

PROPOSED STABILISATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *TRINCHESIA*
 IHERING, 1879, AND SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS
 OF *DIAPHOREOLIS* IREDALE & O'DONOGHUE, 1923 (CLASS
 GASTROPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1106

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In 1844 (*Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (3) **1** : 145) Quatrefages established a new genus *Amphorina* with the new species *Amphorina alberti*, clearly based on the same species which was described by Alder & Hancock, 1844 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **13** : 164) as *Eolis farrani* (see also application Z.N.(S.) 1102, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 40-44).

2. Trinchese (1879, *Aeolid. fam. aff. Porto Genova*: 83, 87) figured two nudibranchs (tab. 30) the first of which he identified with "*Amphorina alberti*" of Quatrefages and the second, correctly, with "*Amphorina*" *caerulea* Montagu. This identification of *Amphorina alberti* as being a species with an uniseriate radula, links the concept of the genus *Amphorina* with the problems here discussed. O'Donoghue (1926, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **17** : 128) has clearly demonstrated that the species thus mentioned by Trinchese cannot even be congeneric with the true *Amphorina alberti* Quatrefages. I have myself studied the drawing given and am of the opinion that it represents a species closely related to, if not the same as, *Eolida foliata* Forbes & Goodsir, 1839.

3. Bergh, 1882 (*Verh. zool.- bot. Ges. Wien*: 39) accepted Trinchese's view and thus helped in introducing the name *Amphorina* into the literature on nudibranchs in an erroneous sense, covering the same group of species with uniseriate radula as those often erroneously referred to the genera *Cratena* Bergh, 1864, *Montagua* Fleming, 1822, and *Cavolina* Bruguière, 1791 (see application Z.N.(S.) 1103, 1104, 1105, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 45-51).

4. Ihering (1879, *Zool. Anz.* **2** : 137) when discussing a number of anatomical details added a footnote explaining that, at Naples, he had found a group of Aeolid species which "abgesehen von der Penisbewaffnung, nur dadurch von den Galvinen sich unterscheiden dass ihre Radula einreihig ist". No doubt this description covers species belonging to the Cuthonidae, but no species were mentioned although Ihering gave the generic name *Trinchesia* to the group. This generic name thus having been published without included nominal species, the first subsequent author to use the generic name has the right to define the genus by placing one or more species in it. This action was performed by Carus (1889, *Prodr. Fauna Medit.* **2** : 210) who cited *Trinchesia* as a synonym under *Amphorina*, in which genus he included the two species *A. alberti* and *A. caerulea*. As explained above, these are exactly the species which Trinchese had figured in 1879 and misidentified as belonging to the genus *Amphorina*, in spite of their uniseriate radula.

5. Macnae (1954, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **31** : 53) argued that the genus *Trinchesia* as intended by Ihering cannot include those species which have a central radular cusp less prominent than the lateral denticles. The radula of the two species included by Carus is, however, of this type. Ihering expressly

stated that the radula is similar to that in the genus *Galvina* except that it is uniseriate, but the central cusps in *Galvina* are always prominent. Such species are now commonly referred to the genus *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855. Thus, Macnae rejects the definition of the genus as established by Carus. However sound the reasoning as to the intentions of Ihering may be, it cannot be conclusive, because Carus did not act in conformity with that view.

6. The two species mentioned by Carus were, however, not taken directly from their original authors but from Trinchese who as explained above, misidentified one of them as being the *Amphorina alberti* of Quatrefages, 1844. The danger that still more confusion would arise through any type selection of the misidentified species was met with when Pruvot-Fol, 1954 (*Faune France* 58 : 380) selected "*Amphorina caerulea*" of Trinchese to be the type. This is certainly the same species as the true *Doris caerulea* Montagu, 1804. Recent, still unpublished, studies of mine, have convinced me that *Doris caerulea* Montagu, 1804 (*Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 7 : 78) is not only a perfectly good and valid species, but that it is even identical with the later described species *Montagua viridis* Forbes, 1840, one of the best known species of the group of Cuthonidae for which the present proposals are intended to fix a name.

7. The name *Trinchesia* Ihering was totally forgotten until Pruvot-Fol, 1948 (*Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (2) 20 : 277) drew attention to it. Winckworth (1951, *J. Conch.* 23 : 133) accepted this solution of the problem of finding a good name for this genus, preferring the name *Trinchesia* to his own name *Catriona* established for the same group of species (but with another type-species) a few years earlier.

8. The name *Cratena* Bergh, 1864, was originally intended for a genus with the type-species *Doris peregrina* Gmelin but has since been used almost exclusively for the group of Cuthonidae here discussed. There might have been a possibility that this relatively general usage could be established under the plenary powers, but this solution has now been prevented by the action of Macnae (1954, *Ann. Natal Mus.* 13 : 28) who as the first modern author transferred the name back to its original genus, generally known as *Rizzolia*. The confusion arising if *Cratena* should now be retained in any sense whatsoever, would be too great to be tolerated.

9. The present state is as follows. Macnae (1954, *Ann. Natal Mus.* 13 : 3) and after him Baba (1955, *Opisth. Sagami Bay Suppl.* : 56) accept *Catriona*. Pruvot-Fol (1951, *Arch. Zool. Expér. Gén.* 88 : 64, and *Faune France* 58 : 380) prefers the name *Trinchesia* and was followed therein by Winckworth (1951, *J. Conch.* 23 : 133) who abandoned the use of his own name *Catriona*. As to myself, I favour the use of *Trinchesia*, regarding it as proved that the valid type of this genus is *Doris caerulea* Montagu. As the type of *Catriona* Winckworth, 1941 (*Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 24 : 148), by original designation, is *Eolis aurantia* Alder & Hancock, 1842 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 9 : 34), emended to *aurantiaca* by Alder & Hancock themselves (1851, *Mon. Brit. Nud. Moll.*, fam. 3, pl. 27), there is still the possibility that *Catriona* could be used for a genus with this type-species independently of *Trinchesia*.

10. The name *Diaphoreolis* was introduced by Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923 (*Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 15 : 202) with the sole included species *Eolis northum-*

brica Alder & Hancock, 1844 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **13** : 165). This species is based solely on two specimens found by the said authors and several good drawings in colour have been published by them (1855, *Mon. Brit. Nud. Moll.*, fam. 3, pl. 31, figs. 2-3) and by Eliot (1910, *Mon. Brit. Nud. Moll. Suppl.*: pl. 6, figs. 4-5). The type specimens have been lost but the figures are so excellent that it is easy to recognize many essential characters.

11. Recent studies of mine, based on 109 specimens of the species generally known as "*Cratena*" *viridis* Forbes, 1840, have shown this species to be very variable in colour but very constant in the arrangement of the cerata (papillae) on the back. It was found not only that the species *viridis* Forbes is the same as *caerulea* Montagu but also that *Eolis northumbrica* of Alder & Hancock is extremely similar in all the important characters. Even the light olive colour of the cerata, as indicated on Eliot's pl. 6, fig. 4, is exactly as found in many of my specimens of *viridis*. Also, the shape of this appendage shows that it is somewhat contracted in the same manner as it was in my specimens when they did not thrive too well, e.g. because the water was too warm. One of my specimens in such a state showed slight annulations on the rhinophores in the manner characteristic of *Eolis northumbrica* and which, when preserved, may become exaggerated (cf. Eliot, pl. 6, fig. 5). There seems hardly any doubt that the alleged "generic" character which is the only one distinguishing the so called genus *Diaphoreolis*, is nothing but a structure caused by poor state of the specimens, which, then, would be of the same species as *caerulea* (or *viridis*). Then, *Diaphoreolis* will have priority over *Catriona* and, if *Trinchesia* is not accepted in the sense here proposed, will become the valid name for the genus here under consideration. These are the reasons for my now proposing that the Commission use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Diaphoreolis* for the purposes of the Law of Priority. There is no reason to suppress the specific name *northumbrica* since it cannot well become any threat to stability in nomenclature.

12. Gmelin, 1791 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (6) : 3105) described a species *Doris pennata* with the usual brief description and a reference to "Bomme act. Vliss. 3 p. 292 t. 3 f. 2.". Now, v. Benthem Jutting & Engel (1936, *Fauna Neth.* **8** : 66) synonymize this species with *Eolis aurantia* Alder & Hancock, 1842, and from the description given by Gmelin they seem to be correct in their identification. This would mean that the well established name *aurantia* would fall as a synonym of the totally forgotten name *pennata* Gmelin, 1791. The continued use of the former name should be ensured by the suppression under the plenary powers of *pennata* Gmelin, 1791.

13. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the generic name *Diaphoreolis* Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to suppress the specific name *pennata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris pennata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

- (2) to place the generic name *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Pruvot-Fol, 1954, *Doris caerulea* Montagu, 1804, 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) *caerulea* Montagu, 1804, as published in the binomen *Doris caerulea* (type-species of *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879);
 - (b) *aurantia* Alder & Hancock, 1842, as published in the binomen *Eolis* (sic) *aurantia*;
- (4) to place the generic name *Diaphoreolis* Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
- (5) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
 - (a) *pennata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris pennata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above);
 - (b) *aurantiaca* Alder & Hancock, 1851, as published in the binomen *Eolis aurantiaca* (an invalid emendation of *aurantia* Alder & Hancock, 1842).



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