

8°.—La section de nomenclature du Ier Congrès international d'Entomologie considère comme étant de la plus grande importance qu'une disposition nouvelle soit ajoutée aux règles internationales de la nomenclature zoologique, à moins que,* lors de la description d'une espèce ou d'une variété nouvelle, un exemplaire seulement soit étiqueté comme "type," les autres exemplaires examinés en même temps par l'auteur, comme "cotypes."

TRANSLATION OF ABOVE.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY,
Brussels, 1-6 Aug., 1910.

NOMENCLATURE SECTION.

I.—It is desirable that the international rules of zoological nomenclature be followed equally by entomology as far as they are adapted to the requirements of this science.

II.—It is desirable that descriptions be, as far as possible, accompanied by figures.

III.—The names of authors ought to be written, as far as possible, in full. The Committee on Entomological Nomenclature is instructed to draw up, for the next Congress, a list of abbreviations of authors' names.

IV.—Descriptions which are published only in dealers' catalogues and in newspapers are to be disregarded (without retroactive effect).

V.—The Committee on Entomological Nomenclature is instructed to prepare, for the next Congress, a list of names of genera, species and varieties, whose orthography it is desirable to correct.

VI.—It is highly desirable that entomological publications bear the exact date of their publication. The permanent international committee is instructed to make known this resolution of the Congress to all the publishers and editors of entomological publications.

VII.—Entomology adopts the law of priority, without exception, for the names of genera, species and varieties. The starting point of nomenclature is the 10th edition of "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus (1758).

VIII.—The nomenclature section of the first International Congress of Entomology considers as being of the greatest importance, that a new clause be added to the international rules of zoological nomenclature, providing that, at the time of description of a new species or new variety, one example only should be labelled as "type," the other examples examined by the author at the same time as "co-types."

*There seems to be an error here. The English translation, which follows, gives the meaning which the sentence was apparently intended to convey.