Case 2738

_Acanthophthalmus_ van Hasselt in Temminck, 1824 (Osteichthyes, Cypriniformes): proposed conservation, and proposed designation of _Cobitis kuhlii_ Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846 as the type species

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate _Cobitis kuhlii_ Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846 as the type species of _Acanthophthalmus_ van Hasselt in Temminck, 1824, a genus of small cobitid fishes from Southeast Asia, commonly known as the coolie loaches, in accordance with accustomed interpretation and usage. The generic name was first published (1823) as _Acantophthalmus_ but this spelling has not been used and its suppression is proposed.

1. In 1823 van Hasselt (p. 133) proposed the generic name _Acantophthalmus_ for some of the loaches with an erectile suborbital spine. The genus included _Cobitis taenia_ Linnaeus, 1758, but the three other species, _mchxdxng fasciatus_, were nomina nuda, as noted by Kottelat (1987, p. 371). _C. taenia_ is thereby fixed as the type species of _Acantophthalmus_ by monotypy; its inclusion makes _Acantophthalmus_ an available name (Article 12b(5) of the Code).

2. The work by van Hasselt consists of parts of letters sent from Java to Temminck at the Leiden museum, two of which contained several new fish names and which were published by the latter in 1823 after van Hasselt’s death. A series of drawings sent by van Hasselt to Temminck, which were subsequently seen by Valenciennes, have never been published and are now presumed to have been lost (Kottelat, 1987, p. 368). A subsequent (1824a, b) French translation of the letters from the original Dutch contained many alterations in the text and ‘corrections’ in the spelling of several of the names which were probably made by Valenciennes (see Alfred, 1962, p. 80). For example, _Acantophthalmus_ and _Acantopsis_, both genera of loaches, are two names spelled differently in the 1823 and 1824 versions. An ‘h’ was added to the ‘Acant-’ prefix.
6. Reed (1943, p. 58) discussed the type species of *Griffithides* thus: ‘It is generally acknowledged that *Gr. longiceps*, Portlock, should be regarded as the genotype, though Weber (1937, p. 66) apparently chooses *Asaphus globiceps* Phillips (1836, p. 240, pl. xxii, figs. 16–20), and puts *Gr. longiceps* as merely characterizing a group of the genus’. Reed accepted *G. longiceps* as the type species of *Griffithides* and (p. 62) designated *Asaphus globiceps* as the type species of his new subgenus *Bollandia* (p. 62) which he placed within the genus *Permaproetus* Toumansky, 1935.

7. In the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, Weller (1959, p. 399) gave *G. longiceps* as the type species of *Griffithides* and *Asaphus globiceps* as the type species of *Bollandia*. He diagnosed both genera as corresponding to those type species.

8. Since 1959, all authors have followed the type species designations for *Griffithides* and *Bollandia* as given in the *Treatise*. For example, both *Griffithides* (with type species *G. longiceps*) and *Bollandia* (with type species *Asaphus globiceps*) have been used by Bouček & Přibyl (1960, p. 30), Osmólska (1970, pp. 33, 108), Morris (1988, pp. 35, 102) and Tilsley (1988, pp. 163, 168). A representative list of nine more papers by five authors using *Griffithides* or *Bollandia* with these type species designations is held by the Commission Secretariat.

9. To accept Oldham’s designation of *Asaphus globiceps* as type species of *Griffithides* would have the following consequences:

a). *Bollandia* becomes a junior objective synonym of *Griffithides*.

b). The name *Griffithides* must be transferred to the species currently attributed to *Bollandia*, and the species currently attributed to *Griffithides* are without a name. These consequences disturb the current usage of the nominal genera *Griffithides* and *Bollandia* and, in order to conserve these nominal genera in their current usage, I propose the setting aside of all designations of type species for *Griffithides* prior to that by Vogdes (1890).

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

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Griffithides* Portlock, 1843 prior to that by Vogdes (1890) of *Griffithides longiceps* Portlock, 1843;

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

   (a) *Bollandia* Reed, 1943 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation *Asaphus globiceps* Phillips, 1836;

   (b) *Griffithides* Portlock, 1843 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Vogdes (1890) *Griffithides longiceps* Portlock, 1843, as ruled in (1) above;

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

   (a) *globiceps* Phillips, 1836, as published in the binomen *Asaphus globiceps* (specific name of the type species of *Bollandia* Reed, 1943);

   (b) *longiceps* Portlock, 1843, as published in the binomen *Griffithides longiceps* (specific name of the type species of *Griffithides* Portlock, 1843).

References


Case 2687

**Longitarsus symphyti** Heikertinger, 1912 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this application is the conservation of the specific name of a flea beetle, *Longitarsus symphyti* Heikertinger, 1912, which is threatened by an unused senior synonym.

1. In 1893 Weise (p. 1010) described a ‘var. lactator’ under *Longitarsus aeruginosus*. The name *lactator* has never been used by subsequent authors, but under Article 45g(ii) the name is to be treated as subspecific.

2. Heikertinger (1912, p. 69) showed that the ‘variety’ described by Weise as *lactator* is the winged form of an independent species, which he named *Longitarsus symphyti*. This name has been used by all subsequent authors. A representative list of six important works on European chrysomelidae in which *symphyti* is used is held by the Secretariat. The species is widespread in west and central Europe, except the Mediterranean subregion.

3. As the name *lactator* has not been used in entomological literature since its proposal for a “variety” and the name *symphyti* has gained wide usage for this species of flea beetle, it is desirable for the sake of stability that the older synonym be suppressed.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:
   (1) to suppress the specific name *lactator* Weise, 1893, as published in the combination *Longitarsus aeruginosus* var. *lactator*, 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 Specific Names in Zoology the name *symphyti* Heikertinger, 1912, as published in the binomen *Longitarsus symphyti*;
   (3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *lactator* Weise, 1893, as published in the combination *Longitarsus aeruginosus* var. *lactator* and as suppressed in (1) above.

**References**
