

ON SOME PREOCCUPIED MOLLUSCAN NAMES (GENERIC AND SPECIFIC).

By G. K. GUDE, F.Z.S.

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ON some former occasions I have already pointed out that in several cases molluscan nomenclature required revision, and these Proceedings have been made the channel for publishing the results of my investigations.

In the course of my further work upon European Tertiary non-marine mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum I have recently come across some additional instances which it has been thought desirable to place on record.

The first case is that of *Diana*, a section of *Pyrgula*, proposed by Clessin in 1878,¹ the type being *Pyrgula Thiesseana*, Clessin,² from Greece.

The name *Diana* having already been employed on two previous occasions, i.e. by Risso, 1826, in Pisces, and by Lapparent and Gory, 1837, in Coleoptera, a new designation becomes necessary. While following Brusina³ in according it generic rank, I propose to modify the name to *Dianella*, nom. mut.

The other cases referred to are specific names.

In 1838 Eichwald⁴ described a shell from the Caspian Sea under the name of *Paludina pusilla*, which later⁵ he figured. Some shells of this species having been acquired by the British Museum from a Miocene (Pontian) deposit in the Island of Tcheleken, Caspian Sea, I discovered, in looking up the literature of the species, that Basterot in 1825⁶ referred a species from the Eocene (Bartonian), previously described by Brard⁷ as *Bulimus pusillus*, to the genus *Paludina*, in which course he was followed by Deshayes.⁸ Eichwald's name not being available for the Caspian form, especially since both this and the French shell are referable to *Paludestrina*, I propose to change the former to *Paludestrina Newtoni*, nom. mut. In associating with this species the name of our esteemed President, I desire to express my appreciation of the invariable courtesy I have received at his hands, and of the readiness, shown on so many occasions, with which he has placed his extensive knowledge, both stratigraphical and palaeontological, at my disposal.

The next species to be dealt with is *Paludina ovata*, Dunker,⁹

¹ Malak. Blätter, vol. xxv, p. 127.

² Loc. cit., p. 127, pl. v, fig. 8.

³ Icon. Moll. foss. tert. Hungariæ, etc., 1902, expl. pl. vii, figs. 33–8.

⁴ Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturw. Moscow, 1838, p. 153.

⁵ Faune Caspio-Caucasica, 1841, p. 204, pl. xxxviii, figs. 12, 13.

⁶ Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. ii, p. 31.

⁷ Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. xv, p. 377, pl. xxiii, fig. 3, 1810.

⁸ Deser. Coq. foss. Env. Paris, vol. ii, p. 134, pl. xvi, figs. 3, 4, 1825.

⁹ Palæontogr., vol. i, p. 159, pl. xxi, figs. 10, 11, 1848.

occurring in the Miocene (Tortonian) strata of Bavaria. Bouillet¹ having twelve years previously published a *Paludina ovata* which he states forms beds several feet thick at Puy de Marman, Veyre, Department Puy de Dome, and occurs in a much older formation—Oligocene (Stampian), I would suggest for the more recent form the specific name *Dunkeri* in lieu. Sandberger² placed it in the genus *Bithynia*, a view coinciding with my own, and the shell will therefore bear the name *Bithynia Dunkeri*, nom. mut.

The last species to require renaming is *Cardium sulcatinum*, Deshayes,³ 1838, not *Cardium sulcatinum*, Lamarck,⁴ 1819. It is somewhat remarkable that Deshayes in applying this specific name overlooked the fact that it had already been used by Lamarck for another species, the more so since he himself edited a later edition of Lamarck's work, vol. vi (containing *C. sulcatinum*) being dated 1835. That the two forms are specifically distinct may at the outset be assumed from the fact that Deshayes makes no reference to Lamarck's specific name, an assumption which receives confirmation from Lamarck's note to the effect that his species is allied to *Cardium sulcatum*, Lam. = *C. oblongum*, Chemn.

Andrusov places the Crimean shell in the genus *Didacna*,⁵ and I have much pleasure in coupling the name of the Russian savant with Deshayes' species: *Didacna Andrusovi*, nom. mut.

¹ Cat. Esp. Moll. Auvergne, in Ann. Sci. Acad. Sci. Clermont-Ferrand, tom. viii, p. 145 (1835), 1836.

² Land und Süssw. Conch. Vorwelt, 1875, p. 560, pl. xxviii, fig. 17.

³ Mém. Soc. géol. France, vol. iii, p. 53, pl. ii, figs. 3–5. Miocene (Sarmatian–Pontian): Kertch, Crimea.

⁴ Anim. sans Vert., vol. vi, pt. i, p. 18.

⁵ Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg, ser. VIII, vol. xxv, No. 8, p. 22, 1910.



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