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Genera ending in “-opsis” and “-gaster” are feminine; and “-ceras” and “-soma” are neuter in gender: South American cases

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Abstract

According to ICZN Article 30.1.2 the genera ending in “-opsis” and “-gaster” are feminine in gender, and “-ceras” and “-soma” 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.

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Introduction

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, in the Article 30.1.2, clearly states that genera ending in:

- “-opsis” (face) are feminine in gender;
- “-gaster” (abdomen) are feminine in gender;
- “-ceras” (horn) are neuter in gender;
- “-soma” (body) are neuter in gender.

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, 2020).

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.

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

| Species number* | Usual declension | Correct gender declension |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 918 | <i>Solaropsis amazonicus</i> (Pfeiffer, 1854) | <i>Solaropsis amazonica</i> |
| 923 | <i>Solaropsis heliacus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1837) | <i>Solaropsis heliaca</i> |
| 925 | <i>Solaropsis leopoldinus</i> (Strubel, 1895) | <i>Solaropsis leopoldina</i> |
| 926 | <i>Solaropsis (?) nanus</i> (Wagner, 1827) | <i>Solaropsis (?) nana</i> |
| 932 | <i>Solaropsis punctatus</i> (Wagner, 1827) | <i>Solaropsis punctata</i> |
| 933 | <i>Solaropsis trigonostomus</i> Haas, 1934 | <i>Solaropsis trigonostoma</i> |
| 934 | <i>Solaropsis undatus</i> (Lightfoot, 1786) | <i>Solaropsis undata</i> |
| 935 | <i>Solaropsis viperus</i> (Pfeiffer, 1859) | <i>Solaropsis vipera</i> |
| 9** | <i>Pupisoma discoricola</i> (Adams, 1845) | <i>Pupisoma discoricolum</i> |

*In Simone (2006) **List of invasive species at end.

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

| Family | Usual declension | Correct gender declension |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Carditidae | <i>Carditopsis flabellum</i> (Reeve, 1843) | <i>Carditopsis flabella</i> |
| Cranchiidae | <i>Loligopsis perlatus</i> Risso, 1854 | <i>Loligopsis perlata</i> |
| Muricidae | <i>Xymenopsis buccineus</i> (Lamarck, 1816) | <i>Xymenopsis buccinea</i> |
| Muricidae | <i>Xymenopsis subnodosus</i> (Gray, 1839) | <i>Xymenopsis subnodosa</i> |
| Muricidae | <i>Typhisopsis coronatus</i> (Broderip, 1833) | <i>Typhisopsis coronata</i> |
| Muricidae | <i>Muricopsis nicocheanus</i> (Pilsbry, 1900) | <i>Muricopsis nicocheana</i> |
| Turbinidae | <i>Prisogaster elevatus</i> (Eyraud & Souleyet, 1852) | <i>Prisogaster elevata</i> |
| Turbinidae | <i>Prisogaster niger</i> (Wood, 1828) | <i>Prisogaster nigra</i> |
| Veneridae | <i>Hyphantosoma pollicaris</i> (Carpenter, 1864) | <i>Hyphantosoma pollicare</i> |

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