

12. When a nominal species has been later divided on taxonomic grounds, the name of the author who restricted the taxonomic species may be cited with a suitable notation, after the name of the original author, e.g., *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, partim Goeze [see Article 51(b) and Recommendation 51(B)].

13. If more than one citation or notation follows the name of a taxon, each should be separated by a comma from the one preceding.

14. A zoologist who cites the name of a genus or taxon of lower rank in a taxonomic work should give at least once a full bibliographic reference to its original publication [see also E(10) above].

15. An author establishing a replacement name should give a full bibliographic reference for the name replaced, citing the name itself, its author and date of publication, the title of the work in which it was published, the volume-number, if the work was divided into volumes, and the page-number and plates. If the pages are not numbered, the number, letter, or sign (signature) distinguishing the sheet or the portion of the text concerned should be given.

16. A zoologist should give the etymology and gender of a new genus-group name.

17. The description of a new taxon of the species-group should be accompanied by a satisfactory illustration or by a bibliographic reference to such an illustration.

18. The metric system of weights and measures and the centigrade scale of temperature should be used. The unit in microscopic measurements should be the micron (0.001 mm) represented by the Greek letter μ .

19. A statement of enlargement or reduction is very desirable for the comprehension of an illustration and should be expressed by a scale, or in figures giving the linear dimensions.

20. If the enlargement or reduction is not linear, but relates to surface or volume, it should be specified.

Examples.—“ $\times 50$ ” shows that the object is illustrated at 50 times its natural size; “ $\times 0.5$ ” or “ $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ” at one-half its natural size.

21. The expression “nomen novum” should be used only to denote a replacement name for a preoccupied name.

22. A zoologist should not introduce the same name as new in more than one publication, nor repeat the publication of a paper containing a new name or information affecting nomenclature, without stating on each republication that the matter has already appeared elsewhere, giving a full bibliographic reference to the first publication.

23. A zoologist should not publish a name for the first time in an abstract, table of contents, introduction, or key, published in advance of the work or of that part of the work that contains the description of the new taxon in question.

24. In view of the paramount importance of the widest publicity being given to the erection of any new taxon, or to any significant taxonomic change, it is strongly recommended that authors take the earliest opportunity of forwarding copies of their works to the editors of the Zoological Record.