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Some Corrections to the Scientific Names of Amphibians and Reptiles

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Abstract. We identify and emend 22 incorrectly formed scientific names in the herpetological literature, all of which represent inappropriate original constructions of patronyms or matronyms. We disagree with certain previous interpretations of the correct latinization of modern feminine personal names and discuss this issue as it relates to matronyms honoring Alice M. Boring and Helen T. Gaige. We also discuss differing interpretations related to epithets honoring members of a single family.

Key words. Zoological nomenclature, etymology, justified emendation, latinization.

Article 31.1.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999) states that “A species-group name, if a noun in the genitive case ... formed directly from a modern personal name, is to be formed by adding to the stem of that name *-i* if the personal name is that of a man, *-orum* if of men or of man (men) and woman (women) together, *-ae* if of a woman, and *-arum* if of women; the stem of such a name is determined by the action of the original author when forming the genitive.” The Code also provides for the change of incorrectly formed names (Art. 31.1.3) through “justified emendations” (Art. 33.2.2). Although this might seem to provide rather explicit guidelines for the formation of names, problems still routinely arise. The literature of herpetology (as well as other disciplines) is rife with incorrectly formed names, chiefly those applying the masculine singular form to names honoring a woman or groups of men and/or women.

Surprisingly, such incorrectly formed names can be difficult to identify. If, as in the case of the gecko *Calodactylodes illingworthi* Deraniyagala, 1953 or the chameleon *Rhampholeon chapmani* Tilbury, 1992, the original author explicitly states that the name is meant to honor a man and a woman (in these instances Percy & Margaret ILLINGWORTH and Jim & Betty CHAPMAN, respectively), there is a clear case for the justifiable emendation of the name. Thus, BAUER & DAS (2000) emended the former name, which is now correctly rendered *Calodactylodes illingworthorum* Deraniyagala, 1953 and KLAVER & BÖHME (1997) corrected the latter name to *Rhampholeon chapmanorum* Tilbury, 1992. However, if an original author is not explicit regarding etymology, and a specific epithet is therefore not demonstrably incorrect, the case for a justified emendation cannot be made. For example, DUNN (1925) stated “119 specimens of a small and very distinct new *Hyla* were

collected by Dr. and Mrs. H.H. WILDER [...]. It may be very appropriately called *Hyla wilderi*, sp. nov.” The context suggests that DUNN was perhaps attempting to honor both of the WILDERS, but as the statement is not explicit on this point, one must assume that the name honors Dr. WILDER only. An alternative interpretation is that such a construction was intended to honor the WILDER family, a singular unit, rather than the two individuals specifically mentioned. Such a case has been made by HIGHTON et al. (2000) in arguing for the retention of the name *Batrachoseps* (originally *Plethopsis*) *wrighti* for a species “named in honor of Dr. A. H. WRIGHT of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Margaret R. WRIGHT of Rochester, N. Y.” (BISHOP 1937: 94) and subsequently emended to *B. wrightorum* by APPLE-GARTH (1994) and used by other authors (e.g., COLLINS 1997; COLLINS & TAGGART 2002). However, as noted below (see account for *Plethopsis wrighti*), such an interpretation is tenable neither on general nor specific grounds.

Another category of problems applies to matronyms rendered in apparently masculine form. A case in point is the megophryid frog *Vibrissaphora boringii* Liu, 1945, named in honor of Alice M. BORING (see below), which was reviewed by DUBOIS & OHLER (1998) in their revision of *Vibrissaphora* (as a subgenus of *Leptobranchium*). According to these authors the epithet *boringii* does not fall under Article 31.1.2 of the Code, as it was not formed directly from the modern personal name BORING (which would have resulted in the epithet *boringi*). Rather, its construction indicates that LIU (1945) first latinized the name (*Boringius*; but see below), then following the rules of Latin grammar, used the genitive form *boringii* (Art. 31.1.1 of the Code – “A species-group name, if a noun in the genitive case formed from a personal name that is Latin, or from a modern per-

sonal name that is or has been latinized, is to be formed in accordance of the rules of Latin grammar.”). Likewise, DUBOIS (1987) used similar logic to argue that the emendation of *Lithodytes gaigei* Dunn, 1931 (now *Eleutherodactylus gaigeae*), named in honor of Helen Thompson GAIGE, to *L. gaigeae* by TAYLOR (1952) was unjustified. In this instance he argued that DUNN (1931) had latinized the modern name Gaige to *Gaigeus*, yielding the genitive *gaigei*. Using such argumentation, one could also make the case that a variety of other emended herpetological names have been unjustifiably changed (e.g., the scincid lizard name *Eumeces gaigei* Taylor, 1935, now *Eumeces multivirgatus epipleurotus*, which was corrected to *E. m. gaigeae* by MASLIN 1957). LYNCH (1996) also argued that *Eleutherodactylus gaigei* was correct, citing articles 31 and 32 of the Code, but without detailed explanation. SAVAGE (2002) subsequently advocated the use of *E. gaigeae*, citing articles 31.1.2 and 32.5.1 as evidence that DUNN’S original formulation of the name was incorrect and supporting the change proposed by TAYLOR (1952). Although the terminal *-ii* in names such as *boringii*, is clear evidence of Latinization of the matro- or patronymic modern name prior to the addition of the genitive ending, it does not resolve the issue of what constitutes an appropriate or correct Latinization of a modern name, an issue for which the Code provides no explicit guidelines. For example, in the case of H. T. GAIGE, if *Gaigeius* were taken to be the correct latinized form, then *gaigeii* would be the resulting genitive and the name *gaigei* as used in the combinations *Lithodytes gaigei* and *Eumeces gaigei* would be interpreted as having been formed directly from a modern personal name and thus subject to justified emendation in accordance with Art. 31.1.2 (contra DUBOIS 1987 and LYNCH 1996).

We have identified 18 names in current use for amphibians and reptiles and four names regarded as junior subjective synonyms that appear to have been incorrectly formed under the articles of the Code and which have not previously been emended (or which are characterized by contentious emendations). Museum acronyms in the type data follow LEVITON et al. (1985), except EBD for Estación Biológica de Doñana. Using as our justification, Art. 31.1.2 and other provisions of the Code, we here make the case for the justified emendation of the following names:

Amphibia: Caudata: Plethodontidae

***Plethopsis wrighti* Bishop, 1937: 93, plate IX.**

Type data. Holotype: USNM 102445, adult male; “Woods bordering Mt. Hood highway 8.7 miles southeast of Sandy, Clackamas County, Oregon”; collected June 15, 1936.

Etymology: “The species is named in honor of Dr. A. H. WRIGHT of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Margaret R. WRIGHT of Rochester, N. Y” (Bishop 1937: 94).

Current status: *Batrachoseps wrighti* fide JOCKUSCH & WAKE (2002); *Batrachoseps wrightorum* fide COLLINS & TAGGART (2002).

Corrected name: *Batrachoseps wrightorum* (Bishop, 1937).

Remarks: This name was first emended to *B. wrightorum* by Applegarth (1994). This usage has subsequently been followed by COLLINS (1997), COLLINS & TAGGART (2002), and FROST (2002). However, HIGHTON et al. (2000) argued that BISHOP had correctly formed the specific epithet, honoring the WRIGHT family as a single unit rather than two separate individuals. However, there is no provision in the Code that calls for special treatment for units of multiple persons, so this and all similar arguments would appear to be unfounded. Further, HIGHTON et al. (2000) based their specific argument on the incorrect assumption (ADLER 1989) that Albert Hazen WRIGHT and Margaret Ruth WRIGHT were father and daughter. We consider APPLGARTH’S (1994) emendation to be justified and recommend the usage of *B. wrightorum*.

Salamandridae

***Triturus sinensis boringi* Herre, 1939: 85, Abb. 3.**

Type data. Holotype: No explicit reference to a type or holotype, and no museum catalogue numbers presented, but demonstrably the skull of a female specimen from “Linghai” [= Linhai County, Zhejiang Province, Peoples Republic of China] in the Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte in Magdeburg, a holotype through monotypy. The specimen was destroyed along with the WOLTERSTORFF-collection in the Magdeburg Museum during World War II (BISCHOFF & BÖHME 1980; BISCHOFF 1989).

Etymology: “[...] daher wird für die Form von Linghai, die wir Frh. Prof. BORING verdanken, die Bezeichnung *Triturus sinensis boringi* nov. subspec. vorgeschlagen” (HERRE 1939: 85).

Current status: A junior subjective synonym of *Paramesotriton chinensis* (Gray, 1859) fide MYERS & LEVITON (1962) and FREYTAG (1962).

Corrected name: *Triturus sinensis boringae* Herre, 1939.

Remarks: HERRE (1939) assigned a new subspecific name to the specimen from Linghai, distinguishing it from the nominate subspecies from Hong Kong,

after concluding that two taxonomically different populations of *Triturus sinensis* existed. POPE & BORING (1940) did not mention the name explicitly, but noted that HERRE (1939) recognized two subspecies in what they regarded as *T. chinensis*. MYERS & LEVITON (1962) demonstrated that it was in fact the Hong Kong population that required a new name and that *Cynops chinensis* Gray, 1859 applied to the northern subspecies, rendering the northern *Triturus sinensis boringi* Herre, 1939 a junior synonym of *Paramesotriton chinensis* (Gray, 1859). FREYTAG (1962) confirmed this synonymy, but later suggested that *boringi* might have to be resurrected if and when additional material suggested subspecific variation in the northern part of the range (FREYTAG 1965; BISCHOFF & BÖHME 1980).

Anura: Bufonidae

***Atelopus mono-hernandezii* Ardila-Robayo, Osorno-Muñoz & Ruiz-Carranza, 2002: 134, figs. 1-3.**

Type data. Holotype: ICN 05527, adult female; “COLOMBIA, Departamento de Santander, Municipio de Virolín, Hacienda La Argentina, Sitio Buena Vista, flanco occidental Cordillera Oriental, ca. 6°31' latitud N, 73°10' W de Greenwich, 2200 m.”; collected by Pedro M. RUIZ-CARRANZA and María Cristina ARDILA-ROBAYO, 4 February 1979.

Etymology: “El epíteto específico constituye un homenaje póstumo al eminente biólogo Jorge I. HERNÁNDEZ-C., nuestro amigo y maestro por muchos años, quien contribuyó grandemente al conocimiento de la biota colombiana. El “monito” nos abandonó para siempre del 15 de septiembre de 2001”. (ARDILA-ROBAYO et al. 2002: 134).

Current status: *Atelopus mono-hernandezii* fide ARDILA-ROBAYO et al. (2002).

Corrected name: *Atelopus monohernandezii* Ardila-Robayo, Osorno-Muñoz & Ruiz-Carranza, 2002.

Remarks: The hyphen in the specific epithet of *Atelopus mono-hernandezii* does not conform to the requirement stated in Article 32.5.2.4.4. and is, therefore, deleted. From the etymology it is clear that *mono* (which arguably could be interpreted as denoting the number one) was not intended to describe a feature of this toad, and probably is a derivative of “monito.”

***Metaphryniscus sosai* Señaris, Ayarzagüena & Gorzula, 1994: 23, figs. 9-13.**

Type data. Holotype: MHNLS 12347, adult female; “Tepuy Marahuaca-Sur, Estado Amazonas, Venezuela (3° 40'N-65°27'W). 2.600 m s.n.m.”; collected by José AYARZAGÜENA, 27 March 1992.

Etymology: “*sosai*, en honor a Lic. Maricela SOSA, joven bióloga fallecida trágicamente durante las expediciones del Proyecto: Plan de Manejo del Parque Nacional Duida-Marahuaca”. (SEÑARIS et al. 1994: 23).

Current status: *Metaphryniscus sosai* fide PÉFAUR & RIVERO (2000); *Metaphryniscus sosae* fide FROST (2002).

Corrected name: *Metaphryniscus sosae* Señaris, Ayarzagüena & Gorzula, 1994.

Remarks: The necessity for an emendation was perhaps realized by GORZULA & SEÑARIS (1998) who used *sosae* as specific epithet. However, no explicit statement of intent was made which was required for a justified emendation under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985) in force at that time, and therefore the action was not “demonstrably intentional” (Art. 33 (b)). FROST (2002) subsequently recognized the need for a justified emendation. We nonetheless include this correction in our list as the on-line work of FROST (2002) may have been overlooked by those relying chiefly on print literature.

FROST (2002) also corrected the name of the ranid *Platymantis naomii* Alcalá, Brown & Diesmos, 1998 to *P. naomiae*, noting “Mandatory emendation to feminine genitive”, but in fact, this name had earlier been corrected by ISKANDAR & COLIJN (2000), who referred to the original spelling *naomii* and therefore emended it with explicit statement of intent.

For problems relating to the publication date of at least one issue number of “Publicaciones de la Asociación de Amigos de Doñana” see MYERS & DONNELLY (2001: 78-79).

Mantellidae

***Mantidactylus massi* Glaw & Vences, 1994: 143, color plate 83.**

Type data. Holotype: ZFMK 57442, adult female; “Benavony (near Ambanja, NW-Madagascar)”.

Etymology: “Dedicated to Robert MASS, as well as to Andrea GLAW (now Andrea MASS), with all the best wishes to their marriage” (GLAW & VENCES 1994: 144).

Current status: *Mantidactylus massi* fide FROST (2002).

Corrected name: *Mantidactylus massorum* Glaw & Vences, 1994.

Remarks: The phylogenetic affinities of this species of the subgenus *Spinomantis* have been discussed by GLAW & VENCES (1997 "1996"), without being corrected.

Megophryidae

Vibrissaphora boringii Liu, 1945: 28, figs. 1-5.

Type data. Holotype: CIB 237, female; "on ground back of Ta-nge-sze [= Da-e Si], Mont-Omei [= Mt. Emei, Sichuan Province, Peoples Republic of China], 3,590 feet altitude"; collected by P. L. LUH, August 21 1938. Note that ORLOV et al. (2000) pictured CIB 237 as one of three paratypes (the others being CIB 532 and an unnumbered metamorph), and regarded CIB 0055, a male, as the holotype.

Etymology: "Named for Professor Alice M. BORING at Yenching University, whom I hold in affectionate regard." (LIU 1945: 31).

Current status: *Leptobrachium (Vibrissaphora) boringii* fide DUBOIS & OHLER (1998); *Vibrissaphora boringii* fide ORLOV et al. (2000).

Corrected name: *Leptobrachium boringiae* (Liu, 1945).

Remarks: The name *L. boringii* has been cited by numerous recent workers (e.g., ZHAO & ADLER 1993; FROST, 1985, 2002) without being corrected. DUBOIS (1987) and DUBOIS & OHLER (1998) cited this example, however, and stated that the name was correctly formed as the genitive of the latinized form *Boringius* under Art. 31.1.1. (see above). With the genitive ending *-ii*, we agree that the personal name must be considered as having been latinized at first, and there is no statement in LIU (1945) to suggest otherwise. However, the fact that the specific name was derived from the latinized personal name of a woman, leads us to assume that it should have been latinized in the following fashion: *Boringia*, rather than *Boringius*. Consequently, the formed genitive singular should be *boringiae*.

Examples of this kind of latinization of personal names of females in herpetological literature are: *Sceloporus gadoviae* Boulenger, 1905 (etymology: "I take the liberty of naming after Mrs. GADOW"; BOULENGER 1905: 247), *Norops sladeniae* Boulenger, 1903 (no explicit etymology but likely named after "Mrs. Percy SLADEN", based on the context), and *Ixalus kempiae* Boulenger, 1919 (no explicit etymology but likely named after "Mrs. KEMP", based on the context).

Ranidae

Rana burnsi Weed, 1922: 108.

Type data. Holotype: FMNH 3065, sex not indicated; "New London, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota" [United States of America]; with regards to the type locality the following remark was made: "we were able to be fairly sure of the name of the place from which the shipment was made and it seems likely that the frogs were actually caught within a few miles of the shipping point"; presented by "F.J. BURNS & Co".

Etymology: "*Rana burnsi* is named in honor of Messrs. F. J. BURNS and J. J. BURNS, whose courtesy and cooperation made it possible to get the specimens on which this paper is based". (WEED 1922: 109).

Current status: A junior subjective synonym of *Rana pipiens* Schreber, 1782 fide SCHMIDT (1953) and DUNLAP & PLATZ (1981).

Corrected name: *Rana burnsorum* Weed, 1922.

Remarks: According to Art. 54.3. of the Code, this emendation eliminates the supposed (primary) homonymy of *Rana arvalis burnsi* Pikulik, 1985 with *R. burnsi* Weed, 1922 identified by FROST (2002), as under Art. 58.14. *burnsi* and *burnsorum* are not deemed to be variant spellings of identical species-group names. However, FROST (2002) provided only an incomplete citation for the latter taxon: "Zapov Beloruss., 9: 108". We have been unable to locate this reference. However, in the same year, PIKULIK (1985) published a major work on the amphibians of Belarus, in which the name "burnsi" is clearly used in reference to a morph, rather than a subspecies. If indeed this is the same *burnsi* referred to by FROST (2002) then there is no issue of homonymy as the name used in connection with *R. arvalis* is infrasub-specific and therefore excluded from provisions of the Code (Art. 1.3.4).

Rana burnsi Weed, 1922 was placed in the synonymy of *R. pipiens* Schreber, 1782 by KELLOGG (1932). Subsequently the subspecific status was rejected by SCHMIDT (1953) and this interpretation was confirmed implicitly by DUNLAP & PLATZ (1981) who concluded, on the basis of electrophoretic and bio-acoustic studies, that there were no populations of *R. pipiens* (samples from Minnesota were included, but no mention was made of the nominal taxon *R. burnsi*) worthy of subspecific ranking.

Reptilia: Testudines: Bothremydidae

***Azabbaremys moragjonesi* Gaffney, Moody & Walker, 2001: 4, figs. 1-3.**

Type data. Holotype: BMNH R 16370, a complete skull without lower jaws; “north of In Fargas near Samit, eastern Mali”; Paleocene horizon of the Teberemt Formation.

Etymology: “Species appellation, *moragjonesi*, in memory of Ms. Morag JONES, a research student who participated in the discovery of this specimen; tragically, she died on the first Mali expedition” (GAFFNEY et al. 2001: 4).

Current status: *Azabbaremys moragjonesi* fide GAFFNEY et al. (2001).

Corrected name: *Azabbaremys moragjonesae* Gaffney, Moody & Walker, 2001.

Remarks: This recently described Paleogene turtle does not seem to have been cited since its original description.

Squamata: Gekkonidae

***Gonatodes dickersoni* Schmidt, 1919: 436, text fig. 6.**

Type data. Syntypes: AMNH 10101; “Medje” [Democratic Republic of Congo]; collected April 1914; AMNH 10102; “Medje”; collected May-June 1914. PERRET (1986) regarded AMNH 10101 as the holotype and AMNH 10102 as a paratype.

Etymology: “Named in honor of Miss Mary Cynthia DICKERSON, Associate Curator of Herpetology in The American Museum of Natural History” (SCHMIDT 1919: 436, footnote).

Current status: *Cnemaspis dickersoni* fide KLUGE (2001).

Corrected name: *Cnemaspis dickersonae* (Schmidt, 1919).

Remarks: This small, diurnal gecko is a member of the African radiation of *Cnemaspis*, sometimes recognized as generically or subgenerically distinct as *Ancylodactylus*. This group has been the focus of revisionary studies (PERRET 1986) and the name has appeared in numerous recent checklists (e.g., BROADLEY 1998; RÖSLER 2000; KLUGE 2001). The error in gender has gone unnoticed for more than 80 years.

***Nactus serpensinsula durrelli* Arnold & Jones, 1994: 120, figs. 2-4.**

Type data. Holotype: BMNH 1992.771, female; “Round Island, Mauritius”; collected by C. G. JONES, August 1993.

Etymology: “The subspecies is named after Gerald and Lee DURRELL of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, who have done so much to preserve the endangered endemic fauna of Mauritius and surrounding islands ...” (ARNOLD & JONES 1994: 120).

Current status: *Nactus serpensinsula durrelli* fide KLUGE (2001); *Nactus (Maskarenogecko) serpensinsula durrelli* fide RÖSLER (2000).

Corrected name: *Nactus serpensinsula durrellorum* Arnold & Jones, 1994.

Remarks: This species has been included in the subgenus *Mascarenogecko* within *Nactus* by ULBER & GERICKE (1988). *Maskarenogecko* as cited by RÖSLER (2000) is an incorrect subsequent spelling, in the sense of Article 33.3 of the Code.

***Pachydactylus serval sansteyni* Steyn & Mitchell, 1967:11, fig 2.**

Type data. Holotype: SMW CR 4478/4, adult male; “near Kuidas water-hole” [Khorixas District, Kunene Region, Namibia]; collected by C. BRITS, 3 April 1966.

Etymology: “We have much pleasure in naming one of them [one of two species described in the paper] after Mrs. STEYN, in acknowledgement of her collecting and voluntary curatorial activities on behalf of the State Museum” (STEYN & MITCHELL 1967:11).

Current status: *Pachydactylus sansteyni* fide BRANCH (1998).

Corrected name: *Pachydactylus sansteynae* Steyn & Mitchell, 1967.

Remarks: The correct gender of the specific epithet has probably escaped subsequent reviewers because the species is uncommon and restricted and therefore seldom cited in the literature, and because the etymology of the name appears in the general introduction to the paper, rather than within the species description proper. Further, the name “San” is not obviously a feminine forename.

***Paroedura guibae* Dixon & Kroll, 1974: 27, fig. 3.**

Type data. Holotype: FMNH 73049, adult female; “10 km S Betroka 23°18' S 46°06' E, Madagascar”; collected by Mr. KOCH, 14 June 1953.

Etymology: "Named for Dr. Jean GUIBÉ, who has contributed much to our knowledge of the saurian fauna inhabiting Madagascar" (DIXON & KROLL 1974: 27).

Current status: A junior subjective synonym of *Paroedura bastardi* (MOCQUARD, 1900) fide NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY (2000).

Corrected name: *Paroedura guibei* Dixon & Kroll, 1974.

Remarks: This is a rare case in which a feminine construction has been applied to a masculine name. Although a terminal *-ae* may justifiably occur in patronyms derived from certain masculine names, such as those whose root terminates in an "a" (Article 31.1.1), this does not apply in this instance. The error in gender of the name has not been noted by any subsequent workers, and the incorrect original form has been included in numerous species accounts and checklists (e.g., GLAW & VENCES 1994; RÖSLER 2000; KLUGE 2001). NUSSBAUM & RAXWORTHY (2000), in reevaluating the validity of the taxon, did not comment on the construction of the specific epithet.

Lacertidae

***Lacerta lepida oteroi* Castroviejo & Mateo, 1998: 7, figs. 2-3.**

Type data. Holotype: EBD 16729, adult male; "isla de Sálvora (término municipal de Santa Eugenia de Ribeira, provincia de La Coruña, España)"; collected by J. CASTROVIEJO, 23 August 1983.

Etymology: "La nueva subespecie está dedicada a D. Joaquín OTERO, q.e.p.d., y Señora, Marqueses de Revilla y propietarios de la isla de Sálvora, gracias a cuya ayuda y hospitalidad ha sido posible realizar este estudio" (CASTROVIEJO & MATEO 1998: 12).

Current status: *Timon lepidus oteroi* fide UETZ et al. (2002).

Corrected name: *Timon lepidus oterorum* (Castroviejo & Mateo, 1998).

Remarks: The epithet *oteroorum* is here used in preference to the more euphonious *oterorum* as the latter name could be construed as having been derived from the proper name OTER. This recently described subspecies does not appear to have been cited yet, except in the on-line database by UETZ et al. (2002). Here it is listed, with the subspecies name unchanged, as *Timon lepidus oteroi*, following the generic arrangement proposed by MAYER & BISCHOFF (1996). A number of authors (e.g. CASTROVIEJO & MATEO, 1998; PÉREZ-MELLADO in SALVADOR, 1998; SALVADOR & PLEGUEZUELOS, 2002) seem to

have ignored the resurrection of *Timon* TSCHUDI, 1836, and retain the species *lepida* in *Lacerta*.

For problems relating to the publication date of at least one issue number of "Publicaciones de la Asociación de Amigos de Doñana" see Myers & Donnelly (2001: 78-79).

***Lacerta sicula raffonei* Mertens, 1952: 313, fig 3.**

Type data. Holotype: SMF 43 919, adult male; "Eiland Strombolicchio bei Stromboli, Liparische Inseln" [Italy]; collected by Antonino TRISCHITTA, 31 May 1951.

Etymology: "Benannt ist die Rasse, dem Wunsche des Sammlers entsprechend, nach Raffone, dem Familiennamen seiner verstorbenen Frau" (MERTENS 1952: 313).

Current status: *Podarcis raffonei* fide GASC et al. (1997), CORTI & LO CASCIO (1999, 2002).

Corrected names: *Lacerta sicula raffoneae* Mertens, 1952; current combination and status *Podarcis raffoneae* (Mertens, 1952). Three non-nominate subspecies have been placed in *P. raffonei*, and now become: *Podarcis raffoneae alvearioi* (Mertens, 1955), *Podarcis raffoneae antoninoi* (Mertens, 1955), and *Podarcis raffoneae cucchiaraei* Di Palma, 1980.

Remarks: This taxon, originally described as one of the many subspecies of the Italian Wall Lizard, has an interesting citation history. ARNOLD (1973) transferred *Lacerta sicula* to the resurrected *Podarcis* Wagler, 1830, and implicitly the new combination *Podarcis sicula raffonei* was created. It remained in the variable *P. sicula* (e.g., HENLE & KLAVER 1986), until CAPULA et al. (1987) reassigned *P. s. raffonei* as a subspecies in *P. wagleriana* Gistel, 1868. However, based on further allozyme electrophoretic analyses, CAPULA (1994a; 1994b) considered *P. w. raffonei* to be a polytypic species with four subspecies (see above), distinct from *P. wagleriana*, *P. raffonei* (Mertens, 1952), new status.

Liolaemidae sensu Frost et al. (2001)

***Liolaemus zullyi* Cei & Scolaro, 1996: 393.**

Type data. Holotype: MRSN R-1141-1, male; "Rio Zeballos valley, in the Jeinement River basin, at 850 m a.s.l., in the neighbourhood of the ford of the river, lying on the track to Paso Roballos, some 80 km south of Los Antiguos, west of Perito Moreno, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina"; collected by J.M. CEI and J.A. SCOLARO, 24 February 1995.

Etymology: "The species was dedicated to Mrs. Zully ORTEGA DE SCOLARO, for her constant and careful assistance during repeated heavy field works of the authors in the poorly studied and depopulated southern Patagonian regions" (CEI & SCOLARO 1996: 393).

Current status: *Liolaemus zullyi* fide ETHERIDGE & ESPINOZA (2000).

Corrected name: *Liolaemus zullyae* Cei & Scolaro, 1996.

Polychrotidae

***Anolis forbesi* Smith & Van Gelder, 1955: 147.**

Type data. Holotype: UINMH 35553, young male; "5 miles east of Izúcar de Matamoros, Puebla" [Mexico]; collected by Leora T. FORBES, 30 December 1953.

Etymology: "The species is named for our mutual friends and hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Dyfrig McH. FORBES of Izúcar de Matamoros, Puebla, who years ago provided a base of operation for field work by the senior author, and more recently enacted a similar role for the junior author". (SMITH & VAN GELDER 1955: 148).

Current status: *Anolis forbesi* fide LIEB (2001) and NICHOLSON (2002).

Corrected name: *Anolis forbesorum* Smith & Van Gelder, 1955.

Remarks: In recent times, *Norops* Wagler, 1830 was recognized as a genus and split from *Anolis* Daudin, 1802 by GUYER & SAVAGE (1986) to accommodate the beta section anoles, but the proposed classification has not been followed universally. Subsequently, many studies have addressed the phylogeny of *Anolis* sensu lato and the cladistic tenability of the generic subdivision of GUYER & SAVAGE (1986). NICHOLSON (2002) explained that the recognition of *Norops* for the beta section of *Anolis* sensu lato is problematic as the remaining *Anolis* are left as a non-monophyletic unit. She explicitly used *Norops* to refer to a relatively well-defined monophyletic clade within *Anolis* rather than to a genus in the classical sense.

***Anolis oculatus winstoni* Lazell in LAZELL & WILLIAMS, 1962: 472, pl. 2.**

Type data. Holotype: MCZ 60467; "Woodford Hill" [Dominica]; collected by J. Lazell, 29 June 1959.

Etymology: "This subspecies is named for Charles A. WINSTON, Manager of Woodford Hill Estate, and his

family" (LAZELL in LAZELL & WILLIAMS 1962: 473).

Current status: A junior subjective synonym of *Anolis oculatus winstoni* (Cope, 1879) fide MALHOTRA & THORPE (1992).

Corrected name: *Anolis oculatus winstonorum* Lazell in LAZELL & WILLIAMS, 1962.

Remarks: This subspecies has been placed in the synonymy of a monotypic *Anolis oculatus* (Cope, 1879) by MALHOTRA & THORPE (1991), who found extensive microgeographic variation in this anole on Dominica and rejected the subspecific divisions proposed by LAZELL (1962). MALHOTRA & THORPE (1991, 1992) consistently used the original *winstoni* without emending it. The argument applied by HIGHTON et al. (2000) for the use of a collective singular genitive to honor a family (the WINSTONS) could be applied here, however, as noted above we believe that the Code provides no justification for such an interpretation.

Scincidae

***Typhlosaurus lomii* Haacke, 1986: 228, figs. 1-2.**

Type data. Holotype: TM 56116; "Farm Schulpfontein, 472 Namaqualand District, Cape Province [now Northern Cape], South Africa, 30°05'S, 17°14'E, altitude just below 100 m, about 5 km inland from the coast"; collected by W. D. HAACKE & H. L. WESSELS, 10 October 1982.

Etymology: "Named after Ms Lomi WESSELS, Collection Manager of Lower Vertebrates and Invertebrates at the Transvaal Museum since 1976, in recognition of her contributions to this Department". (HAACKE 1986: 228).

Current status: *Typhlosaurus lomii* fide BAUER et al. (1999).

Corrected name: *Typhlosaurus lomiae* Haacke, 1986.

Remarks: This little known South African limbless skink was recently reviewed by BATES et al. (1999 "1998") and BAUER et al. (1999), but no emendation of the name was made.

Boidae

***Epicrates cenchria gaigei* Stull, 1938: 298.**

Type data. Holotype: UMMZ 77236; "Dept. Santa Cruz, Bolivia"; collected by Jose STEINBACH.

Etymology: "I name it in honor of Mrs. Helen T. GAIGE" (Stull 1938: 298).

Current status: *Epicrates cenchria gaigei* fide MCDIARMID et al. (1999).

Corrected name *Epicrates cenchria gaigeae* Stull, 1938.

Remarks: This snake has been included in the checklists and synonymies of STIMSON (1969) and MCDIARMID et al. (1999), but neither commented on the gender of the name. Another name honoring Gaige, *Lithodytes gaigei* Dunn, 1931 (now *Eleutherodactylus gaigeae*) was emended by TAYLOR (1952) whereas *Eumeces gaigei* Taylor, 1935 (now *Eumeces multivirgatus epipleurotus*) was emended and used in the subspecific combination *E. m. gaigeae* by MASLIN (1957). DUBOIS (1987), however, regarded *Eleutherodactylus gaigei* as correct, believing it to be the correct genitive form of the latinized name *Gaigeus*, under Article 31.1.1 of the Code (see above).

Colubridae

Apostolepis phillipsi Harvey, 1999: 402, fig. 11.

Type data. Holotype: UTA 43940, adult female; “the grounds of Estancia El Refugio, Provincia Velasco, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 14°45’S; 61°00’W”; collected by Barbara PHILLIPS, 17 September 1993.

Etymology: “The specific epithet is a matronym for Barbara PHILLIPS who discovered *A. phillipsi*. Although long interested in natural history and active in conservation efforts in Bolivia, PHILLIPS has recently become interested in herpetology and has greatly assisted in my research on Bolivian reptiles and amphibians”. (HARVEY 1999: 404).

Current status: *Apostolepis phillipsi* fide HARVEY (1999).

Corrected name: *Apostolepis phillipsae* Harvey, 1999.

Remarks: It is clear from the etymology that HARVEY (1999) realized that the formation of a matronym was necessary in this instance, but the masculine *i*-suffix was used nonetheless.

Calamaria lowi ingermarxi Darevsky & Orlov, 1992: 14, figs. 1-4.

Type data. Holotype: ZIL 20006, male; “Buoenloy, Gilai-Contum Province, Vietnam; 750 m”; collected by I. S. DAREVSKY, 18 June 1982.

Etymology: “This subspecies is named for Robert F. INGER and Hymen MARX who have made a great contribution to the study of the herpetofauna of Southeast Asia. Among other works, they are the authors of an important summary on the taxonomy and

evolution of the snake genus *Calamaria*”. (DAREVSKY & ORLOV 1992: 16).

Current status: *Calamaria lowi ingermarxi* fide ISKANDAR & COLIJN (2002).

Corrected name: *Calamaria lovii ingermarxorum* Darevsky & Orlov, 1992.

Remarks: Although the species was originally named *Calamaria lovii* by BOULENGER (1887), the unjustified emendation *Calamaria lowi* has gained wide usage (e.g., DE ROOIJ 1917; INGER & MARX 1965; DAREVSKY & ORLOV 1992; ISKANDAR & COLIJN 2002). The correct, original spelling, however, has been retained by MANTHEY & GROSSMANN (1997) and CHAN-ARD et al. (1999) amongst others, so that Articles 33.2.3.1 and 33.3.1 (unjustified emendations and other incorrect subsequent spellings in prevailing use and attributed to the original author are deemed to be justified or correct) do not apply.

The subspecific epithet honors two men and following Article 31.1.3 the name should take the ending –*orum*. Unfortunately *ingermarxorum* could be construed to honor two persons named INGERMARX. A less ambiguous emendation would be *ingerimarxi*, however, this would violate Article 31.1.3 by modifying the stem of the name as determined by the action of the original authors.

Dryocalamus mccroryi Taylor, 1922: 197, plate 6.

Type data. Holotype: CAS 60346 (fide LEVITON 1965); “Abung-abung, Basilan (on the southern coast)” [Philippines]; collected by E. H. TAYLOR, October 23 1920.

Etymology: “The species is named for Mrs. Ida M. MCCRORY, of Manila, who has assisted me greatly in making collections” (TAYLOR 1922: 199).

Current status: A junior subjective synonym of *Lycodon dumerilii* (Boulenger, 1893) fide LEVITON (1965).

Corrected name: *Dryocalamus mccroryae* Taylor, 1922.

Remarks: This nominal species was placed in the synonymy of *Lycodon dumerilii* (Boulenger, 1893) by LEVITON (1965), who did not remark on the error in gender. This synonymy has been accepted by subsequent authors (e.g., LANZA 1999; ISKANDAR & COLIJN 2002).

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