

6. The taxon in question has been incorporated in modern systems of unionid nomenclature since Baker (1898, p. 97) as *Metaptera*, and recognized as *Proptera* since Simpson (1900, p. 566). Morrison's 1969 assumption that *Potamilus alatus* Rafinesque was the same as Say's species and his resurrection of *Potamilus* were not consistent with any usage by Rafinesque or subsequent authors. Rather than representing any sort of taxonomic revision, Morrison's action appears to have been solely to reintroduce an unused Rafinesque name.

7. In accordance with the Code, Clarke (1986, p. 62) has noted the availability of *Potamilus* under Article 12a, and the validity of Morrison's type designation under the provision of Article 69a, particularly sections i(1), ii and vii.

8. In 1971 the name *Potamilus* was adopted by Valentine & Stansbery (p. 25), and its usage has been promulgated by the latter, largely through personal communications to various authors. The name *Proptera* has remained in common usage within the literature, included in faunal surveys such as those of Clarke (1973, 1981); Johnson (1980); Gordon (1981, 1985); van der Schalie (1981), and in systematic reviews of unionids by Haas (1969a, p. 415), Heard & Guckert (1971, p. 340), Burch (1975, p. 21), and Davis & Fuller (1981, p. 219). In 1980 Vokes (p. 90) listed both generic names as valid, and Haas (1969b, p. N454) considered *Potamilus* to be a possible synonym of *Ligumia* Swanson, 1840. Johnson (1980, p. 128) discussed the usage of *Proptera* v. *Potamilus*, noting that priority of authorship was not in question. Citing Article 23, he concluded that resurrection of *Potamilus* had resulted in nomenclatural instability and confusion. These problems have not been resolved.

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

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Potamilus* Rafinesque, 1818 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by Herrmannsen (1847) *Unio alatus* Say, 1817;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *alatus* Say, 1817, as published in the binomen *Unio alatus* (specific name of the type species of *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819);
- (4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Potamilus* Rafinesque, 1818, as suppressed in (1) above.

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**Case 2692*****Mirochernes* Beier, 1930 (Arachnida, Pseudoscorpionida): proposed confirmation of *Chelanops dentatus* Banks, 1895 as the type species**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this application is to confirm that the nominal species *Chelanops dentatus* Banks, 1895 is the type of the pseudoscorpion genus *Mirochernes* Beier, 1930. In his 1930 definition of *Mirochernes*, Beier had misidentified the species he was studying which, in 1932, he named *Semeiochernes militaris*.

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1. Banks (1895, p. 6) described a new species of pseudoscorpion from U.S.A., *Chelanops dentatus*, based on a single male 'without locality (Hubbard); but probably from Florida'. Hoff (1947, p. 502) referred to this specimen (in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard) as the lectotype but he subsequently (1958, p. 26) referred to 'the original specimen on which he [Banks] described the species'. The status of the specimen as holotype of *Chelanops dentatus* is unequivocal.

2. Beier (1930, p. 216) established a genus *Mirochernes* and designated *Chelanops dentatus* Banks, 1895 as the type (and only) species. Beier's concept of '*C. dentatus*' was based upon a male from Juan Vinas, Costa Rica (in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien). Beier later (1932, p. 180) designated the same specimen as the holotype of his new species *Semeiochernes militaris*, which is the type species by original designation (and monotypy) of *Semeiochernes* Beier, 1932 (p. 180). At the same time, Beier (1932, p. 182) altered his definition of *Mirochernes* to conform with Banks' concept of *Chelanops dentatus*. It is probable that, when he saw the first diagrams of *Chelanops dentatus* [as *Chernes dentatus* (Banks)] published by Chamberlin (1931, p. 124), Beier realised the error he had made in his 1930 paper in misidentifying the male specimen from Juan Vinas as *Chelanops dentatus*. (The name *Semeiochernes militaris* is printed in Beier, 1933, p. 541, as nov. gen., nov. sp.; however, publication of this work had been delayed and Beier's 1932 work has priority, although this does not affect the case.)

3. *Mirochernes dentatus* (Banks) has been reported several times in the primary literature, and was redescribed by Hoff (1949, p. 478). It appears to be widely distributed in eastern U.S.A. (Hoff, 1958, p. 25) and, at present, is the only species included in the genus. *Mirochernes* is thus used in the sense of Beier (1932).

4. It is clear that the nominal type species of *Mirochernes* Beier, 1930 was based upon a misidentified specimen and the case is referred to the Commission under Article 70(b).

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

- (1) to confirm that the nominal species *Chelanops dentatus* Banks, 1895 is the type species of the genus *Mirochernes* Beier, 1930;



Halliday, R B. 1990. "Holostaspis subbadius-Var robustulus Berlese 1904 Currently Macrocheles robustulus Arachnida Acarina Proposed Conservation As The Correct Spelling Of The Specific Name." *The Bulletin of zoological nomenclature* 47, 24–26. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.2648>.

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