Case 836

Clavella Oken, 1815 and Pennella Oken, 1815 (Crustacea, Copepoda): proposed conservation

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the names of two parasitic copepods, *Clavella* and *Pennella* (both of Oken, 1815), which were published in vol. 3 (Zoologie) of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*. Both names are in current use but are formally unavailable because Oken's work has been rejected on the grounds that it did not use binominal names for species (Opinion 417, September 1956). Species of *Clavella* (family LERNAEOPODIDAE Olsson, 1869) parasitize teleost fish of four orders and are widespread in both the Atlantic and Pacific; the type species *C. adunca* (Strøm, 1762) is known as a parasite particularly of cod (*Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758) and other *Gadus* species in the North Sea, but is also found in other fish with a wide distribution. Species of *Pennella* (family PENNELLIDAE Burmeister, 1835) are parasitic on pteropods and cephalopod molluscs, teleost fish and cetaceans.

1. The question of the status of the names first published in vol. 3 (Zoologie), 1815–1816, of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* was raised by Allen (1902) in relation to mammals. In 1944 this problem became the subject of an application to the Commission for a ruling by Dr W.H. Osgood (*Chicago Natural History Museum*) although the application was not published until 1954 (*BZN* 9: 202–203), after Osgood's death. A report (BZN 9: 193–201) prepared by Mr F. Hemming (then Secretary to the Commission), which included comments from zoologists concerning mainly mammal names, concluded that Oken's work was non-binominal and therefore that new names published in it were not available. The work was rejected for nomenclatural purposes and placed on the Official Index (Opinion 417, September 1956).

2. Included in Opinion 417 was an invitation to zoologists to submit applications to conserve names first published in the Oken volume, the rejection of which would lead to instability or confusion. Three names have since been conserved from the work: *Stentor* Oken, 1815 (Protista, Ciliophora) in Opinion 418 (September 1956), and *Pan* and *Panthera* (both Oken, 1816 and both Mammalia) in Opinion 1368 (December 1985).

3. Following his (1954) report on the status of Oken's (1815–1816) work (para. 1 above), Hemming sought advice from a number of specialists working on parasitic copepods as to whether, in the interests of stability, it would be desirable for Commission action to conserve from the work names used in this group. The specialists replied (in litt., 1954, 1955) as follows. Dr C. Delamere Deboutteville (Université de Paris, Laboratoire Arago, Banyuls-sur-Mer, France) wrote: 'Clavella

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et Pennella doivent être conservés dans la nomenclature des Copépodes parasites; ils sont universellement connus, trés employés dans la littérature. Ils ne sont pas des genres systématiques indifférents, mais de véritables chefs de file, ayant valeur non seulement d'exemples du points de vue biologique, mais de centres de cristallisations du point de vue taxonomique (Clavellopsis, Clavellina etc.). Leur disparition serait nettement préjudiciable à la science'. Dr R.Ph. Dollfus (Laboratoire d'Helminthologie coloniale et de Parasitologie comparée, Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France) commented: 'En ce qui concerne Clavella et Pennella, il n'y a aucune hésitation. Ces deux noms restent parfaitement valables et il n'y a aucune raison de les rejeter'. Dr J.P. Harding (The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.) noted: 'I should be in favour of the validation of Pennella and Clavella. Both these names are well known in the literature of parasitic copepods'. Prof Paul L. Illg (University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A.) noted: 'With regard to the rejection of Oken's Lehrbuch, there are two important generic names that should be validated, namely Clavella and Pennella'. Despite these statements, an application to conserve the names Clavella and Pennella, both of Oken, 1815 (p. 358), has not been made until now.

4. The nominal genus *Clavella* was based on the single species *Lernaea uncinata* Müller, 1776 (p. 226), which is therefore the type species by monotypy. In his description of *L. uncinata*, Müller referred to the figure given by Strøm (1762, p. 167, pl. 1, figs. 7–8) for *L. adunca*, and noted the implication that *adunca* and *uncinata* were the same species. Müller subsequently twice changed his mind on the identity of *uncinata* (see Dollfus, 1953, p. 343). *L. adunca* and *uncinata* were synonymised by Dollfus (1953, p. 339) who noted that Müller's uncertainty had arisen because the morphology of the taxon was variable, depending on its location within the fish host and the condition of the latter. There are some 29 nominal species currently included in the genus (four of which I described myself).

5. The nominal genus Pennella Oken was based on the single species Pennella diodontis Oken, 1815 (p. 358). Wilson (1917, p. 113) synonymised P. diodontis with Pennatula sagitta Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 819), based on a rather perfunctory statement by von Nordmann (1832, p. 122) in his study of the latter: 'Dekay hat, wie es scheint, dasselbe Thier auf einem Diodon pilosus gefunden'. Wilson commented that the species other than sagitta placed by Linnaeus in Pennatula are sea pens (Cnidaria, Anthozoa). Other early authors, among them Ellis, Lamarck and Esper, followed Linnaeus and placed Pennatula sagitta among the polyps; Nordmann (1832, pp. 52-53, 121, pl. 10, figs. 6-8) was the first to recognise Pennatula sagitta as a parasitic crustacean and placed it in Pennella. Wilson (1917, p. 105) mistakenly cited sagitta as the type species of both Pennatula Linnaeus, 1758 and Pennella; the valid type for Pennatula is Pennatula phosphorea Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 818) by Kükenthal's (1915, p. 81) designation. Most authors subsequent to Wilson have not accepted the synonymy of sagitta with diodontis; the latter has been recognised as a valid taxon by the most recent reviser (Hogans, 1988), who re-examined and redescribed specimems from Diodon (porcupine fishes).

6. The generic name *Pennella* Oken was misspelled as '*Penella*' by Burmeister (1835, p. 320), who made it the type genus of a family-group PENELLINA (p. 318), corrected to PENNELLINAE by Wilson (1917, p. 103). The group is currently considered to be distinct at family level (see Bowman & Abele, 1982, p. 13).

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7. Both *Clavella* and *Pennella* have remained in use, attributed to Oken (1815), both before and after the publication of Opinion 417 in 1956. Both names have appeared extensively in the literature, both taxonomic and ecological, in the last 40 years. Recent works in which the names have appeared include Dollfus (1953), Yamaguti (1963), Gaevskaya & Umnova (1977), Kabata (1979), Love & Moser (1983), Pillai (1985), Castro & Baeza (1989), Luque & Farfan (1990) and Grabda (1991). A representative list of a further 15 references demonstrating usage of the names is held by the Commission Secretariat; these involve 13 additional authors and were all published within the last 23 years. On request I could easily provide another 50 citations.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- to use its plenary powers to rule that the following generic names are available despite having been published in a rejected work:
 - (a) Clavella Oken, 1815;
 - (b) Pennella Oken, 1815;
- (2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
 (a) Clavella Oken, 1815 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy Lernaea
 - *uncinata* Müller, 1776 (a junior subjective synonym of *Lernaea adunca* Strøm, 1762);
 - (b) Pennella Oken, 1815 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy Pennella diodontis Oken, 1815;
- (3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) adunca Strøm, 1762, as published in the binomen Lernaea adunca (senior subjective synonym of the specific name of Lernaea uncinata Müller, 1776, the type species of Clavella Oken, 1815);
 - (b) diodontis Oken, 1815, as published in the binomen Pennella diodontis (specific name of the type species of Pennella Oken, 1815).

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