

De werkzaamheden van de Internationale Commissie voor
de Zoölogische Nomenclatuur van 1 Januari 1946 tot en
met 27 Juli 1948

door
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(slot)

II. Overzicht van de resultaten door de Internationale Commissie bereikt gedurende het Congres te Parijs.

De te Parijs verkregen resultaten zijn hier opgenomen in den vorm zooals zij door den secretaris van de Commissie werden opgesteld. In zijn oorspronkelijken vorm heeft dit stuk namelijk meer waarde dan een Nederlandsche vertaling, welke uit den aard der zaak in vele gevallen de bedoeling niet geheel volledig zou benaderen.

IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN ZOOLOGICAL
NOMENCLATURE ACHIEVED AT THE THIRTEENTH
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY,
PARIS, JULY 1948.

During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, which closed at Paris on Tuesday, 27th July, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, holding its first meeting since the close of the war, put forward a comprehensive programme for the reform and development of zoological nomenclature. All the thirteen meetings held by the Commission were open to all the members of the Congress who were thus enabled to take an active part in the discussion of the proposals put forward by the Commission. As a result it was possible not only to obtain decisions on a much larger number of questions than would otherwise have been practicable but also to ascertain much more readily the needs and general wishes of zoologists. The scheme finally adopted was approved unanimously by the Section on Nomenclature and, on the recommendation of the Section, by the Congress itself at its final plenary session.

Prior to the opening of the Paris meeting, extensive discussions had been undertaken by the Commission with leading scientific institutions and individual specialists in different parts of the world, with the double purpose of drawing up a scheme which would ensure for the Commission the highest possible representative and international character and would secure that at the Paris meeting all practicable measures should be taken to improve and develop the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique*.

Measures taken to secure a fully representative and international character for the Commission: Hitherto the International Commission has had a fixed membership of eighteen Commissioners, but in future there will be no fixed upper limit to its membership, though the number of eighteen will be retained as the minimum membership. Under the new system it will be possible therefore for the zoologists of any country in which any considerable body of zoological work is being carried out to have a direct national representation on the Commission. The changes now made will make it possible also for the Commission to call to its

membership leading specialists in particular fields irrespective of country. The changes now introduced provide machinery for consultation with the leading scientific institutions in any country in regard to the selection of national representatives on the Commission.

Measures taken to reform the procedure of the Commission: An extensive series of changes in the procedure of the Commission is calculated to secure that in future the Commission shall be able to reach decisions much more rapidly than has been possible in the past. The most important single reform is the abandonment of the *Liberum Veto* under which either during a meeting or when business is conducted by correspondence a single member of the Commission could prevent any decision being taken by the Commission either in the formulation of recommendations for the improvement of the *Règles* or in the use of the plenary powers given to the Commission to conserve zoological names which are in common use but are technically defective. Other reforms agreed upon are designed to eliminate all unnecessary delay in the consideration of nomenclatorial problems submitted to the Commission by specialists. It is hoped that under this revised procedure it will normally be possible for the Commission to promulgate its decision on any question put to it within eighteen months of the date of the application.

Reform and development of the Règles: At the opening of the Paris meeting the *Règles* in force were substantially the same as those which had been adopted at the Congress of Zoology held at Berlin in 1901. The object of the reforms now agreed upon is to clarify the text of the *Règles*, which experience has shown to be in many cases obscure, to make the *Règles* more comprehensive by introducing provisions on questions not hitherto included in that instrument and, where necessary, to introduce changes into the *Règles* in order to bring their provisions into harmony with the general will. By these means it is hoped to retain everything that experience has shown to be valuable in the *Règles*, to eliminate all those passages which have been found to be unsatisfactory and to meet the needs of zoologists by the introduction of provisions on matters which have hitherto not been subject to international regulation.

Codification of the international law on zoological nomenclature: A large part of existing international law on zoological nomenclature is to be found not in the *Règles* themselves but in "Opinions" rendered by the International Commission acting in the judicial capacity entrusted to it by the International Zoological Congress at Boston in 1907. The complex body of law which has thus grown up over the last 40 years has made the task of zoologists extremely difficult. A wide welcome will therefore be given to the decision now taken in Paris to codify the law by incorporating in the *Règles* themselves the decisions hitherto embodied only in the "Opinions" of the Commission. Another reform of great practical value is afforded by the decision to record in special Schedules attached to the *Règles* the decisions taken by the Commission in particular cases. In future therefore a zoologist will be able to find the whole body of international law in regard to zoological nomenclature within the covers of a single volume.

Preparation and promulgation of the revised substantive French text of the Règles: Recognising the highly technical problems inevitably involved in the preparation of a substantive text giving effect to the

numerous changes which have now been agreed upon, the Congress, on the advice of the Commission, have decided that this task shall be entrusted to jurists before whom the decisions of the Congress will be laid; the text prepared by the jurists will be submitted to the members of the Commission for final approval; the task of considering any drafting points which may emerge from the foregoing consultation has been entrusted to a special Committee of Three consisting of: Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the Commission, Professor Victor van Straelen (Belgium) and Professor Robert E. Usinger (U.S.A.).

Contrasted provisions for dealing with old names and new names: The *Règles* in their emended form will come into operation immediately they are promulgated. In the meanwhile arrangements are being made for the publication as soon as possible of the *Procès Verbaux* of the Commission during its Paris meeting in the Commission's *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. In general, it will be found that, in order to ward against the risks involved in retroactive legislation, the provisions relating to names already published are simpler and less rigorous than those to be applied to names to be published in the future. From now onwards workers giving new names will have at their disposal rules which are simple, clear, and easy to operate. The position as regards names already published — and especially names published before the introduction of the *Règles* fifty years ago — will necessarily be rather more complicated. It is hoped however that, as regards generic names, these difficulties will be largely overcome by a rapid and substantial extension of the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology", for under the arrangements now agreed upon, a name once placed on this List, is not to be changed for any purely nomenclatorial (as contrasted with taxonomic) reason without the prior approval of the International Commission. A similar provision has been made in regard to the trivial names of species and for these also there has now been established an "Official List" of names which are not in future to be changed for purely nomenclatorial reasons without the prior approval of the Commission. The establishment of these two "Official Lists" makes it possible for specialists in any group to concert proposals for submission to the Commission for the insertion on these "Official Lists" of the names of the genera and species in their group and thereby to protect those names from changes for any reason other than taxonomic considerations.

The value of preliminary studies on particular problems: The work of the present meeting was greatly assisted on two important matters by the decision of the previous Congress (held at Lisbon in 1935) that before the present meeting a detailed study should be made on two important questions of nomenclature which had been a cause of difficulty for many years. In each case the reports so submitted to the Paris meeting provided the basis for an agreed settlement. The first of these reports was concerned with the meaning of the expression "nomenclature binaire", as used in the *Règles*; in this case the Commission and the Congress have agreed to substitute the expression referred to above, subject to the incorporation of safeguards for generic names published by "binary" though not binomial authors. The second of these reports was concerned with the problem of the nomenclature of forms of lesser than subspecific rank, a matter on which no provision had hitherto been made in the *Règles*. In this case

also the report submitted provided the basis for a unanimous settlement. The Commission and the Congress have been so much impressed by the value of this procedure that they have now agreed that similar Reports should be prepared for consideration at the next Congress in regard to other difficult problems, including (1) the nomenclature of Orders and higher groups, (2) the rules which should govern the emendation of names, and (3) the problem presented by the demand for the recognition of "neotypes".

Settlement of outstanding individual cases: Owing to the war and other causes the Commission at the beginning of their Paris meeting were confronted with heavy arrears of work in connection with individual applications submitted to them by specialists in different parts of the world. During the recent meeting decisions were taken on almost all of these cases and these decisions will be promulgated in the near future.

The future outlook: The effect of the reforms of the *Règles* instituted during the Paris meeting will be to provide zoologists with a system of law which will be much easier to operate and will ensure stability and uniformity in nomenclature. At the same time the reforms in the constitution of the Commission and its procedure will assure to zoologists a central authority in regard to all matters relating to zoological nomenclature far more representative and international than ever before and, as such, capable of providing a service much more extensive and of much greater value than has been possible at any previous time.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature.*

Enkele nadere bijzonderheden mogen hier nog worden vermeld met betrekking tot het verschil tusschen „binaire” en „binominale” nomenclatuur en met betrekking tot eenheden van lagere orde dan subspecies.

In de Internationale Regels voor de Zoölogische Nomenclatuur vindt men in artikel 2: "The scientific designation of animals is . . . binominal for species, . . ." en in artikel 26: ". . . the binary nomenclature in zoology." Verder handelt Opinion 35 over "types of binary but not binominal authors" en wordt in Opinion 37 bepaald dat de genusnamen in *Brisson's Ornithologia* (1760) volgens de Regels mogen worden gebruikt. Men maakte dus onderscheid tusschen de binominale nomenclatuur, inhoudende dat een speciesnaam was samengesteld uit twee woorden (den genusnaam en den triviale naam) en de binaire nomenclatuur, inhoudende dat een speciesnaam bestond uit twee gedeelten (den genusnaam en de karakteristiek van de species, welke meer dan één woord kon omvatten). Men hield daarmede de mogelijkheid open om volgens de Regels genera geldig te verklaren van auteurs die niet een strikt doorgevoerd systeem van binominale nomenclatuur toepasten. Een van de belangrijkste van deze was wel de boven genoemde *Brisson*, de auteur van genusnamen van een zeer groot aantal algemeen bekende vogels (bijvoorbeeld *Pica*, *Passer*, *Aquila*, *Ciconia*, *Anser*, *Sula*, *Vanellus*, *Limosa*, *Perdix*). Het ongeldig verklaren van dergelijke namen zou zeer veel verwarring hebben gesticht en men moest dus wel een middel vinden om deze namen te behouden.

In de nieuwe uitgave van de Regels zal deze moeilijkheid nu op een andere wijze worden opgelost. Er zal niet meer sprake zijn van „binaire” maar uitsluitend van „binominale” nomenclatuur, terwijl de Internationale Commissie op grond van de volmacht haar door het Congres verleend de mogelijkheid bezit de genera van „binaire, niet binominale” auteurs hun geldigheid te doen behouden.

In de Internationale Regels voor de Zoölogische Nomenclatuur werd tot nu toe geen rekening gehouden met taxonomische eenheden van lagere orde dan subspecies, zooals variëteit, aberratie, forma, enz. Algemeen werd dit als een gemis beschouwd, want de genoemde infraspecifieke eenheden zijn veelal op nauwkeurige wijze te definieeren. Wat nu de subspecies betreft behouden nomenclatorisch alle vormen die als subspecies zijn beschreven of later dien status hebben verworven hun waarde als gelijkwaardige eenheden ten opzichte van species, zij blijven dus vallen onder dezelfde regels van prioriteit en van homonymie. Een infraspecifieke eenheid die oorspronkelijk als variëteit, aberratie of forma (of als eenheid van overeenkomstige waarde) is beschreven maar later tot subspecies wordt verheven krijgt haar geldigheid als zoodanig van den tijd af waarop zij voor het eerst als subspecies werd vermeld.

Voor de infraspecifieke eenheden als variëteit, aberratie, forma, enz. zullen nu wel regels worden opgesteld, maar deze zullen van anderen aard moeten zijn dan die welke gelden voor species en subspecies en zullen geheel onafhankelijk daarvan moeten blijven. Het ligt in de bedoeling om hier te streven naar een groote mate van uniformiteit door voorschriften te geven om eenzelfde afwijking ook binnen het genus steeds op dezelfde wijze te benoemen. Hier zal dus een naamgeving tot stand komen welke geen rekening houdt met de regels van prioriteit en van homonymie, terwijl zelfs, tegen deze regels in, een vroegere naam zal kunnen worden vervangen door een meer toepasselijken nieuwen naam.

Wanneer de naam van een infraspecifieke eenheid als variëteit, aberratie, forma, enz. wordt vermeld in verband met de species of subspecies waarvan deze een onderdeel vormt, dan moet deze naam worden voorafgegaan door een komma en door de aanduiding van den aard van de eenheid (var., ab., forma, enz.). Een als nieuw beschreven of vermelde eenheid van dezen aard moet worden gevolgd door een aanduiding als „var. nov.”, „ab. nov.”, „f. nov.”.

Om nu onderzoekers geleidelijk aan den veranderden toestand te doen wennen zullen de nieuwe bepalingen met betrekking tot infraspecifieke eenheden van kracht worden met ingang van 1 Januari 1951.

De nieuwe bepalingen met betrekking tot eenheden als variëteit, aberratie, forma, enz. komen overeen met hetgeen reeds in de praktijk in vele gevallen werd toegepast. Als voorbeeld mogen hier enkele benamingen van formae, zooals deze door L e m p k e (Tijdschr. Entom., dl. 82 en 83, 1939, 1940 en ook in volgende deelen) zijn vermeld of als nieuwe namen zijn gegeven, worden genoemd. L e m p k e (1939) merkt op dat hij bepaalde afwijkingen welke in de voorvleugels van Agrotidae regelmatig voorkomen steeds zal benoemen als f. *juncta*, f. *semiconfluens*, f. *confluens* of f. *clausa*. Voorbeelden van het gebruik van een zelfden naam voor een bepaalde forma van een aantal species van één genus zijn: *Amathes triangulum* Hufn., f. *signata* Lempke; *A. ditrapezium* Bkh., f. *signata* Lempke; *A. xanthographa* Schiff., f. *signata* Lempke; *A. castanea*

Esp., f. *signata* Lempke (Lempke, 1939) en *Orthosia incerta* Hufn., f. *pallida* Lampa; *O. stabilis* Schiff., f. *pallida* Tutt; *O. gracilis* F., f. *pallida* Stephens; *O. miniosa* F., f. *pallida* Tutt; *O. cruda* Schiff., f. *pallida* Tutt; *O. munda* Schiff., f. *pallida* Tutt; *O. gothica* L., f. *pallida* Tutt (Lempke, 1940).

De volledige tekst van de resultaten welke door de Internationale Commissie voor de Zoölogische Nomenclatuur op het congres te Parijs zijn verkregen zal verschijnen in het Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, het officieele tijdschrift van de Commissie.

Leiden, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Augustus 1948.

Notes on Cleridae

by

E. A. CHAPIN.

It has been my pleasure and good fortune to spend a few days in Amsterdam, during which time I have had the opportunity to see the large collection of Cleridae brought together by Mr. J. B. Corporaal. From the examination of certain specimens it is possible to report a case of synonymy in the genus *Opilo*.

Opilo sinensis Pic 1926 (= *Opilo grahami* Chapin 1927).

The Corporaal collection contains a cotype of the Pic species as well as several typical specimens of *O. grahami*. A careful comparison of the cotype with a typical example of *O. grahami* leaves no doubt in my mind as to the identity of the two.

I would like to place on record a statement of the feeding habits of a common North American Clerid, *Phyllobaenus pallipennis* (Say). During the early summer months (June-July), at Wilbraham, Mass., this species can usually be collected in numbers on the foliage of *Betula populifolia*, which tree is the preferred host of a certain Aphid. On repeated occasions I have seen and collected specimens of the Clerid which were carrying Aphids in their jaws. While other small, soft-bodied insects may also figure in the food of *P. pallipennis*, it seems certain that, during the period when the Aphids are abundant, they serve as the primary food of the Clerid. It might be added here that during this period the Clerid is rarely taken on other species of plants in the neighbourhood.

U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1948.

Tweede generatie van *Hemaris fuciformis* L. 4 Augustus 1948 vlogen te Huizen-N.H. twee exx. van *H. fuciformis* op Buddleia. Dit waren ongetwijfeld vertegenwoordigers van een tweede generatie.

G. S. A. v a n d e r M e u l e n, Van Breestraat 170, Amsterdam-Z. 1.

Na in September en October 1947 herhaaldelijk exemplaren van de tot nu toe weinig waargenomen tweede generatie van *H. fuciformis* L. te hebben gezien en nog op 9 October een gaaf ex. te hebben kunnen vangen, heb ik ook dit jaar tussen 6 en 25 September op warme dagen in de middaguren telkens een enkel ex. op Dahlia's aangetroffen.

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