PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS FOR ALL PURPOSES THE GENERIC NAME SOUTHERNIA FILIPJEV, 1927, WITH OTHER RECTIFICATIONS OF NOMENCLATURE (CLASS NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.) 940

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The present application is designed to regulate certain problems in the nomenclature of the free-living Nematodes. In the first of the three cases presented, the plenary powers are invoked in order to suppress a senior homonym so as to stabilise a junior homonym in general use. The second case is concerned with a generic name which, though originally proposed as an oversight, is useful for taxonomic purposes, and which should therefore be preserved. The third case is concerned with a generic name which was at first wrongly, and then later, rightly found to be a homonym, and with the stabilisation of the replacement name.

Case No. 1

2. Southern, 1914 (Proc. roy. Irish Acad. 31 (54) : 41) established the new genus Demania (Class Nematoda) and referred to it only the two new species Demania major and Demania minor. The generic name was, however, a junior homonym of Demania Laurie, 1906 in Herdman, Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fish. 5 : 396 (Class Crustacea).

3. In 1926 Baylis & Daubney (Syn. Fam. Gen. Nemat.: 112) proposed the generic name Rhabdodemaenia as a replacement name for Demania Southern, 1914, non Demania Laurie, 1906, and designated Demania major Southern as the type-species of their new genus. This species was eligible for subsequent designation as the type-species of Demania Southern, for which no earlier typedesignation is known, so that under the Rules, it is the type-species both of Demania Southern and of Rhabdodemaenia Baylis & Daubney.

4. Filipjev, in 1927 (Arch. f. Naturgesch. 91 : 14, pl. 3, figs. 8, 9) proposed the new generic name Southernia as a replacement name for Demania Southern, 1914, and included in it only the species gracilis Ditlevsen, and Demania minor Southern. In the same paper, however (: 64, 90), Filipjev used, not his own new name Southernia, but Rhabdodemaenia Baylis & Daubney, 1926, and he quoted Demania major Southern as type-species. It seems probable that Filipjev had proposed the replacement name Southernia in the manuscript of his paper, and that he had later discovered the earlier replacement name Rhabdodemaenia, but that he had not corrected the proof to read Rhabdodemaenia on page 14 and in the explanation of pl. 3, figs. 8, 9.

5. In 1929 Allgén (Zool. Jahrb. 57 : 436) proposed the new genus Southernia for the single new species Southernia zosterae, from the west coast of Sweden, which is therefore the type-species by monotypy. The generic name is regarded as taxonomically valid and is in current use. It is, however, invalid as a junior homonym of Southernia Filipjev, which is itself a junior objective synonym of Rhabdodemaenia Baylis & Daubney (since both are replacement names for

Demania Southern, non Laurie). The Commission is therefore asked to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name Southernia Filipjev, 1927 so as to validate the generic name Southernia Allgén, 1929.

Case No. 2

6. Bastian, 1865 (Trans. linn. Soc. London 25: 157) established the new genus Sphaerolaimus for the single new species Sphaerolaimus hirsutus Bastian (ibid.: 157-158, pl. 13, figs. 192-194), which is therefore the type-species by monotypy.

7. Ditlevsen, 1918 (Vid. Medd. dansk. naturh. Forend. 70: 149, 179, pls. 7, 8) described his new species paradoxus in the genus Sphaerolaimus Bastian. This species has since been found only once, in a fifty-year old sample from Greenland (Allgén, 1934). In his list of figures, however, Ditlevsen established the new genus Parasphaerolaimus, with paradoxus as the type-species, by monotypy. He probably named the new genus while his paper was in proof and neglected to change the generic name in the text, but in any case the name is accompanied by a reference to a figure and is therefore available under the rules relating to generic names published before 1931.

8. There are significant taxonomic differences between the old genus Sphaerolaimus and Parasphaerolaimus, and the latter ought to be preserved as the generic name for the species paradoxus Ditlevsen, 1918.

Case No. 3

9. In 1894 Cobb (Proc. linn. Soc. N.S. Wales (2) 8: 420) described the new genus Fimbria (Class Nematoda), with the new species Fimbria tenuis as the type-species, by monotypy. The generic name was, however, preoccupied by Fimbria Bohadsch, 1761 (Phylum Mollusca), and in 1905 Cobb (in Stiles & Hassal, Bull. U.S. Bur. anim. Ind. No. 79: 107) proposed the new name Fimbrilla as a replacement for Fimbria Cobb, 1894, non Bohadsch.

10. In 1927 Allgén (Zool. Jahrb. (Syst.) 57: 492) described a new genus Fimбриlla, with Fimбриlla korņoensis [sic] new species as the type-species by monotypy. This generic name has been mistakenly rejected by some authors as a homonym of Fimбриlla Cobb.

11. Fimбриlla Allgén, 1927, is nevertheless invalid, as a homonym of Fimбриlla Stoliczka, 1871 (Class Pelecypoda). Strand therefore replaced Fimбриlla Allgén by Allgenia Strand, 1934 (Folia zool. hydrobil. 6: 271). Fimбриlla Cobb, 1905, and Allgenia Strand, 1934 are thus the valid names involved in this case, and they should be placed on the Official List to prevent any further confusion.

12. In the light of the facts set out above I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name Southernia Filipjev, 1927, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic
Names in Zoology:
(a) *Rhabdodemania* Baylis & Daubney, 1926 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation *Demania major* Southern, 1914;
(b) *Southernia* Allgén, 1929 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Southernia zosterae* Allgén, 1929;
(c) *Sphaerolaimus* Bastian, 1865 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sphaerolaimus hirsutus* Bastian, 1865;
(d) *Parasphaerolaimus* Ditlevsen, 1918 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sphaerolaimus paradoxus* Ditlevsen, 1918;
(e) *Fimbrilla* Cobb, 1905, (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Fimbria* Cobb, 1894, *Fimbria tenuis* Cobb, 1894;
(f) *Allgenia* Strand, 1934 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, through *Fimбриella* Allgén, 1927, *Fimбриella kornoensis* Allgén, 1927;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
(a) *major* Southern, 1914, as published in the binomen *Demania major* (type-species of *Rhabdodemania* Baylis & Daubney, 1926);
(b) *zosterae* Allgén, 1929, as published in the binomen *Southernia zosterae* (type-species of *Southernia* Allgén, 1929);
(c) *hirsutus* Bastian, 1865, as published in the binomen *Sphaerolaimus hirsutus* (type-species of *Sphaerolaimus* Bastian, 1865);
(d) *paradoxus* Ditlevsen, 1918, as published in the binomen *Sphaerolaimus paradoxus* (type-species of *Parasphaerolaimus* Ditlevsen, 1918);
(e) *tenuis* Cobb, 1894, as published in the binomen *Fimbria tenuis* (type-species of *Fimbrilla* Cobb, 1905);
(f) *kornoensis* Allgén, 1927, as published in the binomen *Fimбриella kornoensis* [sic] (type-species of *Allgenia* Strand, 1934);

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
(a) *Southernia* Filipjev, 1927, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;
(b) *Demania* Southern, 1914, a junior homonym of *Demania* Laurie, 1906;
(c) *Fimbria* Cobb, 1894, a junior homonym of *Fimbria* Bohadsch, 1761;
(d) *Fimбриella* Allgén, 1927, a junior homonym of *Fimбриella* Stoliczka, 1871.