



The problem of hemihomonyms and the on-line hemihomonyms database (HHDB)

Alexey SHIPUNOV

Department of Biology, Minot State University, 500 University Ave. W, Minot, North Dakota 58707, USA.
<dactylorhiza@gmail.com>.

Abstract

Hemihomonyms (same nomina which are used for taxa from different nomenclature jurisdictions) are an overlooked but genuine nuisance in biological nomenclature. We compiled the first list of hemihomonyms for nomina in bacteriological, botanical and zoological nomenclatures and prepared an on-line database, the “Hemihomonym database” or *HHDB* (<<http://herba.msu.ru/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>). *HHDB* now includes 1164 nomina, including 12 triple hemihomonyms. A simple suffix-based solution (like “*Oenanthe* (z)” for *Oenanthe* in zoology) could be used in case of hemihomonymy. More effort should be afforded towards the resolution of long-standing nomenclature confusing situations such as hemihomonymy, including regarding the nomina of higher taxa, nomina of intermediate ranks and ambiregnal nomina.

Keywords: hemihomonyms, homonyms, biological nomenclature, databases

Introduction

If a scientific name or nomen is used for more than one species, genus or other taxon, this nomen is considered to be a homonym. The common opinion is that homonyms are invalid in biological nomenclature. However, historical development of biological taxonomy led to the establishment of different Codes of nomenclature. Homonyms are “illegal” within every Code (i.e., “*incorrect*” in botanical nomenclature, “*invalid*” in zoological nomenclature” or “*inadequate*” according to the terminology of Dubois 2011*b*), but what happens if the nomina in question are under the jurisdiction of different Codes? This situation is not regulated by any Rules and therefore the same nomina for different taxa are not homonyms in the strict sense. Starobogatov (1991) proposed the term “hemihomym” for such situations. Hemihomonyms (like the plant generic nomen *Oenanthe* and the bird generic nomen *Oenanthe*) are often considered as nomenclatural curiosities which probably was the right approach in previous centuries. *The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Anonymous 1999) simply states that “*The name of an animal taxon identical with the name of a taxon which has never been treated as animal is not a homonym for the purposes of zoological nomenclature*”. However, contemporary large-scale databases and search engines revive the problem of hemihomonyms. The simple experiment with Google image search for *Oenanthe* will immediately show the problem: whereas scientific names are often considered to be unique identifiers, the hemihomonyms will spoil the result: the user will retrieve images for both the plant and the bird. Therefore, as long as hemihomonyms exist, and the result of such a search is not unambiguous, we cannot achieve the ultimate goal of nomenclature, i.e., a one-to-one relation between nomen and taxon. In large databases, hemihomonyms will not only hamper the effectiveness of the system, but could also be misleading. Computer-based tools do not

“understand” the jurisdictions of the Codes, so any database which contains nomina from different Codes will always be a potential “security hole”. Databases like *USDA Plant*, *IPNI* or *Index Fungorum* become now commonly used scientific tools, and without a hemihomonyms check, they may be a source of mistakes similar to well-known cases related with the use of office software (Zeeberg *et al.* 2004).

The level of hemihomonyms knowledge is, however, surprisingly small. Before this work, nobody knew the number of hemihomonyms or even its order of magnitude, and no published list of hemihomonyms did exist. This could have the same reason as the existence of hemihomonyms themselves: interdisciplinary researches employing many nomina following different Codes are still rare. Nevertheless, I am almost positive that, as these investigations will become more common in the near future, the problem of hemihomonyms should be solved as soon as possible.

It is worth mentioning here that Codes like those of nomenclature of bacteria (Lapage *et al.* 1992), animals (Anonymous 1999) and plants and fungi (McNeill *et al.* 2006) have slightly different approaches regarding “normal” homonyms. For example, the zoological Code distinguishes between primary and secondary homonyms, and also strictly regulates the use of similarly spelled nomina in some cases (“parahomonyms”). This Code regulates only nomina up to the level of superfamily, which means that nomina of higher taxa (e.g., orders and classes) may in theory be “legal” homonyms. Among different Codes, the bacteriological one has probably the most advanced approach saying that “*The name should not be a later homonym of a previously validly published name of an alga, bacterium, fungus, protozoon, or virus...*” This has, however, only limited consequences since other Codes do not do the same, and even the bacteriological Code does not consider the nomina of higher plants or animals.

The idea of making a single Code for all biological nomina (the “*BioCode*”) have a tough history. The most recent proposal (Greuter *et al.* 2011) does not deal with hemihomonyms, but if the *BioCode* was to be finally implemented, clarification of hemihomonyms would become unavoidable. Instead of a published text, the future *BioCode* could also become an overlaying Web service maintaining all Codes’ Rules together (Shipunov *et al.* 2009), and in this case the service will need a hemihomonyms database.

Materials and methods

The starting list of nomina was compiled from different and unequal sources: the *Catalogue of Life 2008 Checklist* (Bisby *et al.* 2008), the *Wikispecies List of Valid Homonyms* (Anonymous 2009b), the *Taxacom archives* (Anonymous 2009a) and a variety of personal communications and individual submissions directly to me.

All lists were normalized: converted to comma separated text format with standardized columns (nomen, ancestry, rank, source and ID) and merged. For merging, a specific R (Anonymous 2011) program was written. The database itself uses flat text file as a data source, PHP interface to the flat list plus DataTables JavaScript application (<<http://datatables.net/index>>), which produces the spreadsheet-like output interface. There is also a simple submission page which accepts comments from users, and rudimentary API allowing the checking of single nomina with two possible answers (“yes” if the nomen is in the database, and “no” if it is not).

We also found that several large name databases like *CU*STAR* (<<http://starcentral.mbl.edu>>) or *GNI* (<<http://www.globalnames.org/GNI>>) were not simple to analyze, probably due to the vast amount of misspellings listed. These databases were not used for the primary list.

Nevertheless, since not all reliable nomen sources were analyzed, we cannot be sure that our database is complete. If a nomen is not in the database, there still is a possibility that it may be a hemihomonym. Another approach to the hemihomonymy problem is now being implemented in *IRMNG* (<<http://www.cmar.csiro.au/datacentre/irmng/homonyms.htm>>).

Results

As for 1st August 2011, the “Hemihomonym database” (*HHDB*; <<http://herba.msu.ru/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>; mirror: <<http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>) has 1164 nomina. Most hemihomonyms are results of clashes between the botanical and zoological Codes (1113 nomina, i.e. 96 %), and much less are between bacteriological and botanical nomina and between zoological and bacteriological nomina (8 nomina, i.e. 1 % and 31 nomina, i.e. 3 %, respectively). Twelve nomina (1 %) are triple hemihomonyms.

The shortened variant of *HHDB* including only nomina is given here in Table 1. On the Web site, it is also possible to retrieve so-called “ancestry”, i.e., the data about the taxonomical position of the nominal taxon.

Discussion

Since the hemihomonym database is now established, it is possible to identify the situations of hemihomonymy between the three Codes considered. In order to avoid ambiguity, I propose here that whenever a nomen is a hemihomonym, it should be followed with a postfix “(b)”, “(p)” or “(z)” for nomina covered by the bacteriological, botanical and zoological Codes of nomenclature, respectively. To check the possibility of being a hemihomonym, one could use Table 1, the main Web page of *HHDB*, or the proposed *API* (<<http://herba.msu.ru/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>).

A few additional situations which may cause ambiguity in nomenclatural research are not yet resolved:

(1) Nomina of higher taxa. This is an “Achilles heel” of modern nomenclature. Multiple efforts were done towards a resolving of higher taxa problem, rule- or database-based (Reveal 2008; Shipunov 2009; Kluge, 2010 and his earlier Russian publications; Dubois, 2011*a* and his other publications) but the current Codes still almost completely ignore the problem.

(2) Nomina of “intermediate levels” of nomenclatural hierarchy. It is common for most databases and sometimes even monographs to skip tribal, section or other levels intermediate between the “main” ones. This is often considered as a fundamental problem for all rank-based nomenclature (R. Olmstead, pers. comm.). As a result, we simply do not know how many homonyms are hidden here.

(3) The nomen could be an “unstable” hemihomonym if it is unclear which Code should be used for it (“ambiregnal names”; see Patterson 1991). Many protists’ nomina are ambiregnal.

(4) Three other Codes of nomenclature exist which may also contain hemihomonyms: the Codes for viruses (Anomymous 2002) and cultivated plants (Brickell *et al.* 2009; it does not control nomenclature at the generic level), and the *PhyloCode* (Cantino & de Queiroz 2010; it is not an officially recognized Code). The nomina recognized under these Codes may later be added to the *HHDB*.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to David Patterson, Patrick Leary and Dmitry Mozzherin (EOL) for their invaluable help in the creation of *HHDB* and to Alain Dubois for his great assistance in the manuscript preparation.

TABLE 1. Hemihomonyms from realms of three main codes of nomenclature (according to HHDB, last accessed 1st August 2011).

Bacteriological Code	Botanical Code	Zoological Code
Abas	Abas	Abas
Aberia	Aberia	Aberia
Abietinella	Abietinella	Abietinella
Abronia	Abronia	Abronia
Acantharia	Acantharia	Acantharia
Acanthocarpus	Acanthocarpus	Acanthocarpus
Acanthoccephalus	Acanthoccephalus	Acanthoccephalus
Acanthopale	Acanthopale	Acanthopale
Acharia	Acharia	Acharia
Achleena	Achleena	Achleena
Achiya	Achiya	Achiya
Acheta	Acheta	Acheta
Acis	Acis	Acis
Acrasia	Acrasia	Acrasia
Acrocephalus	Acrocephalus	Acrocephalus
Acrocephylus	Acrocephylus	Acrocephylus
Acrotylus	Acrotylus	Acrotylus
Adaeae	Adaeae	Adaeae
Adactium	Adactium	Adactium
Adindendron	Adindendron	Adindendron
Adinopellis	Adinopellis	Adinopellis
Adamsia	Adamsia	Adamsia
Adenophora	Adenophora	Adenophora
Aegle	Aegle	Aegle
Afzelia	Afzelia	Afzelia
Agarista	Agarista	Agarista
Agathis	Agathis	Agathis
Agnesia	Agnesia	Agnesia
Agonis	Agonis	Agonis
Alania	Alania	Alania
Alaria	Alaria	Alaria
Albertinia	Albertinia	Albertinia
Alectoria	Alectoria	Alectoria
Alberitia	Alberitia	Alberitia
Alina	Alina	Alina
Allotropa	Allotropa	Allotropa
Allophia	Allophia	Allophia
Alsophila	Alsophila	Alsophila
Amama	Amama	Amama
Amaryllis	Amaryllis	Amaryllis
Amnophila	Amnophila	Amnophila
Amorpha	Amorpha	Amorpha
Amphianthus	Amphianthus	Amphianthus
Amphibolia	Amphibolia	Amphibolia
Amphinema	Amphinema	Amphinema
Amphorula	Amphorula	Amphorula
Anabasis	Anabasis	Anabasis
Ancistrodes	Ancistrodes	Ancistrodes
Ancistrophora	Ancistrophora	Ancistrophora
Ancylistes	Ancylistes	Ancylistes
Andersonia	Andersonia	Andersonia
Andrea	Andrea	Andrea
Andresia	Andresia	Andresia
Andrewsella	Andrewsella	Andrewsella
Aneura	Aneura	Aneura
Angelina	Angelina	Angelina
Anisochaeta	Anisochaeta	Anisochaeta
Anisocycla	Anisocycla	Anisocycla
Anisoptera	Anisoptera	Anisoptera
Anisofrux	Anisofrux	Anisofrux
Anomora	Anomora	Anomora
Anomalasia	Anomalasia	Anomalasia
Anthella	Anthella	Anthella
Antillea	Antillea	Antillea
Antonia	Antonia	Antonia
Anura	Anura	Anura
Aotus	Aotus	Aotus
Apheila	Apheila	Apheila
Aphrodite	Apheila	Apheila
Apluda	Apluda	Apluda
Apodasmia	Apodasmia	Apodasmia
Apona	Apona	Apona
Apogonites	Apogonites	Apogonites
Appendicularia	Appendicularia	Appendicularia
Archonius	Archonius	Archonius
Archoldia	Archoldia	Archoldia
Archeia	Archeia	Archeia
Arctophila	Arctophila	Arctophila
Artenaria	Artenaria	Artenaria
Argenia	Argenia	Argenia
Argentifra	Argentifra	Argentifra
Aria	Aria	Aria
Ariadne	Ariadne	Ariadne
Arpopsis	Arpopsis	Arpopsis
Aristotella	Aristotella	Aristotella
Articulata	Articulata	Articulata
Ascoidea	Ascoidea	Ascoidea
Ashtonia	Ashtonia	Ashtonia
Asterina	Asterina	Asterina
Asterococcus	Asterococcus	Asterococcus
Asterodon	Asterodon	Asterodon
Astraea	Astraea	Astraea
Ateleia	Ateleia	Ateleia
Atracromorpha	Atracromorpha	Atracromorpha
Augusta	Augusta	Augusta
Auricularia	Auricularia	Auricularia
Auriculina	Auriculina	Auriculina
Autroee	Autroee	Autroee
Azila	Azila	Azila
Bacillus	Bacillus	Bacillus
Bacteridium	Bacteridium	Bacteridium
Baileya	Baileya	Baileya
Bailleia	Bailleia	Bailleia
Baloghia	Baloghia	Baloghia
Banksia	Banksia	Banksia
Barnardia	Barnardia	Barnardia
Baronia	Baronia	Baronia
Bartramia	Bartramia	Bartramia
Bartschella	Bartschella	Bartschella
Bassia	Bassia	Bassia
Batesia	Batesia	Batesia
Batis	Batis	Batis
Beaufortia	Beaufortia	Beaufortia
Becquerella	Becquerella	Becquerella
Bedfordia	Bedfordia	Bedfordia
Belaridia	Belaridia	Belaridia
Belonidium	Belonidium	Belonidium
Berkeleya	Berkeleya	Berkeleya
Berlesella	Berlesella	Berlesella
Betula	Betula	Betula
Beyeria	Beyeria	Beyeria
Bimuria	Bimuria	Bimuria
Binghamia	Binghamia	Binghamia
Blachia	Blachia	Blachia
Blancoa	Blancoa	Blancoa
Bodo	Bodo	Bodo
Bogoriella	Bogoriella	Bogoriella
Bolia	Bolia	Bolia
Bonomia	Bonomia	Bonomia
Bonatea	Bonatea	Bonatea
Bonia	Bonia	Bonia
Bornetia	Bornetia	Bornetia
Bostrychia	Bostrychia	Bostrychia
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea
Brachypezia	Brachypezia	Brachypezia
Bremia	Bremia	Bremia
Breyria	Breyria	Breyria
Briana	Briana	Briana
Brooksia	Brooksia	Brooksia
Broughtonia	Broughtonia	Broughtonia
Bruchia	Bruchia	Bruchia
Buchanania	Buchanania	Buchanania
Buchnera	Buchnera	Buchnera
Buchholzia	Buchholzia	Buchholzia
Burchella	Burchella	Burchella
Burenia	Burenia	Burenia
Burmannia	Burmannia	Burmannia
Bursaria	Bursaria	Bursaria
Burffia	Burffia	Burffia
Buriera	Buriera	Buriera
Byblis	Byblis	Byblis
Calamus	Calamus	Calamus
Calanica	Calanica	Calanica
Callicarpa	Callicarpa	Callicarpa
Calliderma	Calliderma	Calliderma
Callilepis	Callilepis	Callilepis
Calopteryx	Calopteryx	Calopteryx
Calospatha	Calospatha	Calospatha
Calycella	Calycella	Calycella
Calypogon	Calypogon	Calypogon
Calypta	Calypta	Calypta
Camneria	Camneria	Camneria
Camensia	Camensia	Camensia
Camparella	Camparella	Camparella
Campoloma	Campoloma	Campoloma
Campylotropis	Campylotropis	Campylotropis
Canarium	Canarium	Canarium
Canthabrum	Canthabrum	Canthabrum
Canthopora	Canthopora	Canthopora
Cantharellus	Cantharellus	Cantharellus
Carnegie	Carnegie	Carnegie
Carperteria	Carperteria	Carperteria
Catena	Catena	Catena
Catenococcus	Catenococcus	Catenococcus
Catenula	Catenula	Catenula
Catinella	Catinella	Catinella
Cavernularia	Cavernularia	Cavernularia
Cavia	Cavia	Cavia
Celeirna	Celeirna	Celeirna
Centipeda	Centipeda	Centipeda
Centropogon	Centropogon	Centropogon
Cerapoda	Cerapoda	Cerapoda
Cerataulina	Cerataulina	Cerataulina
Ceratocephala	Ceratocephala	Ceratocephala
Ceratoctax	Ceratoctax	Ceratoctax
Cerastigma	Cerastigma	Cerastigma
Cerastoma	Cerastoma	Cerastoma
Cereus	Cereus	Cereus
Cerion	Cerion	Cerion
Chaetacanthus	Chaetacanthus	Chaetacanthus
Chaetoceras	Chaetoceras	Chaetoceras
Chaetoderma	Chaetoderma	Chaetoderma
Chaetotoma	Chaetotoma	Chaetotoma
Chaetophora	Chaetophora	Chaetophora
Chaetopsis	Chaetopsis	Chaetopsis
Chaos	Chaos	Chaos
Chara	Chara	Chara
Charaybdis	Charaybdis	Charaybdis
Chavinia	Chavinia	Chavinia
Chelidonium	Chelidonium	Chelidonium
Chemnitzia	Chemnitzia	Chemnitzia
Chemia	Chemia	Chemia
Chevalerella	Chevalerella	Chevalerella
Chione	Chione	Chione
Chionidophora	Chionidophora	Chionidophora
Chloracantha	Chloracantha	Chloracantha
Chloris	Chloris	Chloris
Chondracanthus	Chondracanthus	Chondracanthus
Chondrilla	Chondrilla	Chondrilla
Chosena	Chosena	Chosena
Chrysonema	Chrysonema	Chrysonema
Chrysopogon	Chrysopogon	Chrysopogon
Cidaris	Cidaris	Cidaris
Cinclidium	Cinclidium	Cinclidium
Cladonema	Cladonema	Cladonema
Clappa	Clappa	Clappa
Clathrella	Clathrella	Clathrella
Clathrus	Clathrus	Clathrus
Clausia	Clausia	Clausia
Clavulina	Clavulina	Clavulina
Clemontia	Clemontia	Clemontia
Clevalandia	Clevalandia	Clevalandia
Climacoptera	Climacoptera	Climacoptera
Clivia	Clivia	Clivia
Clusia	Clusia	Clusia
Cypselia	Cypselia	Cypselia
Cypselum	Cypselum	Cypselum
Cyrtium	Cyrtium	Cyrtium
Coccoldea	Coccoldea	Coccoldea
Codon	Codon	Codon
Codonorchis	Codonorchis	Codonorchis
Coemansia	Coemansia	Coemansia
Coenonia	Coenonia	Coenonia
Colax	Colax	Colax
Collaria	Collaria	Collaria
Collinsia	Collinsia	Collinsia
Colocasia	Colocasia	Colocasia
Cometes	Cometes	Cometes
Comperia	Comperia	Comperia
Compsoneura	Compsoneura	Compsoneura
Coniophora	Coniophora	Coniophora
Conostoma	Conostoma	Conostoma
Contaminia	Contaminia	Contaminia
Coonella	Coonella	Coonella
Cora	Cora	Cora
Cordia	Cordia	Cordia
Cordyla	Cordyla	Cordyla
Coris	Coris	Coris
Coronilla	Coronilla	Coronilla
Corticum	Corticum	Corticum
Corynaea	Corynaea	Corynaea
Coryne	Coryne	Coryne
Corynephorus	Corynephorus	Corynephorus
Corynophora	Corynophora	Corynophora
Cota	Cota	Cota
Cowania	Cowania	Cowania
Crambe	Crambe	Crambe
Crassula	Crassula	Crassula
Cremnophila	Cremnophila	Cremnophila
Crepidolus	Crepidolus	Crepidolus
Cressa	Cressa	Cressa
Crocidium	Crocidium	Crocidium
Crosslandia	Crosslandia	Crosslandia
Crossosoma	Crossosoma	Crossosoma
Crucianella	Crucianella	Crucianella
Crucibulum	Crucibulum	Crucibulum
Cryphaea	Cryphaea	Cryphaea
Cryptochloris	Cryptochloris	Cryptochloris
Cryptococcus	Cryptococcus	Cryptococcus
Cryptobolus	Cryptobolus	Cryptobolus
Cyrtomeria	Cyrtomeria	Cyrtomeria
Cypriporus	Cypriporus	Cypriporus
Cyrtophrele	Cyrtophrele	Cyrtophrele
Ctenophora	Ctenophora	Ctenophora
Ctenopsis	Ctenopsis	Ctenopsis
Cucumella	Cucumella	Cucumella
Culicia	Culicia	Culicia
Cyanea	Cyanea	Cyanea

TABLE 1. (continued).

Cyanopsis	Cyanopsis	Dysphania	Galearia	Hilitonia	Hilitonia
Cybebus	Echinacea	Echinacea	Galeopsis	Hippia	Hippia
Cyclogramma	Echinaria	Echinaria	Gallenia	Hoffmania	Hoffmania
Cyclophora	Echinella	Echinella	Gambella	Holmbergia	Holmbergia
Cyclofhriza	Echinops	Echinops	Ganonema	Holmiella	Holmiella
Cynia	Edgaria	Edgaria	Gattyia	Holopodium	Holopodium
Cynodon	Edwardiella	Edwardiella	Gaudichaudia	Holubia	Holubia
Cyrtophora	Eisena	Eisena	Gaussia	Homoeothrix	Homoeothrix
Cyrtopsis	Elachista	Elachista	Gemella	Homopholis	Homopholis
Cyrtosia	Elegia	Elegia	Genea	Hopkinsia	Hopkinsia
Cystophora	Emmia	Emmia	Gentlingia	Horrera	Horrera
Dacrydium	Enallagma	Enallagma	Geococcus	Hosseusia	Hosseusia
Dactylanthus	Encalypta	Encalypta	Gesneria	Houstonia	Houstonia
Daltonia	Endotricheila	Endotricheila	Gilla	Howea	Howea
Danae	Engelhardtia	Engelhardtia	Glaudia	Huberia	Huberia
Darlingtonia	Enstera	Enstera	Glaucium	Hudsonia	Hudsonia
Dasycodon	Enteroogon	Enteroogon	Glaucium	Humbertiella	Humbertiella
Davidsonia	Entomophaga	Entomophaga	Glaucanema	Hydrocoeryne	Hydrocoeryne
Dawsonia	Ephelis	Ephelis	Glemnea	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocephalus
Decania	Ephemera	Ephemera	Glyphis	Hymenocapellus	Hymenocapellus
Decania	Ephemerocidea	Ephemerocidea	Glyptopellis	Hymenoclelea	Hymenoclelea
Decodon	Ephemeropsis	Ephemeropsis	Gnethia	Hymenodopsis	Hymenodopsis
Decodon	Epibema	Epibema	Gnetraisa	Hypaene	Hypaene
Decodon	Epiphora	Epiphora	Goldmania	Hypodema	Hypodema
Decodon	Epilitha	Epilitha	Gomphus	Hypsophila	Hypsophila
Decodon	Eratoc	Eratoc	Goniodoma	Hysosopus	Hysosopus
Decodon	Eremaea	Eremaea	Goodia	Hysotrichophora	Hysotrichophora
Decodon	Eremocharis	Eremocharis	Gordonia	Hystrix	Hystrix
Decodon	Eremophilla	Eremophilla	Gouania	Indospiraera	Indospiraera
Decodon	Eranthus	Eranthus	Gouldia	Inezia	Inezia
Decodon	Erica	Erica	Graelsia	Inga	Inga
Decodon	Eriksosnia	Eriksosnia	Grahamia	Iphigenia	Iphigenia
Decodon	Erochilon	Erochilon	Graphis	Iris	Iris
Decodon	Erochylis	Erochylis	Graphium	Isanthus	Isanthus
Decodon	Eruca	Eruca	Grayia	Isia	Isia
Decodon	Eryonia	Eryonia	Gronovia	Ismene	Ismene
Decodon	Esenbeckia	Esenbeckia	Gustia	Isothea	Isothea
Decodon	Esméralda	Esméralda	Gundlachia	Isotoma	Isotoma
Decodon	Eucharis	Eucharis	Gustavia	Iva	Iva
Decodon	Euclasta	Euclasta	Gyphis	Jacksonia	Jacksonia
Decodon	Eulalia	Eulalia	Hainania	Jacoba	Jacoba
Decodon	Eupete	Eupete	Halocharis	Jaliscoa	Jaliscoa
Decodon	Eurhabdus	Eurhabdus	Halococcus	Jamesia	Jamesia
Decodon	Euryale	Euryale	Halopteris	Janella	Janella
Decodon	Eurybia	Eurybia	Hamadryas	Janusia	Janusia
Decodon	Euryomma	Euryomma	Hambura	Jeffersonia	Jeffersonia
Decodon	Eutaxia	Eutaxia	Hancockia	Johnsonella	Johnsonella
Decodon	Everardia	Everardia	Hannonia	Jonesia	Jonesia
Decodon	Eversmannia	Eversmannia	Haplophylum	Jubula	Jubula
Decodon	Falcaria	Falcaria	Haploporus	Kanaboa	Kanaboa
Decodon	Falaca	Falaca	Harpella	Karschia	Karschia
Decodon	Faura	Faura	Harpella	Kelersteinia	Kelersteinia
Decodon	Fauriella	Fauriella	Harrisia	Kelleria	Kelleria
Decodon	Felipponea	Felipponea	Harrisia	Kernia	Kernia
Decodon	Fennella	Fennella	Hawalia	Kingella	Kingella
Decodon	Fergania	Fergania	Heinsenia	Klossia	Klossia
Decodon	Ficus	Ficus	Hemichroa	Kochia	Kochia
Decodon	Fiora	Fiora	Hemichroa	Kraussia	Kraussia
Decodon	Fischeria	Fischeria	Hendersonia	Kupea	Kupea
Decodon	Fissurina	Fissurina	Hepatica	Kurzia	Kurzia
Decodon	Fitchia	Fitchia	Herbertia	Lacymaria	Lacymaria
Decodon	Flintella	Flintella	Herbertia	Lactarius	Lactarius
Decodon	Fluminicola	Fluminicola	Heringia	Laelia	Laelia
Decodon	Fortunella	Fortunella	Hermmania	Laelopsis	Laelopsis
Decodon	Fosterella	Fosterella	Hermmania	Lagurus	Lagurus
Decodon	Fosterella	Fosterella	Hermmania	Laingia	Laingia
Decodon	Fridericia	Fridericia	Heteractis	Lancea	Lancea
Decodon	Fritillaria	Fritillaria	Heterococcus	Lancea	Lancea
Decodon	Funaria	Funaria	Heterogogon	Lanceola	Lanceola
Decodon	Furcula	Furcula	Hibberia	Lapidaria	Lapidaria
Decodon	Furia	Furia	Hibberia	Lasius	Lasius
Decodon	Furnaria	Furnaria	Hillebrandiella	Lauterborniella	Lauterborniella
Decodon	Furula	Furula	Hillebrandiella	Lauterborniella	Lauterborniella
Decodon	Furnariidae	Furnariidae	Hilligardia	Lauterborniella	Lauterborniella
Decodon	Gaimardia	Gaimardia	Hillia	Lauterborniella	Lauterborniella
Decodon	Galeana	Galeana	Hillia	Lauterborniella	Lauterborniella
Desmonema	Devillea	Devillea	Halococcus		
Desmonema	Diabole	Diabole			
Desmonema	Diadema	Diadema			
Desmonema	Dianema	Dianema			
Desmonema	Diascia	Diascia			
Desmonema	Diastella	Diastella			
Desmonema	Diastema	Diastema			
Desmonema	Diblemma	Diblemma			
Desmonema	Dichaeatophora	Dichaeatophora			
Desmonema	Dicranella	Dicranella			
Desmonema	Dicranophora	Dicranophora			
Desmonema	Dictyonella	Dictyonella			
Desmonema	Dictyonia	Dictyonia			
Desmonema	Didymocystis	Didymocystis			
Desmonema	Dietzia	Dietzia			
Desmonema	Digitalia	Digitalia			
Desmonema	Dilophus	Dilophus			
Desmonema	Dinema	Dinema			
Desmonema	Dinetus	Dinetus			
Desmonema	Dionaea	Dionaea			
Desmonema	Dioxys	Dioxys			
Desmonema	Diphyes	Diphyes			
Desmonema	Diplosoma	Diplosoma			
Desmonema	Diploxaxis	Diploxaxis			
Desmonema	Diporopsis	Diporopsis			
Desmonema	Dipura	Dipura			
Desmonema	Dirina	Dirina			
Desmonema	Discina	Discina			
Desmonema	Discophora	Discophora			
Desmonema	Discus	Discus			
Desmonema	Dispira	Dispira			
Desmonema	Ditaxis	Ditaxis			
Desmonema	Diuris	Diuris			
Desmonema	Donax	Donax			
Desmonema	Dorcadon	Dorcadon			
Desmonema	Doryphora	Doryphora			
Desmonema	Dracaena	Dracaena			
Desmonema	Drosophila	Drosophila			
Desmonema	Drummondia	Drummondia			
Desmonema	Dryas	Dryas			
Desmonema	Drymonia	Drymonia			
Desmonema	Drymophila	Drymophila			
Desmonema	Dugesia	Dugesia			
Desmonema	Dunbaria	Dunbaria			
Desmonema	Duplicaria	Duplicaria			
Desmonema	Duportia	Duportia			

References

- Anonymous [International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature] (1999) *International code of zoological nomenclature*. Fourth edition. London (International Trust for zoological Nomenclature): i–xxix + 1–306.
- Anonymous [International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses] (2002) *The international code of virus classification and nomenclature*. <http://www.ictvonline.org/codeOfVirusClassification_2002.asp>. [Accessed 1st January 2011].
- Anonymous [Taxacom] (2009a) *The Taxacom archives*. <<http://mailman.nhm.ku.edu/pipermail/taxacom/>>. [Accessed 1st January 2009].
- Anonymous [Wikispecies] (2009b) *List of valid homonyms*. <http://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/List_of_valid_homonyms>. [Accessed 1st January 2009].
- Anonymous [R Development Core Team] (2011) *R: a language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna, Austria (R Foundation for Statistical Computing). <<http://www.r-project.org>>. [Accessed 1st January 2009].
- Bisby, F. A., Roskov, Y. R., Orrell, T. M., Nicolson, D., Paglinawan, L. E., Bailly, N., Kirk, P. M., Bourgoin, T. & van Hertum, J. (ed.) (2008) *Species 2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life: 2008 Annual Checklist*. Reading, U.K. (Species 2000), CD-ROM.
- Brickell, C. D., Alexander, C., David, J. C., Hettterscheid, W. L. A., Leslie, A. C., Malécot, V., Xiaobai Jin & Cubey, J. J. (ed.) (2009) International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants. Eighth edition. *Scripta Horticulturae*, Leuven (International Society for Horticultural Science), **10**: 1–204.
- Cantino, P. D. & de Queiroz, K. (2010) *International code of phylogenetic nomenclature. Version 4c*. <<http://www.ohio.edu/phylocode/preface.html>>. [Accessed 1st January 2011].
- Dubois, A. (2011a) The *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* must be drastically improved before it is too late. *Bionomina*, **2**: 1–104.
- Dubois, A. (2011b) A zoologist viewpoint on the *Draft BioCode*. *Bionomina*, **3**: 45–62.
- Greuter, W., Garrity, G., Hawksworth, D. L., Jahn, R., Kirk, P. M., Knapp, S., McNeill, S., Michel, E., Patterson, D. J., Pyle, R. & Tindall, B. J. (2011) Draft BioCode (2011). Principles and Rules regarding the naming of organisms. New draft, revised in November 2010. *Bionomina*, **3**: 26–44.
- Kluge, N. J. (2010) Circumscriptional names of higher taxa in Hexapoda. *Bionomina*, **1**: 15–55.
- Lapage, S. P., Sneath, P. H. A., Lessel, E. F., Skerman, V. B. D., Seeliger, H. P. R. & Clark, W.A. (ed.) (1992) *International code of nomenclature of Bacteria (Bacteriological code 1990 revision)*. Washington, D.C. (American Society of Microbiology): i–xlii + 1–189.
- McNeill, J., Barrie, F. R., Burdet, H. M., Demoulin, V., Hawksworth, D. L., Marhold, K., Nicolson, D. H., Prado, J., Silva, P. C., Skog, J. E., Wiersema, J. H. & Turland, N. J., (ed.) (2006) *International code of botanical nomenclature (Vienna Code) adopted by the Seventeenth International Botanical Congress, Vienna, Austria, July 2005*. Königstein (Koeltz): i–viii + 1–568.
- Patterson, D. J. & Larsen, J. (1991) Nomenclatural problems with protists. In: D. L. Hawksworth (ed.), *Improving the stability of names: needs and opinions*, Königstein (Koeltz Scientific Books): 197–208.
- Reveal, J. L. (2008) *Index nominum supragenericorum plantarum vascularium*. <<http://www.plantsystematics.org/reveal/pbio/WWW/supragen.html>>. [Accessed 1st January 2009].
- Shipunov, A. B. (2009) *Systema Naturae* or the outline of living world classification. *Protistology*, **6** (1): 3–13.
- Shipunov, A. B., Mozzherin D. & Patterson, D. J. (2009) Towards building code compliance within biodiversity informatics. In: *The Systematics Association 7th Biennial Meeting, Leiden, August 2009*. <http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/author/shipunov_eusyst2009.pdf>. [Accessed 1st December 2011].
- Starobogatov, Y. I. (1991) Problems in the nomenclature of higher taxonomic categories. *Bulletin of zoological Nomenclature*, **48** (1): 6–18.
- Zeeberg, B. R., Riss, J., Kane, D. W., Bussey, K. J., Uchio, E., Linehan, W. M., Barrett, J. C. & Weinstein, J. N. (2004) Mistaken identifiers: gene name errors can be introduced inadvertently when using Excel in bioinformatics. *BMC Bioinformatics*, **5**: 80.

Submitted: 6 October 2011. Accepted: 2 December 2011. Published: 22 December 2011.
Corresponding Editor: Alain Dubois.