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SERENDIPIDAE EVENHUIS, 1994 (INSECTA: DIPTERA) AND SERENDIPIDAE BROOKS AND BARRIGA, 1995 (PLATYHELMINTHES: EUCESTODA): PROPOSED REMOVAL OF HOMONYMY

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Homonymy between names in the family group may result from similarity, but not identity of the names of their type genera. Such a case involves *Serendipa* Evenhuis, 1994 and *Serendip* Brooks and Barriga, 1995. Evenhuis (1994) proposed *Serendipa* to replace *Paratendipes* Hong and Wang, 1990 and the Paratendipedidae Hong and Wang, 1990, which had been proposed for *P. laiyangensis*, a fossil dipteran from Upper Jurassic deposits in China. Evenhuis (1994) reported that *Paratendipes* Hong and Wang, 1990 was preoccupied by *Paratendipes* Kieffer, 1911, necessitating the change. Consequently, Paratendipedidae Hong and Wang, 1990 became Serendipidae Evenhuis, 1994.

When the Catalogue of Fossil Diptera was published in July 1994, the Journal of Parasitology had accepted a manuscript by Brooks and Barriga describing a new species of eucestode inhabiting Ecuadorian stingrays. In that article, published in February 1995, Brooks and Barriga (1995) proposed the generic name Serendip for S. deborahae and proposed a new family for it and 2 other genera, using Serendip as the type genus. The resulting family name Serendipidae Brooks and Barriga, 1995, became a junior homonym of Serendipidae Evenhuis, 1994.

In the past, such cases were referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1995, article 55(b)). Petitioners would prepare a case describing the problem and proposing a solution. In due and deliberate course, the International Commission would make a ruling. When this particular case of homonymy was discovered, we prepared such a brief, and one of us (N.L.E.) also contacted Dr. F. Christian Thompson of the Smithsonian Institution. He reported that the new version of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, expected to be issued in the near future, contains a simplified protocol for dealing with such matters. If the parties involved agree on a solution to the problem, that proposed solution can be presented to the taxonomic community in a form such as the present one. If the community accepts the proposal in practice, it becomes the official ruling. Dr. Thompson suggested that we handle this case in the manner to be prescribed in the new code.

We therefore make the following proposals that:

(1) Serendipidae Evenhuis, 1994 should be maintained as it predates Serendipidae Brooks and Barriga, 1995.

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- (2) For the purposes of Article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature the stem of the generic name Serendip be considered SERENDIPE.
- (3) The Official List of Generic Names in Zoology include:
 - (a) Serendipa Evenhuis, 1994 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation of the replaced nominal genus Paratendipes Hong and Wang, 1990, Paratendipes laiyanengsis Hong and Wang, 1990;
 - (b) Serendip Brooks and Barriga, 1995 (gender: feminine), type species by original designation, Serendip deborahae Brooks and Barriga, 1995.
- (4) The Official List of Specific Names in Zoology include:
 - (a) laiyangensis Hong and Wang, 1990 as published in the binomen Paratendipes laiyangensis (specific name of the type species of Serendipa Evenhuis, 1994);
 - (b) deborahae Brooks and Barriga, 1995 as published in the binomen Serendip deborahae Brooks and Barriga, 1995 (specific name of the type species of Serendip Brooks and Barriga, 1995).
- (5) The Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology include:
 - (a) Serendipidae Evenhuis, 1994, type genus *Serendipa* Evenhuis, 1994 (Insecta: Diptera);
 - (b) Serendipeidae Brooks and Barriga, 1995, type genus Serendip Brooks and Barriga, 1995 (Platyhelminthes: Eucestoda).
- (6) The Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology include:
 - (a) Serendipidae Brooks and Barriga, 1995 (spelling emended in 1(a) above to Serendipeidae).

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