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**Comments on the proposal to remove the homonymy between CLAVIDAE McCrady, 1859 (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) and CLAVINAE Casey, 1904 (Mollusca, Gastropoda)**  
(Case 2710; see BZN 48: 192–195; 49: 144–145)

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I am unable to agree on the need for the proposals of Cernohorsky, Cornelius & Sysoev concerning the mollusk subfamily name.

The issue at stake is the maintenance of nomenclatural stability and the authors contend that their proposed action will achieve this. Applications of this nature usually involve the conservation of a name as it has been used but their proposal introduces a new spelling, CLAVUSINAE.

I understand the desire to preserve the Powell (1942) system of subfamily classification in the TURRIDAE and how that might seem to be related to nomenclatural stability, but it is my belief that the proposals will neither preserve nor improve stability. If the authors believe that *Clavus* de Montfort, 1810 cannot be contained in the DRILLIINAE then they should define the characters that separate CLAVINAE (or CLAVUSINAE) from Olsson's 1964 (and Morrison's 1965, p. 2) DRILLIINAE. I myself do not believe that nomenclatural stability exists in the TURRIDAE at the subfamily level. Every author who has considered a subfamily classification has come to a unique conclusion, and not all authors working on genera usually included in the CLAVINAE (or DRILLIINAE) recognize the subfamily as valid; for example, Nordsieck (1968) placed *Clavus* in the TURRINAE (although in 1977 he changed his mind).

It seems to me that the turrid name CLAVINAE does not need Commission action. Most post-Powell authors who recognize the group do so primarily on the radular morphology. McLean (1971), in particular, defined the CLAVINAE as based on the possession of a prototypic radular type. If, as most authors agree, the prototypic radular state is an ancestral condition then the CLAVINAE (or DRILLIINAE) are defined by a plesiomorphic character state. Only apomorphic character states can be used to determine monophyly. Therefore, from a cladistic point of view, the CLAVINAE (or DRILLIINAE) is either a paraphyletic or polyphyletic taxon. I can see no benefit from a ruling concerning the name of a taxon that will almost certainly be found to include multiple sister taxa that gave rise to the other subfamilies of the TURRIDAE.

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We support the proposal of Cernohorsky, Cornelius & Sysoev to remove the homonymy between the family-group names CLAVIDAE McCrady, 1859 (Cnidaria) and CLAVINAE Casey, 1904 (Mollusca) by changing the latter to CLAVUSINAE. Replacement or respelling of the senior homonym, widely used in the literature on hydrozoans for more than a century, would not serve the interests of nomenclatural stability.

**Comments on the proposed conservation of some generic names first proposed in *Histoire abrégée des insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris* (Geoffroy, 1762) (Crustacea, Insecta)**

(Case 2292; see BZN 48: 107–134; 49: 71–72, 149–150)

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I have the greatest admiration for the thoroughness and expertise with which Dr Kerzhner treated this case and so has made possible a final decision concerning Geoffroy's generic names, many of which have been 'illegally' used since Geoffroy's work was rejected for nomenclatural purposes in 1954 (Opinion 228). There are a few points, however, that need some comment.

(i) As stated by Kerzhner and Cameron (BZN 48: 107–108, 133–134), Müller (1764) in the introduction to his *Fauna Insectorum Fridrichsdalina* simply listed Geoffroy's names and their Linnaean equivalents in tabular form. This does not make the Geoffroy names available as from Müller's 1764 work, since Article 11d(ii) of the Code says that 'the status of a previously unavailable name is not changed by its mere citation accompanied by a reference to the work in which the name was published but was not made available'.

(ii) I do not feel competent to comment on the insect names in this application, but can do so on the two crustacean ones (see BZN 48: 111–112). It seems likely that among the insect generic names of Geoffroy (1762) there are many that could be used without intervention by the Commission, although with a later authorship and date.

(iii) *Asellus* Geoffroy, 1762 is unavailable from Geoffroy (1762) under Opinion 228, or from Müller (1764). The first use of *Asellus* as an available generic name seems to be by Schaeffer (1766) in his *Elementa Entomologica*, an unpaginated work consisting of four sections and an index. *Asellus* is given on the 16th page of Section 3 with a number of characters and a reference to plate 22, the explanation of which again gives



Tucker, John K. et al. 1992. "Comments On The Proposal To Remove The Homonymy Between Clavidae Mccrady, 1859 (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) And Clavinae Casey, 1904 (Mollusca, Gastropoda)." *The Bulletin of zoological nomenclature* 49, 222–223.

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