ONISCIDIA H. & A. ADAMS, 1853 (MOLLUSCA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. 
Z.N.(S.) 1983

By W. O. Cernohorsky (Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand)

The genus-group name “Oniscidia Sowerby” was first introduced into malacological literature by Swainson (1840) as a misspelling of Oniscia Sowerby, 1824. Oniscia has been correctly spelled by Swainson in the same publication on page 67, twice on pages 70 and 71 and also in the Index. Gray (1847) refers to Swainson’s misspelling by placing Oniscidia in the synonymy of Oniscia Sowerby. Herrmannsen (1847) was the first author to point out that Oniscidia Swainson is a typographical error for Oniscia Sowerby, and this view is held by recent authors, e.g. Sherborn (1929), Neave (1940), Woodring (1959), Habe (1964), Emerson (1967) and Dance & Emerson (1967).

2. Oniscidia has remained in constant use in malacological literature, but with an erroneous credit of authorship to Swainson, and has been utilized as a subgenus of Morum Röding, 1798. Oniscidia has been last used by Woodring (1959) and Olsson & Petit (1964.) H. & A. Adams (1853) are considered the first authors who have validly introduced the genus-group Oniscidia by supplying a generic diagnosis with 5 included species, and considering Oniscidia a distinct taxon from Oniscia Sowerby, which the authors placed in the synonymy of Morum Röding. Cossmann (1903) designated Oniscia cancellata Sowerby, 1824, as the type species of Oniscidia, a species which was among the originally included species of Oniscidia H. & A. Adams.

3. The genus-group name Oniscidia H. & A. Adams, 1853, is therefore considered to be a validly introduced binomial taxon which is not a nomen nudum, nomen oblitum or nomen dubium, nor a homonym of either Oniscidia Swainson or Gray. Oniscidia Swainson, 1840, is an acknowledged misspelling and Oniscidia Gray, 1847, merely a listing of Swainson’s misspelling in the synonymy of Oniscia Sowerby. Oniscidia of Swainson and Gray must be considered “incorrect subsequent spellings” under the provisions of Article 33 (b) of the Code of ICZN, and consequently have no status in nomenclature and do not enter into homonymy.

4. Oniscidia has been discarded by American taxonomists in the belief that the name is not valid, and a new name Cancellomorum Emerson & Old, 1963 (Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 2153 : 18) has been proposed for the same group of species, even though it is a synonym. The type-species of Cancellomorum, by original designation, is Oniscia grandis A. Adams, 1855 (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1853 : 185).

5. Dance & Emerson (1967) had the following comments to make: “Until recently, the cancellate species of Morum were commonly referred to either ‘Oniscidia’ (Swainson, 1840; p. 229) or to ‘Onimusiro’ (Kira, 1955, p. 43; 1959, p. 51), neither of which is an available name”. Onimusiro was published by Kira in a caption to a figure of Morum (Onimusiro) grande. No
diagnosis was given nor was a type-species designated. The name, thus, does not comply with the criteria of availability laid down in Article 13 of the Code for names published after 1930. The genus name was re-introduced into malacological literature by Habe (1964) with the sentence: “Onimusiro, a subgenus of the genus Morum substitutes Onisca Sowerby, 1852, non Röding 1798, and Oniscidia Swainson 1840 which was a misspelled name of Onisca”. The genus name Morum has been misspelled, Sowerby did not establish a “Onisca” in 1852 but Onisca in 1824, and Röding is not the author of either “Onisca” or Oniscia. The proposal of a substitute name for the non-existent “Onisca Sowerby, 1852” or for a misspelling with no status in nomenclature, renders “Onimusiro” invalid for a second time. It should be pointed out that Onisca Sowerby, 1824, with its type species Strombus oniscus Linnaeus, 1767, is an objective synonym of Morum Röding, 1798, which has M. purpureum Röding, 1798 (=Strombus oniscus Linnaeus) as its type species.

6. The proposal of new names for Oniscidia, comments by Dance & Emerson, 1967, as to the non-validity of Oniscidia, the current usage of Cancellomorum in preference to Oniscidia by American zoologists, clearly represent a challenge as to the validity of Oniscidia.

7. In view of the foregoing statements, the Commission is requested:

(1) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) Oniscidia H. & A. Adams, 1853 (gender: feminine) type-species by subsequent designation by Cossmann, 1903: Oniscia cancellata Sowerby, 1824;
   (b) Morum Röding, 1798 (gender: neuter), type-species by monotypy Morum purpureum Röding, 1798;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) cancellata Sowerby, 1824, as published in the binomen Oniscia cancellata;
   (b) oniscus Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen Strombus oniscus;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology:
   (a) Oniscidia Swainson, 1840 (an incorrect subsequent spelling for Onisca Sowerby, 1824);
   (b) Oniscidia Gray, 1847 (an incorrect subsequent spelling for, and published in synonymy of, Onisca Sowerby, 1824).

References

Adams, H., and Adams, A. 1853. The genera of Recent Mollusca 1 : 220
Cossmann, M. 1903. Essai paléoncologie comparée 5 : 134
Dance, S. P., and Emerson, W. K. Veliger 10 : 94
Habe, T. 1964. Shells of the western Pacific in color 2 : 67
Herrmannsen, A. N. 1847. Indics generum malacoozorum primordia 2 : 150, 151
Neave, S. A. 1940. Nomenclator Zoologicus 3 : 421
COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF *EUDYPTES SCLATERI* BULLER, 1888, AND *EUDYPTES ROBUSTUS* OLIVER, 1953. Z.N.(S.) 1893 (see volume 28, pages 92–93)

By Henning Lemche (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark)

The proposal to allow the specific name *atatus* Finsch, 1875, to remain available leads to a situation where an unused name is permitted to linger about as something at the same time of no interest and still to be remembered. The straightforward course is to suppress that name as indeterminate and a threat to stability. The very improbable event foreseen by Dr. Watson, that a hitherto unnoticed bird species, or subspecies, of penguin should turn up and need the name *atatus* may easily be remedied by giving that bird a brand new name.

Our science should not be clogged by subtleties such as to give “honour” to the first man to describe a species even when he has not done it in any acceptable manner. No such “honour” is given to collectors, or later and serious revisers. To describe a new species is better considered a responsibility, not an honour.

Hence I propose the following formulation:

1. Under the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *atatus* Finsch, 1875, as published in the binomen *Eudyptes atatus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

2. (unaltered);

3. to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *atatus* Finsch, 1875, as suppressed in (1) above.

COMMENT ON REQUEST TO REVISE THE CODE TO PERMIT EMENDATION OF CERTAIN -ii ENDINGS OF PATRONYMS. Z.N.(S.) 1913 (see volume 27, pages 250–252)

*A Resolution of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists*

Whereas the problem of patronymic names ending in -i or -ii has long exasperated and frustrated systematic zoologists necessitating extensive literature checking and,

Whereas this problem causes difficulties to general zoologists, text book writers, editors, and others not primarily concerned with systematic zoology and,

Whereas Smith, Stuart, and Conant have recently requested that the International Commission revise the 1964 code to permit valid emendation of certain -ii endings of patronyms, now therefore be it

Resolved that the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists meeting in Los Angeles in June 1971 expresses its support for the solution of this problem by permitting free usage of either the -i or the -ii ending, the two variants being considered nomenclatural equals, and be it further

Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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