

**Case 2928**

***Regnum Animale ...*, Ed. 2 (M.J. Brisson, 1762): proposed rejection, with the conservation of the mammalian generic names *Philander* (Marsupialia), *Pteropus* (Chiroptera), *Glis*, *Cuniculus* and *Hydrochoerus* (Rodentia), *Meles*, *Lutra* and *Hyaena* (Carnivora), *Tapirus* (Perissodactyla), *Tragulus* and *Giraffa* (Artiodactyla)**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this application is to conserve 11 mammal generic names which were first published in M.J. Brisson's *Regnum Animale* (1762). Brisson did not always use binominal names for species and the work is therefore not available; its rejection is proposed. However, a number of generic names included in it have had established usage for over 230 years. These are *Philander* (four-eyed opossum of South and Central America), *Pteropus* (fruit bat or flying 'fox' from the tropics of the Old World), *Glis* (European fat or edible dormouse), *Cuniculus* (South and Central American lowland paca), *Hydrochoerus* (South and Central American capybara), *Meles* (European and Asian badger), *Lutra* (river otter with world-wide distribution except Australasia), *Hyaena* (striped and brown hyaenas of Asia and Africa), *Tapirus* (tapir of Asia, Central and South America), *Tragulus* (Asian chevrotain or mouse-deer) and *Giraffa* (African giraffe). The genera include both Recent and fossil species.

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1. In 1911 (Opinion 37) and 1955 (Direction 16) the Commission ruled that M.J. Brisson's (1760) work on birds entitled *Ornithologia sive Synopsis methodica sistens Avium ...*, although not consistently binominal, was nevertheless available for generic names and it was placed on the Official List. The ruling was later restricted (Direction 105, October 1963) to generic names listed in the 'Tabula synoptica Avium secundum Ordines, Sectiones & Genera' within the work. In 1938 Dr G.H.H. Tate enquired about the status of the mammal names published in Brisson's companion work, *Regnum Animale* (1762), and noted: 'The work on mammals is prepared in a manner essentially similar to that on birds. Consequently, by analogy the generic names of mammals therein proposed should be accepted'. Notes on the enquiry were published (BZN 1: 112 (1945), 4: 313–315 (1950) and 7: 203–204 (1952)) and mammalogists were invited to comment. An investigation of Brisson's (1762) work was entrusted to the then Secretary of the Commission (Francis Hemming) by the International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948. However, the study was never completed. Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951, pp. 3–4, 350, 547) gave a summary of some of Brisson's (1762) mammal names currently in use, and they urged acceptance of Brisson as the author. In 1956 (Opinion 384) several carnivore generic names (of a number of authors) were placed on the Official List but three of Brisson's names (*Meles*, *Lutra* and *Hyaena*) were omitted pending a decision on their status. In 1957 (Opinion 467) the name *Odobenus* was conserved as the generic name for the walrus,



attributed to Brisson (1762) 'without prejudice to the general question of the availability of the work'. In 1988 M. van Dort submitted an application to the Commission to confirm Brisson (1762) as the author of *Tragulus*.

2. In Opinion 465 (May 1957) Morrison-Scott noted: 'Brisson used many poly-verbal designations for species and certainly cannot be claimed to have applied the principles of binominal nomenclature'. Hemming also noted (Opinion 467): 'My view is that, in the absence of action by the International Commission, the *Regnum Animale* of 1762 is not an available work' and (Direction 79, October 1957) mentioned Brisson's work as being non-binominal and therefore unavailable for names. However, no formal decision has ever been published on this. Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951, p. 3) noted '... we have asked the Commission to validate [a number] of the generic names of Brisson ...'; they sent notes to Hemming on some of the names involved but an application to the Commission for their conservation has never been made.

3. The early part of Brisson's life was spent on natural history and his work *Regnum Animale* (1756) was intended to cover the whole of zoology in nine classes (set out in 1762, pp. 5–6) but only two 'classes' (the quadruped and cetacean mammals) were completed. Following the death in 1757 of R.A.F. Réaumur, whose assistant he was, Brisson abandoned natural history and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Navarre and later at Paris. Brisson's *Regnum Animale* (1756) and *Ornithologia* (1760) were published in Paris in French and Latin. The bookseller Theodore Haak in Leiden was responsible for the republication in 1762 of a revised edition of the 1756 work, solely in Latin and including additional species names, denoted by square brackets. The introduction to the 1762 work provided (pp. 12–13) a morphological key (Tabula synoptica Quadrupedum ...) in which the generic names were given in the Latin nominative singular. They were also given in the singular in the Index Alphabeticus (pp. 251–283, 291–294), while in the text and the Index Quadrupedum (pp. 239–250) and Index Cetaceorum (pp. 289–290) the generic names were given in the plural. The names were cited in the singular in combination with names for species; for example, 'Genus Cuniculi' is followed by 'Cuniculus javensis'. The names for species are not consistently binominal. Hemming (in litt. to Tate, 1945) wrote: 'After a careful examination of both books [*Ornithologia* and *Regnum Animale*], my view is that neither of them uses a binominal system of nomenclature but that the system in the mammal book of 1762 is considerably better and closer to the Linnaean system than that in the book of 1760'. The majority of authors (see para. 7 below) have accepted Brisson (1762) as the author of a number of mammal names currently in use; others have adopted the names but referred to their uncertain availability (see, for example, Merriam, 1895; Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951; Corbet, 1978). Some editors (for example, Anderson & Jones, 1984; Nowak, 1991) have accepted some names from Brisson (where there would otherwise be a change of name) but not others. Trouessart (1897–1899), Hopwood (1947, pp. 533–536) and, more recently, Honacki, Kinman & Koepl (1982, and the 1993 second edition edited by Wilson & Reeder), noted that Brisson's 1762 work was not consistently binominal and considered it to be unavailable; some of Brisson's names were adopted from later authors whilst others were replaced by different names.

4. Brisson (1762) described and named 46 mammal genera. Twenty four of the names he used were repeated from Linnaeus and are present in the latter's 10th



edition (1758) of *Systema Naturae*; Brisson cited only the 6th edition (1748) of Linnaeus's work and the first edition (1746) of Linnaeus's *Fauna Suecica* in his synonymies and his bibliographies (pp. 284–288, 295–296). Brisson also introduced 22 new names for genera, based on descriptions and references to earlier authors; 10 of these names have been considered to be junior synonyms of names published by Linnaeus (1758) and have remained unused. Several of the taxonomic species in Brisson's work are found in Linnaeus (1758) but Brisson also introduced many new taxa; some of the new names for species were univocal but only one survived into modern usage. Morrison-Scott commented (Opinion 465) that 'although a number of important generic names are currently accepted as from Brisson, none of his specific names are accepted as available'.

5. Among the new generic names proposed by Brisson (1762) were 12 which have been adopted by mammalogists and which are in current use. One of these (*Odobenus*) has already been conserved (para. 1 above). Merriam (1895) reviewed Brisson's genera and designated type species for the nominal genera which were in use. The types were all Linnaean (1758 and 1766) species. It is possible that there were earlier type fixations, either by intent or default but, with the exception of the designations for *Cuniculus* and *Tragulus* (see below), Merriam's designations reflected usage and the species designated have been accepted as the types by all subsequent authors (see, for example, G.M. Allen, 1939; Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951; Corbet, 1978; Honacki, Kinman & Koepl (Eds.), 1984; Wilson & Reeder (Eds.), 1993). Some of Brisson's generic names are available with the same meaning from subsequent authors. Brisson, however, has had long-established citation as the author (see para. 6 below). The situation is not so simple with other names and in each case rejection of usage dating from Brisson's work results in a change of generic and family-group name and unnecessary confusion. The names are dealt with below.

***Philander*** (pp. 13, 207; four-eyed opossum).

The genus was described and nine taxonomic species were included, the first being 'philander' based on Linnaeus (1748) and other references.

The name *Philander* was included in Gronovius (1763) but this work has been placed on the Official Index as unavailable (Opinions 20, (July 1910), 89 (December 1925) and 261 (August 1954)).

Tate (1939, p. 161) demonstrated that Brisson's extensive description of 'philander', ending 'Caput pilis fuscis vestitur, & supra utrumque oculum macula inest flava', referred to the four-eyed opossum, called *Didelphis opossum* by Linnaeus (1758, p. 55), and not to the woolly opossum, *D. philander* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 54). Since Brisson's names were under scrutiny following his (1938) enquiry, Tate adopted the names *Caluromys* J.A. Allen, 1900 (p. 189; type species by original designation *D. philander* Linnaeus) and *Metachirops* Matschie, 1916 (p. 268; *D. opossum* Linnaeus was an originally included species) (although he commented that *Philander* Brisson was the valid name for *Metachirops*), and this has been followed by some authors (see, for example, Pine, 1973; Husson, 1978; Hall, 1981). Other authors (among them Collins, 1973; Gardner, 1981; Nowak & Paradiso, 1983; Anderson & Jones, 1984; Nowak, 1991; and Wilson & Reeder, 1993) have used the name *Philander* Tiedemann (1808, p. 426) as valid for the four-eyed opossums. Tiedemann cited Brisson as the author of *Philander* and included three species. Hershkovitz



(1949, p. 12) designated the first of these, 'Das virginische opossum, *P. virginianus* (*Did. opossum* L.)', as the type species of the genus. In the interest of stability of nomenclature of the four-eyed opossum it is proposed that the usage of the name *Philander* be maintained, and that it be attributed to the earlier authorship of Brisson (1762) with *D. opossum* designated as the type species.

***Pteropus*** (pp. 13, 153; fruit bat).

The genus was described and three taxonomic species were included, among them 'pteropus' based on '*Vespertilio cauda nulla*' from Linnaeus (1748) and on other references. Merriam (1895, p. 376) designated this as the type species under the name *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 31). Andersen (1912, pp. 61, 216) cited the type of *Pteropus* as *P. niger* (Kerr, 1792) (p. 90, published as *Vespertilio vampirus* [sic] *niger*) and recorded Kerr's taxon as included in *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnaeus. In recent literature (see, for example, G.M. Allen, 1939, pp. 59, 60; Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951, p. 93; Corbet, 1978, p. 38) the type has been cited as *P. niger* (Kerr) and it is proposed that *Pteropus* Brisson be conserved with this type species, in accord with current usage.

The name *Pteropus* is available from Erxleben (1777, p. 130).

***Glis*** (pp. 13, 113; edible dormouse).

The genus included eight taxonomic species, among them 'glis', based on the description in Ray (1693, p. 229) and on other references. Merriam (1895, p. 376) designated this species as the type under the name *Sciurus glis* Linnaeus, 1766 (p. 87). *Glis* Brisson is the type genus of the family GLIRIDAE Thomas, 1897.

The name *Glis* is available from Erxleben (1777, p. 358) but this refers to marmots, the European species of which have consistently been known as *Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779 (p. 79) (type species *Mus marmota* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 60). To forestall a transfer of the name *Glis* to the marmots, Ellerman (1949, p. 894) designated *Glis zemni* Erxleben, 1777 (p. 370), a spalacid species based on the 'Podolian marmot' of Pennant (1771, p. 277) which was included in *Glis* Erxleben, as the type of the latter. The designation rendered *Glis* Erxleben a junior subjective synonym of the mole rat name *Spalax* Gldenstaedt, 1770 (p. 410). The name *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780 (p. 351; Zimmermann's work was placed on the Official List in Opinion 257, August 1954), a junior objective synonym of *Glis* Brisson, was used by some early authors and has recently been adopted by some American (e.g. Wahlert, Sawitzke & Holden, 1993), but not European, authors. Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951, p. 547) commented: 'The retention of *Glis* for the Fat Dormouse, as from Brisson, 1762, seems desirable as the name is in almost universal use', and Corbet (1978, p. 144) noted: 'Rejection [of *Glis* Brisson] would make it necessary to use the name *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780 for this genus but this seems neither necessary nor desirable'.

***Cuniculus*** (pp. 13, 98; paca).

The genus included nine taxonomic species, described and based on references to earlier authors. Merriam (1895, p. 376) noted that the nominal taxon 'was made up of a heterogeneous assemblage comprising no less than six modern genera and five families of rodents' and gave '*C. cauda longissima* Brisson (= *Dipus alactaga* Olivier,



1800)' as the type species. This designation would place *Cuniculus* among the sciurognath rodents; however, it was made by elimination and is therefore invalid. Hollister (1913, p. 79) designated as the type *Cavia paca* (Linnaeus, 1766) (p. 81, originally described as *Mus paca*), a taxonomic species included by Brisson ('paca', p. 99) based on '*Cuniculus major palustris* ...' from Barrère (1741) and on other references. Hollister's designation rendered *Cuniculus* a member of the hystricognaths, and this usage of Brisson's name has been adopted by all subsequent authors. *Cuniculus* is the type genus of the family name CUNICULIDAE Miller & Gidley, 1918.

The name *Cuniculus* was included in Gronovius's (1763, p. 4) work but, as noted above, this has been placed on the Official Index as unavailable. The next available use of the name is *Cuniculus* Meyer, 1790 (p. 52). Meyer's genus included *Lepus cuniculus* Linnaeus, 1758 which refers to the European rabbit. *Cuniculus* Wagler, 1830 is a synonym of *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841 (type species *Mus hudsonius* Pallas, 1779), the Arctic lemming. In Opinion 90 (December 1925) *Cuniculus* Brisson was recorded as available but it was noted that 'certain authors do not accept Brissonian names, and for these the name is *Agouti* Lacepède, 1799. Same genotype'. A few authors have adopted the latter name, the first available synonym of *Cuniculus* (see, for example, Cabrera, 1961, p. 594, who however commented [in translation]: 'Most modern authors, with rare exceptions, have used the name *Cuniculus* as of Brisson, 1762, for this genus, in accord with Opinion 90'). Adoption of the name *Agouti* Lacepède, 1799 (p. 9) would be a change from the well-established *Cuniculus* and this has not generally been followed (see para. 6 below). Moreover, Lacepède's name may well cause confusion since it applies to the pacas and not the agoutis of vernacular usage (related South American rodents placed in *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811 and *Myoprocta* Thomas, 1903). Still greater confusion would be caused, if *Cuniculus* Brisson were not accepted for the paca, by the adoption of *Cuniculus* Meyer, 1790 (see above) as the valid name for the European rabbit, currently universally known as *Oryctolagus* Lilljeborg, 1874 (p. 417; type species by original designation *Lepus cuniculus* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 58). Wilson & Reeder (Eds., 1993) used the name *Oryctolagus* and cited *Cuniculus* Meyer as a synonym.

### ***Hydrochoerus*** (pp. 12, 80; capybara).

The genus included a single described taxonomic species 'hydrochoerus', based on 'Capybara Brasiliensibus: porcus fluviatilis' from Ray (1693, p. 126) and on other references. Merriam (1895, p. 376) designated this as the type under the name *Sus hydrochaeris* Linnaeus, 1766 (p. 103).

The generic name is available, spelt '*Hydrochaeris*', by description (p. 44) in Brännich's (1771) work, which was placed on the Official List in Opinion 236 (May 1954). No species were included in Brännich's work. The name was spelt '*Hydrochaerus*' by Erxleben (1777, p. 191) and Boddaert (1785, pp. 51, 161).

### ***Meles*** (pp. 13, 183; badger).

The genus was described with four included taxonomic species, which were described and based on references to earlier authors. Merriam (1895, p. 376) designated *Ursus meles* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 48) as the type species; 'meles' was included in the genus by Brisson, based on '*Meles unguibus anticis longissimis*' from Linnaeus (1746, 1748) and on other references.



The name *Meles* appears in Storr (1780, p. 34 and table A, spelt 'Melis') but is a nomen nudum (see Hopwood, 1947, p. 535 and Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951, p. 3). It is not available from Hasselquist (1762, p. 271) (Hasselquist's work was rejected by the Commission in Opinion 57, March 1914 and Direction 32, May 1956), but is available from Boddaert (1785, pp. 45, 80). The junior synonym *Taxus* Cuvier & Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1795 (pp. 184, 187; based on *Ursus meles* Linnaeus), and its replacement *Melesium* Rafinesque, 1815 (p. 59), have never been used.

***Lutra*** (pp. 13, 201; otter).

The genus included two taxonomic species. Merriam (1895, p. 376) designated *Mustela lutra* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 45) as the type species; 'lutra' was described by Brisson, based on 'Lutra digitis aequalibus' from Linnaeus (1746, 1748) and on other references. The second of Brisson's species, 'L. brasiliensis', based on 'Lutra pollice digitis brevior' from Linnaeus (1748), was recorded on the Official Index in Direction 79 (October 1957) as being unavailable.

The name *Lutra* is available from Brännich (1771, p. 42) and Boddaert (1785, pp. 53, 167).

***Hyaena*** (pp. 13, 169; striped and brown hyaenas).

The genus included a single taxonomic species 'hyaena', which was described and based on 'Canis pilis cervicis erectis longioribus' from Linnaeus (1748) and on other references. Merriam (1895, p. 376) designated this species as the type under the name *Canis hyaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 40).

The name *Hyaena* is available from Brännich (1771, p. 42). *Euhyaena* Falconer, 1868 (p. 464) is a junior synonym based on *Canis hyaena* Linnaeus.

***Tapirus*** (pp. 12, 81; tapir).

The genus included a single taxonomic species 'tapirus', which was described and based on 'Sus aquaticus multisulcus' from Barrère (1741) and on other references. This species was designated the type by Merriam (1895, p. 376) under the name *Hippopotamus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 74).

The generic name is available from Brännich (1771, p. 44). The name *Rhinochoerus* Wagler, 1830 (p. 17) is a junior synonym of *Tapirus* Brisson.

***Tragulus*** (pp. 12, 65; chevrotain).

The genus included five taxonomic species, only the first of which referred to *Tragulus* as currently used. The genus is the type of the family TRAGULIDAE Milne Edwards, 1864.

The name *Tragulus* was used by Pallas (1767, p. 6) and has been cited with his authorship by some workers. Both Brisson (1762) and Pallas (1767) described the taxon as hornless in both sexes and with prominent canines in the upper jaw. However, the single species included by Pallas (by which his generic name was made available) was *Capra pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 69), which had been described as having horns. Linnaeus (1766, p. 92) doubtfully included *pygmaeus* [sic] in *Moschus* Linnaeus, 1758 (also hornless; family CERVIDAE or MOSCHIDAE). The species is currently known as *Neotragus pygmaeus*, the Royal antelope (family BOVIDAE).



Boddaert (1785, pp. 49, 131) described *Tragulus* as hornless but also included *Capra pygmaea* in the genus. Hopwood (1947, p. 535) designated *pygmaea* as the type species of Boddaert's taxon, thereby placing *Tragulus* Boddaert in the BOVIDAE.

Merriam (1895, p. 375) designated '*Tragulus indicus* Brisson = *Capra pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758' as the type species of *Tragulus*. The taxonomic species '*indicus*' was included in the genus by Brisson based on '*Capra pedibus digito humano angustioribus*' from Linnaeus (1748) and on other references. Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951, p. 349) considered '*indicus*' to be of uncertain identity and designated *Cervus javanicus* Osbeck, 1765 (p. 357) as the type. It is proposed that *Tragulus* Brisson be conserved with *javanicus* as the type species, in accord with accepted usage.

***Giraffa*** (pp. 12, 37; giraffe).

The genus included a single taxonomic species '*giraffa*', based on '*Cervus cornibus simplicissimis, pedibus anticis longissimis*' from Linnaeus (1748) and on other references. Merriam (1895, p. 375) designated this, under the name *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 66), as the type species.

The name *Giraffa* is available from Brännich (1771, p. 46).

6. It is of interest that the name of the Order Cetacea dates from Brisson (1762), but names above the family-group level are not covered by the Code.

7. Brisson's (1762) generic names were listed as available by Sherborn (1902) and Neave (1939–1940) and accepted by Simpson (1945). They have been used for more than 230 years and have appeared extensively in field guides and ecological and conservation literature, as well as in taxonomic publications on both Recent and fossil fauna. The names have been widely cited, attributed to Brisson (1762), in many standard works of reference; these include Gray (1843), Elliot (1907), G.M. Allen (1939), Chasen (1940), Poole & Schantz (1942), Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951), Roberts (1951), Ellerman, Morrison-Scott & Hayman (1953), Laurie & Hall (1954), Grassé (1955), Gromova (1962), Haltenorth (1963), Heptner & Naumov (1966–1980), Meester & Setzer (1971–1978), Sokolov (1973, 1979), Medway (1977), Corbet (1978), Niethammer & Krapp (1978), Smithers (1983), Nowak & Paradiso (1983, some names), Anderson & Jones (1984, some names), Nowak (1991, some names), Harrison & Bates (1991, some names), Corbet & Hill (1991, 1992). In rejecting Brisson's names Honacki et al. (1984) and Wilson & Reeder (1993) cited Hopwood (1947) (see para. 3 above) but overlooked the two centuries' usage of the names and, in particular, the works of Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951) and Corbet (1978) where the continued use of Brisson's names was recommended for the sake of stability. Moreover, in rejecting Brisson's names Honacki et al. (1984) and Wilson & Reeder (1993) have not uniformly implemented the logical consequential changes in other names.

8. At the same time as conserving the 11 generic names recorded in this application, to avoid any uncertainty in the future it is proposed that Brisson's (1762) *Regnum Animale* ... be rejected for nomenclatural purposes. It is proposed that only the 11 generic names be made available (together with *Odobenus* already conserved in Opinion 467); it is not intended that specific names, the fixation of type species or the inclusion of nominal species within the genera be taken from Brisson's work. Since the type species designations noted above (para. 5) may not be the earliest or



be valid under the modern Code it is proposed that the accepted type for each genus be protected by designation under the Commission's plenary powers.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to rule that the work by M.J. Brisson (1762) entitled *Regnum Animale in classes IX distributum, sive synopsis methodica* is rejected for nomenclatural purposes;
- (2) to use its plenary powers:
  - (a) to rule that the following generic names are available from Brisson (1762) despite having been published in a suppressed work:
    - (i) *Philander*;
    - (ii) *Pteropus*;
    - (iii) *Glis*;
    - (iv) *Cuniculus*;
    - (v) *Hydrochoerus*;
    - (vi) *Meles*;
    - (vii) *Lutra*;
    - (viii) *Hyaena*;
    - (ix) *Tapirus*;
    - (x) *Tragulus*;
    - (xi) *Giraffa*;
  - (b) to set aside all previous type species fixations for the following genera and to make the designations shown:
    - (i) *Philander* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Didelphis opossum* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species;
    - (ii) *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Vespertilio niger* Kerr, 1792 as the type species;
    - (iii) *Glis* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Sciurus glis* Linnaeus, 1766 as the type species;
    - (iv) *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Mus paca* Linnaeus, 1766 as the type species;
    - (v) *Hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Sus hydrochaeris* Linnaeus, 1766 as the type species;
    - (vi) *Meles* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Ursus meles* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species;
    - (vii) *Lutra* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Mustela lutra* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species;
    - (viii) *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Canis hyaena* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species;
    - (ix) *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Hippopotamus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species;
    - (x) *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Cervus javanicus* Osbeck, 1765 as the type species;
    - (xi) *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762 and to designate *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) *Philander* Brisson, 1762 (gender; masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(i) above *Didelphis opossum* Linnaeus, 1758;



- (b) *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(ii) above *Vespertilio niger* Kerr, 1792;
  - (c) *Glis* Brisson, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(iii) above *Sciurus glis* Linnaeus, 1766;
  - (d) *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(iv) above *Mus paca* Linnaeus, 1766;
  - (e) *Hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(v) above *Sus hydrochaeris* Linnaeus, 1766;
  - (f) *Meles* Brisson, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(vi) above *Ursus meles* Linnaeus, 1758;
  - (g) *Lutra* Brisson, 1762 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(vii) above *Mustela lutra* Linnaeus, 1758;
  - (h) *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(viii) above *Canis hyaena* Linnaeus, 1758;
  - (i) *Tapirus*, Brisson 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(ix) above *Hippopotamus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758;
  - (j) *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(x) above *Cervus javanicus* Osbeck, 1765;
  - (k) *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (2)(b)(xi) above *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnaeus, 1758;
- (4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names the following names:
- (a) *opossum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Didelphis opossum* (specific name of the type species of *Philander* Brisson, 1762);
  - (b) *niger* Kerr, 1792, as published in the trinomen *Vespertilio vampirus niger* (specific name of the type species of *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762);
  - (c) *glis* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Sciurus glis* (specific name of the type species of *Glis* Brisson, 1762);
  - (d) *paca* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Mus paca* (specific name of the type species of *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762);
  - (e) *hydrochaeris* Linnaeus, 1766, as published in the binomen *Sus hydrochaeris* (specific name of the type species of *Hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762);
  - (f) *meles* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Ursus meles* (specific name of the type species of *Meles* Brisson, 1762);
  - (g) *lutra* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Mustela lutra* (specific name of the type species of *Lutra* Brisson, 1762);
  - (h) *hyaena* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Canis hyaena* (specific name of the type species of *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762);
  - (i) *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Hippopotamus terrestris* (specific name of the type species of *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762);
  - (j) *javanicus* Osbeck, 1765, as published in the binomen *Cervus javanicus* (specific name of the type species of *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762);
  - (k) *camelopardalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cervus camelopardalis* (specific name of the type species of *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762);
- (5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature the work entitled *Regnum Animale in classes IX distributum, sive synopsis methodica* by M.J. Brisson (1762), as rejected in (1) above;



(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

- (a) *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780 (a junior objective synonym of *Glis* Brisson, 1762);
- (b) *Agouti* Lacepède, 1799 (a junior objective synonym of *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762);
- (c) *Cuniculus* Meyer, 1790 (a junior homonym of *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762);
- (d) *Cuniculus* Wagler, 1830 (a junior homonym of *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762);
- (e) *Taxus* Cuvier & Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1795 (a junior objective synonym of *Meles* Brisson, 1762);
- (f) *Melesium* Rafinesque, 1815 (a junior objective synonym of *Meles* Brisson, 1762);
- (g) *Euhyaena* Falconer, 1868 (a junior objective synonym of *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762);
- (h) *Tragulus* Pallas, 1767 (a junior homonym of *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762);
- (i) *Tragulus* Boddaert, 1785 (a junior homonym of *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762).

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