

Some necessary but minor corrections to the paper by Bruce & Bahr (2020) in respect of names used by Peale (1848)

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ABSTRACT: Bruce & Bahr (2020) comment on 26 names in Peale (1848) that lead them to propose spellings that they refer to as First Reviser actions. Unfortunately, only 9 cases qualify as First Reviser actions.

KEYWORDS: nomenclature, gender-agreement, First Reviser, I.C.Z.N., Peale.

The 2020 paper by Bruce & Bahr focusses on the history of discovery of the Tooth-billed Pigeon, but necessarily discusses the history of Titian R. Peale's report on the birds and mammals collected by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838 to 1842, and lists Peale's novel species-group names (and differing spellings given by Peale). Although the authors date Peale's volume from 1849 we see a strong case for retaining the date 1848, and we expect that issue to be raised at a later date.

Here we limit our comments to the Appendix II of Bruce & Bahr entitled "An annotated summary of Peale's new mammal and bird specimens and their interpretation by Cassin (1858a) and current status." In the appendix these authors often refer to themselves as acting as First Revisers – in the meaning of Article 24.2 of the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999) – and it is the named taxa relevant to this context that we treat.

One of us (N. David *in litt.* April 2017) is routinely referred to, which might suggest a communication in which David was advising Bruce & Bahr on the specific issues, but this was not the case. As a matter of fact, ND's 2017 e-mail to Bruce dealt with case 7 (see below), the single one he was asked to comment on. The methodology adopted by Bruce & Bahr involved listing three names given to the taxon, with that of Peale given first, that of Cassin (1858) second, and lastly a more recent authority – usually Deignan (1961), but sometimes Mathews (1927) or (1930), or Ingersoll & Fisher "2006" (whose work is an unpublished draft prepared for a type catalogue, which we believe will one day be completed and published).

Gender agreement, see Article 31.2 in the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999), requires that species-group names which are adjectival and variable are adjusted to reflect the gender of the genus with which they are at any time combined. In addition, incorrect original spellings have to be corrected under Article 32.5.

- (1) *Buteo solitarius*: they (used hereinafter for Bruce & Bahr) note that Peale on p. 308 used the spelling *solitaria* and state that they are selecting the spelling *solitarius* as used by Deignan (1961). That FR action is void because *Buteo* Lacépède, 1799, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *solitaria* to *solitarius* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2 of I.C.Z.N. Code (ICZN, 1999).

- (2) *Circus approximans*: they refer to a First Reviser action by Mathews (1922). This does not concern us.
- (3) *Accipiter bifasciatus*: they note the use of the spelling *bifasciata* on p. 309 and select the spelling *bifasciatus*. That FR action is void because *Accipiter* Brisson, 1760, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *bifasciata* to *bifasciatus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (4) *Noctua venatica*: they note the use of the spelling *venaticus* on p. 309 and select the spelling *venatica*. That FR action is void because *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1766, is a feminine genus (now in synonymy) and requires the mandatory correction of *venaticus* to *venatica* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (5) *Turdus pallidus*: they note the use of the spelling *pallida* on p. 311 and select the spelling *pallidus*. That FR action is void because *Turdus*, Linnaeus, 1758, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *pallida* to *pallidus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (6) *Corvus hawaiiensis*: they note the use of the spelling *hawaiiensis* on p. 315 and select *hawaiiensis* “as used by Ingersoll & Fisher 2006” (an unpublished draft). *Corvus* Linnaeus, 1758, is a masculine genus name, but gender agreement is not the issue here and by selecting *hawaiiensis* Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.
- (7) *Geospiza peruviansis*: they note the use of the spelling *peruvianus* on p. 318 and select *peruviansis*. *Geospiza* Gould, 1837, is a feminine genus, but here again gender agreement is not the issue and by selecting *peruviansis* Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.
- (8) *Geospiza prasina*: they note the use of the spelling *prassinus* on p. 318 and select *prasina*. We do not see a First Reviser action here by Bruce & Bahr. Rather, the spelling *prassinus* needed justified correction to *prasinus* under Article 32.5.1 as a manifest inadvertent error, and because *Geospiza* is a feminine genus the correction of *prasinus* to *prasina* is mandatory under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (9) *Geospiza cyaneovirens*: they note the use of the spelling *cyanovirens* on p. 318 and select *cyaneovirens*. The final component *virens* is invariable. By selecting *cyaneovirens* Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.
- (10) *Camarhynchus leucopterus*: they note the use of the spelling *leucoptera* on p. 318 and select *leucopterus*. That FR action is void because the genus name *Camarhynchus* Gould, 1837, is masculine and requires the mandatory correction of *leucoptera* to *leucopterus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (11) *Fringilla laciniata*: they note the use of the spelling *laciniata* on p. 317 and select *laciniata*. *Fringilla* Linnaeus, 1758, is a feminine genus, but gender agreement is not the issue and by selecting *laciniata* Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.

- (12) *Platycercus atrogularis*: they note the use of the spelling *atrogula* on p. 320 and select *atrogularis*. Both epithets can be combined unaltered with *Platycercus* Vigors, 1825, which is masculine. Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.
- (13) *Meiglyptes fuscus*: they note the use of the spelling *fusca* on p. 321 and select *fuscus*. That FR action is void because *Meiglyptes* Swainson, 1837, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *fusca* to *fuscus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (14) *Caprimulgus conterminus*: they note the use of the spelling *contermina* on p. 327 and select *conterminus*. That FR action is void because *Caprimulgus* Linnaeus, 1758, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *contermina* to *conterminus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (15) *Caprimulgus bimaculatus*: they note the use of the spelling *bimaculata* on p. 327 and select *bimaculatus*. That FR action is void because *Caprimulgus* Linnaeus, 1758, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *bimaculata* to *bimaculatus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (16) *Macropteryx spodiopygius*: they note the use of the spelling *spodiopygia* on p. 327 and select *spodiopygius*. That FR action is void because *Macropteryx* Swainson, 1832, is a feminine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *spodiopygia* to *spodiopygius* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (17) *Macropteryx leucophaeus*: they note the use of the spelling *leucophaea* on p. 327 and select *leucophaeus*. That FR action is void because *Macropteryx* Swainson, 1832, is a feminine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *leucophaeus* to *leucophaea* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (18) *Columba castaneiceps*: they note the use of the spelling *castaneoceps* on p. 329 and select *castaneiceps* and by selecting that Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.
- (19) *Ardea patruelis*: they note the use of the spelling *patruela* on p. 331 and select *patruelis* and by selecting that Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers.
- (20) *Porphyrio samoensis*: they note the use of the spelling *samoënsis* on p. 331 and select *samoensis*. That FR action is void because Article 32.5.2.1 of the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999) requires that a diacritic mark is to be deleted.
- (21) *Rallus luridus*: they note the use of the spelling *lurida* on p. 332 and select *luridus*. That FR action is void because *Rallus* Linnaeus, 1758, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *lurida* to *luridus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (22) *Anser hauaiënsis*: they note the use of the spelling *Hawaiënsis* on p. 334 and select *hauaiënsis* which Deignan (1961: 34) spelled *hauaiënsis* (which Bruce & Bahr rightly render as *hauaiensis*) and by selecting that Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers. However, the selection of *hauaiensis* is misleading because Hauai is a local geographic

name in both Okinawa and New Zealand [Hauai Beach, Hauai Bay]. As *hauaiensis* is buried in the synonymy of *Nesochen sandvicensis*, there is no need to act any further.

- (23) *Aptenodytes flavilarvata*: they note the use of the spelling *flavilarvatus* on p. 335 and select *flavilarvatus*. That FR action is void because *Aptenodytes* J.F. Müller, 1778, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *flavilarvata* to *flavilarvatus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (24) *Aptenodytes longicauda*: they note the use of the spelling *longicaudus* on p. 335 and select *longicauda*. By selecting *longicauda*, Bruce & Bahr do act as First Revisers. It should be noted here that both *longicauda* and *longicaudus* are invariable, the former ending in the Latin noun *cauda*, and the latter ending in that modified noun without any variable suffix.
- (25) *Aptenodytes taeniata*: they note the use of the spelling *taeniatus* on p. 335 and select *taeniata*. That FR action is void because *Aptenodytes* J.F. Müller, 1778, is a masculine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *taeniata* to *taeniatus* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.
- (26) *Procellaria rostrata*: they note the use of the spelling *rostratus* on p. 338 and select the spelling *rostrata*. That FR action is void because *Procellaria* Linnaeus, 1758, is a feminine genus and requires the mandatory correction of *rostratus* to *rostrata* under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.

We have examined 25 FR actions by Bruce & Bahr (2020), and find that only 9 were required. Of the remaining 16 cases, they failed to realize in two cases (8 and 20) that a justified correction had to be made under Article 32.5, and, in the 14 other cases, they ignored that one of two spellings simply required the mandatory correction of a gender ending under Articles 31.2 and 34.2.

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