every author writing on the snakes of northwestern South America since the time of its description. The following list includes only a single citation for each authority, although some of these authors used the name many times : Cope, E. D., *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1861 : 76 ; Bocourt, F., *Miss. Sci. au Mexique* . . . Reptiles, (9), 1883 : 548 ; Boulenger, G. A., *Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 1, 1893 : 294 ; Günther, A.C.L.G., *Biologia Cent.-Amer.*, Reptilia and Batrachia, 1885-1902 : 1011 ; Werner, F., *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* 26, 1910 : 217 ; do Amaral, A., *Mem. Inst. Butantan* 4, 1929 : 151 ; Dunn, E.R., *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci.*, 1935, 21 : 11 ; Brongersma, L.D., *Studies on the Fauna of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and the Venezuelan Islands*, 1940, 2(8) : 118 ; Parker, H.W., *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, 1940, 11(5) : 290 ; Rendahl, H. and Vestergren, G., *Ark. für. Zool.*, 1941, 33a(6) : 9 ; Shreve, B. J., *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard, 1947, 99(5) : 529 ; Daniel, H., *Univ. Antioquia*, 1950, 24(96) : 414 ; Marcuzzi, G., *Nov. Cient. Mus. Hist. nat. La Salle*, Caracas (Ser. zool.), 1950, 3 : 4 ; Taylor, E.H., *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 1951, 34(1) : 50 ; Beebe, W., *Zoologica*, 1953, 37 : 175 ; Aleman, G. C., *Mem. Soc. Cienc. nat. La Salle*, 1952, 12(31) : 16 ; Toze, J.A., *Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat.*, 1952, 14(79) : 206.

4. *Coluber atratus* Gmelin, 1788, on the other hand, has not been satisfactorily used as a valid name since its description. It was based in part on two plates in Seba (1735) ; Pl. 1, fig. 9 and Pl. 9, fig. 2. Gmelin also mentioned a plate in Gronovius (1756, pl. 26?). Not all of the figures cited appear to be representations of animals belonging to the same species. Boulenger (1896 : 634) showed that Gmelin's name was based at least in part on a specimen belonging

to *Lygophis lineatus*, which was described as *Coluber lineatus* by Linnaeus (1758 : 221). This was based upon Boulenger's identification of the species seen in one of the cited plates. The plate references utilized by Gmelin in his description are mentioned in a footnote on page 227 in Linnaeus (1758), as snakes described by Gronovius, but not seen by Linnaeus. The segmental counts given there are 163 ventrals and 77 subcaudals, within the expected range of *Lygophis lineatus*.

5. The genus *Coluber* was used by both Linnaeus and Gmelin to include practically all of the non-poisonous snakes known to them. The generic name has been restricted in its usage for many years, however, to snakes not particularly closely related to either of the genera to which the homonyms here discussed belong. As a consequence, neither of them currently is known in the combination that gave rise to the primary homonymy, nor is there any likelihood that either will ever again be used in the genus *Coluber*, under any circumstances.

6. In view of the fact that *Ninia atrata* (Hallowell, 1845) has been in continuous use for over 100 years, and has never entered the synonymy of another species since its description, while *Coluber atratus* Gmelin, 1788, has been in part unidentifiable and in part synonymous with an original Linnean species, it is proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:—

- (1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy the specific name *atratus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Coluber atratus* ;
- (2) place the specific name *atratus* Hallowell, 1845, as published in the binomen *Coluber atratus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;
- (3) place the specific name *atratus* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Coluber atratus* (as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above), on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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PERLA GEOFFROY, 1762 (INSECTA, PLECOPTERA); PROPOSED
VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1451.By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

In the present application the use of the plenary powers is sought in order to validate the generic name *Perla* in the sense in which it has been used for over 100 years. *Perla* was first used as a generic name (after 1757) by Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég.* 2 : 229). This work was declared unavailable, because non-binominal, in Opinion 228.

2. Geoffroy included four species in his genus *Perla*. All four had vernacular names only but two of them had references to Linnean species (*Phryganea bicaudata* and *Phryganea nebulosa*). Subsequent to Geoffroy, 1762, the first author to place species in the genus *Perla* was De Geer, 1773 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* 3 : 567), who described two species, *Perla fusca* (: 567), with a reference to *Hemerobius testaceus* Linnaeus, 1767, and *Perla nasuta* (: 568), with a reference to *Hemerobius marginalis* Linnaeus, 1767. Both of these specific names of De Geer's are currently accepted as junior objective synonyms of those Linnean species in the order Isoptera. In 1783, Retzius (*in* De Geer, *Gen. Spec. Ins.* : 60) listed four species, *Perla cinerea* Retzius, 1783; *Perla fusca* De Geer, 1773; *Perla nasuta* De Geer, 1773; and *Perla cylindrica* De Geer, 1778 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* 7 : 559).

3. In 1785 Geoffroy again used the generic name *Perla* in a work edited by Fourcroy (*Ent. Paris* 2 : 348) and included the same four species as in his invalid 1762 work, but this time gave them the following binominal names, *Perla bicaudata*, *P. flavipes*, *P. nebulosa* and *P. flava*. No authors' names or references are given, but as the vernacular names and the Latin diagnoses agree word for word with those of 1762, it is obvious that the *Phryganea bicaudata* and *Phryganea nebulosa* of Linnaeus are intended.

4. De Geer's 1773 work has been overlooked as a definition of the genus *Perla* since, prior to Opinion 228, most workers dated the genus from Geoffroy, 1762. Thus Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 435) selected as the type-species of *Perla* Geoffroy, *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758, a selection which is valid, whichever date is accepted for *Perla* Geoffroy. If the 1785 date is accepted, *Perla* Geoffroy is a junior homonym of *Perla* De Geer, 1773, and takes the name of the first available synonym which is *Diura* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg* : 96), type-species, by monotypy, *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758.

5. For over a hundred years, following the lead given by Pictet in his monograph in 1841 (*Hist. nat. Ins. Nèvr.*, Perlides, : 141, 181), the generic name *Perla* has been applied to a group of species in the Order Plecoptera associated with *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833. This species is, in fact, generically distinct from the valid type-species *Perla bicaudata* (Linnaeus, 1758), which is currently placed in a different family. Pictet himself selected *P. bipunctata* Pictet and *P. marginata* (Panzer, 1799) as "types" of the genus *Perla*. From

these two species, Klapálek, 1923 (*Coll. Zool. Sélvs* 4(2) : 35) selected *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, as type-species of what he termed the genus "*Perla* Geoffroy (sensu emend.)".

6. As stated in paragraph 2, the original two species placed in the genus *Perla* by De Geer, 1773, *Perla fusca* and *Perla nasuta*, are currently placed as junior synonyms of species in the order Isoptera. Strict application of the Rules in the case of *Perla* De Geer, 1773, would involve the transfer of this generic name from the Plecoptera to the Isoptera, would necessitate a change in the name of the generic taxon known for over a hundred years as *Perla* and a change in the family-group name based upon it and might also involve the change of an equally well-established generic name in the order Isoptera. If, on the other hand, the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, were validated with type-species *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758 (by designation of Latreille, 1810) *Diura* Billberg, 1820, which has the same species as type, becomes a junior objective synonym of *Perla* Geoffroy. The name *Perla* will thus be transferred from the group of species with which it has been associated for over a hundred years. Since *Perla* is the type-genus of the family PERLIDAE, this family-group name will have to replace the family-group name PERLODIDAE (to which the genus *Diura* belongs) and the names of the family and genus currently known as PERLIDAE and *Perla* will have to be re-named. A situation thus exists in which the strict application of the Rules would lead to greater confusion than uniformity. It is therefore highly desirable to validate the current usage of the generic name *Perla* in its meaning of *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* 28(109) : 55) and its congeners having regard to the fact that the name *Perla* has been almost universally applied to these species since the publication of Pictet's monograph in 1841. In view of the wide use of the generic name *Perla*, and the number of references to it between Geoffroy, 1762, and Pictet, 1841, there would appear to be a good case for rendering the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 available (by declaration under the plenary powers, as permitted by paragraph 5(2) of Opinion 228) and for designating for it (under the plenary powers) a type-species in conformity with current usage.

7. At the family-group level, the genus *Perla* is currently referred to the family PERLIDAE (published as PERLIDES) in the sense of Pictet, 1841. Action under the plenary powers to make available the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 (with type-species *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833) would enable the family-group name to be dated from PERLIDAE (as family PERLARIAE) Latreille, [1802-1803] (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* 3 : 292), type-genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :

(a) to validate the generic name *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 ;

(b) to set aside all designation of type-species for the genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so to designate *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, to be the type-species of that genus ;

- (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
 - (a) *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Perla bipunctata* Pictet, 1833 ;
 - (b) *Diura* Billberg, 1820 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Phryganea bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
- (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
 - (a) *bipunctata* Pictet, 1833, as published in the binomen *Perla bipunctata* (type-species of *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762) ;
 - (b) *bicaudata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phryganea bicaudata* (type-species of *Diura* Billberg, 1820) ;
- (4) to place the following junior homonyms of *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
 - (a) *Perla* De Geer, 1773 ;
 - (b) *Perla* Retzius, 1783 ;
- (5) to place the family name PERLIDAE (correction of PERLARIAE) Latreille, [1802-1803] (type-genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology ;
- (6) to place the family name PERLARIAE Latreille, [1802-1803] (type-genus *Perla* Geoffroy, 1762) (an invalid original spelling for PERLIDAE) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE
A TYPE-SPECIES FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS *MACROPSIS* LEWIS, 1834.

Z.N.(S.) 567.

(See Volume 17, pages 185-188.)

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The generic nomenclature within the family Macropsidae has been very unstable during the past 50-60 years, unfortunately. The new complications presented by Wagner as affecting the status of the generic name *Macropsis* make it highly important to get these matters definitely fixed. Also the transferring of the generic name *Macropsis* to the generic concept *Elymana* would cause much and unnecessary confusion. Therefore I fully agree with Dr. Wagner in his views in this case, and wish to support his proposals.