

Malacopedia

São Paulo, SP, Brazil
Volume 3(2): 10-12

ISSN 2595-9913
Apr/2020

Genera ending in “-stoma” are neuter in gender: South American cases

Luiz Ricardo L. Simone

Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo
lrsimone@usp.br; lrlsimone@gmail.com
ORCID: 0000-0002-1397-9823

Abstract

According to the ICZN the genera ending in “-stoma” (mouth in Greek) are neuter in gender. A list of South American taxa that usually has been referred incorrectly are listed, with the correct declension given. A focus in the catalogue Simone (2006) is applied.

DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.26641.17766](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.26641.17766)

Keywords: taxonomy, nomenclature, declension, code.

Introduction

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, in the Article 30.1.2, clearly states that genera ending in “-stoma”, a Greek name meaning “mouth”, but also borrowed by Latin meaning “orifice”, has neuter as gender. Thus, despite in ending with “-a”, the species must have the neuter declension, usually ending in “-um”.

Checking in the literature, including my catalogue on land and freshwater mollusks from Brazil (Simone, 2006) some species usually are referred in the incorrect declination. The intention is listing those taxa from South America, from all environments, and, in a list, offer the correct declension.

This paper is, in some way, other corrigendum to the catalogue by Simone (2006), amongst others (e.g., Lee, 2007; Simone, 2008, 2019).

The following list is not exhaustive. It is based mostly on files that generated the catalogue (Simone, 2006) and will generate the forthcoming catalogue on marine and estuarine species from South America. It also takes into account that *Chlorostoma* and *Agathistoma* are in genus level, instead of subgenera or synonym of *Tegula*.

Table 1: list of continental South American species usually referred in incorrect declension and its correct form.

Species number*	Usual declension	Correct gender declension
42	<i>Aperostoma blanchetiana</i> (Moricand, 1826)	<i>Aperostoma blanchetianum</i>
50	<i>Incidostoma incompta</i> Sowerby, 1850	<i>Incidostoma incomptum</i>
181	<i>Aylacostoma araguayana</i> (Ihering, 1902)	<i>Aylacostoma araguayanum</i>
183	<i>Aylacostoma bicincta</i> (Reeve, 1860)	<i>Aylacostoma bicinctum</i>
184	<i>Aylacostoma brasiliensis</i> (Moricand, 1939)	<i>Aylacostoma brasiliense</i>
185	<i>Aylacostoma chlorotica</i> Scott, 1954	<i>Aylacostoma chloroticum</i>
187	<i>Aylacostoma crenocarina</i> (Moricand, 1841)	<i>Aylacostoma crenocarinum</i>
188	<i>Aylacostoma decapitata</i> (Spix, 1827)	<i>Aylacostoma decapitatum</i>
189	<i>Aylacostoma decollata</i> (Lamarck, 1835)	<i>Aylacostoma decollatum</i>
191	<i>Aylacostoma elongata</i> (Baker, 1913)	<i>Aylacostoma elongatum</i>
192	<i>Aylacostoma exoplicata</i> Simone, 2001	<i>Aylacostoma exoplicatum</i>
193	<i>Aylacostoma flammea</i> (Baker, 1913)	<i>Aylacostoma flammeum</i>
194	<i>Aylacostoma francana</i> (Ihering, 1909)	<i>Aylacostoma franganum</i>
195	<i>Aylacostoma globosa</i> (Reeve, 1860)	<i>Aylacostoma globosum</i>
196	<i>Aylacostoma goyazina</i> (Ihering, 1909)	<i>Aylacostoma goyazinum</i>
197	<i>Aylacostoma guaranitica</i> (Scott, 1953)	<i>Aylacostoma guaraniticum</i>
199	<i>Aylacostoma lineolata</i> (Gray, 1828)	<i>Aylacostoma lineolatum</i>
200	<i>Aylacostoma obesa</i> (Reeve, 1860)	<i>Aylacostoma obesum</i>
205	<i>Aylacostoma ruginosa</i> (Behr in Reeve, 1860)	<i>Aylacostoma ruginosum</i>
206	<i>Aylacostoma scalaris</i> (Wagner, 1827)	<i>Aylacostoma scalare</i>
208	<i>Aylacostoma stigmatica</i> Scott, 1954	<i>Aylacostoma stigmaticum</i>
209	<i>Aylacostoma strigillatus</i> (Dunker, 1843)	<i>Aylacostoma strigillatum</i>
210	<i>Aylacostoma tenuilabris</i> (Reeve, 1860)	<i>Aylacostoma tenuilabre</i>
211	<i>Aylacostoma tuberculata</i> Wagner, 1827	<i>Aylacostoma tuberculatum</i>
212	<i>Aylacostoma venezuelensis</i> (Dunker in Reeve, 1859)	<i>Aylacostoma venezuelense</i>
620	<i>Anostoma octodentata</i> Waldheim, 1807	<i>Anostoma octodentatum</i>

*In Simone (2006)

Table 2: list of marine South American species usually referred in incorrect declension and its correct form.

Family	Usual declension	Correct gender declension
Tegulidae	<i>Chlorostoma atra</i> (Lesson, 1830)	<i>Chlorostoma atrum</i>
Tegulidae	<i>Agathistoma verrucosa</i> (McLean, 1970)	<i>Agathistoma* verrucosum</i>
Claturellidae	<i>Glyphostoma epicasta</i> Bartsch, 1934	<i>Glyphostoma epicastum</i>

* the correct declension to the other *Agathistoma* species is given by Dornellas et al (2019).

Acknowledgements

I am thankful to Sergio Vanin, Instituto de Biociências da USP, who always draw attention to the combination in scientific names.

References

- Dornellas, APS; Couto, DR & Simone, LRL, 2019. Cladistic analysis of morphological data supports a position for Teguliniae (Mollusca: Vetigastropoda) with Turbinidae. Clasistics 35: 1-31. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cla.12400>
- Lee, HG, 2007. Book review: Land and Freshwater Mollusks of Brazil. *Nautilus* 121(2): 104.
- Simone, LRL, 2006. Land and freshwater molluscs of Brazil. EGB. Fapesp. São Paulo, 390 pp.
- Simone, LRL, 2019. The enigmatic case “*Pisidium pulchellum*” (Bivalvia, Sphaeridae). Malacopedia 2(2): 13-15. <http://www.moluscos.org/trabalhos/Malacopedia/02-02Simone%202019%20Malacopedia-%20Pisidium.pdf>