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In addition to my comment published in BZN 58: 54–56 (March 2001), I should like to illustrate the widespread and overwhelming usage of the family-group name TRICHIINAE Fleming, 1821 in Coleoptera (based on *Trichius* Fabricius, 1775). My current comment is in response to Dr D. Kadolsky, who has recommended (BZN 58: 53) the alteration of this name to TRICHIUSIDAE to overcome the homonymy with TRICHIIDAE Fries, 1821 in Myxomycetes (based on *Trichia* von Haller, 1768). Without doubt, this new spelling would cause confusion since the name TRICHIINAE Fleming (or TRICHIIDAE or TRICHIINI) is well-known and used frequently all over the world. A search of the literature cited in *Zoological Record* on CD-ROM 1978–2000 gave 52 references for TRICHIINAE (TRICHIINI or TRICHIIDAE), 46 of them referring to the beetle group, one to Mollusca, two to Crustacea and three to slime moulds. None of the three slime mould publications used the spelling TRICHIIDAE, but instead used Trichiaceae (i.e. they followed botanical nomenclature). As far as I know, the spelling TRICHIIDAE has been used as a slime mould name only by *Zoological Record* and by Olive (1975, p. 112) during the last 30 years.

I have given the Commission Secretariat a list of 54 works, independent of the evidence provided by *Zoological Record*, published within the past 50 years which use the beetle name TRICHIINAE. These include comprehensive works on Coleoptera, standard monographic works on regional or supraregional faunas from all over the world, catalogues, morphological and phylogenetical studies, handbooks for identification and semi-popular guides.

It is evident that TRICHIINAE is in very wide usage in Coleoptera, and to change it because the name Trichiaceae is in use for slime moulds would be destabilizing and totally inappropriate.

#### **Additional reference**

Olive, L.S. 1975. *The Mycetozoans*. x, 293 pp. Academic Press, New York.

**Comment on the proposed conservation of *Turbinella nassatula* Lamarck, 1822 as the type species of *Peristernia* Mörch, 1852 (Mollusca, Gastropoda)**  
(Case 3133; see BZN 57: 81–83)

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We agree with Snyder that replacing *Clivipollia* with *Peristernia* in BUCCINIDAE and replacing *Peristernia* with another name in FASCIOLARIIDAE would create difficulty



and confusion and should be avoided. To the problems that Snyder mentioned, we add that PERISTERNIINAE Tryon, 1881, the much-used name of one of the three principal subfamilies of FASCIOLARIIDAE, would also have to be replaced.

The first two species listed in *Peristernia* by Mörch (1852) were '*crenulata* Reeve' (with synonym '*T. craticulata* Wag.') and '*nassatula* Lamarck'. These species and the synonym have each been designated as the type species of *Peristernia*. We discuss here two such designations by Stimpson (1865) and by von Martens (1868) prior to the earliest designation (by Cossmann, 1889) mentioned by Snyder in his application.

Stimpson (1865, p. 60) designated a type species for *Peristernia* as follows: 'Type *Turbinella craticulata* Schubert & Wagner; Kiener pl. ix, f. 2'. Mörch (1852), when erecting *Peristernia*, had mentioned '*T. craticulata* Wag.' so that species was eligible. However, Stimpson cited as its figure that of *Turbinella crenulata* Kiener, a species not included in *Peristernia* by Mörch. Kiener (1841) had described *Turbinella crenulata* and cited for it his pl. 9, fig. 2. The legend for fig. 2 on plate 9 is '*Turbinella craticulata* Schubert', but Kiener (1841, p. 50) changed that name to *crenulata* in his errata, and the latter name appeared in his figure legend. The species that Kiener figured as '*craticulata* Schubert' and corrected to '*crenulata* Kiener' is not the species that Reeve figured as '*crenulata* Kiener' and Mörch called '*crenulata* Reeve', as Snyder (para. 3 of his application) has pointed out. The species called *crenulata* by Reeve is the '*Turbinella craticulata* Lamarck [b] var.' of Schubert & Wagner (1829), later named *Turbinella wagneri* by Anton (1838, p. 71). The true identity of Kiener's *crenulata* is uncertain.

Thus Stimpson's reference to '*Turbinella craticulata* Schubert and Wagner' may be construed as a designation made in an ambiguous manner (Article 67.5.3 of the Code), because Stimpson did not cite the 'variety b' notation or a figure by Schubert & Wagner (1829). A strict reading might conclude that Stimpson referred to '*Turbinella craticulata* Lamarck' of Schubert & Wagner [now *Latirus craticulatus* (Gmelin, 1791), FASCIOLARIIDAE], not to their variety b [now *Clivipollia wagneri* (Anton, 1838), BUCCINIDAE]. Stimpson's designation was also incorrect because the figure he cited was that of Kiener [i.e. '*Turbinella craticulata* Schubert', sensu Kiener (1840, pl. 9, fig. 2), = *crenulata* Kiener, 1841], whereas Mörch's citation of *crenulata* was to Reeve's name and, presumably, to his figure, which was of the species now called *Clivipollia wagneri*.

Ambiguity about relationships among the names '*T. craticulata* Schubert and Wagner', *T. crenulata* Kiener, and *T. crenulata* Reeve has led to other confusion. For example, Thiele (1931, p. 741) mistakenly reported that Cossmann (1889) had designated *Turbinella crenulata* Kiener as the type species of *Peristernia*. Melvill (1891) treated *crenulata* Kiener as a synonym of *Peristernia striata* (Gray, 1839); *crenulata* Reeve as a synonym of *Peristernia iniuensis* Melvill, 1891; *craticulata* 'Wagner' as a synonym of *Peristernia wagneri* (Anton, 1838); and *craticulata* 'Schubert' as a synonym of *Peristernia chlorostoma* (Sowerby, 1825). The last two 'synonyms' are identical; each traces to the unacknowledged *Turbinella craticulata* Lamarck 'variety b' of Schubert & Wagner (1825).

In contrast to *crenulata*, there is no confusion associated with the name *nassatula* Lamarck, 1822. In contesting the identity of a radula assigned to *Peristernia* sp., von Martens (1868, p. 530) referred to '*Peristernia nassatula*, the type of the genus'. This unambiguous designation of a type species for *Peristernia* was acknowledged by



Iredale & McMichael (1962, p. 68), and we believe that its fixation as the type designation, as proposed (but citing Cossmann, 1889) in Snyder's application, will contribute greatly to nomenclatural stability.

Since Troschel (1868) demonstrated that the radular morphology of *Peristernia nassatula* is in general agreement with those of *Fasciolaria*, *Latirus* and *Leucozonia*, most classification actions involving species of *Peristernia* have aimed toward distinguishing the group as a genus of FASCIOLARIIDAE. The genus now consists of a core group of well-understood species, characterized by *Peristernia nassatula* and united by similar radular morphologies, shell morphologies, and habitat requirements. A few additional species are still included in *Peristernia* because enough is not yet known about them to retain them or move them elsewhere. Nevertheless, the direction of progress has always been toward refining the group as a genus of FASCIOLARIIDAE, and the literature is rich in references to that group, both in taxonomical and ecological contexts. To designate any candidate other than *Turbinella nassatula* Lamarck, 1822 as the type species of *Peristernia* would change that direction and bring much confusion to the scientific literature.

We therefore request that the type designation of *Peristernia* be fixed as that by von Martens (1868) of *Turbinella nassatula* Lamarck, 1822, and that all prior designations be set aside. This can be accomplished simply by replacing 'by Melvill (1891)' with 'by von Martens (1868)' in parts (1) and (2) of Snyder's proposal.

### Additional references

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Lyons, William G and Petit, Richard E. 2001. "Comment On The Proposed Conservation Of *Turbinella Nassatula* Lamarck, 1822 As The Type Species Of *Peristernia* Moersch, 1852 (Mollusca, Gastropoda)." *The Bulletin of zoological nomenclature* 58, 142–144.

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