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II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

1. Suggested Amendments to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

eingeg. 16. August 1912.

Notice has been received by the undersigned that the Ninth International Congress of Zoology will hold its meetings from March 25 to 30, 1913, instead of in August, as seems to have been generally expected.

This unexpected change of date results in submitting immediately to the members of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature the following suggested amendments which have reached the Secretary. They are published herewith, without comment, for the information of all persons interested.

Under the rules, no suggested amendment may be submitted to the next Congress which was not in the hands of the Commission on or before March 25, 1912.

Persons who desire to submit arguments for or against any of these suggested amendments are invited to forward them to any member or members of the Commission.

1. Amendment Proposed by Dr. J. A. Allen.

Generic names of the same origin and meaning are homonyms.

At the Gratz meeting (1910) of the International Zoological Congress a paragraph was added to Article 35 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, as follows:

"Specific names of the same origin and meaning shall be considered homonyms if they are distinguished only by the following differences:

- a. The use of *æ*, *œ* and *e*, as *cæruleus*, *cœruleus*, *ceruleus*; *ei*, *i* and *y*, as *chiropus*, *cheiropus*; *c* and *k*, as *microdon*, *mikrodon*.
- b. The aspiration or nonaspiration of a consonant, as *oxyrynchus*, *oxyrhynchus*.
- c. The presence or absence of a *c* before *t*, as *autumnalis*, *auctumnalis*.
- d. By a single or double consonant: *litoralis*, *littoralis*.
- e. By the endings *ensis* and *iensis* to a geographical name, as *timorensis*, *timoriensis*".

This action in respect to specific names is so rational that it will doubtless meet with almost unanimous approval by nomenclators. It is to be hoped that this is not to be construed as "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel", no similar action being announced with respect to generic names.

Similar variants in generic names are of far more consequence than when occurring in specific names, since they affect the nomenclature of usually several species instead of only one. It is therefore to be hoped that the Commission will soon take up for consideration the case of similar variants in generic names, and adopt the same ruling for generic names as it has adopted for specific names.

It has been the general usage among nomenclators for three-fourths of a century to reject as homonyms generic names of the "same origin

and meaning". Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of generic names have been rejected on this ground and new names adopted in place of them. The status of variants of names of earlier date is now left more or less in doubt, under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, through the "Recommendations" appended to Article 36. Therefore as a member of the International Commission on Nomenclature, I beg to offer the following amendment to Article 35 of the Code.

Amendment.

Generic names of the same origin and meaning shall be considered homonyms if they are spelled alike or are distinguished only by the following differences:

a. In the gender endings, as masculine, feminine or neuter, in either Greek or Latin form, as *us*, *a*, *um*, *on*, *os*, *ium*, *ia*, *ios* etc., or in the endings *a* and *es*, as *Hydrobata* and *Hydrobates*, *Hydropota* and *Hydropotes*, *Ocipta* and *Ociptes*, *Scirteta* and *Scirtetes*; or *a* and *is*, as *Diphylla* and *Diphyllis*, *-chlora* and *-chloris*, *Enhydra* and *Enhydrys*; *es* and *is*, as *-mantes* and *-mantis*, *Ægialites* and *Ægialitis*; *es* and *us*, as *Megastes* and *Megastus*; *e* and *a*, as *Calliste* and *Callista*, *Euphrosyne* and *Euphrosyna*, *Parthenope* and *Parthenopa*, *Philacte* and *Philacta*; *a*, *as* and *os*, as *-cera*, *-ceras* and *-ceros*; *ia* and *ios*, as *Pelagia* and *Pelagios*; *-oda*, *-odon*, *-odos*, *-odus* and *-odontia*, as *Eleurothrenoda* and *Eleurothrenodon*, *Aplodon* and *Aplodus*, *Prionodon* and *Prionodus*, etc.; *-ops* and *-opsis*, as *Geranops* and *Geranopsis*, *Lithops* and *Lithopsis*.

b. In whether the connecting vowels in compound names are *a*, *e*, *ei*, *eo*, *i*, *o* or *y*, as *Dromatherium* and *Dromotherium*, *Delotherium* and *Deilotherium*, *-emy*s and *-omys*, *Auri-* and *Auro-*, *Mona-* and *Mono-*, *Hylat-* and *Hylot-*, *Oromeryx* and *Oreomeryx*, *Ptiloginys* and *Ptilogonys*, *Contopus* and *Contipus*, *-poria* and *-porcia*, *Dusicyon* and *Dusocyon*, *Stylephorus* and *Stylophorus* etc.

c. In aspiration or nonaspiration, as *Abrothrix* and *Habrothrix*, *Cam-* and *Cham-*, *Rac-* and *Rhac-*, *Ram-* and *Rham-*, *-nathus* and *-natus*, *-ryncus* and *-rhynchus*, *-stetia* and *-stethia*, etc.

d. In the use of *i*, *j* or *y* where these letters are interchangeable, as *Ai-*, *Aj-* and *Ay-*, *Diglo-* and *Dyglo-*, *Midaus* and *Mydaus*, *Oligodon* and *Olygodon*, *Tideus* and *Tydeus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys*, *-coris* and *-corys*, *-phris* and *phrys*, etc.

e. In the use of *c* and *k*, as in *Acodon* and *Akodon*, *Kerodon* and *Cerodon*, *Kogia* and *Cogia*, *Sika* and *Sica*, etc.

f. In the use of *c* and *g*, as in *Clanculus* and *Clanguhus*, *-procne* and *-progne*, etc.

g. In the use of single or double *o*, or single or double *l*, *n*, *r* and

t, as in *Hyperoodon* and *Hyperodon*, *Isodon* and *Isoodon*, *Calo-* and *Callo-*, *Elipsodon* and *Ellipsodon*, *Nanomys* and *Nannomys*, *Platyrrhinus* and *Platyrrhinus*, *Amblyotus* and *Amblyottus*, etc.

h. In the use of *e* or *ie* in diminutives, as *-ella* and *-iella*, as in *Damesella*, *Damesiella*, and of *tt* and *ss* in *etta* and *essa*.

i. In the use of *u* and *y* as interchangeable, as in *Platyprosopus* and *Platuprosopus*.

j. In the use of *-mus* and *-mys* as suffixes, as *Peramus* and *Peramus*, *Rhinomus* and *Rhinomys*.

k. In names derived from the same personal name, as *Purshia* and *Purschia*, *Damesella* and *Damesiella*.

l. In the use of abridged or full form, as *Chlamyphorus* and *Chlamydophorus*, *Megamys* and *Megalomys*.

In the above draft, it is the intention to express the principle involved and to cite illustrations. The whole matter can be covered much more briefly, as has been done in the revised A. O. U. Code, pp. lviii and lix.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to conserve names long established by concurrent usage which would become homonyms under any rule (necessarily a new rule) antagonistic to the principle already adopted by the Commission in the case of specific names.

The extent to which current names of genera would be displaced in consequence of such a rule would be serious. I have already compiled a long list of generic names of mammals that would be so affected, and have in a short time gathered a still longer list of bird genera that would become homonyms under the adoption of a "one-letter rule". Extend this ratio throughout the animal kingdom and it is easy to see that probably a thousand current generic names would have to be changed.

While this is appalling, it is perhaps not the worst feature of the case. Owing to the work of emenders, it will add enormously to the bibliographical research of the systematist to determine whether or not a new generic name he may wish to propose, which is the same in origin and meaning as a name already in existence, is not already covered by an amended form and thus preoccupied.

List of generic names of mammals treated as homonyms of others having the same origin and meaning.

This list is based on Dr. T. S. Palmer's "Index Generum Mammalium", published in 1904. The trustworthiness of this work is beyond question, its accuracy of detail being simply marvelous.

Some of the names here listed apply to groups not usually accorded generic, or even subgeneric rank, and may be homonyms, but, in the

case of extinct types, they may prove tenable when the forms in question become better known.

More than half of the 112 names here listed belong to currently recognized generic groups for which later names have been adopted. The list thus serves to show what generic names in mammalogy have been rejected because of their having the same origin and meaning as earlier names. It also shows by what authors¹ they were replaced, and that the changes were made by authors of highest standing and with surprising unanimity.

(Signed) J. A. Allen.

Acanthoglossus Gervais, 1877, not *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, replaced by *Zaglossus* Gill, May, 1887, and by *Proechidna* Gervais, Nov. 1887.

Aethurus De Winton, 1898, not *Aithurus* Cabanis, 1860; antedated three days by *Zenkerella* Matchie, 1898.

Aigocerus H. Smith, 1827, not *Aegoceros* Pallas, 1811; replaced by *Oxanna* Reichenbach, 1845, and by *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846.

Ælurogale Filhol, 1872, not *Ailurogale* Fitzinger, 1859; replaced by *Ailurictis* Trouessart, 1855.

Amblyotus Kolenati, 1858, not *Amblyottus* Amyot & Serville, 1843.

Amblysomus Pomel, 1848, not *Amblysoma* Westwood, 1841; replaced by *Calcochloris* Mivart, 1867.

Ancema König, 1825, not *Anoëma* F. Cuvier, 1809.

Anomalocera Gray, 1869, not *Anomalocera* Templeton, 1837; replaced by *Xenelaphus* Gray, 1869.

Anonyx Agassiz, 1846 (= *Aonyx* Lesson, 1827, emended), not *Anonyx* Kroyer, 1838.

Anotus Wagner, 1855, not *Anotis* Rafinesque, 1815, (*Anotus* = *Blarina* Gray, 1838).

Aulacodon Kaup, 1838, not *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, nor *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827; replaced by *Thrynomys* Fitzinger, 1867.

Bisonus Hodgson, 1835, not *Bison* H. Smith, 1827.

Bonasus Wagner, 1844, not *Bonasa* Stephens, 1819, (*Bonasus* = *Bison*, 1827).

Brachygnatus Pomel, 1848, not *Brachygnathus* Perty, 1830; replaced by *Synaphodus* Pomel, 1848.

Brachyodus Depéret, 1895, not *Brachyodon* Lartet, 1868.

¹ The authors represented in this list number 26, as follows: Ameghino, Berg, Blainville, Blyth, Burmeister, Cope, Falconer, Filhol, Fitzinger, Gervais, Gill, Gistel, Gloger, Gray, Lydekker, Marsh, Mivart, Müller, Palmer, Peters, Pomel, Reichenbach, Singow, Sundevall, Thomas, Trouessart.

- Calamodon* Cope, 1874, not *Calamodus* Kaup, 1829; replaced by *Coni-codon* Cope, 1894.
- Calomys* Waterhouse, 1837, not *Callomys* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy, 1830.
- Callorhinus* Gray, 1859, not *Callirhinus* Blanchard, 1850, nor *Callirhinus* Giraud, 1857; replaced by *Callotaria* Palmer, 1892.
- Carollia* Gray, 1838, not *Carolia* Cantraine, 1837; replaced by *Hemiderma* Gervais, 1855.
- Choiropotamus* Gray, 1843, not *Chæropotamus* Cuvier, 1822; replaced by *Potamochoerus* Gray, 1854.
- Chrysochlora* Latreille, 1825, not *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799.
- Cnephaiophilus* Fitzinger, 1870, not *Cnephæophila* Philippi, 1865.
- Colodon* Marsh, 1900, not *Colodus* Wagner, 1861.
- Cuvierius* Gray, 1866, not *Cuvieria* Péron & Lesueur, 1807.
- Dactyloceros* Wagner, 1855, not *Dactylocera* Latreille, 1829.
- Delotherium* Ameghino, 1889, not *Deilotherium* Filhol, 1882; replaced by *Dideilotherium* Ameghino, 1899.
- Diabroticus* Pomel, 1848, not *Diabrotica* Chevrolat, 1854.
- Diceros* Gray, 1821, not *Diceras* Lamarck, 1805; replaced by *Opiceros* Gloger, 1841.
- Didelphodon* Marsh, 1889, not *Didelphodus* Cope, 1882; replaced by *Didelphops* Marsh, 1889.
- Diglochis* Gervais, 1859, not *Dyglochis* Förster, 1856.
- Diphylla* Spix, 1823, not *Diphillis* Oken, 1817.
- Dromatherium* Emmons, 1857, not *Dromotherium* Geoffroy, 1833.
- Echiothrix* Gray, 1867, not *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853; replaced by *Craurothrix* Thomas, 1896.
- Egocerus* Desmarest, 1822, not *Ægoceros* Pallas, 1811.
- Elasmodon* Falconer, 1846, not *Elasmodus* Egerton, 1843; replaced by *Euelephas* Falconer, 1857.
- Eleutherodon* Mercerat, 1891, not *Eleutheroda* Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865.
- Elipsodon* Roth, 1898, not *Ellipsodon* Scott, 1892; replaced by *Diellipsodon* Berg, 1899.
- Ellobius* G. Fischer, 1814, not *Ellobium* Bolten, 1798.
- Enhydra* Flemming, 1822, not *Enhydris* Merrem, 1820; replaced by *Latax* Gloger, 1827.
- Euphrosyne* Gray, 1866, not *Euphrosyna* Von Siebold, 1843.
- Euryceros* Gray, 1850, not *Eurycerus* Illiger, 1807; replaced by *Boocerus* Thomas, 1902.
- Eurygenium* Ameghino, 1895, not *Eurygenius* La Ferte, 1849; replaced by *Eurygeniops* Ameghino, 1896.

- Geronops* Ameghino, 1891, not *Geranopsis* Lydekker, 1891; replaced by *Eugeranops* Ameghino, 1891.
- Hemichærus* Depéret, 1887, not *Hemichærus* Filhol, 1882.
- Homalurus* Schulze, 1890, not *Homalura* Meigen, 1826.
- Hoplophorus* Lund, 1838, not *Hoplophora* Perty, 1830; replaced by *Sclerocalyptus* Ameghino, 1891.
- Hydropotes* Swinhoe, 1870, not *Hydropota* Rondani, 1861; replaced by *Hydrelaphus* Lydekker, 1898.
- Hyrocodon* Filhol, 1873 (emended to *Hyracodon* Filhol, 1876), not *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856; replaced by *Hyracodontherium* Filhol, 1877.
- Isacus* Cope, 1873, not *Isaca* Walker, 1857; replaced by *Mesodectes* Cope, 1875.
- Isodon* Say, 1822, not *Isoodon* Geoffroy, 1817.
- Kurtodon* Osborn, 1887, not *Curtodus* Sauvage, 1867.
- Leptoceros* Wagner, 1844, not *Leptocerus* Leach, 1817.
- Liocephalus* Wagner, 1839, not *Leiocephalus* Gray, 1827 (emended to *Liocephalus*).
- Lipurus* Goldfuss, 1817, not *Lipura* Illiger, 1811; replaced by *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.
- Lithops* Ameghino, 1887, not *Lithopsis* Scudder, 1878; replaced by *Palæolithops* Ameghino, 1891.
- Macroodus* Gray, 1864, not *Macrodon* Schinz, 1822, nor *Macrodon* Müller, 1842.
- Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824, not *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777; replaced by *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840, and by *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891.
- Macrophyllum* Gray, 1838, not *Macrophylla* Hope, 1837; replaced by *Dolichophyllum* Lydekker, 1891.
- Megaloglössus* Pagenstecher, 1885, not *Megaglossa* Rodani, 1865; replaced by *Trygenycteris* Lydekker, 1891.
- Megalomys* Trouessart, 1881, not *Megamys* (emended to *Megalomys*) D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842; replaced by *Moschomys* Trouessart, 1903.
- Megastus* Roth, 1898, not *Megastes* Guénée, 1854; replaced by *Magestus* Ameghino, 1899.
- Menodus* Pomel, 1849, not *Menodon* Meyer, 1838.
- Microdon* Osborn, 1886, not *Microdus* Traquair, 1877; replaced by *Tytthocomus* Palmer, 1903.
- Micrurus* Forsyth-Major, 1877, not *Micrura* Ehrenberg, 1831.
- Midaus* F. Cuvier, 1823, not *Mydaus* Cuvier, 1821.

- Mystacina* Gray, 1843, not *Mystacinus* Boie, 1822; replaced by *Mystacops* Lydekker, 1891.
- Nanomys* Marsh, 1889, not *Nannomys* Peters, 1876; replaced by *Nanomys* Marsh, 1892.
- Necromantis* Weithofer, 1887, not *Necromantes* Gislet, 1848; replaced by *Necronycteris* Palmer, 1903.
- Notocetus* Moreno, 1892, not *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891; replaced by *Diochotichus* Ameghino, 1894.
- Ocotomus* Cope, 1885, not *Ocototamus* Tischbein, 1881.
- Olygodon* Ameghino, 1883, not *Oligodon* Boie, 1827.
- Oromeryx* Marsh, 1894, not *Oreomeryx* Mercat, 1891.
- Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873, not *Pachypleura* White, 1853; replaced by *Archæocetus* Singow, 1898, and by *Pristinocetus* Trouessart, 1898.
- Pachyura* Selys-Longchamps, 1839, not *Pachyurus* Agassiz, 1829.
- Pagophilus* Gray, 1844, not *Pagophila* Kaup, 1829.
- Palæothentes* Ameghino, 1887, not *Palæoteuthis* D'Orbigny, 1847; replaced by *Epanorthus* Ameghino, 1889.
- Parthenopa* Rafinesque, 1814, not *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798.
- Paurodus* Schultze, 1897, not *Paurodon* Marsh, 1887.
- Pelagios* F. Cuvier, 1824 (emended to *Pelagius* F. Cuvier, 1826), not *Pelagia* Peron, 1809; replaced by *Rigoon* Gistel, 1848.
- Peramus* Owen, 1871, not *Peramys* Lesson, 1842.
- Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837, not *Phyllorhina* Leach, 1816.
- Platuprotopus* Filhol, 1888, not *Platyprotopus* Mannerheim, 1830; replaced by *Strongulognathus* Filhol, 1890.
- Platyceros* Gray, 1850, not *Platyceras* Conrad, 1837.
- Platycranus* Kastschenko, 1901, not *Platycrana* Gray, 1836, nor *Platy-
crania* Burmeister, 1838, nor *Platycranion* Jan, 1863.
- Platyrrhinus* De Saussure, 1860, not *Platyrrhinus* Clairville, 1798.
- Polyacrodon* Roth, 1899, not *Polyacrodus* Jaekel, 1889.
- Polycladus* Pomel, 1854, not *Polyclados* Brandt, 1835.
- Pontoporia* Gray, 1846, not *Pontopareia* Kroyer, 1842; replaced by *Stenodelphis* Gervais, 1847.
- Prionodon* Horsfield, 1824, not *Priodon* Cuvier, 1822; replaced by *Linsang* S. Müller, 1839.
- Procerus* Serres, 1838, not *Proceros* Rafinesque, 1820; replaced by *Procervus* Blainville, 1840.
- Protogonia* Cope, 1881, not *Protogoniüs* Hübner, 1816; replaced by *Euprotogonia* Cope, 1893.
- Prototomus* Cope, 1874, not *Prototoma* Heer, 1852.
- Pselaphon* Gray, 1870, not *Pselaphus* Herbst, 1792.

- Ptilodus* Cope, 1881, not *Ptilodon* Hübner, 1806.
Rhinomys Murray, 1861, not *Rhinomys* Lichtenstein, 1832.
Saccostomus Peters, 1846, not *Saccostoma* Fitzinger, 1843; replaced by *Eosacomys* Palmer, 1903.
Satyryus Oken, 1816, not *Satyra* Meigen, 1803.
Saurocetes Burmeister, 1871, not *Saurocetus* Agassiz, 1838; replaced by *Saurodelphis* Burmeister, June, 1891, and by *Pontoplanodes* Ameghino, Aug., 1891.
Scirteta Brandt, 1844, not *Scirtetes* Hartig, 1838.
Scotophilus Leach, 1821, not *Scotophila* Hübner, 1816.
Sphyrocephalus Murray, 1862, not *Sphyrocephala* Westwood, 1848.
Stenocranius Kastschenko, 1901, not *Stenocranus* Fieber, 1866.
Stenorhynchus F. Cuvier, 1826, not *Stenorhynchus* Lamarek, 1819; replaced by *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848, and by *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875.
Stylophorus Roth, 1901, not *Stylephorus* Shaw, 1791; replaced by *Dystylophorus* Ameghino, 1902.
Subulo H. Smith, 1827 (emended to *Subula* Lesson, 1842), not *Subula* Schumacher, 1817.
Sycium Cope, 1899, not *Sycia* Léger, 1892.
Tideus Ameghino, 1890, not *Tydeus* Koch, 1842; replaced by *Mannodon* Ameghino, 1893.
Tæniodus Pomel, 1854, not *Tæniodon* Dunker, 1848.
Trachytherus Ameghino, 1889, not *Trachytherium* Gervais, 1849; replaced by *Eutrachytherus* Ameghino, 1897.
Tragocerus Gaudry, 1861, not *Tragocera* Billberg, 1820.
Vetulus Reichenbach, 1862, not *Vetula* Rafinesque, 1815.
Ziphiorhynchus Burmeister, 1865, not *Ziphorrhynchus* Swainson, 1837.

2. Propositions for amendment to the Code at the next International Congress, by Dr. G. Horvath, in *Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici*, v. 9, p. 4, 1911.

1) La loi de la priorité est à appliquer aussi dans la nomenclature des familles, sous-familles et des autres groupes au-dessus du genre; toutes ces catégories doivent porter le nom qui leur a été donné le plus anciennement.

2) Ce nom doit être formé du nom d'un genre, pourvu que ce genre soit inclus dans la catégorie respective et que son nom y soit valable (non un synonyme).

3) Le nom de famille, sous-famille et d'autres subdivisions, dérivé du nom d'un genre, a la priorité même dans le cas où sa désinence.

pourvu qu'elle soit latine, n'est pas en idae, inae, etc.; mais dans ce cas il faut corriger la désinence et ajouter au radical la désinence convenable et arrêtée dans les Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique (Art. 4).

3. Amendment Proposed by Geheimrath F. E. Schulze.

Da einige Zoologen keine Änderung der als eingebürgert betrachteten Gattungsnamen wünschen, andre aber den ältesten zulässigen Namen vorziehen, glaube ich, daß bis auf weiteres beiden Parteien in der Weise gedient werden könnte, daß man zuerst den ältesten berechtigten Gattungsnamen und dahinter den nach Ansicht des jeweiligen Autors eingebürgerten späteren Namen in Klammern mit vorgesetztem Gleichheitszeichen schreibt, also z. B.:

Sphenodon (= *Hatteria*); *Fasciola* (= *Distomum*) *hepatica*; *Molge* (= *Triton*) *alpestris*.

4. Draft Propositions to be laid before the International Commission at the Monaco Conference 1913.

Submitted by W. E. Hoyle.

1) That the Congress be advised to recommend Zoologists to use the general names in the subjoined list as there indicated, any considerations of priority to the contrary notwithstanding:

<i>Anthropopithecus</i>	for the	<i>Chimpanzees</i> ,
<i>Chiromys</i>	- -	<i>Aye-Aye</i> ,
<i>Dicotyles</i>	- -	<i>Peccaries</i> ,
<i>Echidna</i>	- -	<i>Spiny Ant-Eater</i> ,
<i>Galeopithecus</i>	- -	<i>Philippine Colugo</i> ,
<i>Holothuria</i>	- -	<i>Sea-Cucumbers</i> ,
<i>Hyrax</i>	- -	<i>Dassies</i> ,
<i>Limnocodium</i>	- -	<i>Fresh-water Medusa</i> ,
<i>Manatus</i>	- -	<i>Manatee</i> ,
<i>Mycetes</i>	- -	<i>Howling Monkeys</i> ,
<i>Simia</i>	- -	<i>Orang</i> .

2) That the Congress be requested to instruct the Commission to consider what names, if any, should be added to this list.

5. Amendment Proposed by J. H. Comstock, J. E. Needham and J. C. Bradley.

To add to Article 26.

To avoid disadvantageous changes in the names of genera by the strict application of the rules of nomenclature, and especially of the principle of priority, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is empowered to prepare a list of names to be retained.

These names are to be by preference those which have come into general use in the fifty years following their publication, especially those generic names upon which long used family names are based and those which have been used in monographs and important works up to the year 1890. With each generic name thus conserved is to be cited a type species, to be chosen with a view to retaining the name in its most widely known sense, even if thereby an exception must be made to the other provisions of this code.

Several additional propositions will be made public in the near future.

C. W. Stiles,

Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

2. Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Abstract of Proceedings. August 28th, 1912. — Dr. J. B. Cleland showed *Cysticercus tenuicollis* and *Echinococcus veterinorum* from sheep, illustrative of the way in which the perpetuation of the species is provided for during the eating of such cysts by dogs. In *C. tenuicollis*, only one head of a future tapeworm (*T. marginata*) is found in each cyst. It is of considerable size, and would be easily crushed by the teeth of a dog, if it were not for the fact that the cyst hangs dependent from the liver or abdominal organs of the host. The dog, in eating these, after hasty chewing, swallows part of the organ which, as it descends, draws after in the dependent cyst which had been hanging outside the dog's mouth. In the *Echinococcus*, numerous scolices, representing immature heads, cover the inside of the walls of the (non-sterile) cysts; however many may be crushed by the dog's teeth, numerous others escape to perpetuate the species. — Mr. G. A. Waterhouse exhibited specimens of *Euplaca corinna* Macleay, from Sydney, Brisbane, Cairns, Cape York, and Port Darwin. These demonstrated that this species is not subject to geographical variation in Australia. At Cape York, occasional aberrations occur, in which the white spots are reduced in size; more rarely some of the white spots are absent. Miskin described two such aberrations (♂♀) under the name *Euplaca euehus*; but the present exhibit not only showed examples even more divergent from typical *corinna* than Miskin's specimens, but also intergrades between *E. corinna* and *E. euehus*. In a note upon the exhibit Mr. Waterhouse said: "Dr. K. Jordan has kindly examined, for me, Felder's types of this genus in the Tring Museum. He has written to me that *Euplaca angasi* Felder, is identical with *E. corinna*; the type of *E. angasi* shows the single brand in the ♂. The second of Felder's species recorded from Australia is *E. lewini*, which is without a brand in the ♂. Dr. Jordan considers that the locality given is incorrect, and with this view I quite concur; no *Euplaca* known from Australia agrees with the description of *E. lewini*." *E. boisdouvali* Lucas, is probably another synonym. — Mr. Froggatt exhibited living specimens of a large Mealy Bug (*Monophlebus crawfordi* Mask.) sent to him from South Australia, to show the large quantity of white, mealy wool produced by this species. He showed also examples of the trap-door nests of three unidentified spiders,

received from Mr. Sidney W. Jackson, and collected by him near Collarenebri, N.S.W., and on the Blackall Range, Queensland. — 1) The Plankton of the Sydney Water-Supply. By G. I. Playfair. — The Sydney Water-Supply is the water of the Nepean and Cataract Rivers, which is impounded in the Cataract Reservoir, and thence brought down, by many miles of canal, through the Prospect Reservoir to Guildford and Pott's Hill, where it is filtered by being passed through a double series of wire screens. These screens being periodically raised and washed with a hose, the effluent from this operation has been the principal source of the material studied. The flora comprised: Chlorophyceae generally, 60; Desmidiaceae, 112, Myxophyceae, 19; Bacillariaceae, 48; Phythelieae, 16 (the numbers indicating species and well-marked variations). The fauna yielded: Peridinieae, 13; Infusoria, 35; Rotatoria, 14; Rhizopoda, 13; Vermes, 3; and Entomostraca, 3. Almost all are quite well known European forms, such, too, as are common in the waters round Sydney, and in other parts of New South Wales. — 2) Descriptions and Figures of three young specimens of Sunfish (*Molacanthus*) from the Central Pacific Ocean. By Allan R. McCulloch. — The specimens described, were received by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, from Dr. Thomas D. Liddle, R. N. They are only 9,5—13 mm long; and were taken from the stomach of a kingfish caught swimming near the surface, during the passage of H.M.S. Torch between the Ellice and Union Islands, Central Pacific, in 1911. For lack of literature, they cannot be compared fully with the various young forms which have already been described, but they differ considerably from any figures available, one of the most striking differences being that the position of the mouth is below the level of the anal fin, whereas in the examples figured by Richardson, Günther, and Ryder, it is considerably above it. — 3) Notes on Stigmodera, with Descriptions of new Species, and of other Buprestidae. By H. J. Carter, B.A., F.E.S. — Eleven species of Stigmodera are proposed as new, comprising five from West Australia, four from Queensland, one from New South Wales, and one from Victoria. Two species of *Neocuris* and one of *Curis*, all from Queensland, are also described.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Dr. Achille Griffini ging mit 1. November d. J. an das R. Liceo »Berchét« di Milano über.

Dresden.

Vom sächsischen Ministerium des Innern ist dem Privatdozenten der Zoologie an der Dresdener Tierärztlichen Hochschule, Professor Dr. Benno Wandolleck, ein Lehrauftrag für Biologie der Fische, Fischzucht und Fischkrankheiten erteilt worden. Es wird zugleich ein fischerei-biologisches Institut in den Räumen der Tierärztlichen Hochschule begründet werden.

Wien.

An der Universität habilitierte sich Dr. E. R. Neresheimer für Zoologie.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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