

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF TWO PRELIMINARY PAPERS TO S. S. BUCKMAN'S 1918 MONOGRAPH ON THE BRACHIOPODA OF THE NAMYAU BEDS, BURMA.  
Z.N.(S.) 1863

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Early in the present century, S. S. Buckman was asked by the Geological Survey of India to report on a collection of Jurassic brachiopods from the Namyau Beds, in the Northern Shan States of Burma. Buckman took this opportunity to make a complete revision of the Lower and Middle Jurassic Rhynchonellida and Terebratulida from Europe; and the result was published, together with his report on the Burmese forms, in a monograph (1918) which included large numbers of new genera.

The situation is, however, complicated by the issue of two short papers before the appearance of his monograph, which list many of the new generic names. The first of these was a pamphlet, consisting merely of a single sheet of paper printed on both sides, and published by W. Wesley & Sons in 1914. The second was a seven page paper published in the Records of the Geological Survey of India in 1915. In both cases there are lists of genera, each with its "genotype" (now termed type-species), and a third column headed "Remarks", in which some genera have earlier species attributed to them. Some of the genera have as their "genotypes" species which already existed; other genera have new species as their types, species which remained *nomina nuda* until their valid erection in the monograph of 1918.

However there are nine genera, all first published in 1914 and repeated in 1915, for which Buckman designated a type-species at that time undescribed, but to which he also attributed other, previously described, species in the "Remarks" column. It is worth quoting these in the form published by Buckman.

GENERA	GENOTYPES	REMARKS
<i>Calcirhynchia</i>	<i>C. calcaria</i> , nov.	<i>R. calcicosta</i> , Dav. series
<i>Costirhynchia</i>	<i>C. costigera</i> , nov.	<i>R. subringens</i> , Dav. series
<i>Gibbirhynchia</i>	<i>G. gibbosa</i> , nov.	<i>R. analthei</i> , Dav. series
<i>Rudirhynchia</i>	<i>R. rudis</i> , nov.	<i>T. calcicosta</i> , Quen. series
<i>Rhactarhynchia</i>	<i>R. rhacta</i> , nov.	<i>R. subtetrahedra</i> , Dav. series
<i>Goniorhynchia</i>	<i>G. goniaeae</i> , nov.	<i>R. boueti</i> , Dav. series
<i>Furcirhynchia</i>	<i>F. furcata</i> , nov.	<i>R. furcillata</i> , Dav. series
<i>Rimirhynchia</i>	<i>R. rimosiformis</i> , nov.	<i>R. rimosa</i> , Dav. series
<i>Nannirhynchia</i>	<i>N. subpygmaea</i> , Walker MS.	<i>R. pygmaea</i> , Dav. series

As in these cases the "genotypes" are *nomina nuda*, in each case the other, previously described, species should automatically become the type-species of these nine genera by monotypy. Such a strict reading of the rules would throw the existing nomenclature into confusion. To illustrate that confusion, the case of *Gibbirhynchia* will be considered.

The type-species would properly become *Gibbirhynchia amalthei* Buckman 1914 (under Article 70b of the Rules of Nomenclature) since Buckman specifies Davidson's interpretation of Quenstedt's species *amalthei*, not that of the original author. In a recent monographic revision of the Liassic rhynchonellids Ager (1962 : 92) puts Davidson's interpretation of *R. amalthei* into subjective synonymy with *Gibbirhynchia gibbosa* Buckman 1918, and in fact the second of Davidson's two figured specimens comes from the same locality and geological horizon as Buckman's types. Unfortunately, however, Quenstedt's original species *Terebratulula amalthei* Quenstedt 1852 is also now attributed to the same genus *Gibbirhynchia* (Ager 1962 : 93), and so the type-species lies in homonymy with it, and a *nom. nov.* would be necessary for the type-species.

Similar problems occur with the other genera. Of the "Dav." species quoted by Buckman, only three, *subringens*, *subtetrahedra* and *boueti*, are Davidson original species, the others are merely Davidson's interpretations, with varying degrees of consistency, of original species by other workers, as follows: *T. calcicosta* Quenstedt 1852, *T. amalthei* Quenstedt 1852, *T. furcillata* von Buch 1835, *T. rimosa* von Buch 1831 and *T. pygmaea* Morris 1847.

All workers subsequent to Buckman have ignored the two earlier papers, and attributed all Buckman's new genera to 1918, using the type-species as Buckman designated them. These subsequent workers include Muir-Wood (1965) and Ager (1965) in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. In no case have the type-species of the nine genera been quoted as other than the species designated by Buckman as "genotypes".

Thus to stabilize existing nomenclature, the International Commission is asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the two papers written by Buckman in 1914 and 1915, in favour of the monograph subsequently published by the same author in 1918;
- (2) to place the works suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature.

## REFERENCES

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