Taxonomic Note

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Proposal to replace the illegitimate genus name *Schineria* Tóth *et al.* 2001 with the genus name *Ignatzschineria* gen. nov. and to replace the illegitimate combination *Schineria larvae* Tóth *et al.* 2001 with *Ignatzschineria larvae* comb. nov.

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The prokaryotic, generic name *Schineria* Tóth *et al.* 2001 is illegitimate owing to the prior existence of the name *Schineria* for a genus within the Diptera [Principle 2, Rule 51b(4) of the *Bacteriological Code* (1990 Revision)]. Therefore, a new genus name, *Ignatzschineria* gen. nov., is proposed for this taxon. As a result, a new combination is required for the type species, *Ignatzschineria larvae* comb. nov., to replace the illegitimate combination *Schineria larvae* Tóth *et al.* 2001.

On 14 August 1999, the Judicial Commission of the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology (ICSB) (De Vos & Trüper, 2000) recommended that the following change in the wording of Principle 2 of the *Bacteriological Code*, proposed by Tindall (1999), be accepted:

‘The nomenclature of prokaryotes is not independent of botanical and zoological nomenclature. When naming new taxa in the rank of genus or higher, due consideration is to be given to avoiding names which are regulated by the *Zoological Code* and the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*.’

Furthermore, the addition of the following Note to Principle 2 was proposed:

‘Note. This principle takes effect with publication of acceptance of this change by the ICSB and is not retroactive.’

Later, the ICSB (now the International Committee on Systematics of Prokaryotes; ICSP) voted unanimously in favour of this proposal (Labeda, 2000).

The minutes of the meetings of the Judicial Commission and the minutes of the meetings of the ICSB were published in the November 2000 issue of the *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* and, for all practical purposes, the new Principle 2 applies from 1 January 2001.

Tóth *et al.* (2001) published the description of a new taxon *Schineria larvae* gen. nov., sp. nov., representing a separate phylogenetic line of descent. This bacterium, which utilizes chitin strongly, was isolated from the larvae of *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* Schiner, 1862 (Diptera: Sarcophagidae) in 1999.

Recently, we discovered that the name *Schineria* was illegitimate, because of precedence of the genus name *Schineria* Rondani, 1857 (Animalia: Arthropoda: Insecta: Diptera: Brachycera: Cyclorrhapha: Tachinidae) [Index to Organism Names (Thomson BIOSIS) at <http://www.organismnames.com/query.htm>].

According to Principle 6 of the *Bacteriological Code* (1990 Revision) (Lapage *et al.*, 1992), the correct name of a taxon is based upon valid publication, legitimacy and priority of publication. An illegitimate name cannot be a correct name, and must be replaced. The fact that the generic name is illegitimate does not affect the legitimacy of the species epithets (Rule 32b and Rule 51a). As a result, reference to the authors of the species epithet has been retained in the authorship of the resulting new combination (Rule 54).

The illegitimate genus name *Schineria* was chosen to honour Ignatz Rudolph Schiner (1813–1873), who first described the fly *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* in 1862. The replacement genus name, *Ignatzschineria*, was also chosen to honour him.

There is no indication that the genus name *Ignatzschineria* has been used previously to designate taxa of bacteria [Krieg & Holt (1984) and subsequent volumes; <http://www.bacterio.cict.fr>; <http://www.dsmz.de>], protists (Kudo, 1966; Lee *et al.*, 1985; Adl *et al.*, 2005), algae (Irvine & John, 1984; Krammer & Lange-Bertalot, 1991; Simonsen, 1987; Reichardt, 1995; Lange-Bertalot & Genkal, 1999; Witkowski *et al.*, 2000; Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot, 2002; Krammer, 2003), fungi [Ainsworth *et al.*, 1973; Jong & Gantt, 1984; *Index Fungorum* (<http://www.indexfungorum.org>)], plants [*Index Nominum Genericorum* (ING) (<http://ravenel.si.edu/botany/ing/ingForm.cfm>)] or viruses (Mayo & Horcinek, 1998). Computer searches of abstracts, titles and keywords of publication databases (BIOSIS, 1970–2004; Zoological Record, 1979–1999; SciSearch, 1975–2004; Medline, 1970–2004; ICTVdB, 2002) indicate that the genus name *Ignatzschineria* has not been used previously.

Description of *Ignatzschineria* gen. nov.

Ignatzschineria (Ig.natz.schi.ne'ri.a. N.L. fem. n. *Ignatzschineria* in honour of Ignatz Rudolph Schiner, who described the fly *Wohlfahrtia magnifica* in 1862).

Previous illegitimate name: *Schineria* Tóth *et al.* 2001.

The description of the genus is as given for *Schineria* in Tóth *et al.* (2001). The type species is *Ignatzschineria larvae* (Tóth *et al.*, 2001).

Description of *Ignatzschineria larvae* (Tóth *et al.* 2001) comb. nov.

Ignatzschineria larvae (lar.va'e. L. gen. n. *larvae* of a larva; the type strain was isolated from maggots of *Wohlfahrtia magnifica*).

Illegitimate homotypic synonym: *Schineria larvae* Tóth *et al.* 2001.

The description of the species is as given for *Schineria larvae* in Tóth *et al.* (2001). The type strain is L1/68^T (=CIP 107108^T=DSM 13226^T=NCAIM B01938^T).

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