in this genus, found at 2420 m depth, off Alexandria (Egypt) (KEEN, 1969).

During 1984 and 1985, the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (I.E.O.) carried out several expeditions to study the biocoenoses of the red coral bottoms in the Alboran Sea, between about 50 and 200 m. Within the bivalve taxocoenoses from the expeditions of 1984, only *Coralliophaga lithophagella* was collected (SALAS & SIERRA, 1986). However in March 1985, we found one specimen of *C. coralliophaga* (Gmelin, 1791) inside red coral stones from around Alboran Island (35°54'-35°52'N, 3°09'-3°05'W), which had some remains of the red coral *Corallium rubrum* (Linnaeus, 1758). This specimen was collected dead; a small drill hole was present in the valve. We were able to confirm the identification by comparing it with three lots of *Coralliophaga coralliophaga* from the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), Smithsonian Institution (Washington).

According to ABBOTT (1974), *Coralliophaga coralliophaga* occurs in America from North Carolina to Texas and in the West Indies, Bermuda, and Brazil. The lots in the NMNH are from the Indo-Pacific area—Caroline Islands (USNM 634489; USNM 634506), Gilbert Islands (USNM 608983), Red Sea (USNM 608869)—and Japan (USNM 345022). They have always been found in coral reefs.

MORRIS (1984) does not note this species in the Red Sea, listing only two species of *Trapezium*: *T. oblongum* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *T. bicarinatum* (Schumacher, 1817).

Coralliophaga coralliophaga is elongate, with the umbones at the anterior end. The shell is yellowish white and finely sculptured, with radial threads and concentric lamellations at the posterior end. This is an uncommon species, which lives in the burrows of other rock-boring mollusks. It ranges in size from about 1 to 5 cm (ABBOTT, 1974). The hinge of this species has two parallel, slender cardinals and one posterior lateral in each valve. The two muscle scars are unequal, with the posterior being larger and more elongate. There is a large pallial line, and a small pallial sinus.

In our 7-mm long shell, the lateral teeth are very weak, like a lateral ridge, and radial sculpture is absent.

Coralliophaga lithophagella differs from *C. coralliophaga* by: (a) the outline of the shell, which in the former is higher, trapezoidal, and without radial sculpture; (b) the hinge, which bears the two cardinal teeth (in each valve) which are larger and divergent (there are no lateral teeth); and (c) the pallial sinus is less deep and it is posteriorly closed by the pallial line.

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Harpidae Bronn, 1849 (Gastropoda): Conserved by ICZN

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In a recent paper on the anatomy and taxonomy of the gastropod genera *Harpa* and *Morum,* we (HUGHES & EMERSON, 1987:357) accepted RAVEN's (1985) proposal to use Harpaidae as an emended name to replace Harpidae Bronn, 1849 (type genus *Harpa* Röding, 1798), not Harpidae Hawle & Corda, 1847 (type genus *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839, in Trilobita). We noted that final acceptance of the emended name Harpaidae would have to await action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to remove the homonymy. Subsequently, the Commission (ICZN, 1987) ruled by order of Opinion 1436 to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the names Harpidae Bronn, 1849, type genus *Harpa* Röding, 1798 (Gastropoda) and Harpetidae Hawle & Corda, 1847 (an emendation under the plenary powers of "Harpides"), type genus *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839 (Trilobita). As a result of this action, the familial name Harpidae is available in its accustomed sense in the Neogastropoda and the emended names Harpaidae and Harpainae are now superfluous.

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A Note on Unjustified Emendations

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There seems to be some misunderstanding in recent literature about the status of the "Appendix D: Recommendations on the Formation of Names" in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. These recommendations are appended to the rules, and are "provided as a guide to good usage in nomenclature. They do not have the force of rules" (ICZN, 1964:93; ICZN, 1985:181; see also p. 1 in either edition). They are meant to serve as guidelines for the original describer of a taxon, and, among other things, they suggest that the prefix "mac" be used instead of "Mac," "Mc," or "M," when a zoological name is formed (ICZN, 1985:197).

The following are three examples of instances in which authors use this recommendation while citing "the rules" to emend such names.

Ortiz-Corps (1983) listed *Petaloconchus erectus macgintyi* Olsson & Harbison, 1953, and stated (1983:56): "I am modifying *mcgintyi* to *macgintyi* to conform it to the rules of Zoological Nomenclature."

Clarke (1986:92) stated "ICZN Rules require that *Elliptio mcmichaeli,* as originally proposed [by Clench & Turner, 1956], should be emended to *Elliptio macmichaeli.*"

Another name change by Ortiz-Corps (1983:170) is a little more complicated. He emended the original spelling of *Atys m'andrewii* E. A. Smith, 1872, to *Atys macandrewii,* "to conform it to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Article 27, p. 29; p. 109)" (Ortiz-Corps, 1983:171). The references given by Ortiz-Corps refer to the then valid second edition of the Code (ICZN, 1964), specifically to Article 27 ("no diacritic mark, apostrophe, or diaeresis is to be used . . .") and to the recommendations concerning prefixes as described above. In both the old (2nd) and new (3rd) editions of the Code, there are provisions to emend original spellings that contain diacritic marks, apostrophes, diaereses, or hyphens (ICZN, 1964: Art. 32(c)(i); ICZN, 1985:Art. 32(d)(i)). However, the text in that article reads "A name published with . . . apostrophe is to be corrected . . . by the deletion of the mark concerned and by uniting any resulting parts." Therefore, *Atys mandrewii* is the required, justified emendation of *A. m'andrewii*; Ortiz-Corps' *Atys macandrewii* is not.

Unfortunately such unjustified emendations cannot be ignored by subsequent authors, since they are available names according to the Code: ". . . the name thus emended is available with its own author and date and is a junior objective synonym of the name in its original spelling; it enters into homonymy and can be used as a replacement name" (ICZN, 1985:Art. 33b(iii)).

Thus, careless emendations can produce "instant synonyms" that have to be carried through subsequent literature. Although not intended by the authors in the abovementioned cases, these actions could have resulted in the introduction of three invalid, but available, new nominal taxa, *Petaloconchus erectus macgintyi* Ortiz-Corps, 1983, *Atys macandrewii* Ortiz-Corps, 1983, and *Elliptio macmichaeli* Clarke, 1986! I write "could have resulted," because there is a further complicating factor that warrants individual checking of each case. Although the act of emendation was stressed by each author, they were not necessarily the first to take that action. *Atys m'andrewii,* for instance, was changed to *macandrewi* (sic) at least twice before, by von Martens (1872:140) and by Odhner (1931:24) (the use of the suffix -i for -ii has no nomenclatural bearing and is to be treated as an incorrect subsequent spelling, even if the change was deliberate; ICZN, 1985: Art. 33(d)).

Such emendations are not merely *not* required by the Code—they are unjustified, cause confusion, and burden the literature with junior synonyms.

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