

NOTES & NEWS

Nomenclatural Notes on

Hinnites giganteus (Gray)

BY

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THE COMMON ROCK SCALLOP, or "purple-hinged scallop," of the Pacific Coast appears in recent literature under two names: *Hinnites giganteus* (Gray, 1825) and *Hinnites multirugosus* (Gale, 1928). GALE (1928: 92) introduced the latter because he believed that Gray's name and other possible substitutes were homonyms and therefore unavailable. Other authors (ADAM, 1960; HERTLEIN & GRANT, 1972) have given reasons for preferring use of the older name, *H. giganteus*. The valid name of this taxon depends on two related factors: (a) the availability, or not, of Gray's name, and (b) the nature and validity of Gale's rejection of it — both points to be evaluated in light of the ICZN rules governing such cases.

From a review of the relevant literature, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. GALE's (1928) stated reasons for proposing "*Pecten (Chlamys) multirugosus*" — a new taxon, not a simple renaming — and his remark that *Lima gigantea* Gray was "stillborn" are erroneous. *Lima gigantea* GRAY (1825: 139), as the species was first named, is the earliest use of this combination of generic and specific names. It is not a primary homonym of *Plagiostoma giganteum* J. Sowerby, 1814, whether or not *Lima Bruguière*, 1797, and *Plagiostoma* J. Sowerby, 1814, are considered synonymous genera of the Limidae. GRAU's (1959) claim that *Plagiostoma* was proposed as a subgenus of *Lima* is incorrect. Moreover, GRAY (1826) removed his *gigantea* from *Lima* and placed it in "*Hinnita*" (an invalid emendation of *Hinnites* DeFrance, 1821), and the species has not been reallocated to *Lima* since that time. We have located no citation of Sowerby's *giganteum* in the genus *Lima* prior to those by DESHAYES (1831, 1832), although the possible synonymy of *Lima* and *Plagiostoma* was being debated as early as 1823 (G. B. SOWERBY, 1823). Modern workers consider the two genera separable.

As ADAM (1960) noted, Gray's and Sowerby's names were not secondary homonyms at the time of GALE's (1928) publication. It is evident that Gale himself did not believe the two species to be congeneric, since he cited Sowerby's *giganteum* as a *Lima* but described *multirugosus* as a species of *Pecten*. Under ICZN rules [Art. 59(b)(2)], Gray's name required no replacement then and requires none today.

2. JAY (1835) and many subsequent authors placed Gray's *gigantea* in the genus *Pecten* Müller, 1776. While several other pectinid taxa share the specific epithet "*giganteus*," the earliest of these is *Pecten giganteus* Münster in Goldfuss, 1833. The *gigantea* of GRAY (1825) is therefore not a junior secondary homonym in *Pecten*.

3. GALE (1928) specifically stated that his *Pecten (Chlamys) multirugosus* was proposed as a new species, and not the simple renaming of a homonym: "*Pecten multirugosus* is virtually a new name for the common Pliocene to Recent West Coast species formerly known as *Pecten (Hinnites) giganteus* (Gray); but in order to avoid any questions about the location or identity of the original types, the species is described as new and a new type is cited" (GALE, 1928: 92; emphasis supplied). In contrast, "*Pecten (Chlamys) multirugosus* var. *crassiplicatus*," a renaming of the homonymous *Hinnites crassa* Conrad, 1857, by Gale in the same paper, was unequivocally proposed as a replacement name.

4. In summary, GRAY's (1825) name *gigantea* was available when proposed and has remained available throughout its nomenclatural history. GALE's (1928) rejection of it was invalid because he did not contend that the two species-group taxa, "*Lima*" *gigantea* Gray and *Plagiostoma giganteum* Sowerby, were congeneric. *Pecten (Chlamys) multirugosus* Gale, 1928, is therefore a junior synonym of *Hinnites giganteus* (Gray, 1825), and the latter is the valid name for the Pacific Coast rock scallop.

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Publication Dates of Bergh's 1879 Papers

Describing American Chromodorids

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THREE PAPERS CONTAINING descriptions of American chromodorid opisthobranchs were published by Rudolph BERGH in the year 1879. In an attempt to establish an order of priority for original descriptions, synonymies and future revisions, the publication dates of the 3 papers have been determined.

According to internal evidence, *i. e.*, the numbering in the lists of *Chromodoris* species in the papers, Bergh wrote his papers in the sequence (1) Neue Nacktschnecken der Südsee, (2) On the nudibranchiate gasteropod *Mollusca* of the North Pacific Ocean, with special reference to those of Alaska, and (3) Neue Chromodoriden. The papers are treated here in this order.

(1) The 4th and last part of Bergh's series "Neue Nacktschnecken der Südsee" was published in part 14 of volume 5 of *Journal des Museum Godeffroy*. In reply to an enquiry to the Zoological Library, British Museum (Natural History), Miss A. Lucas informed me that their copy has "a list of other publications of the publisher

(L. Friederichsen & Co.), on the back cover, at the end of which are the words 'Hamburg, im Februar 1879'. The other piece of evidence is the words 'Zool. Dept. 28/3/79' written faintly in pencil on the front cover - presumably the date of receipt here" (*in litt.* 19 June 1970).

Thus it can be shown that the date of publication was probably not earlier than the printer's date of February 1879, and certainly prior to 28 March 1879, the date of receipt at the B. M. (N. H.). In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is possible to stipulate the last day of February, *i. e.*, 28 February 1879, as the date of publication.

(2) Bergh's "On the nudibranchiate gasteropod *Mollusca* of the North Pacific Ocean, with special reference to those of Alaska. Part I" appeared in 2 simultaneously published journals (W. H. DALL, *in* BERGH, 1879d: 125); RUSSELL, 1968: 141). A printer's date, 10 May 1879, appears at the foot of the first page of Part I. In the certification notice in the title pages for the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 1879, the then editor and recording secretary, Edward J. Nolan, reports that the pages containing Bergh's article were presented at the meeting of the Academy on 13 May 1879.

The closeness of these 2 dates, plus the certification notice, suggests that it is reasonable to accept 10 May 1879 as the publication date.

(3) There being no internal evidence to qualify the date of publication for Bergh's "Neue Chromodoriden" more specifically than 1879, under I. C. Z. N. Article 21(b) the publication date would be 31 December 1879. However, external evidence indicates a much earlier date.

In the 'Literaturbericht' of *Nachrichtsblatt der deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft* 1879, the '*Malakozoologische Blätter*, herausgegeben von S. Clessin, Neue Folge, Bd. 1, Lfg. 1, Mit 3 Tafeln' is reviewed article by article on pages 41-42. Page 42 has the following entry: 'p. 77. Bergh, Dr. R., Notizen über *Pleurophyllidia lovéni*.' The last lines of Bergh's *Pleurophyllidia* paper are printed on the same page (p. 87) as the title and first paragraphs of his "Neue Chromodoriden" (yet for some reason there is no entry in the 'Literaturbericht' for this latter paper). Plate 3, which belongs to "Neue Chromodoriden", is the 3rd plate of the 'Mit 3 Tafeln' mentioned in the 'Literaturbericht'.

It is thus demonstrable that these 2 papers by Bergh were published at the same time.

Dates of publication of the parts of *Nachrichtsblatt der deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft* 1879 are found in the printer's notices at the end of each part. Page 48, the last page of 'No. 2 & 3 Februar - März



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