COMMENT ON THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE APPLICATION CONCERNING THE VALIDATION OF AMAUROBIUS C. L. KOCH AND COELOTES BLACKWALL Z.N.(S.) 1625 (see vol. 21, pages 150–153; vol. 22, pages, 140–141)

By Fr. Chrysanthus O. F. M. Cap (Warandelaan 5, Oosterhout (N.B.), The Netherlands)

Though I agree with the main object of the original application by Levi and Kraus, viz., to validate the generic names *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch and *Coelotes* Blackwall in the accustomed sense (cf. my earlier letter to the secretary—together with Dr. L. van der Hammen, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Sept. 9, 1964), I have to protest against their supplementary proposal on this question. Especially the neotype selection for *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer is highly objectionable and in my opinion illegal.

As has been pointed out by me (Chrysanthus, 1965, Tijdschr. Ent. 108, (3):61-71), the type of Drassus atropos Walckenaer, 1830 (Faune française, Aranéides 27:171) is without any doubt identical with the species described later as Aranea terrestris Wider, 1834 (Museum Senckenbergianum 1:215), while the species that generally is indicated with the name Coelotes atropos has as its oldest valid specific name saxatilis Blackwall,

1833 (Lond. Phil. Mag. Journ. Sci. [3] 3: 436).

Levi and Kraus (1965, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 22 (2): 140) accept my point of view, or

at least indicate that it is of a high probability.

Levi and Kraus's selection of a specimen of Coelotes saxatilis Blackwall, 1833, to be the neotype of Drassus atropos Walckenaer violates Article 75(c) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature on three accounts: (1) they do not give their reasons for believing all of the original type material destroyed or lost; (2) there is clear evidence that the specimen selected by them is not consistent with what is known of the original type material; the original description of Drassus atropos does not fit the specimen chosen as the neotype of this species, but clearly is based on a specimen of Coelotes terrestris (Wider); (3) the neotype came from "Harz, Stolberg", in Germany, while the actual type locality of the species is "la forêt de Villers Cotterets", about 70 km NE. of Paris, France. At the true type locality of Drassus atropos Walckenaer no specimens of the species (Coelotes saxatilis) to which the neotype belongs has ever been found (although the famous French arachnologist Simon collected there), C. terrestris (Wider) being the only one of the two ever met with at the type locality.

The first of these three points is a technicality, but the other two are important and in my opinion invalidate the neotype selection, unless that is made under the plenary

powers of the Commission.

In my opinion the action by Levi and Kraus to pin the name atropos to a species of which we are certain that it was not meant by the original author, their neotype being specifically different from the true type, is inadvisable. The name atropos (1) has been compromised by having been used for two different species, (2) probably has been used more often for the wrong species, and (3) though well known to arachnologists, is not the name of a species of importance in applied sciences. Therefore it seems most advisable to me to suppress this name altogether and accept the unambiguous specific names saxatilis Blackwall, 1833, and terrestris Wider, 1834, for the two species in question. This question has been more extensively dealt with by me in my above quoted paper (Chrysanthus, 1965: 62–67), to which I may refer for further details.

My views are supported by the following arachnologists, who expressed their

approval in correspondence:

Prof. Dr. P. Bonnet, Toulouse (10.vi.65)

"En ce qui concerne votre étude sur les Coelotes, . . . , on doit admettre d'une façon définitive vos identifications, à savoir terrestris Wider 1834 = atropos Walck. 1830 saxatilis Bl. 1833 = atropos auct.

Ainsi, d'après votre travail, toutes mes références concernant ces deux espèces dans

Bibliogr. Araneorum sont à changer; il faudra rapporter à atropos tout ce qui est à terrestris et admettre une espèce saxatilis avec toutes les références d'atropos.

Pour la désignation officielle de ces deux espèces, la chose est assez embarrassante: évidemmant, il y a, d'abord, l'application de la règle de priorité qui veut que l'on adopte atropos Walck. 1830 (= terrestris Wider 1834) et saxatilis Bl. 1833 (= atropos auct.); il y a ensuite votre proposition, qui pour mettre fin à une confusion regrettable, fait

appel au bon sens et propose terrestris Wider et saxatilis Bl.

Dans les deux cas, il y a, pour moi, un mot de grande valeur: priorité et bon sens: toutefois il ne me parait pas impossible de les concilier: car maintenant que la dualité et la séparation des 2 espèces est bien établie, il n'y a plus de confusion possible et l'on doit admettre que, désormais, tout le monde appellera atropos ce qui est vraiment atropos Wlk (= terrestris) et saxatilis ce qui est sans conteste, le saxatilis Bl. (les anciens atropos). Quant à la confusion d'autrefois, tant pis!

Mais ayant écrit cela, je me suis mis à réfléchir encore et j'ai vu que vous faisiez les gros yeux à la pensée que l'on aura maintenant des atropos qui ne seront plus les atropos des anciens auteurs et c'est cela évidemment qui justifie votre proposition de

bon sens. Alors, je crois bien que je voterai pour vous.

Dr. G. H. Locket (Stockbridge) and Dr. A. F. Millidge (Coulsdon) (26.v.65)

"We have read your paper 'On the identity of Coelotes atropos (Walck.), saxatilis (Blackwall) and terrestris (Wider)' and have again considered the suggestion put forward on p. 67 for solving the problem of the specific names. We are in favour of the second suggestion, namely to suppress the name C. atropos, resulting in the conservation of the name C. terrestris (Wider) (= terrestris auct.) and to introduce the name C. saxatilis (Blackwall) (= atropos auct.). We favoured this solution in our letter to you of 15th Nov. 1964 and are confirmed in our view by your argument (on p. 65 and verbally to G.H.L. at Frankfurt) that before the appearance of our 'British spiders' vol. II (1953) and Wiehle's paper in 1963 (Zool, Jahrb. Systematik 90 pp. 227–298) the two species were often confused, so that the use of saxatilis would now actually give more precise information of identity (free of possibility of such confusion) and would not disturb existing records unduly.

Dr. J. A. L. Cooke (Oxford) (31.v.65)

"I was aware that the Coelotes problem was complex, but I was nevertheless surprised by the difficulties, which you have so clearly explained. I would agree that your second choice (suppression of C. atropos) is best, and I hope other workers will follow your lead."

Mr. J. R. Parker (Carlisle) (2.vi.65)

Thank you very much . . . (for your paper) . . . on the identity of the Coelotes which I found of great interest, as there has been so much confusion in the past. Your proposals to solve the problem of the specific names must now be perfectly clear to everyone and it seems to me that your suggestion on p. 67, paragraph 2, is as you rightly say the most logical solution.

Dr. L. van der Hammen, Curator Dept. of Arachnology, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, whom I often consulted during the preparation of my

paper fully agrees with me regarding the contents.

Summarizing, I might suggest that the Commission accept the following paragraphs of Levi's and Kraus's original proposal (1964, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 21:153): par. 13(1), (2), (3), (4)(a), (5), (6), (7) but not par. 13(4)(b) nor the revised par. 13(4,b) as published by these authors later (Levi and Kraus, 1965, Bull. zool. Nomencl., 22(2): 141). And in addition the Commission should:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the specific name atropos Walckenaer, 1830 (Faune française, Aranéides 27: 171) as published in the combination Drassus atropos.

(2) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) saxatilis Blackwall, 1833 (Lond. Phil. Mag. Journ. Sci. [3]3:436) as published in the combination Clubiona saxatilis;

(b) terrestris Wider, 1834 (Museum Senckenbergianum 1: 215) as published in the combination Aranea terrestris;

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name atropos Walckenaer, 1830, as suppressed in (1) above.



Chrysanthus. 1965. "Comment on the supplement to the application concerning the validation of Amawobius C. L. Koch and Coelotes Blackwall, Z.N. (S) 1625." *The Bulletin of zoological nomenclature* 22, 216–217. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.11100.

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