

wie oben erwähnt, die alten *kjerrmani*-Exemplare verkommen, und vergebens suchte ich in der Sammlung nach Exemplaren der betreffenden Art; auf Anfrage hat mir aber Dr. Thor freundlichst mitgeteilt, daß er die ehemaligen Exemplare in Gotenburg gesehen habe und daß sie, soweit er sich erinnern könne, zu dieser Art gehörten. Dies erhellt auch aus der Angabe Piersigs, nach welcher der gegenseitige Abstand der Rückenhöcker 0,18 mm betrug. Bei *maculator* ist diese Länge nicht halb so groß.

Aus dem oben Gesagten geht also hervor, daß die alten, von Dr. Piersig untersuchten Exemplare aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach zu *kjerrmani*, nicht aber zu *maculator* gerechnet werden müssen; und daß diese Arten ganz verschieden sind, kann keiner anzweifeln, der sie zusammen gesehen und miteinander verglichen hat. Somit muß auch der Neumansche Name für die hier behandelte Art Geltung haben. Die Neumansche Figur liefert den erforderlichen Stützpunkt.

Im Frühling 1912 fand ich in der Nähe von Upsala (Schweden) ein *Arrhenurus*-Männchen, welches meine Aufmerksamkeit erweckte. Bei der näheren Untersuchung merkte ich bald, daß es ein *kjerrmani*-♂ war. Es wurde in einem Torfsumpf mit reicher Vegetation und schwach braungefärbtem Moorwasser erbeutet. Noch ein Männchen wurde mir freundlichst von Kand. G. Alm, Upsala, überreicht. Es stammt aus Südschweden (Södermanland).

Weitere Ausführungen über die, wie ich hoffe, jetzt bestehende Art sind nicht erforderlich. Am meisten ähnelt sie *cuspidator* (Müll.). Doch unterscheidet sie sich von dieser Art durch dieselben spezifischen Merkmale, welche sie von *maculator* trennen.

Zur besseren Kenntnis habe ich hier einige Zeichnungen entworfen.

II. Mitteilungen aus Museen, Instituten usw.

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

(Continued from Zoologischer Anzeiger Bd. XII, No. 1. 26. Nov. 1912, p. 47.)

eingeg. 5. Februar 1913.

6. Amendment proposed by T. D. A. Cockerell.

When it is found that a long ignored or forgotten type designation seriously disturbs the status of a well known generic name, the Commission may, arbitrarily, designate one of the originally included species as the type in such manner as to preserve the name with its customary significance; provided, that such arbitrary designations shall be published six months before the next Congress, and shall be voted upon in open meeting at the Congress.

7. Propositions by the Central Branch of the American Society of Zoologists.

Science for June 14, 1912, pages 933—934 contains the following resolution:

All propositions for amendments to rules on nomenclature which are approved by a majority of the International Commission on Nomenclature shall be submitted to the International Congress for final decision by a vote in open meeting. In case it appears that any legislation to the contrary has been adopted by a previous International Congress, the International Congress at Monaco is respectfully urged to reconsider and repeal such action.

Note. — The Secretary herewith takes cognizance of the foregoing publication. The resolutions in question have never reached the Secretary in formal manner as proposed amendments and he takes the view that publication of propositions in any given journal does not constitute a formal submission of said propositions to the Commission. It would be impossible for the Secretary to assume the responsibility of attempting to read all journals in order to see whether they contain proposed amendments.

Taking cognizance of the foregoing resolution, is not to be interpreted as creating a precedent. The incident will be submitted to the Commission for decision as to whether the proposition should be discussed.

8. Amendments proposed by the German Zoological Society.

Cognizance is taken of the publication of amendments proposed by the German Zoological Society in the *Zool. Anz.*, Aug. 30, 1912, pp. 155—156. As the publication in question is in the same journal as this notice it is not deemed necessary to repeat the propositions in this report and pp. 155—156 are herewith made a portion of this report.

Note. — The propositions in question have never formally reached the Secretary as a proposed amendment. As in the case of No. 7, he declines for the present, to admit any obligation on his part to recognize the propositions in question as being before him from a parliamentary point of view, but he will refer the matter to the Commission for discussion as to the status of the proposed amendments.

9. Proposition from the First International Entomological Congress.

“8. La section de nomenclature du I^{er} Congrès international d'Entomologie considère comme étant de la plus grande importance qu'une disposition nouvelle soit ajoutée aux règles internationales de la nomenclature zoologique, à savoir que; lors de la description d'une

espèce ou d'une variété nouvelle, un exemplaire seulement soit étiqueté comme 'type', les autres exemplaires examinés en même temps par l'auteur, comme 'cotypes'."

10. Propositions by L. Rhumbler.

Cognizance is herewith taken of the propositions by L. Rhumbler as published in Zool. Anz., Bd. XXXVI. Nr. 26, Dec. 20, 1910, looking to the adoption of a system of nomenclature wherein various points, such as geographic distribution and systematic position, may be expressed in the name of the organism.

Example: For "*Steganoptycha nanana* Tr.", use "*Ylsteganoptycha unana* Tr. m!! = europäischer Schmetterling aus der "ana"-Gruppe der Wickler. (*Y* = Insekt; *l* = Lepidopter)".

The discussion given by Herr Rhumbler is too long to repeat here. It has been published in Zool. Anz., and has been formally submitted to the Secretary for consideration by the Commission.

11. Proposition by M. Dautzenberg.

To reconsider the provision of Art. 26 relative to Linnaeus, 1758, and to consider substituting Linnaeus 1754 "(Museum S^{ae} R^{ae} M^{tis} Adolphi Friderici Regis Suecorum, Gothorum, etc., in quo Animalia, rariora imprimis et exotica Quadrupedia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, Vermes describuntur, etc.)".

12. Proposed amendment of the Rules concerning the meaning of the words "binary" and "binomial" by Ernst Hartert.

"In the International Commission we have recently considered that binary and binomial mean different things. Everyone of our Commission knows in which sense. I cannot find any rule covering this question, but it may be a new rule brought forward at the International Congress of Boston, the proceedings of which are apparently not yet published."

"In my opinion a perusal of the 'Code' as it stands now clearly shows that binary and binomial were formerly treated as synonyms, meaning names of animals consisting of two words, i. e. a generic and a specific one."

"The new view is illegal, or, if legalized by any generally adopted by-law, this by-law should, in my opinion, be altered, and it should be voted — as it used to be the rule — that authors were not to be considered in nomenclature who did not adopt binomial = binary nomenclature."

"If this rule had been adhered to, the adoption of generic names

by Gronow [for which I had to vote under the acceptance of the recently constructed meanings of the words binary and binomial] and other non-binomial authors, which have been so much objected to by zoologists, would never have been recommended. I believe we should seriously discuss this question in our Commission."

"The question of this proposal not being in the hands of the Commission a year before the Congress, need not be considered, because we have not been notified until a few weeks ago that the Congress will take place at the unusual date of March 25th, and therefore too late for any propositions to be brought forward a year before the Congress."

13. Propositions by J. A. Allen and T. D. A. Cockerell published in *Science*, October 29, 1909, pp. 596—597 and submitted formally to the Secretary.

1) A generic name proposed without mention of any described species is invalid unless it is accompanied by a diagnosis of such a character as to indicate that it is based on a previously known species, or group of species, that can be unequivocally identified as the basis of the diagnosis. Examples: *Gavia* J. R. Forster (1788), based exclusively on the loons, a small group of strictly congeneric species; *Fregata* and *Picoides* Lacepede (1799), based on single species obviously indicated by the diagnosis.

2) A generic name, proposed with or without a diagnosis is to be accepted if a genotype is designated merely by a vernacular name of unequivocal significance. Examples: *Plautus* Brünnich (1771), based on an unmistakable diagnosis of the great auk with the addition of the Danish vernacular name of the species; *Regulus* Cuvier (1800), proposed, without diagnosis, for the kinglets ("les roitelets" = *Motacilla regulus* Linn., as shown by Cuvier's previous (1798) use of these names).

In cases like the one last mentioned, a vernacular name is to be accepted as a genotype only when the author thus employing it has used the vernacular name accompanied by the equivalent systematic name in a previously published work, thus defining it beyond question. A vernacular name is also (and not otherwise) available as a genotype when accompanied by a reference to a work or author where it has been defined.

The names of genera and subgenera given without diagnosis or any other indication of a type than a vernacular name without a citation of its previous use, as in Cuvier's "Tableau Général des Classes des Animaux", in the first volume of his "Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée" (and in other similar cases), are tenable if the vernacular name is one that has been used and defined by a then current systematic name by the

same author in a previous work; the vernacular name in such cases defines the type.

14. Propositions by F. Poche and others.

Cognizance is taken of the following propositions published by Franz Poche in Arch. für Natur. in November 1912 and transmitted to the Secretary. Mr. Poche claims, p. 3 of reprint, that these propositions were mailed to several members of the Commission in February and March 1912. They were recently received by the Secretary in »Die Bestimmung des Typus von Gattungen ohne ursprünglichen solchen« (etc.) by Franz Poche.

»Zu Art. 30(e) der Nomenklaturregeln ist hinzuzufügen:

Arten, die bereits aus der Gattung entfernt (»eliminiert«) worden sind (i. e.: dürfen nicht als Typus dieser gewählt werden).

Eine Elimination liegt auch vor, wenn die betreffenden Arten wieder in die Gattung zurückversetzt worden sind; wenn sie nur mit Zweifel, vermutungsweise, mit Vorbehalt aus ihr entfernt wurden; wenn sie in eine bereits bestehende Gattung versetzt wurden; wenn sie dabei anders benannt werden als von dem Autor der ursprünglichen Gattung; wenn die Gattung ausdrücklich auf einen bestimmten Teil der ursprünglich in ihr enthaltenen Arten beschränkt wird, auch wenn der Autor nicht angibt, wohin die übrigen dieser zu stellen sind. Dagegen liegt keine Elimination vor, wenn ein Autor nur sagt, daß bestimmte Arten möglicherweise, vielleicht, wahrscheinlich einer bestimmten andern Einheit zuzurechnen sind; wenn er einfach unter einer Gattung bloß einen Teil der ursprünglich in ihr enthaltenen Arten anführt: wenn er alle als Typus verfügbare Arten einer Gattung zu einer andern Gattung stellt; und wenn aus einer Gattung Arten eliminiert oder außerhalb ihres Rahmens neue Arten aufgestellt werden, die mit andern in ihr enthaltenen Arten identisch sind, so stellt dies keine Elimination dieser letzteren dar. . . . Für die Anwendung des obigen Grundsatzes gelten folgende Regeln: 1) Nicht in zulässiger Weise benannte Formen sind gleichfalls zu berücksichtigen. 2) Wenn alle noch als Typus verfügbaren Arten gleichzeitig eliminiert wurden oder zu eliminieren wären und der gültige Name einer oder mehrerer der Gattungen, in welche solche versetzt wurden, beziehungsweise zu versetzen sind, jünger ist wie der der ursprünglichen Gattung, so hat dieser letztere an die Stelle des jüngsten derselben zu treten; gibt es mehrere solche jüngste (also untereinander gleich alte) Namen, so hat der eliminierende oder, wenn dieser es nicht getan hat, der erste revidierende Autor zu bestimmen, an welche Stelle derselben der Name der ursprünglichen Gattung zu treten hat; ist der jüngste oder die jüngsten jener Namen gleich alt

mit dem dieser letzteren, so ist die Entscheidung des eliminierenden Autors dafür maßgebend, ob dieser an die Stelle des jüngsten beziehungsweise eines der jüngsten von jenen und welches davon zu treten hat oder nicht; ist dagegen der gültige Name keiner der Gattungen, in die Arten gedachter Gattung gestellt worden sind, beziehungsweise zu stellen sind, jünger oder gleich alt wie der dieser letzteren, so wird dieser zum partiellen Synonym des Namens jeder der ersterwähnten Gattungen.

3) Wenn eine Gattung in Untergattungen geteilt und eine davon von dem betreffenden oder einem nächstfolgenden Autor ausdrücklich oder durch Verwendung des Gattungsnamens als Untergattungsname als typische bezeichnet wird, so gilt dies als eine Elimination der übrigen ursprünglich in der Gattung enthaltenen Arten. 4) Wenn ein Teil der ursprünglichen Arten einer Gattung eliminiert und in einer gleichzeitigen Veröffentlichung eine davon als (nicht-ursprünglicher) Typus derselben bestimmt wird, so ist eine solche Typusbestimmung ungültig. «

(Ratschlag [k], der durch das Vorstehende gegenstandslos wird, ist zu streichen.)

»Zu Art. 25 der Nomenklaturregeln ist hinzuzufügen:

Veröffentlichungen, in denen der Autor gegen die Grundsätze der binären Nomenklatur verstößt, sind für die Nomenklatur der Gattungen und Arten nicht zu berücksichtigen. Diese Grundsätze bestehen darin, daß der wissenschaftliche Name der Gattungen aus einem (einfachen oder zusammengesetzten), als lateinisches Substantivum gebrauchten Worte besteht, der der Arten dagegen aus einem Teile, nämlich dem Namen der betreffenden Gattung und einem auf diesen folgenden, der gleichfalls aus einem, als lateinisches Wort gebrauchten Worte (oder aus mehreren, einen Begriff bildenden solchen) besteht. «

»Alle Anträge auf Abänderungen der oder Zusätze zu den Nomenklaturregeln, die die absolute Majorität des Sollstandes der Nomenklaturkommission (i.e. 8 Stimmen) und der Stimmen der Kommissionsmitglieder erhalten haben, die bei der Abstimmung über den bezüglichen Antrag anwesend sind, die innerhalb der Nomenklaturkommission am betreffenden Zoologenkongreß selbst stattfindet, sind dem Plenum des Kongresses zur Beschlußfassung vorzulegen. «

15. Substitute Proposition submitted conditionally by C. W. Stiles.

In order to safeguard against certain possible parliamentary complications, C. W. Stiles herewith gives notice that if the Commission votes to suspend the By-Laws and to report to the Congress upon propositions that have been in its possession less than one year prior to the Monaco meeting, he will claim the right of consideration for the follow-

ing resolution as substitute for propositions nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, but he claims his parliamentary right to withdraw this conditional substitute if such a course seems advisable. In other words, it is openly stated that this conditional proposition is advanced as a parliamentary precaution:

Whereas, It is claimed that during the transitional period in nomenclature when the names are being reduced to a consistent uniform and objective basis, hardships result to many zoologists, especially teachers, because of the changes involved, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ninth International Zoological Congress establish an "International Committee on Transitional Names", as follows:

1) No person is eligible to serve at the same time as a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and on this new Committee.

2) Said Committee is to be composed of 15 zoologists who shall have power to organize in such manner as they may deem wise.

3) Said Committee is empowered to select 1,000 (and no more) zoological generic names, in such manner and with such aid from other zoologists as the Committee may decide, and is instructed definitely to define the meaning of the names selected.

4) Said list of 1,000 names is to be known as the "Transitional List" and it shall be considered proper during the transitional stage of nomenclature of any given group, for any author to use any of said names, even though they be not in accord with the Law of Priority.

5) All authors making use of the Transitional List are urgently requested to designate the names by a dagger (†) or by such other sign as the Committee may select, in order to signify that they are using the names in the sense of the list.

6) As soon as both the International Commission on Nomenclature and the International Committee on Transitional List vote independently by a two-thirds majority that the time has come in the nomenclature of any group to drop any given name or names from the Transitional List, joint report to this effect is to be made to the International Congress and the name or names in question are then to be removed from the Transitional List.

Resolved, That this action is not to be interpreted as in any way restricting the application of the Law of Priority or of any other provision in the Rules of Nomenclature.

C. W. Stiles,

Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

2. An open Letter to Professor Doctor A. Brauer.

eingeg. 18. Februar 1913.

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1913.

Professor Doctor A. Brauer,

Secretary of the Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft.

Sir: —

As Secretary of the Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft you have published in the Zoologischer Anzeiger of January 17th, pages 239 to 240, certain references to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Were the criticism implied therein simply a personal matter I would undoubtedly ignore it, but what you have written is calculated to complicate still further an already very complicated situation and it is in a desire to prevent further unnecessary confusion that the appended correspondence between Professor Korschelt (the President of your society) and myself is herewith made public.

In reference to the last sentence in your publication the reply is this: Since the International Commission is a "standing committee" of the Congress, there is under the existing circumstances no parliamentary procedure by which the propositions from the German Zoological Society may be considered by the Congress except upon report from the Commission; if by force of a majority vote in open meeting these propositions are adopted, despite this well recognized parliamentary principal, the action of the Congress — not being in accordance with parliamentary law — will be null and void.

Appended herewith is the correspondence in question.

Assuring you of my highest esteem, I have the honor to remain

Very cordially yours,

C. W. Stiles

Secretary International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Korschelt to Stiles, Dezember 5, 1912.

Marburg i. H., den 5. Dezember 1912.

Herrn

Dr. C. W. Stiles,

Washington.

Unter den in Nr. 1 Bd. 41 des Zool. Anzeigers veröffentlichten Anträgen für den nächsten Internat. Zoolog. Kongreß fehlen die im Bezug auf das Prioritäts-Gesetz gestellten Anträge der Deutschen Zool. Gesellschaft. Als Vorsitzender dieser Gesellschaft darf ich um Auskunft bitten, weshalb dies der Fall ist, denn die nachträgliche Verlegung des Kongresses auf einen früheren Termin dürfte keineswegs dazu berechtigen.

In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

E. Korschelt.

Stiles to Korschelt, December 27, 1912.

Washington, D. C., December 27, 1912.

Professor E. Korschelt,

Marburg in Hessen.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of December 5th is at hand, and in reply I would invite your attention to the last paragraph, page 47, *Zoologischer Anzeiger* of November 26th, which reads as follows: "Several additional propositions will be made public in the near future".

In regard to the point raised in the last portion of your letter, namely, »denn die nachträgliche Verlegung des Kongresses auf einen früheren Termin dürfte keineswegs dazu berechtigen«, I have to say that as executive officer of the Commission, I have no right whatever to make any exceptions to the By-Laws. These By-Laws are established by the Commission for my guidance, and according to parliamentary customs it is only the Commission by unanimous vote that can set the By-Laws aside in any given case. This is a parliamentary proposition that is so well established as to require no comment.

It is my purpose to send in shortly further manuscript covering additional propositions for changes in the nomenclatural rules, and to leave the matter then in the hands of the Commission as to what position will be taken in regard to what influence if any that the change of date of the Congress is to have upon the consideration of the nomenclatural proposition in question.

I wish to emphasize very strongly the point that seems to be so generally overlooked, namely, as executive officer of the Commission I am not entitled to make any promise or to take any action without instructions from the Commission itself.

Assuring you of my highest esteem, I remain,

Respectfully,

C. W. Stiles

Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Stiles to Korschelt, January 20, 1913.

Washington, D. C., January 20, 1913.

Professor Eugen Korschelt,

Marburg i. Hessen.

Dear Doctor:

Enclosed herewith you will find further manuscript involving amendments that have been suggested to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

I have delayed sending these to press until the last feasible moment because it is clear that some persons will raise the point that a change in the date of the Congress alters the conditions under which propositions should be submitted and if this point is decided in the affirmative any

person who submitted a proposition this month would have a right to claim that his proposition should be considered just as well as any one presented last April. This question is a matter that must be decided by the Commission and as Secretary I do not wish to seem to make a final decision on the point involved. I believe my notes under 7 and 9 sufficiently safe-guard all possible contingencies for they permit me to lay the questions before the Commission and then leave the way open to the Commission either to receive the report as information and table it until the next following meeting or to move a suspension of the By-Laws and thereby make it possible, if the motion is carried by a proper majority, to discuss the point in question.

Still a third parliamentary possibility remains safe-guarded by the method followed.

If you find the time is too short to send me proof of the manuscript kindly have it corrected in Europe, so it can appear in the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* before the Monaco meeting.

Yours very respectfully,

C. W. Stiles

Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

III. Personal-Notizen.

Das Zoologische Laboratorium der Kaiserlichen Militär-Medizinischen Akademie zu St. Petersburg.

Vorstand: Prof. ord. emer. Dr. N. A. Cholodkovsky.

Assistent: Dr. med. E. N. Pawlowsky.

Konservator: Arzt N. N. Kostylew.

Das Zoologische Laboratorium des Kaiserlichen Forst-Institutes zu St. Petersburg.

Vorstand: Prof. ord. emer. Dr. N. A. Cholodkovsky.

1. Assistent: A. A. Ssilantjew, Oberförster.

2. - P. N. Spessiwzew.

3. - V. M. Schütz.

Neapel, Zool. Station.

Ende März tritt Prof. P. Mayer aus dem Institut aus und siedelt nach Jena über. Adresse dort vom Mai an:

Magdelstieg 20.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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