

EATONIA



No. 23

Florida A & M University, Tallahassee

AUG 10 1977

A small change is made in the masthead of Eatonia beginning with this issue, as the time between sending Eatonia to press and the time we mail the complete issue grows longer. At this writing, Eatonia #21-22 has been in press over eight months, but it is expected any day. Mechanical breakdown will account for the delay on that issue, and we do hope that problems will eventually be eliminated. This is all in the way of an apology, for we are sorry for the long time between issues. This issue of Eatonia (#23) covers literature received through December 31, 1976. The date it is submitted to press appears on the last page. The date of first mailing is that stamped on the masthead.

As universities in Tallahassee try to economize, journals which we used to search regularly have been discontinued. Thus we continue to request reprints of any works which contain data on Ephemeroptera. To all you who have sent reprints, notes, or suggestions, we give our sincere thanks. We especially thank U. Jacob who prepared the beautiful drawings heading various subsections of this issue.

A regular examination of mailing lists is now required by law in Florida. We have been trying to meet this requirement with the least amount of inconvenience to you and to us. Anyone who has published (check Eatonia Index to see if your work has been cited), or corresponded, or otherwise communicated with us over the last two years is assumed to be interested in continuing to receive Eatonia. If we have not heard from a person for two years, we send a letter inquiring about their interest in the newsletter and their correct address. If unanswered, the name is dropped from the mailing list. So, if you would be so kind as to check your address, and drop us a note if incorrect or if we haven't heard from you recently, it would save us a bit of trouble. Also, if you are now receiving Eatonia but have no interest in continuing, a note to that effect would certainly be appreciated.

Individuals who wish to request Eatonia should write the editor, University P. O. Box 111, Florida A & M University. University and institutional library requests should be addressed to Dr. N. E. Gaymon, Director of Libraries, University P. O. Box 78, Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE FAMILIES SIPHLONURIDAE, PALINGENIIDAE AND POTAMANTHIDAE

By J. G. Peters and M. D. Hubbard

L. Arvy recently called our attention to the following publication: E. de Selys-Longchamps, 1888, Catalogue raisonné des Orthoptères et des Névroptères de Belgique, Ann. Soc. Entomol. Belg., 32:103-203. In this work

the mayflies, or "Famille des Éphémérides," are divided into four subfamilies — Palingeniines (p. 147), Éphémérines (p. 147), Potamanthines (p. 148), and Siphurines (p. 150). De Selys-Longchamps specifically indicated that these names were taken from the unpublished list of H. Albarda. Albarda's list subsequently appeared in 1889 (Tijdschr. Entomol., 32:211-376): Palingeniines (p. 256), Potamanthines (p. 257), Siphurines (p. 262). The Ephemerinae contained only Ephemera in the 1888 paper, while in 1889 Albarda limited the name Ephemeridae to the family and included Ephemera in the Palingeniinae. Palingeniinae also included genera of the current families Polymitarciidae and Oligoneuriidae; Siphurinae included Heptageniidae and Ametropodidae; Potamanthinae included all remaining nominal genera.

While limits of Albarda's subfamilies were quite different from those in use today, the paper appears to represent the first use of family-group names for the Palingeniidae and Potamanthidae, and their authorship would therefore go to Albarda in Selys-Longchamps, 1888. Ephemeridae Leach, 1815 had been established previously, but Siphuridae presents more of a problem. Siphuridae Albarda, 1888 is based on the unjustified emendation of Siphonurus Eaton, 1868 to Siphurus by Eaton (1871), as are Siphurini Banks, 1900, Siphuridae Jakobson and Bianki, 1905, Siphuridae Klapálek, 1909, and others. As an unjustified emendation, Siphurus becomes a junior objective synonym of Siphonurus so that the family name Siphuridae can no longer be changed to Siphonuridae by simply correcting the spelling (as has been done in the past). Siphuridae Albarda, 1888 has priority over the first use of Siphonuridae since Siphurus was the generic name accepted by entomologists in the late 1800s, although it might be argued that Siphurus was never a valid generic name. The question of priority need not concern us seriously, since Siphonuridae has definitely won general acceptance; for this reason, Article 40 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1964) requires that it be maintained or conserved in the interests of stability.

Clemens (1915) resurrected Siphonurus and pointed out that Siphurus was invalid, but he did not construct a family-group name. As far as we can ascertain, Ulmer (1920) was first to use Siphonuridae. For this situation, Recommendation 40A (Int. Code Zool. Nomencl. 1964) suggests that the year when the family was originally proposed be listed in parentheses after the author and date of the name being conserved, i.e. Siphonuridae Ulmer, 1920 (1888).

In summary, authorships of these families now read:

Palingeniidae Albarda in Selys-Longchamps, 1888

Potamanthidae Albarda in Selys-Longchamps, 1888

Siphonuridae Ulmer, 1920 (1888)

We sincerely thank Dr. Arvy for referring us to the publications of H. Albarda and E. de Selys-Longchamps. We also acknowledge W. L. Peters and G. F. Edmunds, Jr. for assistance in interpreting the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.