

EXPANSION OF ARTICLE 11 (g) (i) (4) OF THE CODE TO INCLUDE PROVISION FOR ADJECTIVAL GENITIVES, THE FORM OF WHICH IS THE SAME AS THE NOMINATIVE. Z.N.(S.) 1969

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One of the four legitimate categories of names of the species group is specified in Article 11 (g) (i) (4) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature as including those in which the name is "an adjective used as a substantive in the genitive case, derived from the specific name of an organism with which the animal in question is associated". In the majority of cases, the genitive of such adjectives is different in form from the nominative. However, a number of names have been published wherein the species-group names are obviously derived from the adjectival species-group names of their hosts, but of a form that is identical in the singular number of both the nominative and genitive cases. Among such names may be cited the following proposed in the Mallophaga (Insecta):

Pectenosoma verrucosa punensis Carriker, 1944 : 204 (*verrucosa*, recte *verrucosum*); host, *Crypturellus obsoletus punensis*.

Colpocephalum falconii rufigularis Carriker, 1963 : 11 (*falconii*, recte *falconis*); host, *Falco rufigularis petoensis*.

Colpocephalum javensis Price, 1966 : 319; host, *Dryocopus javensis*.

Colpocephalum occidentalis Price, 1967; host, *Pelecanus occidentalis*.

2. The names *punensis*, *rufigularis*, *javensis*, and *occidentalis* are all Latin 3rd declension adjectives which in the singular number of the masculine and feminine genders are identical in the nominative and genitive cases. The names therefore may equally well be considered as either in the nominative or the genitive case. No statement was made in the description as to the grammatical nature of the names nor even that they were derived from those of their hosts.

3. Many other similar names have indeed been made to agree in gender with their genus names, such as for example *Pectenosoma verrucosa meserythra* Carriker, 1944 : 204 (recte *P. verrucosum meserythrum*); host, *Crypturellus soui meserythrus*. Usually such names are semantically absurd, but they are grammatically and codically correct. Further examples are cited by Steyskal (1969 : 341, section E).

4. Inasmuch as only zoological data (mention of a host-species), rather than any formal grammatical feature of these names, will reveal whether or not they are to agree in gender with their genus names, a request is here made to establish a definite procedure for dealing with them by expanding Article 11 (g) (i) (4) of the Code, as follows, by adding the underlined words or other words of equal sense.

(4) an adjective used as a substantive in the genitive case, derived from the specific name of an organism with which the animal in question is associated, *except when the putative genitive form coincides with the*

nominative, in which case the name is to be considered an adjective in the nominative case and paragraph (1) above shall apply.

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