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CULEX ALBIROSTRIS MACQUART, 1851 (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.
Z.N.(S.) 1889

By Elizabeth N. Marks and Peter Brown (Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, 4067, Queensland)

1. J. Macquart (1850, Dipt. Exot., Suppl. 4 : 10) described a new species of mosquito, Culex albirostris, from four females, which he stated to be “D’Akaroa, Nouvelle-Zélande.”


3. F. W. Edwards (1924, Bull. ent. Res. 14 : 376) placed Culex albirostris Macquart in genus Aedes Meigen, subgenus Ochlerotatus Lynch-Arribalzaga, and described a specimen from Invercargill, New Zealand, as probably this species. Up till 1960 subsequent authors followed his usage and identification, and no further specimens of this species were recorded.

4. J.-M. Klein and E. N. Marks (1960, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 85 : 112) found that the four specimens in the Paris Museum comprising the type series of Culex albirostris Macquart each bore a card with printed inscription “Muséum de Paris” and manuscript inscription “Nlle Galle du Sud. J. Verreaux 4.9.47”. One specimen, which they selected as lectotype female, bore also a card with red printed inscription “Type”, and a folded paper with inscription recognizable as being in Macquart’s own handwriting, “Culex albirostris ♀ Macquart n. sp. Nouv. Zélande.” They considered that the written inscription which gave name of collector and date of collection gave also the original inscription of collecting place, and that this was apparently in the handwriting of J. Verreaux, the collector. They concluded therefore that the true place of collection was New South Wales, not New Zealand.

5. Klein and Marks (i.e.) showed that the lectotype of C. albirostris Macquart was not conspecific with the New Zealand specimen identified by Edwards (1924) as C. albirostris (which they redescribed as Aedes subalbirostris Klein and Marks, 1960) but represented a species not known from New Zealand, the common salt-marsh pest mosquito of Australia described by F. A. A. Skuse (1889, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), 3 : 1731) as Culex vigilax and widely known under the name Aedes vigilax (Skuse). They suggested that the specific name vigilax Skuse continue to be used until the International Commission had heard an application to validate it. This suggestion has been acted on by subsequent writers and publications with the exception of Rev. app. Ent. (B) 51 : 257 (1963), 55 : 214 (1967).

6. The specific name albirostris Macquart, 1850, has been applied to the species now commonly called Aedes vigilax twice between 1850 and 1960 (see 2 above); the specimens identified by Theobald and Taylor have not been seen by us and we are unable to confirm this identification but presume it to be

correct in view of the reidentification of the type series by Klein and Marks); and twice since 1960 in reviews of papers in which the name *albistrostris* was not used.

7. The specific name *vigilax* Skuse, 1889, has been used continuously (in various combinations) from 1889 to 1969 by taxonomists and public health workers for the common Australian salt-marsh mosquito which is recorded also from New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Thailand, Indochina and Formosa, with subspecies in Philippines and Seychelles.

8. It is clear that a stable nomenclature would be upset and great confusion result if the specific name *vigilax* Skuse were to be superseded by its senior subjective synonym *albistrostris* Macquart.

9. It is therefore requested that the International Commission:
   (1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *albistrostris* Macquart, 1850, as published in the binomen *Culex albistrostris*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
   (2) place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;
   (3) place the specific name *vigilax* Skuse, 1889, as published in the binomen *Culex vigilax*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

**ANNEXE 1**

Particulars of the correct usage of the specific name *albistrostris* Macquart, 1850 (includes all known references):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
<th>Genus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macquart, 1850</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>162</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theobald, 1903</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>162</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, 1913</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anon, 1963</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>257</td>
<td><em>Aedes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anon, 1967</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>214</td>
<td><em>Aedes</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNEXE 2**

Particulars of the usage of the specific name *vigilax* Skuse, 1889 (selected references):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
<th>Genus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skuse, 1889</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theobald, 1901</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>395</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theobald, 1907</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>382</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bancroft, 1908</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, 1912</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>524</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, 1914</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>756</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, 1917</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, 1922</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td><em>Culex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, 1922</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td><em>Aedes</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subsequent references are all under genus *Aedes* and, where stated, subgenus *Ochlerotatus*.

Buxton & Hopkins, 1927, Researches in Polynesia and Melanesia. Parts 1–4 : 95
Stone, Knight & Starcke, 1959, *A Synoptic Catalog of the Mosquitoes of the world* : 157
Belkin, 1962, *The mosquitoes of the South Pacific* 1 : 392
Doherty, 1964, *J. med. Ent.* 1 : 60