Case 2739

**Lepidomenia** Kowalevsky in Brock, 1883 (Mollusca, Solenogastres): proposed designation of *Lepidomenia hystrix* Marion & Kowalevsky in Fischer, 1885 as the type species

David Heppell  
*Department of Natural History, National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, U.K.*

**Abstract.** The purpose of this application is to establish the correct authorship and dates for the solenogaster names *Lepidomenia* and *L. hystrix*, and to designate *L. hystrix* as the type species of the genus in accordance with universal understanding and usage.

---

1. Both the generic and specific names of the binomen *Lepidomenia hystrix* were proposed in ways which have continued to cause confusion as to the correct attribution of date and authorship. Pilsbry (1898, p. 310) commented on ‘the decidedly confused literature’ and summarized the problem as follows: ‘The name *Lepidomenia* was first used by Kowalevski in 1881 [sic] or 1883 in connection with *Neomenia coralliophila* and a Marseilles form supposed to be specifically the same as *coralliophila*, but apparently identical with what was subsequently described as *L. hystrix*. Simroth has chosen to restrict *Lepidomenia* to the later described species, although the record would incline one to choose *N. coralliophila* as the type.’ No doubt because Kowalevsky’s introduction of *Lepidomenia* was made in a literature-recording journal (1883) and not in the primary zoological literature, Pilsbry attributed the name to Kowalevsky & Marion, 1887. This attribution is still sometimes found in modern works (e.g. Jones & Baxter, 1987, p. 28). The spelling ‘Kowalevsky’ is adopted here, as that is the transliteration used by the author himself in non-Russian works, but he is also commonly cited as Kowalewsky, Kowalski or Kowalewski.

2. In 1872 Kowalevsky discovered two new species of Solenogastres associated with corals at La Calle, Algeria, which he assigned to the genus *Neomenia* Tullberg, 1875. The first of these, *N. gorgonophila*, appeared in an abstract (Kowalevsky in Brandt, 1880, p. 190), which was followed by a full description in vol. 37 of *Izvestiya Imperatorskago Obshchestva Lyubitelei Estestvoznaniya*... (Kowalevsky, 1881a). The single specimen of the second species was described as *N. coralliophila* (Kowalevsky, 1881b). The description of this species was intended for publication in an appendix to vol. 37 (1881) of *Izvestiya*, and this was announced in vol. 41 (part 1, back cover, also published in 1881). The paper was, however, never published in that form and it is omitted from the index to *Izvestiya* publications, 1863 to 1894 (Ivanovskii, 1894). Kowalevsky’s work was, nevertheless, included in literature-recording publications (*Zoologischer Anzeiger* (1882, p. 422), *Zoologischer Jahresbericht* (1883, pp. 19, 28–29) and *Zoological Record* (1883, vol. 19, Mollusca, p. 8)) which noted it among the publications for 1882 as being published in 1881 in volume 43 of the *Izvestiya* (or a
vernacular equivalent of the title of that periodical). Soulsby and Townsend’s Catalogue of the books... in the British Museum (Natural History) (Supplement) (1933, p. 585) recorded that only ‘author’s copies’ of the work were in existence. It was listed without comment as a separate publication by Kowalevsky & Marion (1887, p. 7, footnote) and in a bibliography of Kowalevsky’s papers appended to his biography (Dogel’, 1945, p. 150). A copy of Kowalevsky’s work in the library of the Natural History Museum, London, shows no evidence that it is merely an unpublished proof; according to the plates it is a preprint of a paper intended for vol. 43 of the Izvěstiya. Kowalevsky’s paper was presumably withdrawn from publication in the Izvěstiya at the last minute, and the completed text and plates issued as separates only (the entry in the Zoologischer Jahresbericht (1883, p. 19, no. 67) acknowledges ‘Referat nach gütiger briefl. Mittheilung des Herrn Verfassers’). In the Museum copy the specific name of the solenogaster is spelled coralliphila throughout, and it is odd, therefore, that all three literature-recording journals cite the name as ‘coralliophila’.

3. In 1882 Kowalevsky and Marion collected what they believed was a second specimen of Neomenia corallophila, also associated with a coral, from the north coast of the island of Ratianneau, near Marseilles. An abstract of Kowalevsky’s 1881(b) paper, published by Brock (1883), incorporated details of this second specimen, evidently supplied by Kowalevsky. The second specimen was in better condition than the first and its features resulted in the species being placed in a new genus, Lepidomenia (p. 29), the name referring to the characteristic scaly integument. This is the first valid introduction of the generic name and it is formally attributed to ‘Kowalevsky in Brock’ (Recommendation 51B of the Code). The single nominal species originally included was Neomenia corallophila (incorrectly spelled coralliphila; see para. 2 above) which, in this 1883 usage, was a composite of the Algerian and French specimens.

4. As early as January 1883 Kowalevsky and Marion realised that the Marseilles specimen of Neomenia represented a species distinct from the Algerian corallophila. Marion (1883, p. 69) listed the Marseilles specimen as Lepidomenia hystrix. The specific name was a nomen nudum here, but Marion indicated that a full description would be given in the ‘Recueil’ of the museum. This must have been a provisional title for the new periodical, as the description was eventually published in the Annales (Kowalevsky & Marion, 1887, pp. 7–25), although a shortened version of the paper appeared the previous year (Marion & Kowalevsky, 1886, pp. 757–759) from which the name would be available. However, the specific name validly dates from a year earlier: Fischer (1885, pp. 884–889) incorporated an article by Marion on the Aplacophora; this included a description of the genus Lepidomenia and a figure of part of the scaly, spinous integument of Lepidomenia hystrix. This illustration (drawn by Marion) is an indication sufficient to make the name hystrix available from 1885 (Article 12b(7) of the Code), and the attribution of the name to Marion and Kowalevsky (p. 889) established the joint authorship. Authorship of the name would be formally cited as ‘Marion & Kowalevsky in Fischer’ (Recommendation 51B of the Code). The attribution of Lepidomenia to ‘Marion, 1884’ on the same page is presumably to a manuscript usage.

5. Simroth (1893a) proposed the new generic names Nematomenia (p. 324; type species Dondersia flauens Pruvot, 1890) and Echinomenia (p. 325; type species Neomenia corallophila Kowalevsky, 1881). He retained hystrix as the sole species in Lepidomenia (see also Simroth, 1893b, pp. 138, 233) and this has been interpreted (wrongly; see Article 69b of the Code) as fixing L. hystrix as the type species of the
genus. Thiele (1913a, p. 38) synonymized Echinomenia with Nematomenia (see also Thiele, 1913b, p. 14). Since then, corallophila and hystrix have been placed consistently in Nematomenia and Lepidomenia respectively.

6. Both species appear to be rare. Neomenia (currently Nematomenia) corallophila is known only from the type specimen. Lepidomenia hystrix is possibly known only from the type locality (Salvini-Plawen, 1969), although Salvini-Plawen (1986, p. 191) gives Llansa (Spain) as a doubtful additional locality. Specimens from north of the island of Riou, near Marseilles, described as L. hystrix by Swedmark (1956, p. 93) were subsequently identified as a new species, L. swedmarki, by Salvini-Plawen (1985, p. 103). There is also some doubt about the identity of specimens recorded as L. hystrix from Strangford Loch, Northern Ireland, by Boaden (1966, p. 127) and from off the north coast of Brittany by Swedmark & Teissier (1967, p. 70).

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

(1) to confirm the authorship of the generic name Lepidomenia as Kowalevsky in Brock (1883);

(2) to confirm the authorship of the specific name hystrix (as published in the binomen Lepidomenia hystrix) as Marion & Kowalevsky in Fischer (1885);

(3) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous fixations of type species for the nominal genus Lepidomenia Kowalevsky in Brock, 1883, and to designate Lepidomenia hystrix Marion & Kowalevsky in Fischer, 1885, as the type species;

(4) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name Lepidomenia Kowalevsky in Brock, 1883 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (3) above Lepidomenia hystrix Marion & Kowalevsky in Fischer, 1885;

(5) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name hystrix Marion & Kowalevsky in Fischer, 1885, as published in the binomen Lepidomenia hystrix (specific name of the type species of Lepidomenia Kowalevsky in Brock, 1883).

References


(b) to set aside all designations of type species for the nominal genus Helicarion Ferussac, 1821 prior to that by Gray (1847) of Helicarion cuvieri Ferussac, 1821;
(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name Helicarion Ferussac, 1821 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Gray (1847) Helicarion cuvieri Ferussac, 1821, as ruled in (1)(a) above, spelling confirmed in (1)(a) above;
(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name cuvieri Ferussac, 1821, as published in the binomen Helixarion cuvieri (specific name of the type species of Helicarion Ferussac, 1821);
(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name HELICARIONIDAE (correction of HELIXARIONIDAE Bourguignat, 1883 (April)) (type genus Helicarion Ferussac, 1821);
(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name Helixarion Ferussac, 1821, ruled in (1)(a) above to be an incorrect original spelling of Helicarion;
(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name helixarionidae Bourguignat, 1883, an incorrect original spelling of helicarionidae.

Acknowledgement
Our thanks are due to Mr David Heppell of the National Museums of Scotland for his extensive assistance with this submission.

References
Ferussac, J.B.L. de'A. de. 1819-[1832]. Histoire naturelle generale et particuliere des mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles. Oeuvre posthume de M'' le Baron J.B.L. d'Audebard de Ferussac... continue, mis en ordre, et public par M'' le Baron d'Audebard son fils... xvi, 128, 96a-z, 96a->^ pp., 163 pis. Bertrand, Paris.
Fowle, A. 1881b. On Neomenia corallophila and Cœleplana metschnikowii. 5 pp., 2 pls. Moscow. [In Russian.]
Case 2739

*Helicarion* Férussac, 1821 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation, and proposed designation of *Helixarion cuvieri* Férussac, 1821 as the type species

Brian J. Smith

5 Talina Crescent, Shepparton, Victoria 3630, Australia

Ron C. Kershaw

45 West Tamar Road, Launceston, Tasmania 7250, Australia

Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the name *Helicarion* Férussac, 1821 for an Australian genus of semislugs (terrestrial pulmonates). The name first appeared (about three months earlier) as *Helixarion* but this spelling was altered by the author. It is proposed to rule that *Helicarion* is the correct original spelling, and to designate *Helixarion cuvieri* Férussac, 1821 as the type species, in accordance with accustomed understanding and usage.

1. The *Tableaux systématiques des animaux mollusques suivis d’un Prodrome général...* (often referred to as the *Prodrome*) was a companion work to the *Histoire naturelle, général et particulière des mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles*. The *Prodrome* was issued in instalments (livraisons) of a few pages with livraisons 9–16 of the *Histoire naturelle...* over the years 1821–1822. Both works were begun by J.B.L. d’A. de Férussac and subsequently edited and published by his son (A.E.J.P.J.F. d’A. de Férussac) following his death. The *Prodrome* was published in two versions, large and small, termed ‘folio’ and ‘quarto’ by Kennard (1942, p. 12), the folio being on superior paper. Connolly (1912, p. 53) thought that the two editions appeared at different times but they were apparently published simultaneously (Kennard, 1942, p. 106). The *Prodrome* contained two parts: Part 1, *Tableaux systématiques généraux de l’embranchement des mollusques, divisés en familles naturelles*, and Part 2, *Tableaux particuliers des mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles, classe des gastéropodes: Tableau de la famille des Limaces* (pp. 1–27), *Limacons* (pp. 1–94 folio, pp. 1–90 quarto, which included ‘Corrections et Additions’ on pp. 71–76 folio, pp. 67–72 quarto), and *Auricules* (pp. 95–114 folio, pp. 91–110 quarto). The text on each page of the folio and quarto editions is the same. However, the folio contains a four-page ‘Avertissement’ at the beginning of the *Tableau de la famille des limacons* which causes the subsequent pagination to differ in the two versions. The contents of each livraison and the dates of publication have been set out by Sherborn & Woodward (1901, pp. 74–76; text only) and Kennard (1942, pp. 12–17, 105–118; text and plates). The livraison contents given by Bourguignat (1925, pp. 15–18) are accurate but the publication dates are misleading (Kennard, 1942, p. 13). Part 2 of the *Prodrome* (1821) appeared before Part 1 (1822).

2. The generic name *Helixarion* first appeared in the *Prodrome, Tableau de la famille des limacons* (p. 23 folio, p. 19 quarto), published in livraison 9 on 6 April 1821 (Sherborn & Woodward, 1901, p. 75; Kennard, 1942, p. 109). Bourguignat (1925, p. 16)

[DOI](https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.2737).

View This Item Online: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/44488](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/44488)

Permalink: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/2737](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/2737)

**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.
License: [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/)
Rights: [https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions](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](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org).