The use of both Proptera and Potamilus for the same genus has led to confusion among non-specialists and will continue to do so. For example, one species of Proptera (capax Green, 1833) is included on our federal List of Endangered and Threatened Species, and disagreements among specialists about its correct name have weakened the perceived credibility of malacologists in contested cases involving the conservation of that species. Other examples could also have been cited but the point is that stable nomenclature is more than an academic convenience. The lack of stability hinders our ability to get on with much more serious biological issues, issues such as ensuring the

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We consider that simple priority should govern the choice of generic names in this case, and recommend against the proposed conservation of Proptera Rafinesque, 1819 by the suppression of Potamilus Rafinesque, 1818.

The generic concept for the species variously grouped with Unio alatus Say, 1817 has changed continuously over the last 170 years. This is a problem in unionid systematics. It is only in the past 20 years that some sort of stability in North American unionid nomenclature has arisen. This stability is based on re-examination of the types and taking the earliest available name regardless of what names may have been used for the last 30 years. Gordon (BZN 47: 20, para. 6) remarked that Morrison's 1969 action was 'solely to reintroduce an unused Rafinesque name'. What would replacing one Rafinesque name with another accomplish? Morrison was working to bring about stability in the nomenclature by trying to recognize the earliest available names. especially those overlooked or ignored but validly proposed and with priority.

A survey of the use of Potamilus in the recent unionid literature was made. The molluscan section of the Zoological Record from 1969 to 1989 was examined for articles using Potamilus. Only one citation was found. This paucity of citations is not truly indicative of the use of Potamilus in the published literature. A sample of the extensive use of Potamilus in this period has been given to the Commission Secretariat, consisting of 104 citations by 84 authors from the United States, Canada and Great Britain. These consist of (i) state and federal agency surveys and reports (23 references); (ii) workshops and published symposia (6 papers); (iii) reports listing state or federal endangered or threatened species in Potamilus (22 references); (iv) reports of unionids in archaeological contexts (11 references); (v) journal papers using Potamilus (31 references); (vi) unionid surveys of river basins or states (4 books); (vii) checklists, dissertations, etc.

Potamilus has been used i Program since 1974. Not o endangered species list but it Since Potamilus is listed on been picked up by the IUC (IUCN, 1986).

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Additional References

American Malacological Unic occurring from America International Union for Conse List of Threatened Anima Natural Resources, Glar Turgeon, D.D., Bogan, A.E.,

C.F.E., Scheltema, A., TI of aquatic invertebrates j Society Special Publicati

Comments on the proposed Linnaeus, 1767 (currently (currently Pholoe minuta) (Case 2452; see BZN 46: 1

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Potamilus has been used in the United States Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Program since 1974. Not only is it used for two species of Potamilus on the federal endangered species list but is used in a number of state endangered species lists as well. Since Potamilus is listed on the United States federal list of endangered species it has been picked up by the IUCN Red Data Book on endangered invertebrate species (IUCN, 1986).

The American Malacological Union and the Council of Systematic Malacologists working with the American Fisheries Society produced a checklist of the molluscan fauna of North America north of Mexico based on all available published literature. Several preliminary lists were widely circulated and a draft version published (American Malacological Union, 1985). All submitted comments were carefully considered. The first edition of this checklist was published as a special publication of the American Fisheries Society (Turgeon et al., 1988). This checklist uses *Potamilus*.

This survey illustrates that the use of *Potamilus* in the published literature is in fact widespread. This is in direct contrast to the impression given by Gordon (BZN 47: 20, para. 8).

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) not to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Potamilus* Rafinesque, 1818;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Potamilus* Rafinesque, 1818 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Morrison (1969) *Unio alatus* Say, 1817;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *alatus* Say, 1817, as published in the binomen *Unio alatus* (specific name of the type species of *Potamilus* Rafinesque, 1818).

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Comments on the proposed conservation of the specific names of *Aphrodita imbricata* Linnaeus, 1767 (currently *Harmothoe imbricata*) and *Aphrodita minuta* Fabricius, 1780 (currently *Pholoe minuta*) (Annelida, Polychaeta) (Case 2452; see BZN 46: 22–24)

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Chambers & Heppell have pointed out that the specific name *imbricata* is threatened by the senior subjective synonym *Aphrodita lepidota* Pallas, 1766, and that *A. minuta*