REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE STEM OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME BASED ON THE TYPE-GENUS PETROMYZON LINNAEUS, 1758: REVISED APPLICATION. Z.N.(S.) 2045

by V. D. Vladykov (Dept. of Biology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5 Canada) and C. G. Gruchy (Ichthyology Section, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa K1A 0M8 Canada)

The central issue of this application is to ask for a ruling on the family-group name based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758. In the original application (*Bull.* 30:198–9), the Commission was asked to rule whether the stem of the generic name was to be (a) PETROMYZONT-, (b) PETROMYZON- or (c) PETROMYZ-. The likely etymology was discussed and the point was made that no one spelling is in general use.

Following comments by Professor C. L. Hubbs (Bull. 32:18) and Mr. C. G. Gruchy (Bull. 32:19), we should like to extend the proposal put to the Commission previously, and ask that the generic name Petromyzon Linnaeus, 1758 be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Vladykov, Hubbs, and Gruchy mention that the gender of the name is considered masculine. Linnaeus, 1758 (Syst. Nat. ed. 10:230) included three species in Petromyzon: marinus, fluviatilis and branchialis, in that order. According to Jordan (1917, The Genera of Fishes, Stanf. Univ. Publs No. 27:11) "The types of most of the Linnaean genera have been accepted by common consent. As a rule we have not questioned the current application unless compelled to do so by the insistence of established rules.

"Petromyzon Linnaeus, 230, after Artedi; type Petromyzon marinus L. unquestioned".

As far as we are aware no one prior to Jordan (1917) had designated either of the other originally included species as the type-species and therefore, under Article 69(a)(iii) Jordan may be credited with the subsequent designation of *Petromyzon marinus* as the type-species. No designation has been made since Jordan's, and subsequent authors have accepted it (Jordan, Evermann & Clark, 1930; Berg, L. S., 1948).

Therefore, the Commission is requested to:

- (1) use its plenary powers to:
 - (a) direct that the gender of *Petromyzon* shall be masculine, for the purposes of zoological nomenclature;
 - (b) rule that the stem of the genus-group name *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 for the purposes of Article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is PETROMYZON-;
- (2) place the generic name *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: masculine, as ruled under the plenary powers in 1(a) above), type-species by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917, *Petromyzon marinus* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the specific name marinus Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the

binomen *Petromyzon marinus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place the family-group name PETROMYZONIDAE Risso, 1826 (as "Petromyzides") (type-genus *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid

Family-Group Names in Zoology:

PETROMYZIDES Risso, 1826, an incorrect original spelling of PETRO-MYZONIDAE;

PETROMYZIDAE Yarrell, 1836;
PETROMYZONTIDAE Owen, 1846.



Vladykov, Vadim D. and Gruchy, Charles G. 1975. "Request for a ruling on the stem of the family-group name based on the type-genus Petromyzon Linnaeus 1758: revised application. Z.N. (S.) 2045." *The Bulletin of zoological nomenclature* 32, 154–155. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.26946.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/44474

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.26946

Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/26946

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

Rights: https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.