was attributed by her to VYALOV & SOLUN (1957), but no such name is to be found there.

Sdikia DE GREGORIO, 1884, p. 48 [**Ostrea (Sdikia?) bonfornellensis;* OD]. *Sdikia* was proposed as a subgenus of *Ostrea;* the only species was described but not illustrated and was listed with a question mark as shown above. Species and genus were based on a single valve only and remain unrecognizable. In view of the question mark the species listed cannot be accepted as the type species (*Code,* Art. 67h). Thus *Sdikia* remains a nominal genus without included species, besides being unrecognizable. *?U.Mio.,* Italy (Buonfornello).

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FAMILIES DOUBTFULLY RELATED TO OYSTERS

Family CHONDRODONTIDAE Freneix, 1959

[Materials for this family prepared by † L. R. Cox and H. B. Stenzel]

Oyster-like, suborbicular, subtrigonal or linguiform, commonly elongated dorsoventrally, compressed, thick-shelled, inequivalve, sessile, attached by more strongly convex LV, which Freneix & Lefèvre (1967) considered to be RV; both valves radially plicated or smooth; dimyarian, with distinct pallial line well separated from valve margins; edentulous; umbonal angle of each valve very acute and occupied by triangular plate resembling ligament area of *Ostrea;* in LV this plate is continued ventrally by a projecting linguiform process, recess below receiving dorsally pointed hooklike process, which projects from wall of RV, these processes interpreted as chondrophores between which internal ligament extended (i.e., it was attached to undersurface of process of LV); posterior adductor scar located on shell wall; shell subnacreous. [Usually occurs in rudist-bearing limestones.] *L.Cret.(Alb.)-U.Cret.(Campan.).*

Douvillé (1902) observed symmetrically arranged markings (Fig. J149,*1c*) on

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upper part of plate occupying umbonal angle and considered these to be bifid anterior adductor insertions. STANTON (1947) rejected this interpretation, pointing out that a muscle located in this position would be ineffective, and stated that he had observed no comparable markings in specimens of *Chondrodonta* from Texas.

FRENEIX & LEFÈVRE (1967) placed this enigmatic family in the Pectinacea, as did STANTON (1947), who carefully discussed the evidence and all published opinions to the contrary. STENZEL believes that the Chondrodontidae do not fit in the Ostreacea.

Chondrodonta STANTON, 1901, p. 301 [**Ostrea munsoni* HILL, 1893, p. 105; OD]. Characters of family. *L.Cret.(Alb.)-U.Cret.(Santon.-Campan.)*, N.Am. (Texas-Mexico)-Eu.(France-Port.-Italy-Dalmatia)-SW.Asia (Turkey-Syria-Israel-Sinai-Iran)-E.Afr.(Somalia).

C. (Chondrodonta). Ligament simple, not subdivided. *L.Cret.(Alb.)-U.Cret.(Turon.)*, N.Am. (Texas-Mexico)-Eu. (France-Port.-Italy-Yugo.)-SW.Asia (Iran-Lebanon-Israel-Sinai)-E.Afr.(Somalia).—FIG. J149,*1a,b*. *C. (C.) joannae* CHOFFAT), U.Cret.(Turon.), Port.; *1a*, LV ext., ×0.7 (Choffat, 1902); *1b*, dorsoventral sec. perpendicular to commissure through dorsal part of both valves (LV on left, umbonal region at top), ×1.5(Douvillé, 1902).

C. (Freneixita) STENZEL, herein [*nom. subst. pro Chondrella* FRENEIX & LEFÈVRE, 1967, p. 764 (*non* PEASE, 1871, p. 465)] [**Ostrea desori* COQUAND, 1869, p. 117; OD]. Internal ligament subdivided into more superficial part inserted in RV on upper face of chondrophore in umbilical region. *U.Cret.(Cenoman.-Turon.)*, Eu.(France-Italy-Yugo.).——FIG. J149,*1c*. **C. (F.) desori* (COQUAND), U.Cret.(Cenoman.), France (Angulême); dorsal part of LV int. showing (near top of figure in middle) markings interpreted by DOUVILLÉ as bifid adductor scar and (middle of figure) linguiform process regarded as chondrophore, ×2 (Douvillé, 1902).

C. (Cleidochondrella) FRENEIX & LEFÈVRE, 1967, p. 765 [**C. (Cleidochondrella) elmaliensis*; OD]. Lamina of internal ligament, developed only in RV, is inserted into int. of double chondrophore, lower part of which grows hollow as a cupula, whereas upper part is opercular. *U.Cret.(Santon-Campan.)*, Turkey(Taurus Mts.).

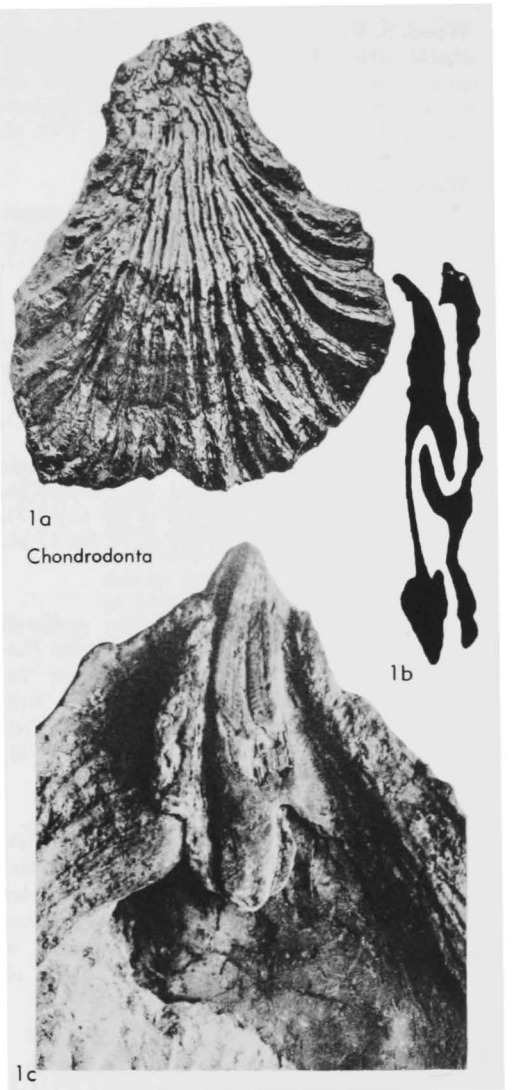

FIG. J149. Chondrodontidae (p. *N*1198).

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? Family LITHIOTIDAE Reis, 1903

[*nom. Latine redditum et transl.* Cox, herein (*pro* "Unterfamilie Lithiotiden" Reis, 1903)] [Materials for this family prepared by † L. R. Cox]

Large, thick-shelled, oblong, much elongated dorsoventrally, compressed, slightly to moderately inequivalve, with general resemblance to *Crassostrea* [Ostreidae] but attached possibly by RV, which is more convex than LV; umbones very acute, curved in some specimens, either to front or rear; hinge edentulous; ligamental area large, greatly elongated dorsoventrally, differing from that of Ostreidae in absence or narrowness of median groove for fibrous ligament; monomyarian, commonly with thin internal buttress in each valve passing from lower margin of ligamental area to posterior margin of adductor scar; ostracum formed of lamellar calcite together with prismatic calcite developed as intercalated layers or as masses of radially disposed crystals surrounding tubular vesicles. *L.Jur.(L.Lias.).*

The shells included in the genera *Lithiotis* and *Cochlearites* occur in very hard limestone, from which no perfect specimens have yet been extracted. The account here given is based on observations and reconstructions of Reis, who considered that these genera were related to the "toothless spon-

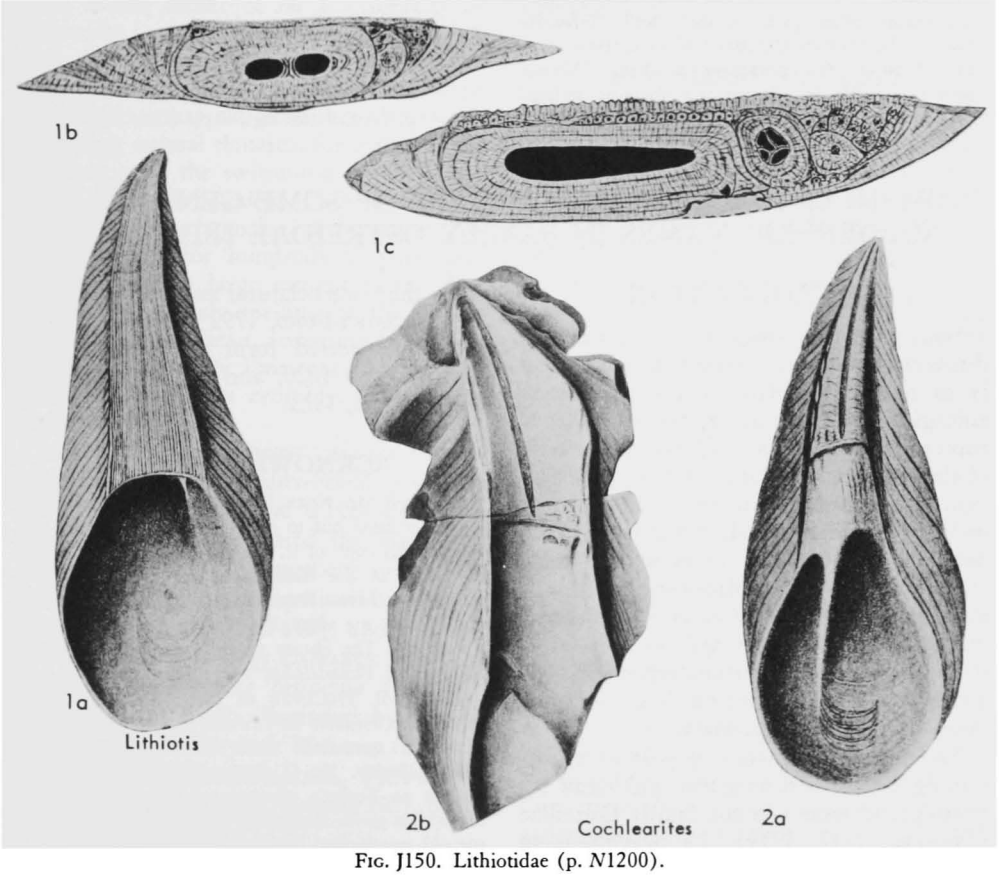

Fig. J150. Lithiotidae (p. *N*1200).

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dylids," that is, to the group of genera included herein in the new family Terquemiidae (p. *N*380). Böhm (1892) strongly contested this view, maintaining that Reis's observations were unreliable and that both genera were founded on a single species not separable from the Ostreidae. The material examined by the compiler of the present account has proved inadequate to allow him to express any strong opinion on the matter. Prismatic calcite and internal vesicles occur in some shells belonging to the Ostreidae, but the absence or narrowness of a median groove on the ligamental area seems to distinguish the present forms from that family.

Lithiotis Gümbel, 1874, p. 48 [**L. problematica;* M]. Moderately inequivalve; ligamental area striated in dorsoventral direction but without median groove for fibrous ligament; internal buttresses weak or absent; interior of wall of umbonal cavity formed of calcite prisms all oriented perpendicularly to its surface; minor tubular cavities, extending dorsoventrally and similarly surrounded, present within other parts of shell wall. *L.Jur.(L. Lias.)*, Eu.(N.Italy-Croatia)-SW.Asia(?Iran).—— Fig. J150,*1*. **L. problematica,* Italy (Verona prov.); *1a,* RV int. (reconstr.) showing striated ligament area lacking median groove, *ca.* ×0.2; *1b,c,* transv. secs. through upper part of valve in 2 different specimens, showing internal cavities (black); *1b* showing 2 main cavities which have united (in more ventral section, *1c*) to form umbonal cavity, while minor tubelike cavities in ostracum are well seen in *1c;* striated ligamental area is seen in section along top of each figure; ×1.3 (all Reis, 1903).

Cochlearites Reis, 1903, p. 2 [**Trichites loppianus* Tausch, 1890, p. 18; M] [=*Chochlearites* Reis, 1923 *(nom. null.)*]. Only slightly inequivalve; ligamental area with narrow median groove varying in length and not extending to its lower margin; internal buttresses well developed; ostracum without internal vesicles. *L.Jur.(L.Lias.)*, Eu. (N. Italy).—— Fig. J150,*2*. **C. loppianus* (Tausch), Verona prov.; *2a,* LV (reconstr.) (upper valve according to Reis) int., *ca.* ×0.2; *2b,* dorsal part of LV int., ×0.3 (both Reis, 1903).

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NOMENCLATURAL CLARIFICATIONS OF SOME GENERIC AND SUBGENERIC NAMES IN FAMILY OSTREIDAE (BIVALVIA)

INTRODUCTION

Stray generic or subgeneric names not yet discovered or not yet investigated thoroughly as to their availability and validity in zoological nomenclature are potentially disruptive. According to the rules of priority of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ref. 13) some of these names may have to be accepted, and thus they may displace better known names in use today.

Such threats of displacement should be avoided. It is therefore necessary to search for names of this sort and to dispose of them, if possible. Unfortunately, much time and effort must be spent on these investigations, even though necessary.

The present discussion is part of a continuing effort to distinguish and clean up genus-group names in the family Ostreidae (Stenzel, 1947; 1959). Its purpose is to settle the nomenclatural status of *Rastellum* Faujas-Saint-Fond, 1799 [?1802], of *Cristacites* (corrected form of *"crist."*) von Schlotheim, 1820, and of *Cristacites* von Schlotheim, 1823.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The late Mr. Noel K. Brown, Jr., of Houston, Texas, pointed out to me the Silvestri article and lent me his copy of it. Dr. W. I. Follett, Curator of Fishes of the California Academy of Sciences, and Dr. A. Myra Keen of Stanford University discussed with me some of the questions pertaining to *Rastellum*. The library at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was used extensively.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis of the Rijksmuseum van Naturlijke Historie at Leiden, Netherlands, kindly furnished quotations from old literature in his private library. Dr. C. O. van Regteren Altena, curator at Teyler's Museum of Haarlem, Netherlands, has given invaluable help by pointing out to me old, overlooked literature and by kindly lending

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his copy of PASTEUR's volume 1. He arranged the loan of FAUJAS' type specimens from that museum. I am much obliged to Teyler's Museum in Haarlem for the generous loan of two type specimens and other specimens in their collection.

My former colleagues, Mr. R. WRIGHT BARKER, Dr. B. F. PERKINS, and Dr. R. J. STANTON, read and criticized the manuscript. All these have helped to improve this discussion and are thanked accordingly.

Liberal support of my work on oysters and many facilities have been furnished by the Shell Development Company, a Division of Shell Oil Company, and are gratefully acknowledged here.

PART 1—RASTELLUM

One of the byproducts of bloody wars set off by the French Revolution was a monograph on the geology of the St. Pietersberg area in southern Netherlands. It contains an elongate hill about 1.5 km. wide from east to west, more than 4 km. long, and about 110 m. above sea level. It rises steeply from the left bank of the Maas River, 1 km. south of the center of the ancient city of Maastricht in Zuid Limburg. The flat-lying calcareous strata forming the hill are the type locality of the Maastrichtian Stage (Late Cretaceous) and have furnished many interesting animal remains, for instance, the type species of the swimming reptile *Mosasaurus*. The rock, called "tuffeau de Maestricht" in French geological literature, has been quarried for hundreds of years and supplies today a large cement plant. The official Netherlands spelling of the city is Maastricht. A tuffeau, according to French usage, is a crumbly limestone. In modern terms, the rock is a crumbly, porous lime grainstone.

In 1795 the French army took the fortress Maastricht. FAUJAS-SAINT-FOND, professor at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, accompanied the army and investigated the St. Pietersberg area. The fossils collected were deposited by him at the Muséum (ref. 7, p. 111), and some of them were described by LAMARCK (1801, p. 400) as *Planospirites ostracina* (see Fig. J96). Various fossils illustrated by FAUJAS ended up at the Teyler's Museum in Haarlem, Netherlands (WINKLER, 1863-67, p. 251, 253; VAN REGTEREN ALTENA, 1957, p. 96, 110, and 1963).

ORIGINAL USAGE OF NAME

The present inquiry concerns the generic name *Rastellum* as used in a monograph with title page given as follows: *Histoire Naturelle / de / la Montagne de Saint-Pierre / de Maestricht, / par B. Faujas-Saint-Fond, / Administrateur et Professeur de Geologie au Muséum National / d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. / A Paris, / Chez H. J. Jansen, Imprimeur-Libraire, Rue des Saints-Pères, no. 1195. / An 7ème. de la Republique Françoise.*

Few libraries in the United States possess this magnificent book, which is not rare in the antique book trade. The book gives the author's name as FAUJAS-SAINT-FOND; elsewhere it is given as FAUJAS DE SAINT FOND. The author was a French nobleman, born 1741, and at one time the "King's Commissioner for the Mines," but titles of nobility had been abolished by the French Republic. Within the text of the book the author refers to himself as FAUJAS (ref. 7, p. 111, 127, 129-136).

BINOMINAL OR NOT?

The first question to settle is whether the above-cited work is binominal or not. FAUJAS was a professor of geology at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris and a contemporary and colleague of CUVIER and of LAMARCK, who was a good friend of his as is indicated by the footnote on p. 136, where he stated: "This work [by LAMARCK], which is about to appear in the immediate future and the leaves of which Lamarck has kindly furnished me in order to make exact citations available to me, has for its title: *Système des animaux sans vertèbres, ou Tableau général des classes, des ordres et des genres de ces animaux,* etc. (in —8°). Par Lamarck, Paris, chez Deterville, rue du Battoir." [translated from the French]. In his work FAUJAS showed thorough familiarity with the works of LINNÉ, BRUGUIÈRE, CUVIER, LAMARCK, LATREILLE, and other prominent binominal authors (7, p. 23, 24, 180, 196, 231); he quoted these authors many times with meticulous care and obvious respect. FAUJAS showed great admiration for LINNÉ ("Linné arrived, and this extraordinary man, born with a bold and methodical intellect . . ." (7, p. 23)

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and outlined LINNÉ's binominal nomenclatural method with evident approval.

FAUJAS' work contains a very capable description of the Pietersberg south of Maastricht in Zuid Limburg, Netherlands, and its outstanding fossil remains (Fig. J151-

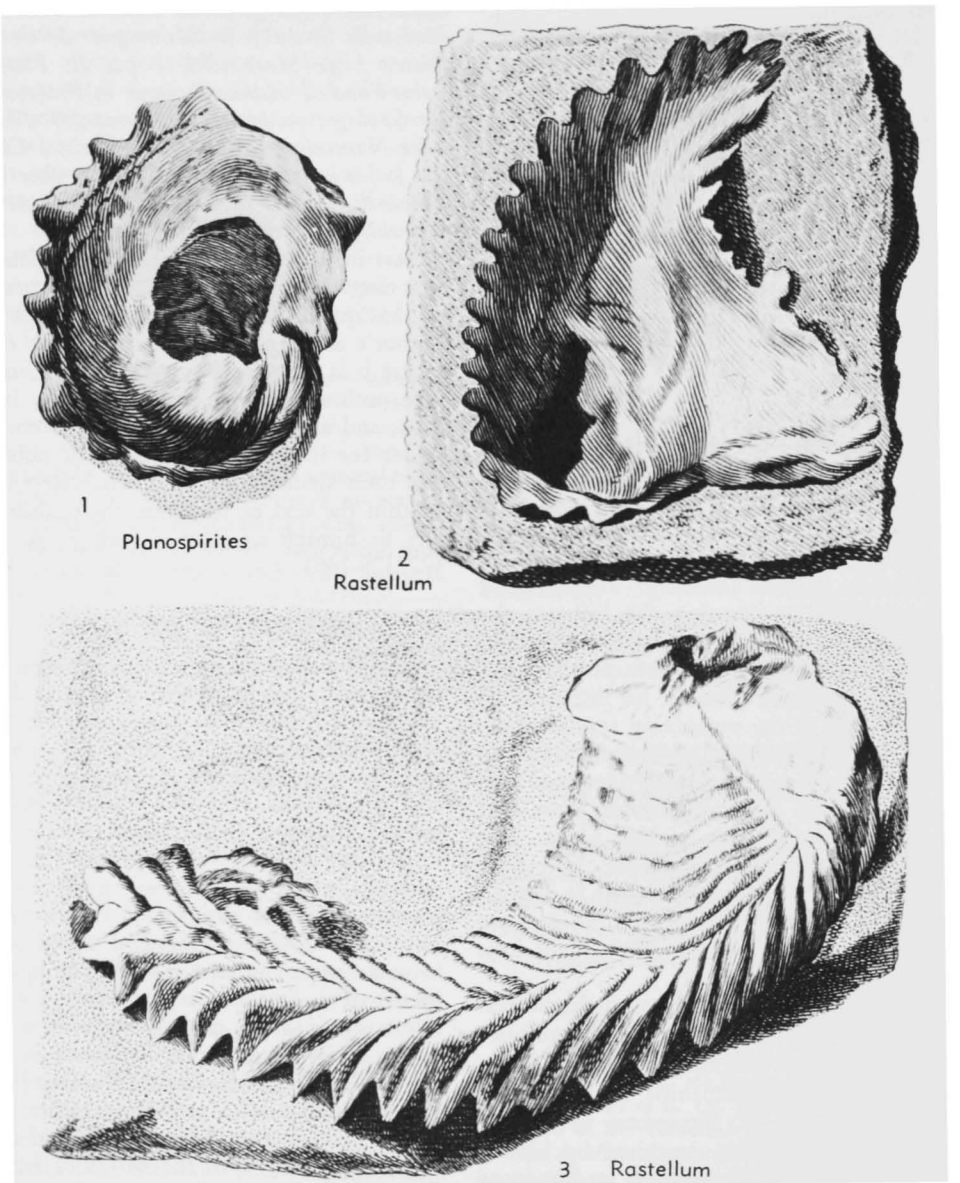

FIG. J151. Ribbed oysters from tuffeau de Maestricht, U.Cret. (Maastricht.), St. Pietersberg south of Maastricht, Zuid Limburg, southern Netherlands as figured by FAUJAS (1799 [?1802]).

1. *Planospirites ostracina* LAMARCK, 1801, LV int., ×1 (*"une espèce de rastellum"* of FAUJAS, pl. 28, fig. 5).
2. *Rastellum macropterum* (J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824) (*sensu* WINKLER, 1863-67); LV int., ?×1 (*"Rastellum de forme presque triangulaire"* of FAUJAS, pl. 28, fig. 7, here regarded as illustration of type species of *Rastellum* FAUJAS, 1799 [?1802]).
3. Probably *Rastellum macropterum* (J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824), LV ext. (*"gryphite de forme allongée"* of FAUJAS, pl. 24, fig. 1).

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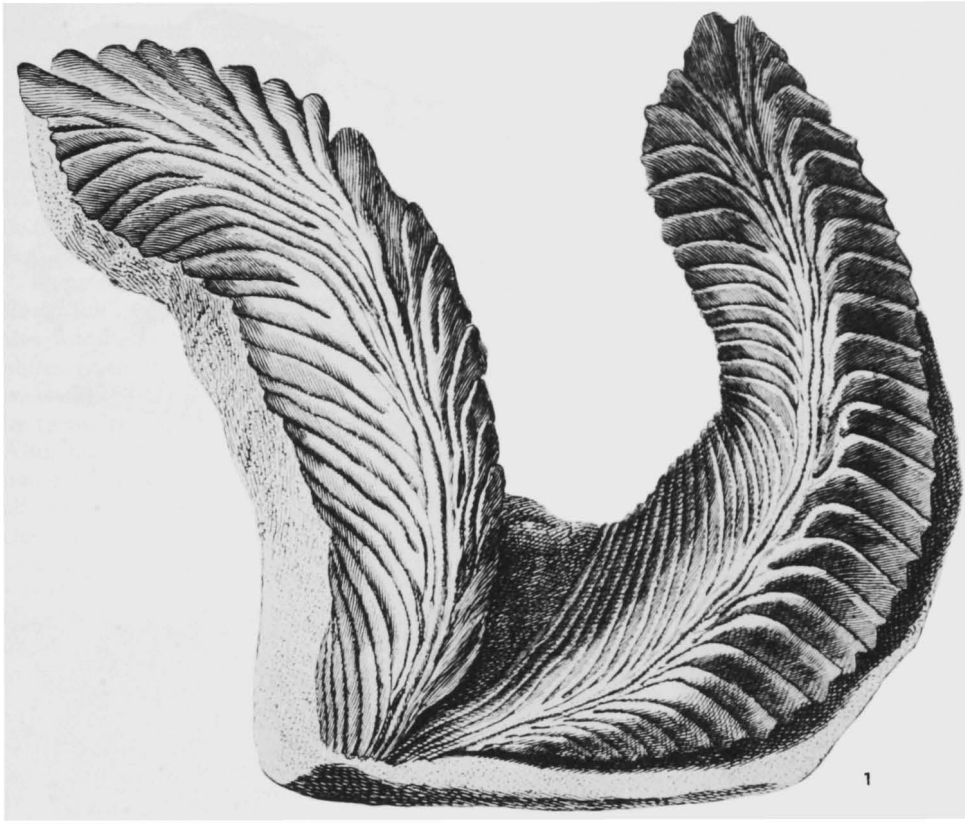

FIG. J152. Ribbed oysters from Upper Cretaceous (Maastricht.) of Maastricht as figured by FAUJAS (1799 [?1802]).—*1.* Probably *Rastellum macropterum* (J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824); LV ext., ?×0.8 (*"une gryphite plus grande encore que celle de la figure 1"* of FAUJAS, pl. 24, fig. 2).

J-153). The work is informative, even by modern standards, and meticulous, as can be seen by the explicit and complete way most of the references to pertinent literature were handled (7, p. 22, footnotes). All these facts prove that FAUJAS was a competent, up-to-date scientist. To assume from any minor evidence that he was not binominal would be a gross misunderstanding of this geologist and his work.

Nonbinominal zoological names are found in this work only in three places. 1) A lengthy quotation from PAUL DE LAMANON, set off from the running text by repeated quotation marks, which contains a reference to a supposed fossil turtle (7, p. 90). 2) A reference to *"Testudo marina vulgaris,* Ray." (7, p. 92, footnote), which is firmly placed in the synonymy of *Testudo mydas* LINNÉ. 3) A reference (7, p. 173) to *Echinometra digitata secunda rotata vel cidaris Mauri* figured by RUMPHIUS, which is firmly placed in the synonymy of *Turban maure,* a vernacular name for pl. 136, fig. 6-8 of BRUGUIÈRE. None of these show any sign of approval as specific names by FAUJAS; they and other references to nonbinominal authors are simply synonymy references or quotes from ancient literature and cannot be used to disqualify the work from being binominal.

ORIGINAL DEFINITION

A definition of the genus *Rastellum* as given by FAUJAS (7, p. 167) is here freely translated from the French: *"Figure 5,* is a species of *rastellum,* which [genus] appears to occupy the middle between the oyster and the gryphite. I think it will be convenient to separate the gryphites and the shells

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FIG. J153. Ribbed oysters from tuffeau de Maestricht, U.Cret.(Maastricht), St. Pietersberg south of Maastricht, Zuid Limburg, southern Netherlands, figured by FAUJAS (1799[?1802]) (Stenzel, n; courtesy of C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA, Teyler's Museum, Haarlem, Netherlands).

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known under the name of *rastellum,* from the oysters" (see Fig. J96,*1;* J153,*1-3*). Practically the same definition is given in FAUJAS' index (*7,* p. 262): "RASTELLUM, which seems to occupy the middle between the oyster and the gryphite, pl. 28, fig. 5, p. 167. Another one of nearly triangular form, *ibid.* [evidently refers to fig. 7]" (Fig. J138, Fig. 151,*2;* J152; J153,*4-5*).

These statements qualify as definitions of *Rastellum* under Article 12 of the *Code* and also foreshadow the separation of the gryphites from the genus *Ostrea,* which LAMARCK (1801, p. 398-399) later performed by formally proposing the genus *Gryphaea.* Also, the listing of *Rastellum* as a generic name in the index (*7,* p. 262) alone fulfills all obligatory conditions under *Code* Articles 11(c)(ii) and 16(a)(ii) to make it available as a published generic name. Therefore, it must be concluded that the generic name *Rastellum* FAUJAS was proposed in a nomenclaturally correct fashion and must be accepted as available.

ETYMOLOGY

The Latin noun *rastrum,* of neuter gender, is applied to a toothed hoe or rake. *Rastellum* is its diminutive. The name is appropriate and descriptive.

CAPITAL LETTER

The word *Rastellum* is found (*7*) in three places on p. 167 and in one place in the index on p. 262. It is spelled on p. 167 with a lower-case *r* in two places, both in the middle of a sentence, and with a capital *R* in one place, at the beginning of a sentence; it has a capital *R* in the index, as have all other words. Whether FAUJAS intended to spell the generic name as *rastellum* or whether the lower-case *r* is a misprint, repeated twice, is difficult to tell. However, the following considerations are pertinent.

The new *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* does not state anywhere that a generic name must start with a capital letter to be available when it is first published. The *Code* merely requires that *rastellum* once published has to be corrected to *Rastellum* (see Articles 17(6) and 28).

FAUJAS spelled nearly all generic names in his book with a capital letter, only ten times using lower-case initial letters (all references, *7*): *cerithium denticulatum* Bruguière (p. 30, footnote); *cerithium hexagonum* Bruguière (p. 31, footnote); *anomia pectiniforme* Gmelin (p. 104); *loligo calmar* Lamarck (p. 112); *rastellum* (twice on p. 167); *orthocera* Lamarck (p. 199); *gorgonia ceratophyta* Linné (p. 202); *flabellum veneris* Linné (p. 202); *flustra foliacea* Ellis and Solander (p. 203).

However, we find *Anomia pectiniformis* (*7,* p. 164) and *Flustra* (*7,* p. 201), and the two species of *cerithium* are in a list of seven names, of which the other five begin with a capital letter. One may safely conclude that the lower-case letters at the beginning of generic names are either misprints or *lapsus calami* by the author. The same conclusion applies to *"Trocus aglutinans"* (*7,* p. 31) for *Trochus agglutinans* LAMARCK, 1804, and to several others.

In any case, the *Rastellum* with a capital initial letter in the index (*7,* p. 262), accompanied by a definition, is sufficient to fulfill all obligatory conditions of the *Code* under Articles 11(c)(ii) and 12.

DATE OF PUBLICATION

The publication date of FAUJAS' work is given on the title page as the seventh year of the French Republic, which corresponds approximately to the time from September 22, 1798, to September 22, 1799. However, internal evidence in the text clearly shows that the book was published at a later date.

FIG. J153. *(Continued from facing page.)*

1-3. Planospirites ostracina LAMARCK, 1801 (Teyler's Museum Coll., no. 5137), type specimen of FAUJAS, all ×1; *1,* ant. side, umbo at bottom, attachment surface at left; *2,* LV int.; *3,* shell attachment surface, spiral umbo at top right next to imprint of echinoid ambulacral zone, same specimen as Fig. J151,*1*.

4-5. Rastellum macropterum (J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824) (Teyler's Museum Coll., no. 11046); type specimen of FAUJAS, LV int., ×1; *4,* oblique view, and *5,* vert. view, both shown resting on matrix of "tuffeau de Maestricht," same specimen as Fig. J151,*2*.

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The title page probably should be interpreted as indicating the date on which FAUJAS started to write the text or possibly that on which the printer set type for the title page. It is worthy of note that FAUJAS (*7*, p. 183) referred to an article by G. A. DELUC of Geneva, citing its date as the year 8 of the French Republic. On the same page FAUJAS referred to an article by FORTIS published in 1801 (compare SILVESTRI, 1929, p. 339, footnote 1) and elsewhere (*7*, p. 173) cited an article by the then well-known fossil collector A. G. CAMPER, which appeared in 1800 (compare VAN REGTEREN ALTENA, 1957, p. 112, footnote 1).

LAMARCK's *"Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres"* is quoted again and again, and in a footnote (p. 136) FAUJAS stated that he saw and used extensively the proof sheets while writing his text and that LAMARCK's work was to appear in the immediate future (actually first published in January 1801). The monograph by FAUJAS may have appeared shortly afterwards. The date 1801 seems to be the earliest possible for publication of FAUJAS' work, as far as I am able to ascertain from the work itself.

However, Dr. C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA (compare *30*, p. 111-112) wrote me that additional information is available in the translation of FAUJAS' work into Nederduitsch made and published by J. D. PASTEUR (1802). In his introduction, dated November 15, 1802, PASTEUR (*26*, p. V-VIII) stated that he had received only the first five "cahiers" [=parts] of FAUJAS' work and that the remainder then had not been published. Because PASTEUR was anxious to publish his translation, he decided not to wait for the unpublished sections. Thus, PASTEUR's volume 1 (26, p. 1-136) contains the translation of only the first five cahiers of FAUJAS' work. It appears that the cited first 136 pages of FAUJAS' monograph probably were published shortly before November 15, 1802, and the remainder at a later date, possibly in 1803 or 1804.

WORK BY SCHROETER

The name *Rastellum* was used by pre-Linnean authors and taken from them by SCHROETER (1782, p. 74, 382, 390) (in ref. 39). His five-volume work (1779-88) is listed as nonbinominal by SHERBORN (1902, p. xlviii). Pertinent here is a later publication by SCHROETER (*40*) in which a section (v. 3, p. 450, 1786) contains the heading "Genera and Modifications which are missing in Linné." In this list one finds: "2. Martini, General History of Nature, pt. 4, p. 158, fig. 2. The rake-like bivalved shell, or the original to the *Rastellis* [Latin, dative case of the plural of *Rastellum*] of Lister, a fossil. . . ." [All quotes translated from the German.]

This reference in no way indicates that in 1786 SCHROETER approved *Rastellum* as an acceptable generic name. On the contrary, all such names approved by him in this publication were introduced with their own proper headings, whereas *Rastellum* was not. Besides, this work is listed as nonbinominal in SHERBORN.

A search of the literature so far has revealed no nomenclaturally available use of *Rastellum* antedating the work by FAUJAS. Therefore, *Rastellum* is dated from FAUJAS, 1799 [?1802].

TYPE SPECIES

In connection with *Rastellum* FAUJAS illustrated two species (7, pl. 28, fig. 5 and fig. 7). Unfortunately, he failed to give specific names to these, and no specific names are connected with *Rastellum* anywhere in the text.

The articles of the *Code* concerning the type species of a genus are somewhat contradictory, when one attempts to apply them to the extraordinary case of *Rastellum*.

1) Article 67(f) is explicit in specifying that, when a new genus is being proposed, "only the statements or other actions of the original author are relevant in deciding" which species were originally included in the genus. The two figures (*7*, pl. 28, fig. 5 and 7) may be viewed as definitive actions, other than statements, of the author in the sense of Article 67(f). This action would restrict selection of a type species to the species depicted by the cited two figures, whether they are named or not. Any other species subsequently referred to *Rastellum* FAUJAS could not serve as the type species. Any author who subsequently applied a correct specific name to one of the two pertinent figures in FAUJAS *ipso facto* designated the type species of *Rastellum*. It is required simply to find the appropriate

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published name that is nomenclaturally available for the species and also valid. This tedious search has been made, and direct and unquestioned references to one of the two pertinent figures of pl. 28 have been found. The name is discussed below under method 1 of type fixation.

2) Article 69(a)(i) specifies that the originally included species of a genus "comprise only those actually cited by name in the newly established nominal genus. . . ." Therefore, one might argue that *Rastellum* was introduced as a generic name with no original nominal species included in the sense of Article 69(a)(i) and (ii), and the first species (one or more) later expressly referred to *Rastellum* become(s) its original species. The consequences of these assumptions are given under method 2 of type fixation.

METHOD 1 OF TYPE FIXATION

Although VON SCHLOTHEIM (1813, p. 109-113) provided new species names for many of the figures in FAUJAS, none of these names refer to his plate 28. In a later work (VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, p. 242), however, he referred under the newly proposed *"Ostracites crist. complicatus"* to illustrations in publications by three different authors, the first-cited of which was FAUJAS (*7*, pl. 24, fig. 1; pl. 28, fig. 7), evidently regarding the two figures as representing the same species.

The *"crist."* in this name stands for the subgenus *Cristacites* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, which is discussed below in a separate section of this chapter. Hence, the name of the species needs to be written as *Ostracites (Cristacites) complicatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820. However, VON SCHLOTHEIM referred to these figures and the others cited by him with some caution by using *"Conf."* [=confer.], thereby indicating that the identifications were provisional at best. Until VON SCHLOTHEIM's types, which came from the vicinity of Hildesheim, Germany, are studied, *Ostracites complicatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, remains uncertain and cannot be used for our purposes here.

The first author to supply names to the two pertinent figures in FAUJAS (*7*) and thereby to furnish a list of species names for *Rastellum* FAUJAS was WINKLER (1863-67, p. 251, 253). WINKLER was curator of paleontological collections at the Teyler's Museum in Haarlem, where the type specimens of the two pertinent figures in FAUJAS are on deposit. His publication which is an annotated detailed catalog of the collection, listed under no. 11046 the following: *"Ostrea macroptera* Sow./*Rastellum* Faujas/Voyez: Sowerby, Min. Conch., T. V, p. 105, pl. CDLXVIII,/fig. 2, 3./Faujas St. Fond, Hist. mont. St. Pierre, p. 119,/pl. XXVIII. fig. 7./de Maestricht . . . A 28./*Échantillon original de Faujas St. Fond." (Fig. J138). Under no. 5137 he listed *"Ostrea plicata?* Goldf. *sp./Rastellum* Faujas/*Gryphaea carinata* Lamk./*Gryphaea plicata* Lamk./*Exogyra plicata* Goldf./Voyez:/Goldfuss, *Petr. Germ.*, T. II, p. 37, pl. LXXXVII,/fig. 5/Faujas St. Fond, *Hist. mont. St. Pierre*, p. 118,/pl. XXVIII, fig. 5/Lamarck, *Anim. sans vert.*, T. VI, p. 119,/Bosquet<Staring, *Bodem v. Nederl.*, T. II, p. 386./Échantillon original de Faujas St. Fond./de Maestricht . . . A. 28." (Fig. J96).

The second one of the two specimens is identified only questionably. For that reason *Ostrea plicata?* GOLDFUSS must be excluded and cannot be designated the type species of *Rastellum*. The other species, *Ostrea macroptera* J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824, becomes the only species eligible. Thus, this species, *sensu* WINKLER, 1863-67, is the type species of *Rastellum* FAUJAS, 1799 [?1802] by monotypy.

Rastellum macropterum (SOWERBY) is one of many similar species in the Cretaceous beds and forms with them a distinctive group of oysters (subfamily Lophinae) (Fig. J151,*2;* J153,*4-5*). This group has narrow, crescentically curved shells and a zigzag commissure with many acute-angled points, for which the name *Rastellum,* the small rake, is appropriate. The winglike posterior auricles shown by the specimens of FAUJAS and SOWERBY are probably a variable feature and not diagnostic.

The many species of this group have received too many ill-founded formal names. Most have been described from insufficient material, and their type localities are unknown or poorly known. Thus it is now an almost impossible task to untangle them and to do justice to the nomenclatural priorities of various species names.

WOODS (1913, p. 342-347) has united them all under one name, *Ostrea diluviana* LINNÉ (1767, p. 1148). If so defined, the species would encompass a very long stratigraphic span, from Aptian to Maastrichtian. This appears to be excessive.

In summary, if interpretation method 1 is accepted, only two species, namely those listed below, are eligible for selection of the type species of *Rastellum* FAUJAS, 1799 [?1802], and the second one of them becomes *ipso facto* the type species:

1) *Rastellum* species no. 1, unnamed by FAUJAS (*7*, pl. 28, fig. 5), =*Ostrea plicata?* GOLDF. *sp.* in WINKLER (*47*, p. 253).

2) *Rastellum* species no 2, unnamed by FAUJAS (*7*, pl. 28, fig. 7), =*Ostrea macroptera* Sow. in WINKLER (*47*, p. 251), =*Rastellum macropterum* (J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824), *sensu* WINKLER, 1863-67.

For the purpose of clearing up the status of *Rastellum* FAUJAS in the event that method 1 of type fixation is not accepted, I designate the species which FAUJAS (*7*) figured as pl. 28, fig. 7, but did not name, as the type species and conclude that the name *Rastellum macropterum* (J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824) is its name.

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METHOD 2 OF TYPE FIXATION

In the event that method 1 of type fixation of *Rastellum* FAUJAS is found entirely unacceptable, this form must be regarded as a genus without included nominal species in the sense of *Code* Article 69(a)(ii). In such case, the first work to consider is MÖRCH (1850, p. 26), who treated *Rastellum* as a subgenus of *Ostrea* without indicating in any way the author of this subgeneric name. Also, he did not add *"n. gen."* or *"n. subgen."* after his *Rastellum,* nor give other indication that might be construed to mean that he was introducing a new taxon. It must be assumed that he was merely using a name familiar to him from the literature and that he was fully cognizant of earlier uses. In using *Rastellum* as a subgenus of *Ostrea* he listed three specific names with it, two of which were followed by question marks, and only *Ostrea (Rastellum) plicata Ch."* was assigned without doubt. IREDALE (1939, p. 401) interpreted this species as the haplotype species of *Rastellum* MÖRCH, 1850. According to Article 67(g) this species becomes automatically the type of *Rastellum* FAUJAS.

IREDALE regarded *Ostrea plicata* CHEMNITZ as equivalent to *O. plicatula* GMELIN. This is not certain, however, since *O. plicata* may represent several species. It is significant that the publication by MÖRCH (1850) was a catalog expressly prepared for a public auction, as indicated by its title, and was not prepared and published for the purpose of scientific, public, permanent record as required by Article 8(2). Presumably MÖRCH (1850) is not acceptable in zoological nomenclature, although similar sales catalogs have been officially sanctioned by I.C.Z.N. in recent years.

The next authors to mention *Rastellum* FAUJAS were WINKLER (1863-67), discussed above under method 1, and PERVINQUIÈRE (1910, p. 119). The latter work is discussed below under "Subsequent Usage."

I believe that method 2 of type fixation cannot be applied, because it ignores "other actions of the original author" specified as decisive in *Code* Article 67(f).

SUBSEQUENT USAGE

Since 1802, *Rastellum* has been approved and used by MÖRCH (1850), DOUVILLÉ (1911), ROLLIER (1911, p. 268, 274-278; 1917, p. 543-547), MAIRE (1941, p. 271), CHARLES & MAUBEUGE (1951, p. 109-118), KAUFFMAN (1965, p. 30), and possibly others. It is evident that MÖRCH (1850) knew of *Rastellum* and approved of it.

FISCHER (1880-87, p. 926) listed *Rastellum* SCHROETER, 1782, as a rejected name under *Alectryonia* FISCHER DE WALDHEIM, 1807. Later French-speaking authors evidently relied on FISCHER (1880-87) for their information on authorship.

Simultaneously with DOUVILLÉ (1911), PERVINQUIÈRE (1910b, p. 119; 1911, p. 646) stated: *"Rostellum [sic]* has been used since long ago as a common name (Lister, Knorr, d'Argeville, Faujas de St. Fond, etc.), but it has never been delimited as a genus; besides one has applied it also to forms of the group of *O. crista galli* and of *O. hyotis;* therefore, this too is a synonym of the two preceding names [*Lopha and Alectryonia*]" [translated from the French]. The spelling *Rostellum* occurs in both publications of PERVINQUIÈRE, which are identical word for word; it is presumably a misprint. The statement does not indicate in any way that he regarded *Rastellum* as not available for nomenclatural purposes, but merely that he did not approve of it because there were two better defined synonyms available. Needless to say, PERVINQUIÈRE's reasons for declining to accord nomenclatural status to *Rastellum* FAUJAS are not well grounded.

DOUVILLÉ (1911, p. 634, footnote 2) traced the name *Rastellum* and the taxon it represents back to LISTER and made his approval of it unmistakably clear:

"*Rastellum* LISTER 1648 (pl. 486) [error for 1678] has been created for a fossil oyster from England which is *O.* [*Ostrea*] *carinata* or a near-related form. This genus has been accepted by most ancient conchologists up to MARTINI & CHEMNITZ (1778) and SCHROETER (1782); but having been omitted by LINNÉ and later by LAMARCK, it has been wrongly [*à tort*] declared null and rejected" [translated from the French].

Among authors mentioned by DOUVILLÉ, LISTER antedates the starting point (1758) of modern nomenclature, and the publication by MARTINI & CHEMNITZ (1769-95) has been officially rejected for nomenclatural purposes (see Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, 1958, p. 5, title no. 21).

ROLLIER and CHARLES & MAUBEUGE ascribed the genus to SCHROETER (1782), apparently unaware that this author was nonbinominal. The fact that these authors did not list FAUJAS-SAINT-FOND as the original author of *Rastellum* does not prove that he was unknown to them, nor does it prove

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that they wished to distinguish between *Rastellum* SCHROETER and *Rastellum* FAUJAS. The simplest explanation is that they did not realize that SCHROETER's names are not available according to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, but merely followed FISCHER's lead.

These publications prove that *Rastellum* is not a *nomen oblitum*.

OTHER GENERIC NAMES CONCERNED WITH RASTELLUM

If *Rastellum* FAUJAS 1799 [?1802] is accepted and restored to general use, some generic names established by various authors at later dates will become affected by it.

Arctostrea was established by PERVINQUIÈRE (1910a), with *Ostrea carinata* LAMARCK, 1806 (p. 166), from Cenomanian beds in the vicinity of Cany, Département Seine-Inférieure, northwestern France (PERVINQUIÈRE, 1910a) cited as its type species. PERVINQUIÈRE regarded *Arctostrea* as a subgenus of *Lopha* RÖDING, 1798. *Arctostrea* PERVINQUIÈRE is a junior subjective synonym of *Rastellum*, possibly useful as a subgenus of *Rastellum*.

Arcostrea CHARLES & MAUBEUGE, 1951 (p. 114-115) appears to be a *lapsus calami*, although the same spelling is consistently used in four places. These authors did not indicate that they were proposing a new name or making an emendation.

Arctaostrea HAAS, 1938 (p. 294) is a misprint, because it is also correctly spelled on the same page.

Arctostraea JOURDY, 1924 (p. 17) must be a *lapsus calami*, because elsewhere (p. 101) the spelling is correct.

PART 2—CRISTACITES

NOMENCLATURAL INQUIRY

A subgeneric name was introduced by E. F. VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820, p. 240-245) in so obscure and haphazard a fashion that it is exceedingly difficult to analyze his intentions; it is not at all certain whether the name is available according to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. For this reason somewhat detailed discussion is in order.

Throughout his publications, VON SCHLOTHEIM used generic names ending in *-ites* for *fossils* (e.g., *Ostracites* as generic name for fossil species which he would have assigned to the genus *Ostrea* had they been living species). He named and described many species of *Ostracites* and then followed these by a vernacular center heading *"D. Cristaciten (Hahnenkämme)"* (p. 240). Under this heading he described ten more species of *Ostracites*, listed as *Ostrac. crista galli, Ostrac. crist. planulatus, Ostrac. crist. complicatus, Ostrac. crist. ungulatus, Ostrac. crist. urogalli, Ostrac. crist. vaginatus, Ostrac. crist. hastellatus, Ostrac. crist. parasiticus, Ostrac. crist. cornucopiaeformis,* and *Ostrac. crist. difformis*. All ten were abbreviated as shown here, each of the nine *"crist."* is printed in italics like the other parts of the ten names, and each of the nine *"crist."* starts with a lower-case letter *c*. Because of the italics it is obvious that *"crist."* was not used as a vernacular word. An enigma is presented by what the *"crist."* in these names stands for and how it should be handled in nomenclature. This is the crux of the problem before us.

VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) gave no explanation of his usage. It is not surprising that such skillful authorities as DIENER (1923, p. 128), SHERBORN (1925, pt. 7, p. 1636), and KUTASSY (1931, p. 340) arrived at an interpretation that cannot be upheld. Because of the weight of SHERBORN's authority it is now necessary to analyze the problem.

"CRIST."=CRISTA

The first of the ten names, *Ostracites crista galli*, was not VON SCHLOTHEIM's creation but contains a specific name given by LINNÉ (1758, p. 704), who established this very same species as *Mytilus crista galli*. In VON SCHLOTHEIM's time it had already been demonstrated that the living species *"Mytilus crista galli"* of LINNÉ was better placed in the genus *Ostrea*. VON SCHLOTHEIM's *Ostracites crista galli* was the name given by him to fossils that were supposed to be practically indistinguishable from specimens of the living species.

Perhaps then, *crist.* is simply part of the specific names and an abbreviation of *crista* (=crest in Latin), because the first one of the ten names is spelled out as *crista galli*. SHERBORN thought so, and every author who

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commented on these species judged similarly. Opposed to this, several indications in the text of VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) show that this assumption does not fit most of the names involved.

1) No saving of space or work included between the abbreviation *crist.* and the full word *crista* is involved, because each requires six printer's type blocks, which had to be picked up by hand and assembled.

2) Specific names ending in *-us* would be grammatically wrong, because *crista* is a feminine noun and the adjectival ending *-us* is masculine. Two of the nine names end in *-is*, and are uncertain as to whether the ending is masculine or feminine. This leaves six out of ten names definitely wrong, two indeterminate, and two grammatically correct. All grammatical errors would disappear as soon as one could assume that the adjectives ending in *-us* and in *-is* refer to a noun of masculine gender. VON SCHLOTHEIM was a well-educated man who would not have made such simple grammatical errors.

3) Even if one were to assume that VON SCHLOTHEIM made six grammatical errors and if one were to change the masculine endings to the feminine adjectival endings *-a*, such words as *crista parasitica* would still make no sense (for what is a parasitic crest?). On the other hand, LINNÉ's specific name *crista galli* (crest of the cock=coxcomb) makes sense, as does *crista urogalli* (crest of the capercaillie cock, *Tetrao urogallus* LINNÉ, 1758, a European grouse). However, the latter was not a new specific name in 1820 but had been established by VON SCHLOTHEIM (1813, p. 112) previously, spelled out in full at that time. A few of the other names might be defended if the adjectival gender were feminine, but most would make no sense in connection with *crista*.

4) According to LINNÉ (1758) and even down to the present day (see *Code* Article 26a), such compound names as *crista galli* are acceptable in strictly binominal nomenclature, because both words are needed to convey one idea and because both words together are really a unit. However, such words as *crist. complicatus* (or *crista complicata*) do not qualify as acceptable compounds under the *Code*. They simply are not compounds at all, but two separate words. Only one of the nine names of VON SCHLOTHEIM qualifies as an acceptable compound; it is *crista urogalli*, from now on to be written as one word, see Article 26(a). Thanks to LINNÉ's leadership the rules concerning compound names were well known and widely accepted by the time VON SCHLOTHEIM wrote his book.

5) The *Ostracites crist. ungulatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, had already been named and established by the same author, and its original name was *Ostracites ungulatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM (1813, p. 112). If one assumes that *"crist."* is part of the specific name *"crist. ungulatus,"* then this would have been a deliberate name change by VON SCHLOTHEIM.

6) Under the description of *Ostracites crist. difformis*, VON SCHLOTHEIM compared several species, one of which he called *"Ostrac. hastellatus"* (*37*, p. 245) instead of *"Ostracites crist. hastellatus"* (*37*, p. 243). This might be merely a *lapsus calami*, or it might prove, just as the other items enumerated above prove, that VON SCHLOTHEIM himself did not believe in the indispensability of the *"crist."* in these names and that he did not regard these specific names as functional indissoluble compounds, except for LINNÉ's *crista galli* and perhaps his own *crista urogalli*.

If one persists both in regarding *"crist."* as an abbreviation of *crista* and in regarding *crista* as an integral part of the specific name, one must also recognize that such names as *Ostracites crista planulatus* and seven others are not binominal. One is forced to conclude that VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) was not a binominal author as concerns eight names, although he was strictly binominal in the remainder of this book. If so, his work of 1820 does not satisfy Article 5, and the work as a whole must be rejected according to *Code* Article 11(c).

"CRIST."=CRISTACITES

It can be shown that *crist.* stands for *cristacites*, and the arguments in favor of that interpretation, listed below, are decisive.

1) In 1823 VON SCHLOTHEIM (*38*) showed clearly what he had in mind, for he listed (*38*, p. 75) two species: *"Cristacites complanatus* and *difformis."* Of these, the second seems to be the same as *Ostrac. crist. difformis* (VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, p. 245). He also listed (*38*, p. 82) the two again, as follows: *"Ostracites cristacit. complanatus"* and *"Ostracites cristacit. difformis."*

2) The abbreviation *crist.*, derived from *cristacites*, is really a saving as to space or work in writing and printing.

3) All adjectival specific names would have to end in *-us* or in *-is*, because they would have to conform with the gender of *cristacites*, a noun of masculine gender. All the specific names do this, and it is clear that VON SCHLOTHEIM made no grammatical errors.

These arguments prove conclusively that *crist.* stands for *cristacites*. It is not clear, however, whether *cristacites* is part of the specific names or is a subgeneric name for some unknown reason spelled in lower-case letters. If one assumes that *cristacites* is a

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part of the specific names, the following difficulties appear:

1) Such names as *cristacites parasiticus* as specific names would still make little sense, although one might defend them.

2) These two-word specific names would remain two separate words and could not be interpreted as acceptable compounds according to *Code* Article 26(a), excepting *crista galli* and *crist. urogalli* or *cristacites urogalli*. Of the ten names, eight would remain in unsatisfactory condition.

3) The cases of *Ostracites crist. ungulatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, versus *O. ungulatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1813, and of *O. crist. hastellatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820, p. 243) versus *O. hastellatus* VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820, p. 245) would still remain unexplainable. They would continue to militate against interpreting the two-word specific names as acceptable compounds.

4) Above all, eight of the ten names involved would still consist of a generic name and two specific names. These eight would still be trinominal names and would force one to reject VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) as not consistently binominal, although it is obvious from all the other parts of his various works that he was strictly binominal.

Did VON SCHLOTHEIM lapse from binominal nomenclature in these cases, or is there another, better explanation?

CRISTACITES AS SUBGENERIC NAME

The following considerations make it highly likely that VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) regarded *cristacites* and its plural vernacular form *Cristaciten* as a sort of subgenus:

1) VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820, p. 245) spoke of the *"Familie der Cristaciten."* No matter how one interprets his concept of a family and of this family in particular, it must have been construed as higher in rank than species.

2) He placed the center heading *"Cristaciten"* in the text so that it indicated a supraspecific taxon embracing the ten species and placed this supraspecific taxon under the genus *Ostracites*.

3) In all his works he reserved nouns ending in *-ites* for genus-group names (e.g., *Brachyurites, Bucardites, Gryphites, Mytulites*).

4) If VON SCHLOTHEIM regarded *cristacites* as a subgeneric name, he could have used *Ostracites crist. ungulatus* and *Ostracites ungulatus* interchangeably. The same is true of *O. crist. hastellatus* and *O. hastellatus*.

5) If *cristacites* is considered a subgeneric name, then all nine names involved are composed of the generic name *Ostracites* plus the subgeneric name *cristacites* plus a one-word specific name. In other words, they would be binominals as required by the *Code* (Article 6).

6) The adjectives serving as specific names would refer to the generic name *Ostracites*. They would be grammatically correct and would be well-chosen descriptive terms that make good sense.

7) In a later work, VON SCHLOTHEIM (1823, p. 75) used *Cristacites* as a generic name and capitalized its beginning letter.

In summary, nearly all difficulties encountered in interpreting the enigmatic abbreviation *"crist."* in VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) are resolved if the abbreviation is interpreted as standing for *cristacites* and if *cristacites* is regarded as a subgeneric name. Of the various items discussed in preceding pages the one that remains unresolved is the change from *Ostracites crista urogalli* VON SCHLOTHEIM (1813, p. 112) to *Ostracites crist. urogalli* VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820, p. 242). This change militates against interpreting the *crist.* as an abbreviation of *cristacites* and thereby makes the assumption that *crist.*=*cristacites* can be regarded as a subgenus an unlikely one, unless VON SCHLOTHEIM committed a *lapsus calami* here or made a deliberate unexplained change. One has to weigh this one unresolved difficulty against the numerous items resolved by these new interpretations.

QUESTIONS OF AVAILABILITY AND VALIDITY

The manner in which VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) proposed *cristacites* as a subgenus of sorts is highly unusual from the point of view of present-day nomenclature. The name is spelled with a lower-case initial letter and is abbreviated as *crist.* in every instance. This raises many questions.

Can a subgeneric name be established acceptably if in the original publication it is abbreviated in every instance and if this abbreviation is not explained? That the name starts with a lower-case letter is perhaps not so serious an objection, because the newest *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* nowhere states that a generic or subgeneric name must have an initial capital letter to be available when first published. It merely requires that the name once published must be corrected to start with a capital letter (*Code* Articles 17(6) and 28).

That the name was abbreviated in every case is possibly explainable. VON SCHLOTHEIM placed the abbreviations in the text under and following a clear center heading

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"*D. Cristaciten.* (*Hahnenkämme.*)." Is not this sufficient explanation of the abbreviations? All a reader has to do is refer to the center heading. What was perfectly simple and obvious to the author when writing his book is not necessarily understandable to readers many years later.

The concept of a subgenus and the nomenclatural niceties needed to establish one were very uncertain in 1820. LINNÉ (1758) had some difficulties with them. These considerations probably explain the puzzling features of VON SCHLOTHEIM's *cristacites*.

Summarizing this investigation, I express the opinion that VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820, p. 240-245) had a subgeneric name of sorts in mind when he used *crist.* and *Cristaciten* (vernacular) in his work. However, the subgeneric name *cristacites* was introduced by VON SCHLOTHEIM in 1820 in such a dubious manner that whether it is available in nomenclature is uncertain.

Regardless of this uncertainty, the "*crist.*" of VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, is herewith corrected to *Cristacites* VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1820, in accordance with *Code* Articles 28, 32, and 33. This correction is a justified emendation in the sense of Article 33(a)(i), irrespective of the availability of the name. Any and all statements made here are not to be construed as proposing or establishing a generic or subgeneric name.

Because of the obscure fashion in which VON SCHLOTHEIM introduced this subgeneric name it has remained unnoticed, unrecognized, and unused since 1823. *Cristacites* is listed neither by SHERBORN (1922-33) nor by NEAVE (1939-50). It is truly a *nomen oblitum* and to be rejected in accordance with *Code* Article 23(b).

CRISTACITES VON SCHLOTHEIM (1823)

The preceding discussions and conclusions concern only the work done by VON SCHLOTHEIM (1820) published in 1820. His later publication (VON SCHLOTHEIM, 1823) is a different matter and must be judged on its own merits.

In the later work the name *Cristacites* appears three times: 1) *Cristacites complanatus* and *difformis* (p. 75); 2) *Ostracites cristacit. complanatus* and —— —— *difformis* (p. 82); 3) *Ostracites crist. difformis* (p. 111, in the explanation to pl. 36, fig. 2).

In the first of these places, *Cristacites* is used as a generic name and begins with a capital letter. In the other two it is abbreviated, does not begin with a capital letter, and is used as a subgeneric name of sorts.

According to *Code* Article 16(a)(v) the citation of one or more available specific names in combination with a new generic name constitutes an indication. Such an indication suffices to establish a generic name published before 1931 (Art. 12). All in all *Cristacites* VON SCHLOTHEIM (1823, p. 75) satisfies all requirements to become an available name. However, no one seems to have used *Cristacites* subsequently. After 143 years it remains truly an undetected name, a *nomen oblitum*, and might just as well stay that way.

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PART N ERRATA AND REVISIONS

p. *N*13. In caption for Fig. 10, for *Venus campichiensis mortoni* (CONRAD), read: *Mercenaria campechiensis mortoni* (CONRAD). [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*70. In caption for Fig. 58, for *Exogyra columba* (LAMARCK), read: *Rhynchostreon suborbiculatum* (LAMARCK, 1801). [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*93. In caption for Fig. 77, for *Ostrea virginica,* read: *Crassostrea virginica.* [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*94. In caption for Fig. 78, for *Ostrea virginica,* read: *Crassostrea virginica.* [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*235. For **Saturnia** SEGUENZA, 1877, read: **Neilonella** DALL, 1881, p. 126 [**Leda (Neilonella) corpulenta;* OD] [=*Saturnia* SEGUENZA, 1877, p. 1178 (type, *Nucula pusio* PHILIPPI,

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1844; M) (*non Saturnia* SCHRANK, 1802, Lepidoptera); *Austrotindaria* FLEMING, 1948 . . . .].

For **S. (Saturnia),** read: **N. (Neilonella)** . . . FIG. A5,*1. N. (N.) corpulenta* DALL, . . .

For **S. (Spinula),** read: **N. (Spinula),** . . .

For **S. (Tindariopsis),** read: **N. (Tindariopsis),** . . . [LEE MCALESTER]

p. *N*239. For FIG. A8,*2,* read: *Phestia.* For FIG. A8,*3,* read: *Paleyoldia.* Corresponding corrections belong to captions given with systematic text (p. *N*237, p. *N*239). [LEE MCALESTER]

p. *N*267, col. 1, line 11. For WARMKE & ABBOTT, 1961, read: STENZEL, KRAUSE, & TWINING, 1957. [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*289, col. 2. Under **Atomodesma,** for VON BEYRICH, 1864, read: VON BEYRICH, 1865. [CURT TEICHERT]

p. *N*292. In caption of Fig. C29, for Mayalinidae, read: Myalinidae. [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*295, col. 1. Under **?Dictys,** read: KHALFIN, not KHAFLIN. [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*306, col. 1. For **?Stefaninia** VENZO, 1934, p. 165 [**Gervilleia? ogilviae* BITTNER, 1895, p. 88; SD Cox herein], read: **?Stefaninia** Cox, 1969 (herein) *ex* VENZO, 1934 [**Gervilleia? ogilviae* BITTNER, 1895; OD]. [Availability of the generic name *Stefaninia,* including its authorship and date, was not established according to ICZN *Code* by VENZO in 1934 because he failed to designate a type species (Art. 13,b) even though he did provide statement of characters presumed to distinguish the genus (Art. 13,a,i). Cox (1969) was first to comply with stipulations of the *Code* for post-1930 generic names and thus is to be cited as the author of *Stefaninia.*] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*312, col. 1. For **Hoernesiella** GUGENBERGER, 1934, p. 46 [**H. carinthiaca;* SD Cox herein], read: *Hoernesiella* Cox, 1969 (herein) *ex* GUGENBERGER, 1934 [**H. carinthiaca* GUGENBERGER, 1934, p. 46; OD]. [Correction for same reasons as applicable to *Stefaninia* (p. *N*306).] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*382, col. 2, line 9. Delete entire line. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*385, col. 2. Under Family Limidae, lines 2 and 3 should read: valve in one subgenus), small and moderately thin to large and thick-shelled (*Ctenostreon*), ovate, orbicular or sub-. [L. G. HERTLEIN]

p. *N*389, col. 1. Under **L. (Limaria),** for LAMY, 1833, read: LAMY, 1930. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*405. In caption of Fig. D10, delete *N*407. [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*407, col. 2. Under **?Palaeanodonta,** for EICHWALD, 1895, read: EICHWALD, 1859 (*fide* F. A. BATHER; 1861, *fide* L. R. Cox). [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*409, col. 1. For **Abiella** RAGOZIN, 1933, read: **Abiella** RAGOZIN, 1955 [**Posidonomya concinna* JONES, 1901; OD]. [Correction required for same reasons cited as applicable to *Stefaninia,* p. *N*306.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*409, col. 2. Under **Palaeomutela,** for **P. verneuilli,* read: **P. verneuili.* [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*410, col. 2. For **Ferganoconcha** CHERNYSHEV, 1937, p. 18, read: **Ferganoconcha** LUMKEVICH *et al.,* 1960, p. 99 [**F. sibirica* CHERNYSHEV, 1937; OD]. [Correction required for same reasons cited as applicable to *Stefaninia,* p. *N*306.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*411, col. 2. For **?Tutuella** RAGOZIN, 1938, p. 106, read: **?Tutuella** LUMKEVICH *et al.,* 1960, p. 99 [**T. chachlovi* RAGOZIN, 1938; OD]. [Correction required for same reasons cited as applicable to *Stefaninia,* p. *N*306.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*411, col. 2. For **?Utschamiella** RAGOZIN, 1938, p. 138, read: **?Utschamiella** LUMKEVICH *et al.,* 1960, p. 99 [**U. tungussica* RAGOZIN, 1938; OD]. [Correction required for same reasons cited as applicable to *Stefaninia,* p. *N*306.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*489, col. 2. For **Sainschandia** MARTINSON, 1957, p. 287, read: **Sainschandia** MARTINSON, 1961, p. 209 [**S. turensis* MARTINSON, 1957; OD]. [Correction required for same reasons cited as applicable to *Stefaninia,* p. *N*306.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*492. **Lucina** BRUGUIÈRE, 1797, for type species read: *Venus edentula* LINNÉ, 1758; SM LAMARCK, 1799 (=*Anodontia alba* LINK, 1807, type-species of *Anodontia,* OD). Application to ICZN submitted by MYRA KEEN and R. TUCKER ABBOTT for conservation of *Lucina* in sense accepted by CHAVAN. At bottom of col. 2 substitute footnote statement reading: Generic names published with figures but no descriptions by DESHAYES, 1857, are available, for the zoological *Code* (Art. 16,a,i) stipulates that pre-1931 names accompanied by illustrations but no descriptions are validly "indicated." [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*494. For type species of **Callucina** DALL, 1901, read: [**Callilucina keenae* CHAVAN, herein (*pro Lucina radians* CONRAD, 1841, *non* BORY DE ST. VINCENT, 1824)]. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*494, col. 2. Under **Ctena,** add in synonymy with *Lucina pectinata* CARPENTER, 1857: (= *Codakia mexicana* DALL, 1901). [MYRA KEEN]

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p. *N*499, col. 2. Under **Myrtea,** for *Cyrachaea* LEACH, 1819, read: *Cyrachaea* LEACH in GRAY, 1847. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*500, col. 2. Under **Lucinoma,** line 4, add after 1846): (type, *Venus borealis* LINNÉ, 1766; M). [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*502, col. 1. Under **Miltha,** for [**Lucina childreni* GRAY, 1825; OD], read: [**Lucina childrenae* GRAY, 1825 (=*L. childrinae* GRAY, 1824 (misspelling); *L. childreni* GRAY, 1825); M]. In third line, for *neozelandica,* read: *neozelanica.* [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*508, col. 2. Under **Thyasira,** for *Bequania* LEACH in BROWN, 1827, read: *Bequania* LEACH in BROWN, 1844. After *Ptychina* PHILIPPI, 1836, add: (type, *P. biplicata;* M). [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*518. For Superfamily Leptonacea Gray, 1847, read: Superfamily Galeommatacea Gray, 1840 [*nom. transl.* VOKES, 1967 (*ex* Galeommatidae GRAY, 1840, *nom. correct.* DALL, 1899, *pro Galeommidae* GRAY, 1847, =Galeommidii GRAY, 1840)] [=Leptonacea GRAY, 1847; Erycinacea FISCHER, 1887]. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*523, col. 1. Under **B. (Byssobornia),** add to fourth line: Japan. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*525, col. 2. Under **Pseudopythina,** for P. FISCHER in DI MONTEROSATO, 1884, read: P. FISCHER, 1878. Separate into subgenera **P. (Pseudopythina)** and **P. (Borniopsis).** Characteristics of **P. (Borniopsis)** include: Inflated beaks, ligamental socket elongate and deep, with protruding lower margin; tooth *1* well separated, *2* thicker than in *Pseudopythina,* with its posterior end enveloped by peculiar prolongation of the lunular margin; *4b* more distinct and directed somewhat backward. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*531, col. 1. To description of **Montacutona,** add: Fine radials sometimes apparent, pallial line well marked. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*533, col. 1. For **Galeomma** SOWERBY in TURTON, 1825 [**G. turtoni* SOWERBY, 1825, read: **Galeomma** TURTON, 1825 [**G. turtoni* SOWERBY *et al.* in TURTON, 1825. [TURTON proposed the new genus *Galeomma* with mention that the species also was new, but without giving it a specific name. The editors printed his article as submitted but in a footnote proposed the specific name *G. turtoni.* No editorial names were cited; later authors have inferred that it was SOWERBY, but on the title page of the journal his is one of several listed. I therefore suggest that authorship of the species be cited as "SOWERBY *et al.* in TURTON." The generic name is definitely TURTON's alone. It could be interpreted as a genus without named species, in which case the first specific name would be by "The Editors, Zoological Journal."] [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*535, col. 2. Under **Lactemiles,** add: Prosogyrous beaks. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*546, col. 2. Under **?Redonia,** line 5, delete: and transversely striated. [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*553. Fig. E53,2a,b, should read *Carditella,* not *Coripia.* [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*554, col. 1. Under **P. (Coripia),** line 4, for ligament partly internal, read: *3b* elongate (more than in *Pteromeris*). [ANDRÉ CHAVAN]

p. *N*561, col. 2. Under **?Aenigmoconcha,** last line, for RAGOZIN, 1955, read: BENEDICTOVA, 1955. Under **?Yavorskiella,** last line, for RAGOZIN, 1955, read: BENEDICTOVA, 1955. [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*592, col. 1. Under **Eoprosodacna** delete [= *Limnopappia* SCHLICKUM, 1962 (type, *L. schuetti;* OD)]. Same, under **E. (Succuridacna)** KOROBKOV, 1954 delete [=*Limnopagetia* SCHLICKUM, 1963 (type, *Cardium friabile* KRAUSS, 1852; OD)]. Same, next after **Limnodacna** EBERSIN, 1936, add following new paragraphs:

Limnopagetia SCHLICKUM, 1963 [**Cardium friabile* KRAUSS, 1852; OD]. *U.Mio.,* Eu. (Ger.).

Limnopappia SCHLICKUM, 1962 [**L. schuetti;* OD]. *U.Mio.,* Eu.(Ger.). [SCHLICKUM & ČTYROKÝ (1965) recommended that *Eoprosodacna, Succuridacna, Limnopagetia,* and *Limnopappia* should be regarded as distinct genera grouped in a subfamily named Limnopappiinae SCHLICKUM, 1963.] [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*593. In caption for Fig. E89 delete Lahillidae, substituting for it: Lymnocardiidae. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*608, col. 2. For MESODESMATIDAE Gray, 1839, line 7, read: MESODESMATIDAE Gray, 1840; line 8, for GRAY, 1839, read: GRAY, 1840. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*638. Delete *Solecurtellus* GHOSH, 1920, as synonym of *Solecurtus* DE BLAINVILLE, 1824. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*639. Add *Solecurtellus* GHOSH, 1920, as synonym of *Tagelus* GRAY, 1847. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*668. For DESHAYES, 1858 (col. 2, line 4) read: DESHAYES, 1855. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*675. **Pitar (Omnivenus)** and **P. (Rhabdopitaria)** were studied by STENZEL (in STENZEL, KRAUSE, & TWINING, 1957, p. 151-154) who proved that the two are synonyms and related

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closer to *Mercenaria* than to *Pitar*. *Rhabdopitaria* was selected as the name to use and regarded as a genus related to *Mercenaria*. Contrary to statements made by PALMER and KEEN, the nymphs of both, *Rhabdopitaria* and *Omnivenus*, are rugose. The types of the type species of *Rhabdopitaria* have rugose nymphs as STENZEL ascertained through personal inspection. [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*688. Insert *Rhabdopitaria* as follows: **Rhabdopitaria** PALMER, 1927 [**Callocardia astartoides* GARDNER, 1923; OD] [=*Omnivenus* PALMER; 1927 (type, *Cytherea discoidalis* CONRAD, 1833; OD)]. Shell smooth but middle layer radically ribbed, because it represents growth tracks of marginal crenulations; inside valve margins crenulated along entire periphery; nymphs rugose as in *Mercenaria* (*711;* Stenzel, Krause, & Twining, 1957). *Eoc.*, E.N.Am. [H. B. STENZEL]

p. *N*779, col. 1. For **Epidiceras** DOUVILLÉ, 1936, p. 332, read: **Epidiceras** DECHASEAUX, 1952, p. 326 [**Diceras sinistrum* DESHAYES, 1824, p. 466; OD]. [Correction required for same reasons cited as applicable to *Stefaninia*, p. *N*306.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*803, col. 2. Delete **Pseudobarretia** MÜLLERRIED, 1931, p. 255 [**P. chiapasensis* (*nom. nud.*); OD]. [Name unavailable.] [R. M. JEFFORDS]

p. *N*857, col. 2, line 6 from bottom. For 1843, read: 1843 (1844). [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*858, col. 1, line 4. Under Clavagellidae, for 1843, read: 1843 (1844) (often erroneously cited as 1843). [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*860, col. 2. **Avardaria** is a gastropod genus. For **Cardiarlus,** read: **Cardiarius. Cardiarius** DUMÉRIL, 1806, is a *nom. van.* for **Cardium** LINNÉ, 1758. **Cartissa** is a *nom. null.* for *Cardissa* MEGERLE VON MÜHLFELD, 1811 (syn. of **Corculum** RÖDING, 1798, p. *N*588). [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*861, col. 1. **Suchumica** is a gastropod genus. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*925, col. 1. Following Elimata, **N389,** add *Elizia,* N633. [MYRA KEEN]

p. *N*931, col. 1. For *Kymatox,* N601, read: *Kymatox,* N606.

p. *N*937, col. 3. For Nyassa, **N407,** read: Nyassa, **N411.** [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*937, col. 3. Following *Odontocineta,* N850, add Odontogena, **N523.** [MYRA KEEN]

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

p. *N*870:

Benediktova [Benedictova], R. N.

(35a) 1955, *Plastinchatozhabernye Gorlovskovo Basseina:* in L. L. Khalfin, Atlas rukovodyashchykh form iskopaemykh faunu i floru zapadnoi sibiri [Atlas of leading forms of the fossil fauna and flora of western Siberia], v. 2, p. 39-42, pl. 7, Zapadno-Sibir.Geol. Uprav.-Tomsk Politekh. Inst., Gosudar. Nauch.-Tekh. Izd. Lit. Geol. i Okhrane Nedr (Moskva). [*Lamellibranchs of the Gorlovsk Basin.*] [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*897:

Ragozin, L. A.

(771a) 1955, *Plastinchatozhabernye Kuznetskovo Basseina:* in L. L. Khalfin, Atlas rukovodyashchykh form iskopaemykh faunu i floru zapadnoi sibiri [Atlas of leading forms of the fossil fauna and flora of western Siberia], v. 2, p. 8-38, text fig. 1-45, pl. 1-6, Zapadno-Sibir. Geol. Uprav.-Tomsk. Politekh. Inst., Gosudar. Nauch.-Tekh. Izd. Lit. Geol. i Okhrane Nedr (Moskva). [*Lamellibranchs of the Kuznetsk Basin.*] [JOHN WEIR]

p. *N*902:

Stenzel, H. B., Krause, E. K., & Twining, J. T.

(885a) 1957, *Pelecypoda from the type locality of the Stone City Beds (Middle Eocene) of Texas:* Univ. Texas Publ. 5704, 237 p., 31 text fig., 22 pl. (Feb. 15). [H. B. STENZEL]

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INDEX

Italicized names in the following index are considered to be invalid; those printed in roman type, including morphological terms, are accepted as valid. Suprafamilial names are distinguished by the use of full capitals and author's names are set in small capitals with an initial large capital. Page references having chief importance are in boldface type (as **N327**). Some divergences in classification reflect differences of authors concerning validity of nomenclature.

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POSTSCRIPT

By H. B. STENZEL

(Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge)

I am grateful to the Editor for allowance to place these few lines at the end of *Treatise* Part N, Volume 3, even after its index had been completed. Their purpose is to take account of an interesting article by N. D. NEWELL and D. W. BOYD entitled *Oyster-like Permian Bivalvia* (*American Museum Natural History,* Bulletin, vol. 143, art. 4, December, 1970). Issued too late for my attention in preparing *Treatise* materials on fossil oysters, its descriptions and discussions of numerous taxonomic units, accompanied by exceptionally fine illustrations, are worthy of close study not only by workers on oysters but by paleontologists generally.

Commendation of the NEWELL and BOYD contribution needs qualifications to the extent of objection to its use of some new morphological terms for oysters and their shells without any indication that they come from my own work on oysters for the *Treatise.* Also, a new genus of mine (*Hyotissa*), intended for first publication in the *Treatise* (p. *N*1107) was mentioned by NEWELL and BOYD (p. 226). I can only infer that the unfortunate situation came about as a result of oversight by NEWELL of observations on my *Treatise* typescript and illustrations referred to him in 1966-67 by MOORE for editorial assistance.

I am gratified to notice that NEWELL and BOYD agree with several of the major results of my own work in volume N-3, for instance, in that the oysters, as commonly understood by various authors, are not a monophyletic family, but consist of two families (Ostreidae *sensu stricto* and Gryphaeidae *nom. transl.* STENZEL, herein) and that *Gryphaea* need not be derived from *Liostrea* or an *Ostrea*-like ancestor, but may be descended without an intermediary genus directly from a genus of the Pseudomonotidae.

NEWELL writes (letter to me of March 30, 1971): "I am sure that I learned of these things in our several conversations. Evidently, I absorbed much knowledge from you without distinguishing your original contribution from the general store of common knowledge."

April 2, 1971

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