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: Cycloorrhapha: 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.

**Description of Ignatzschineria gen. nov.**

*Ignatzschineria* (Ig.nat.zsch.schel.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*).


The description of the species is as given for *Schineria larvae* in Tóth et al. (2001). The type strain is DSM 13226T (=CIP 107108T =DSM 13226T =NCAIM B01938T).

**References**


