



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Received: from emr1.emr.ca (emr1.emr.ca [132.156.36.1]) by pangaea.ems.psu.edu (Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by emr1.emr.ca (4.1/SMI-4.1) id AA19112; Thu, 26 Oct 95 11:25:27 EDT Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Thu, 26 Oct 95 11:26:13 EDT From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca Date: Thu, 26 Oct 95 11:11:38 EDT Message-Id: <vines.9149+EWuXkB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca> X-Priority: 3 (Normal) To: <traverse@ems.psu.edu> Subject: re: Stuchlikitis (=lyonitis) Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

Ok by me, Taxon. I took yesterday off (went for a walk and a nice lunch with Bettie), and typed some stuff in the morning. I thought: better get started on Stuchlik, before my ILL ran out. Well, what a surprise when I wanted to save the first file -- the computer asked me if I wanted to replace the previous file under that name. Turns out, I have done about half of the new genera already! So, maybe this weekend (when they say winter will begin here) I can make some more progress. There are some amazing twists in there, alright. Although I had not been able to find a copy in my reprint collection or at the Survey here, I had received a copy from Len Hills, who received a reprint and lent it to me. Because I have been so busy with THE BOOK, I had simply put all publications needing work for the Genera File on a big pile in my study, and Stuchlik was at the bottom when the computer told me that I should look around because I should have it. Well, as they say, "with a little help of my friends..." I'll manage.

Best regards, Jan.

Date: Wed, 25 Oct 1995 11:51:43 -0500 (EST) [156.36.1] by pangaea.emr.psu.edu (4.1/SNI-4.1)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc: [redacted]
Bcc: [redacted]
Subject: Stuchlikitis (=lyonitis)
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)

Dear Jan:

I suggested Taxon because they would take it, no questions asked, and with very few required changes. Then we could fire off beaucoup reprints, and ask various palynological journals to reprint Zusammenfassungen.

It's of course true that your obligatory entering of these dumb names, for purposes of homonymy checking, mostly, will put you on top of the subject, and you will then be in a great position to draft up the paper.

Best. Al. The outfall of that, to form the basis of the paper, would be quite easy and painless. Till then? - Best regards, Jan.

Received: from emr1.emr.ca (emr1.emr.ca [132.156.36.1]) by pangaea.ems.psu.edu (Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by emr1.emr.ca (4.1/SMI-4.1) id AA10803; Tue, 24 Oct 95 17:09:50 EDT Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 24 Oct 95 17:09:43 EDT From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca Date: Tue, 24 Oct 95 17:05:45 EDT Message-Id: <vines.9149+JMjXkB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca> X-Priority: 3 (Normal) To: <traverse@ems.psu.edu> Subject: re: Stuchlikitis Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

Yes, maybe a short paper in Taxon (or, more to the point in a more general paper that ignorami like Dr. S might chance to see) would be appropriate. Jointly? -- sure. However, I'm too busy right now to get that ball rolling. However, in another 6-7 weeks I should be rid of (most) of the book, and will start to digest this thing for the next Genera File supplement. The outfall of that, to form the basis of the paper, would be quite easy and painless. Till then? Best regards, Jan.

All the best, Al

Received: from emr1.emr.ca (emr1.emr.ca [132.156.36.1]) by pangaea.ems.psu.edu (Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by emr1.emr.ca (4.1/SMI-4.1) id AA24911; Mon, 23 Oct 95 13:56:03 EDT Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 23 Oct 95 13:55:57 EDT From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca Date: Fri, 20 Oct 95 19:03:14 EDT Message-Id: <vines.9149+0g0WkA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca> X-Priority: 3 (Normal) To: <traverse@ems.psu.edu> Subject: Stuchlik Content-Type: text

Dear Al,
I have just written a letter to Stuchlik, and I here provide you with a copy by e-mail. I almost feel embarrassed by my schoolteacher's tone, but how else can you get through on a matter that is quite serious. Before I send it off to Poland, however, I thought I'd let you have a crack at it.

If Stuchlik will tell us that he will mend his ways, there is little need for a critical paper: he can explain his errors in the next installment? However, I will appreciate your input, later, on how to deal with unraveling some of the knots he presented us with.

Looking forward to your comments, and with best greetings,
Jan.

PS The text-file is in WordPerfect 5.1; it's a bit messy with code, but not too bad, so I'll leave it as is.

WPCJ!!
!| !2!!!!B !Y Zr !!!!!#|xxxx
!U^#!x!!!!i
!!@+co!!X!@ Courier 10
Pitch!E!!USUK!!E| !2!!!VA!!!u!!Z?!!!! zNxxx
!U^#!x!!!!i
!!@+co!!X!@ Courier 10
Pitch!E!!USUK!!E| !2 !@! NJ!!H!#|xDr. Leon Stuchlik
W. Szafer Institute of Botany Polish Academy of Sciences
Lubicz 46 PLr31r512 Krak+;!+w,
POLAND

Dear Dr. Stuchlik,+!!!!!!++!h!h!#++!+!+(+!!!!!!-++!p!p!2++!+!+!7++! ! !<++!x!x!

+!!!!!!+Dr A.
Traverse drew my attention to Acta Palaeobotanica, Supplementum 1, being Part 1 of the Neogene Pollen Flora of Central Europe, which you edited. I am interested because of the many new names, and new taxa, that will have to be added to the next Supplement of the Genera File of Fossil Spores (Jansonius & Hills), which I will be preparing later this year. I made a xerox copy of the most important pages for that purpose, but found that the plates did not copy very well. Because I must make my ink drawings from them, I would much appreciate, if you have a spare copy, if I could receive one. If you are short, it would help already if I could borrow a copy from your stock for say a period of say 8 weeks.

+!!!!!!+I enclose with this letter a copy of a paper I wrote several years ago (Pollen et Spores, X:177r188). It is somewhat out of date (because the rules of botanical nomenclature are changing continuously, and only those of the latest edition, i.e. now the 1993 edition, have force); however, it will serve to illustrate the point that I want to make here. It appears to me that you have not sufficiently studied the botanical code. Even if you do not have

the latest edition available, you can find the basic principles explained clearly in the previous codes (you cited the 1988 edition). Your statement that you, because you did not agree with parts of the ICBN, decided to follow some of the rules of the ICZN demonstrates that you have no proper understanding of the principles of nomenclature. The two codes are totally independent, and each stands on its own; in cases where a taxon must be transferred from one kingdom to another, the two codes have clear instructions, that are in part again different in each of these two codes. A name has nothing to do with the taxonomy: once it has been proposed, it must be used in such a manner that the type specimen is not excluded from the taxon identified by that name. The way in which names are handled, and in which names of different rank are treated in hierarchies, are set out in the ICBN; however, any ideas, wrong or right, about botanical affinity are totally divorced from the form of the name. It is interesting, sometimes, to reflect on how prominent botanici at one time had such erroneous (as we now realize) notions about affinity. However, stability of nomenclature requires that such names not be altered.

+!!!!!!+When an author (as you appear to have done in this publication) cites the name of an older genus in the synonymy list, it means, by explicit implication, that the holotype of that genus is included in the newly named genus. Consequently, the new name automatically becomes a junior synonym of the oldest legitimate name of which holotype(s) had been included in the synonymy. Even if there is merit in the broad taxonomy expressed in the new nomenclature, the new names are still unborn, and may be confusing to later workers.

+!!!!!!+I shall also send you a copy of the Chapter on nomenclature in a book PALYNOLOGY, PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS, which will appear in print early in 1996. In it, Dr. Traverse explains quite clearly the principles of nomenclature. Until you have a better grasp of these principles, it would be wise to refrain from proposing new names in the manner employed in Supplementum 1. I am sure that if you would ask for opinion on any new nomenclature in subsequent instalments, I, Dr. Traverse, or any other experienced nomenclaturalist, would be happy to advise you and help you avoid further errors.

+!!!!!!+I hope and trust that you will accept these lines in the spirit in which they were offered: to provide insight in where it is easy to make mistakes, and to help find the correct path to express your taxonomic insights in nomenclatural terms that will stand unchallenged.

+!!!!!!+Yours sincerely, +!h!h!#+ +!!!!!!+! \ \ !++!c!c!++!!!!!!++!h!h!

cc: A.
Traverse

Received: from emr1.emr.ca (emr1.emr.ca [132.156.36.1]) by pangaea.ems.psu.edu (Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by emr1.emr.ca (4.1/SMI-4.1) id AA06542; Tue, 3 Oct 95 12:29:50 EDT Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 3 Oct 95 12:29:55 EDT From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca Date: Tue, 3 Oct 95 11:04:23 EDT Message-Id: <vines.9149++IKQkB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca> X-Priority: 3 (Normal) To: <traverse@ems.PSU.EDU> Subject: re: "taxa" Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

Thanks for the lesson -- although my English colleagues here couldn't tell me whether it is more idiomatic to say 'so to speak', or whether it could be archeic (Elisabethian) usage to use 'so to say'. As you say, though, it shows my origins -- but that is only fitting when my accent is filtered out by the key board.

You are right, I'll have to import those names into the File; I have lost the trophy hunter instinct, though, and would have preferred not to.

I don't know if I have an entry already for the Richardson paper; I have like been less diligent in collecting new genera because of the book, but will comb through all the major journals as soon as I have the time: not to worry! However, if you ever come across some of the more obscure publications with new names, combinations or emendations, do let me know.

I also keep ruminating about where we are headed with the ICBN and now the ICB. I think it is not furthering nomenclatural stability - the first raison d'etre for the Code - to have all these many drastic changes. Too many people genuinely working on biological subjects have no money to get a new Code every year. The distance between the haves and have-nots in academic matters keeps growing, rather than being bridged, and it smacks of elitism and oligarchy to make the Code closer to the ideals of a few fanatics -- when I understand less clearly who these people really do represent. The concerns of the Greuters of this world seem to get removed from reality more and more. What can we do about that?

I'll now do my work waiting on my desk -- before I get too far removed from it. Bye, Jan.

Date: Tue, 3 Oct 1995 10:15:54 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: "taxa"
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Enjoyed your upbeat message. I've been meaning to tell you that "so to say" is a germanicism. Dutch and Germans always say that. The English is "so to speak."

It's hard to believe that the dilute ammonia destroyed scolecos without a trace, as acritarchs and other palynomorphs are in fine shape. Inasmuch as I've now passed the scolecos until '96, the matter can rest for a while. Do you want the residues back to have a look at?

Now, the main event. Sorry, but yes, I think you must put the dratted things from Poland on cards. Reason: names are validly published and count for homonymy. It would be a disaster to leave them out--e. g., in creating my new generic names a few months ago I used the cards for checking that, as I think many do.

Did you pick up the new genera in the Burgess and Richardson paper in a recent Palaeontographica? I wrote B & R, chiding them for not mentioning the new names in the abstract. That should be a must.

I just reviewed a chapter for a book to be published in Utah, in which several new names occur. I urged authors and editors to publish the names in Taxon or someplace, and just refer to them in the book, but I doubt that they will have listened to me!

All the best. Al.

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Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 2 Oct 95 14:38:42 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Mon, 2 Oct 95 14:28:06 EDT
Message-Id: <vines.9149+i41QkB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
To: <traverse@ems.PSU.EDU>
Subject: re: lacks
Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

I heard that employment is hard to find for university graduates, so it is a comfort that Dr. EIT can make ends meet with chauffering. A foot in the car door, so to say, must be as good as a step on the ladder.

I have no idea what went wrong with the scolecodont samples -- I have never exposed them to such long base treatment, though. I can try to find you some other material, but LATER. First I have Ottawa looming (will you be there?), and then I am not shot of the book yet. However, you weren't in a mad rush, were you?

I was dismayed to hear from the awakening in Krakow -- like from a hundred year sleep. I have requested a xerox of it, and will talk to you later. It would be worth to write Stuchlik first, and send him a copy of my earlier paper on Lille. I only wrote that paper because I had no, or even negative and defiant, reactions from the Lille people, and it was a last ditch effort to shut them up (it worked).

Do you think all those things should be entered in the next Genera File Supplement? I hate to waste good paper on that. Thanks for keeping me abreast. Best regards to ET and yourself, Jan.

Date: Sun, 1 Oct 1995 11:37:29 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: lacks
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Hi, Jan:

First, I want to report in on samples 3-676 and 3-677, which you sent a while back for me to make scolecodont slides for the palynology class. I consulted with you about how to prepare the material and ended up using ammonia solution for about a week, followed by about five mins. in water with a little Clorox.

This dispersed everything nicely. I washed clean and added enough glycerin jelly to yield slides with a good concentration of the residue. Woe! Although the slides contain some nice acritarchs and some other palynomorphs--even some sporomorphs--there are absolutely no scolecodonts in four slides of each prep. What do you make of this?

Maybe I shouldn't mix subjects, but here goes: On the way over here today Dr. EIT was driving as usual and I was working in my back seat office, as usual. Chore for today was to read "Neogene pollen flora of central Europe, Pt. I," Ed. L. Stuchlik, Acta Palaeobotanica Suppl. no. 1, Krakow, Poland, 1994. Aforementioned Dr. T. almost had to stop the car to let^{me} out to vomit, I was so upset. It's the Lille mess all over again. Oh, woe. The authors kick off with the statement that they prefer the zoological code and are therefore using it when it suits them. It gets worse. I hardly know what to use as an example for you, but how about (p. 14): *Aglaoreidiapollis* Grabowska nom. nov. for *Aglaoreidia* Erdtman, with the same type! It was done "...to show the category of organ." There are an assortment of others where -sporis or -sporites is changed to -pollis or -pollenites, in order to tidy up an original mistake. It goes on and on. Have you seen it? Want to join me in an article for Taxon taking them to the cleaners?

Palynology class has 11 kids. Talented but overcommitted and blase.

All the best. Al T.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca with VINES-ISMTP; Tue, 29 Aug 95 11:58:34 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Tue, 29 Aug 95 11:14:39 EDT
Message-ID: <vines.9149+aYnEKB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
To: <traverse@ems.PSU.EDU>
Subject: re: scolecocos
Content-Type: text

Dear Al, We have had good luck in reactivating dried residues from the mesozoic by giving them a minute or so of Schulze treatment followed by a bit of ammonia solution. Fairly gentle stuff, but enough to loosen the organic compounds that hold the fossils together. Scolecodonts are actually quite tuff, so I think they would not be affected adversely by that prescription.

I would try chemical methods before I tried ultrasound: they might be brittle, and not survive physical agitation as well. A little surfactant might also help to disperse the fossils a bit more easily?

I wish you good luck; and if you have bad luck and lose the lot, I can always look for some more residue? Let me know how things went. Bye, Jan.

Looking forward to your reply, best regards,

Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Wed, 16 Aug 95 17:26:13 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Wed, 16 Aug 95 16:23:38 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+n7aAkA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: OWZAT!!
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

At coffee break this AM I heard a goodly strong British accent, so I turned for help. I shan't bore you, being initiated in all that, with the details of what can happen at cricket, but I now have a sounder understanding of it -- including the fact that it is not cricket to shout OWZAT too often. That would be boorish, and resented by the umpire. Well. I lived and learned.

I looked at all the piles of reprints that I have accumulated in the last year or so, but could not find any from you. You didn't send them to my old address, did you (although they have been pretty good at forwarding)? Where was it published, and what are the names of the new genera? Maybe that will shake my memory? I'm just about ready to start typing on that next project, so I'll be grateful for a bibliographic reference.

Looking forward to your reply, best regards,

Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Thu, 10 Aug 95 16:45:20 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 95 16:32:25 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+Qza8kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: Please
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

Colin is compiling the table of contents for the book. He (and I), we think that it would help to find the appropriate chapter more readily if the subject matter is easily spotted. He'd like to keep things pithy. So, for Chapter 2, he'd like to enter:

2 Traverse Nomenclature and systematics: taxonomy.

and not "dilute" the visual impact here by adding the second sentence of your title, although it does occur over the chapter, and in the box with the full title.

All other chapter titles in volume 1 are brief, most having one to four words.

Howzat?

Regards, Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 8 Aug 95 17:47:06 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Tue, 8 Aug 95 16:46:13 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+kuw7kB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.PSU.EDU
Subject: re: long ago query
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al, I don't have long distance telephone anymore in this place, but I substitute e-mail for my needs. Also, I like to think that I should save trees, so I don't print every message I send or receive. However, when my mailbox is stuffed full, I have to purge, and I delete things wholesale. So, although I think that I shall come across Wazynska again when I will delve into the pile for the genera file, I now have no idea what my question was. Apparently, whatever, you agree with my answer. That is good, but it would help if you would be kind enough to enlighten me about the details.

emr = energy, mines and resources

Best regards, Jan.

Definite use of English "the" to which I referred is a dictionary with thousands of illustrations. EVERY noun is labelled "the...." The factory, the lion, the radio.... No English language dictionary would ever use the definite article in such a case. I believe there is a definite tendency in modern usage for "the" to die out. When definiteness is necessary, "this" or "that" works better. Some day I want to discuss with a linguist friend whether, say Chinese, once had articles when it also had gender. Without gender, there really seems to be no function for the definite article. English is now a virtually genderless language, the coup de grace having been administered for "politically correct" motives.

Thanks for reading. Best, Al.

Date: Sun, 6 Aug 1995 10:21:45 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: various
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Having just whipped off a missive to you re "owzat?", I now discover that the bin contains two other messages from you. By the way, what does "emr" in your and Colin's addresses signify? Emeritus?

As I write Betty is at church, and no computer gurus, or anybody else except a couple of Korean & Chinese grad students who obviously have not yet discovered that it's allowed to go home occasionally, are around. Later I'll explore your suggestion about WP 5.1 vs. 6.0. We changed when my computer was stolen several months ago. We had to buy a new one with the insurance (and a lot of other) money, and WP 6.0 was part of the deal. Betty has all four of our computers rigged up so that when an older file in 5.1 is accessioned from the hard disk it automatically converts to 6.0. I don't know how to convert a file back to 5.1, or even if we could do it. (This university does have a central lab where one can get any diskette translated from just about any language to another, including WP to a Mac language, for example. Had I known that 6.0 was going to be a problem I could have provided a diskette in any language you wanted, including WORD. [It amused me greatly in Frankfurt that everybody in our lab used WORD, but NO German can pronounce that word--w and English r in a single breath is quite impossible for them.]

Germanic use of English "the" to which I referred is a dictionary with thousands of illustrations. EVERY noun is labelled "the....." The factory, the lion, the radio..... No English language dictionary would ever use the useless article in such a case. I believe there is a definite tendency in modern usage for "the" to die out. When definiteness IS necessary, "this" or "that" works better. Some day I want to discuss with a linguist friend whether, say Chinese, once had articles when it also had gender. Without gender, there really seems to be no function for the definite article. English is now a virtually genderless language, the coup de grace having been administered for "politically correct" motives.

Thanks for reading. Best. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Fri, 4 Aug 95 16:05:18 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Fri, 4 Aug 95 15:59:52 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+xpb6kB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: re: epilogue, etc.
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

This is now water under the bridge, but. I found this (to be deleted) -
you were misled by the German who had "the cup", "Chn saucer", etc.

Yes, you had written before that you now were using WP 6.0. However, I had mentioned earlier that I had worked in WP 5.1. If you know, or suspect, that a correspondent may not have upgraded, it might be safer to save the file in the "5.1" mode, and ship it out like that; or, save it in both modes -- that would take only 10 seconds. It might save some grief down the road. For you, that is easy; for me, quite a hassle to find out, and then remedy. I thought I'd just suggest this.

Best wishes, Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Fri, 4 Aug 95 15:40:45 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Fri, 4 Aug 95 15:36:30 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+vSb6kB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: re: new matter bit
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

In the proces of purging my e-mail box, I found this (to be deleted) -
- you were puzzled by the german who had "the cup", "the saucer", etc.
However, for a German user, conscious of the differences between "die",
"der", and "das", it must have been a great comfort to see that these
differences never crop up in English. Isn't that a good reason?
Over and out. Best regards, Jan.

Correction of names: Grammatically incorrect endings such as adjectival
terminations (e.g. masculine for feminine) or errors in number (e.g. plural
for singular) must be corrected. However, the original spelling of names is
more protected than under the ICBN: an original smithi does not become
smithil (or vice versa), nor does smithorum become smithiorum; such changes
would be "incorrect subsequent spellings".

Essential: In botanical usage this means alteration in the
description/diagnosis of a named taxon, which change must not exclude the
holotype for the name. If an amendment is fundamental, it may be
acknowledged by adding "amend." plus the amending author's name to the name
of the author of the taxon. Never should parentheses be used, and never is
such notation obligatory.

Essential: In zoological usage this expression refers to alteration of
names, not counting mandatory changes resulting from alteration in rank or
combination. Thus, what the ICZN calls an imposed "correction" is a
"justified amendment" in the ICBN; this would include a correction of
Linnæus to Linnai, if the author had stated that the taxon was named after
Linnaeus. "Essential" in the botanical sense, meaning a revised description
for a named taxon, is not accorded any status in the ICZN.

You will notice that in the zoological bit on "Correction of names" I am
proposing yet another rendition. You did invite me to be critical when you
sent these additions in, and I try to be constructive. Although Art. 31.9.11
indicated that for most modern surnames (exceptions are dealt with in 31.9.1)
the latinisation is done by adding a single "-i" to the stem of the name (and
this thus is the more correct appearance), the use of double "-ii" is not
prohibited. Therefore, I thought it awkward to refer (as you did) to such
variants as "correction of orthographic mistakes". When I looked further in
the code, I found that precisely these changes are discussed under Art. 33.2
and 33.3, where they are called "incorrect subsequent spellings". I thought
that that might be better to use? The "vice versa" bit comes from Art. 33.4.

What do you say -- would this be ok?

Looking forward again to your reply, Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Thu, 3 Aug 95 13:40:46 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Thu, 3 Aug 95 13:09:19 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+2cE6kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: This ok?
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al,

This is as the addition to Table 2 now reads:

Correction of names: Grammatically incorrect endings of specific or infraspecific names must always be corrected. This extends to correction of certain "-i" endings to "-ii" -- see discussion in text.

Correction of names: Grammatically incorrect endings such as adjectival terminations (e.g. masculine for feminine) or errors in number (e.g. plural for singular) must be corrected. However, the original spelling of names is more protected than under the ICBN: an original smithi does not become smithii (or vice versa), nor does smithorum become smithiorum; such changes would be "incorrect subsequent spellings".

Emendation: In botanical usage this means alteration in the description/diagnosis of a named taxon, which change must not exclude the holotype for the name. If an emendation is fundamental, it may be acknowledged by adding ", emend." plus the emending author's name to the name of the author of the taxon. Never should parentheses be used, and never is such notation obligatory.

Emendation: In zoological usage this expression refers to alteration of names, not counting mandatory changes resulting from alteration in rank or combination. Thus, what the ICBN calls an imposed "correction" is a "justified emendation" in the ICZN; this would include a correction of linnaei to linnaei, if the author had stated that the taxon was named after Linnaeus. "Emendation" in the botanical sense, meaning a revised description for a named taxon, is not accorded any status in the ICZN.

You will notice that in the zoological bit on "Correction of names" I am proposing yet another rendition. You did invite me to be critical when you sent these additions in, and I try to be constructive. Although Art. 31.a.ii indicates that for most modern surnames (exceptions are dealt with in 31.a.i) the latinization is done by adding a single "-i" to the stem of the name (and this thus is the more normal appearance), the use of double "-ii" is not prohibited. Therefore, I thought it awkward to refer (as you did) to such variants as "correction of orthographic mistakes". When I looked further in the code, I found that precisely these changes are discussed under Art. 33.c and 33.d, where they are called "incorrect subsequent spellings". I thought that that might be better to use? The "vice versa" bit comes from Art. 33.d.

What do you say -- would this be ok?

Looking forward again to your reply, Jan.

Date: Thu, 3 Aug 1995 15:25:29 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca, mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca, jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca, mcgregor@gsc
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: owzat?
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Bet you can't correctly explain the subject line.

Have had some dandy adventures with this gizmo this afternoon--the last hour was spent trying to get the mouse to work. Finally shut down and re-booted. Voila. For a time I suspected a computer cat.

Have two messages from you, both about the i-ii bit. I don't mind the "vice versa" addition, though, as I said before, ii to i is an unreal situation.

All of this underscores that for a very intricate subject, changes of one word can have unforeseen results.

So, I guess we finally have it straightened out, eh? (As my Canadian relatives would say.)

Carry on. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Wed, 2 Aug 95 14:44:52 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Wed, 2 Aug 95 14:42:09 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+TSw5kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: ...no subject...
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al, got your message. I was thinking (I trust you did read my 'adventures with "sedgwickii/sedgwicki"?), would you disagree if I added "or vice versa" to the smithii/smithi" example? Hope you're still in the office as this goes out. Cheers, Jan.

So, I guess we are o. k. now. I hope there are no more typos like "sccc."
You are going to switch smith business back to the way I had it--the same
just can't there unless you do.

Your sin to lln example is o. k., though as I said, advantage of the
lay to jay one is that it is unequivocally cited in right
place and seems best to exemplify deliberate action. You are quite right,
however, that even though they list it in right spot, logically it is
perhaps interpretable as an obligatory "cleanup" and hence not an
"amendment" at all, but same could be said for his to
lfn. I think committee that did those two pages in ICMN
were out to lunch while time they were working on them.

Imported file did print up after a fashion, unlike three pages of
gibberish the other day. However, there are a lot of funny things in with
the text. I'm mailing it to, just in case it could be of interest.

Best,
Jan.

Date: Wed, 2 Aug 1995 14:39:20 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
BCC:
Subject: usw.
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Another problem with e-mail is that it is not particularly compatible with hubbub in an office. Your message yesterday went out twice because after I was called away I couldn't remember whether I had actually sent intended message or not, so I thought, what the hell, just send it with possibility it will be a duplicate.

So, I guess we are o. k. now. I hope there are no more typos like "eror." You are going to switch smith business back to the way I had it--the sense just isn't there unless you do.

your nin to lin example is o. k., though as I said, advantage of the iav to jav one is that it is unequivocally cited in right place and seems best to exemplify deliberate action. You are quite right, however, that even though they list it in right spot, logically it is perhaps interpretable as an obligatory "cleanup" and hence not an "emendation" at all, but same could be said for nin to lin. I think committee that did those two pages in ICZN were out to lunch whole time they were working on them.

Imported file did print up after a fashion, unlike three pages of gibberish the other day. However, there are a lot of funny things in with the text. I'm mailing it to^{you}, just in case it could be of interest.

Best. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 1 Aug 95 14:49:02 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Tue, 1 Aug 95 14:32:52 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+uMb5kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: Etc.
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Dear Al, Thanks for the message just received. Just like you, I have lost a bit of respect for the ICZN since I tried to make sense of these things.

I can put smithii/snithi back to what you had. However, when you said "whoever would want to change "smithii" to "smithi", I must plead guilty. When in some chapters in our book on the Paleozoic there was mention of the "sedgwickii Zone", I applied my experience with the ICBN to the little knowledge I had of the ICZN, and reasoned that, since in the latter they want single "-i" endings, I should correct that to "sedgwicki". Of course, we now know that that doesn't fly. However, I had changed that in the text and some figures, before I had to eat crow and have Bob restore that ending. Still, for botanical names we have tried to put all the correct endings in, as required. For the zoological ones, however, you must search diligently in the protologue. With that in mind, do you want to spend any longer to see if you want to modify that particular paragraph, or shall I do what you asked?

As for the "headings" in the addition to table 2, we decided to just splice those bits in the table, following the bits on names we have now: nobody will know that that was a late addition. I had fixed the error already -- Colin had picked it up.

Could you read the "imported" files in my last e-mail? Did they help? I should have sent the faxed pages earlier.

All for now, hope to hear again from you soon. Best regards to Betty and yourself, Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca (vns601c.gsc.emr.ca [132.156.34.4]) by pangaea
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 31 Jul 95 13:37:59 EDT
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Date: Mon, 31 Jul 95 13:32:05 EDT
Message-ID: <9149+rHF5kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: continuation
X-Incognito-SN: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Content-Type: text

Al, I found that I must have reached the physical limits set for e-mail in my previous missive: the letters I typed just wouldn't register anymore. So, this is just to say that I'm happy that we continue to have a pleasant relationship, that I enjoy our occasional sparring, and that it is meant in good fun. This is taking too much time: back to work!

Would you have an e-mail address for Doyle, Hotton or Ward?

Best wishes and regards, Jan.

Remarks: Wazyńska refers to Krutzsch 1994 for reasons why she thinks that the genus *Lycopodiummosses* should no longer be used [she says: for "nomenclature" reasons, but the reasons adduced by Krutzsch are more "taxonomic"; see card 1545 *Lycopodiummosses*], and proposes the genus *Lycopodiummosses* to replace the old concept of a genus for local *Lycopodium* species, following the revisions of the genus *Lycopodium* by Holub (1982, *Folia Geobotanica et Phytotax.*, v. 18, p. 439-442) and Ollgaard (1987, *Opera Botanica*, v. 7, p. 153-175). As is clear from the above diagnosis, Wazyńska intended to include three subgenera in the new genus, and these are indicated in the headings of the new species she described. However, she did not formally propose the transfer, or change of rank, satisfying the conditions that these procedures require in order to constitute valid publication. The new species are thus considered as validly published under the genus *Lycopodiummosses*. However, the legitimacy of the latter name is suspect, because Wazyńska included a list of (presumably) synonyms below the first heading of the description, in which are included (without any qualifications) the names *Lycopodiummosses* Thengren 1937 ex Polak 1952, *Lycopodiummosses* Part 1854 ex Polak 1952, and *Lycopodiummosses* Hartm. var. det. 1937 ex Parce 1951 emend. Cárden. Mór & Schindler Krutzsch 1994. Thus, in this new genus are included two previously published genera (validly, as stated above in the rank of subgenus). It would appear that one of these genera should have been maintained in the rank of genus, for the concept here named "*Lycopodiummosses*".

John Janson

LYCOPODIACEAESPORIS Wazynska 1994 in Ziembinska-Tworzydlo et al.
1994

Acta Palaeobotanica, Supplementum No. 1, Kraków, p. 10

Type species: Lycopodiaceaesporis pseudoclavatus (Krutzsch) Wazynska, *ibid.*
Retitriletes pseudoclavatus Krutzsch 1963, Atlas der mittel- und
jungtertiären dispersen Sporen- und Pollen- sowie der
Mikroplanktonformen des nördlichen Mitteleuropas. II, p. 110, pl. 36, fig. 1-
5

HZJ.

Diagnosis: "Spores trilete, equatorial outline rounded-triangular. Laesurae arms reaching the equator. Exospore thick, two-layered, the outer layer thicker than the inner. On the distal surface the sculpture is varying between irregular ridges formed by fusing together muri (Camazonosporites and Hamulatisporites subgenera) to regular reticulate with polygonal lumina (Retitriletes subgenus). On the proximal face the sculpture is more or less similar to that of the distal face, totally or sometimes partially covering the surface. In the laesurae arms area muri partially free, anastomosing forming an irregular sculpture. Equatorial diameter 24-25 μ ."

Remarks: Wazynska refers to Krutzsch 1963 for reasons why she thinks that the genus Lycopodiumsporites should no longer be used [she says: for "nomenclatural" reasons, but the reasons adduced by Krutzsch are more "taxonomic"; see card 1545 Lycopodiumsporites.], and proposes the genus Lycopodiaceaesporis to replace the old concept of a genus for fossil Lycopodiaceae spores, following the revisions of the genus Lycopodium by Holub (1983, *Folia Geobotanica et Phytotax.*, v. 18, p. 439-442) and Öllgaard 1987, *Opera Botanica*, v. 2, p. 153-178).

As is clear from the above diagnosis, Wazynska intended to include three subgenera in the new genus, and these are indicated in the headings of the new species she described. However, she did not formally propose the transfers, or change in rank, satisfying the conditions that these procedures require in order to constitute valid publication. The new species are here considered as validly published under the genus Lycopodiaceaesporis.

or

However, the legitimacy of the latter name is suspect, because Wazynska included a list of (presumably) synonyms below the first heading of the description, in which are included (without any qualifications) the names "Lycopodiumsporites Thiergart 1937 ex Potonié 1956", "Camazonosporites Pant 1954 ex Potonié 1956", and "Retitriletes Hammen van der 1957 ex Pierce 1961 emend. Döring, Mai & Schulz in Krutzsch 1963a". Thus, in this new genus are included two previously published genera (invalidly, as stated above, in the rank of subgenus). It therefore would appear that one of these genera should have been maintained in the rank of genus, for the concept here named "Lycopodiaceaesporis".

* Acta Palaeobotanica, Supplementum No. 1, Kraków, p.12

Type species: Selaginellisporis miocenicus (Krutzsch) Wazynska, ibid.
Echinatisporis miocenicus Krutzsch 1963, Atlas der mittel- und jungtertiären dispersen Sporen- und Pollen- sowie der Mikroplanktonformen des nördlichen Mitteleuropas. III, p. 110, pl. 36, fig. 6-9

Diagnosis: "Spores trilete, equatorial outline rounded to triangular with rounded apices. Tetrad mark with long arms nearly reaching the equator. Exospore thick, two-layered. Distal face covered by varied shape and size processes, loosely or densely spaced. Proximal face smooth or with some processes. Equatorial diameter without ridges 19-70 μ ."

Remarks: The genus is intended for spores with morphology similar to spores of extant Selaginella. The genus Echinatisporis is "preserved as a subgenus" of Selaginellisporis. This appears to make the latter generic name illegitimate, as Echinatisporis should have been adopted as the earliest available name in the rank of genus. It appears that the authors of the publication in which Wazynska published her genus did not properly appreciate the function of nomenclature and priority, and proposed new names if the earlier one^s did not, in its etymology, reflected the botanical affinities of fossil spores as they understood them (l.c., p. 7-8). Wazynska did not follow the procedure required by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature for altering the rank of a previously validly published name; she even proposed to place the type specimen for the genus Selaginellisporis in the "subgenus Echinatisporis"; this type specimen should automatically fall in a subgenus with the autonym repeating the generic name. The lack of understanding of proper nomenclatural procedure is emphasized by the statement (l.c., p. 7) that the authors adopted some rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature where they found them more suited to naming their fossil material.

Selaginellisporis must be considered to be an obligate junior nomenclatural synonym of Echinatisporis.

~~Wazynska has a dot over the "z", and an " " over the "n"~~

x
Dear Al, I'm working up (for the next Genera card file, later this year) the new nomenclature in this publication. You may have seen it? Obviously, the authors are not great scholars of the ICBN, and manage to construct lines of reasoning not earlier presented. Is my conclusion justified?

Here, Lycopodiaceasporis is considered to be illegitimate, and an obligate junior nomenclatural synonym of Retitriteles; indeed, its type species was *earlier had been* originally assigned to this genus.

Selagosporis includes species with a morphology similar to spores of the extant species Huperzia selago, which is quite different from that in other genera in the Lycopodiaceae.

Description of type species:

Upper Pliocene; Germany.

Wazynska has a dot over the "z", and an " ´ " over the "n"

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 1995 14:34:01 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: MS problems
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

The faxed MS material is in hand, and I am very glad to see it, as it makes clearer some things that I didn't fully understand in just corresponding about them.

The reversal of the order of my "smith" examples destroys the sense, as it turns out. The botanical code demands that the incorrect "smithi" be corrected to "smithii" (because of the theoretical "smithius" from which it is in theory derived). The ICZN does not require that "smithi" be changed to "smithii". Whoever in any connection said to change "smithii" to "smithi"? That doesn't make any sense at all to anybody. Same goes for what's done to the order for "smithorum"/"smithiorum". The botanical code does call for changing "smithorum" to "smithiorum", but the ICZN calls for no such changes. What you have done destroys the logic of the sentence, as it continues with "...as these would be corrections....", but "smithi" and "smithorum" wouldn't be such corrections according to anybody, so your change of order makes the sentence nonsense. Please put this back the way it was.

In the retyping of my material the word error has been erroneously changed to "eror"--last line of "Correction of names:" under ICZN (the headings don't show either, but there may be an explanation for that). Please be sure to catch this "eror."

I still am not too happy about the emendation thing under ICZN, but I have to admit that the nin.-lin. switch is a "justified emendation." I was wrong about the intentional bit, but it remains true that the only emendation actually cited directly in Art. 33 of ICZN is the iavanus one. By implication, it is "justified," but I find the wording of 33 so slippery that I would have preferred not to get into either "justified" or "intentional." However, I can live with what you did.

However, the abovementioned "blacksmith" business must be changed back in order for my sentence to make sense. Please let me know you've taken care of this.

All the best. Al T.

to Jan Jansonius: 403-292-5377
copy to Bob Clarke: 214-951-4415
Alfred Traverse's additions to chap. 2

EPILOGUE: ABOUT "ICB"

As I write, international (mostly European) winds are blowing that may in the next century greatly affect much of the information in this chapter. In addition to the growing sentiment for broadscale adoption of lists of protected-sanctioned-conserved names and registration of new names, there is now a strong movement toward a "unified system of bionomenclature." IUBS has established an "Interim Commission on Bionomenclature," and a first draft of an "International Code of Bionomenclature" is in the hands of many nomenclaturalists, including members of the international committee for fossil plants (nomenclature), whose jurisdiction includes the botanical side of paleopalynology. The new Code would apply to all organisms, fossil and living, but would not take effect until 1 Jan., 2000, and would not for most purposes be retroactive. Thus, the existing Codes of botanical and zoological nomenclature would remain in effect for names published up to and including 31 Dec., 1999.

The obligation for paleopalynologists of the future to be adept in the use of three instead of two complicated codes seems to me an onerous prospect. The proposers of this new code should "bite the bullet," and make the new Code supplant the old ones. If they don't, I contemplate industrial strength confusion. Possibly the softer approach is being proposed in order to defuse opposition, but it seems short-sighted from a practical point of view. Either refine and keep the present codes or introduce a newer, better one for all organisms, but don't give us still another code!

The first draft itself is mostly not very disturbing, although the concept of "organ genus," long ago buried in paleobotany and replaced by the less controversial form-genus, is unfortunately resurrected. Organ genus carries a lot of baggage with it. Form-genus is a better concept, for one thing because certain fossils such as pollen grains are not organs, and because organ genus has been defined in terms of biological relationship in a controversial manner. (Both organ genus and form-genus are unknown to ICZN.) The first draft of ICB was compiled by two well known botanists, and the thing has a quite botanical ring to it. To mention just one item of interest to paleopalynologists-- ICB adopts the rule that descriptions/diagnoses must henceforth be in English or Latin (which the Committee for Fossil Plants pushed through at the 1993 International Botanical Congress, to apply only to names of fossil plants). Whether zoologists, whose nomenclatural code allows use of any language, will buy this botanicism seems doubtful!

ADDITIONS TO TABLE 2

ICBN

ICZN

Correction of names

Correction of names

Grammatically incorrect endings of specific or infraspecific names must always be corrected. This extends to correction of certain "i" endings to "ii"-- see discussion in text.

Grammatically incorrect endings such as adjectival terminations (e.g. masculine for feminine, singular for plural) must be corrected. However, the original spelling of names is more protected than under ICBN. Here smithi does not become smithii, nor does smithorum become smithiorum, as both are "corrections" of orthographic mistakes, not for substantive grammatical errors.

Emendation

In botanical usage this means alteration in the description/diagnosis of a named taxon, which change must not exclude the type for the name. If an emendation is fundamental, it may be acknowledged by "Emend." plus the emending author's name, following the name of the taxon, but such notation is never obligatory.

Emendation

In zoological usage this expression refers to alteration of names, not counting mandatory changes resulting from alteration in rank or combination. Thus, deliberate change of iavanus to javanus is an "emendation." "Emend." in the botanical sense, meaning a revised description for the named taxon, is accorded no status in ICZN.

to Jan Janssonius

orig. version
F

pg. 1 of 2

Juss

EPILOGUE: ABOUT "I.C.B."

As I write, international (mostly European) winds are blowing that may in the next century greatly affect much of the information in this chapter. In addition to the growing sentiment for broadscale adoption of lists of protected-sanctioned-conserved names and registration of new names, there is now a strong movement toward a "unified system of bionomenclature." IUBS has established an "Interim Commission on Bionomenclature," and a first draft of an "International Code of Bionomenclature" is in the hands of many nomenclaturalists, including members of the international committee for fossil plants (nomenclature), whose jurisdiction includes the botanical ~~sections~~ ^{side} of paleopalynology. The new Code would apply to all organisms, fossil and living, but would not take effect until 1 Jan., 2000, and would not for most purposes be retroactive. Thus, the existing Codes of botanical and zoological nomenclature would remain in effect for names published up to and including 31 Dec., 1999.

One wonders why the date of 1 Jan., 2001, the beginning of the new century, was not selected for putting the I. C. B. into force, instead of the first day of the last year of the present century. However that may be, the obligation for paleopalynologists of the future to be adept in the use of three instead of two complicated codes seems to me an onerous prospect. The proposers of this new code should "bite the bullet," and make the new Code supplant the old ones. If they don't, I contemplate industrial strength confusion. Possibly the softer approach is being proposed in order to defuse opposition, but it seems short-sighted from a practical point of view. Either refine and keep the present codes or introduce a newer, better one for all organisms, but don't give us still another code!

The first draft itself is mostly not very disturbing, although the concept of "organ genus," long ago buried in paleobotany and replaced by the less controversial form-genus, is unfortunately resurrected. Organ genus carries a lot of baggage with it. Form-genus is a better concept, for one thing because certain fossils such as pollen grains are not organs, and because organ genus has been defined in terms of biological relationship in a controversial manner. The first draft of I.C.B. was compiled by two well known botanists, and the thing has a quite botanical ring to it. To mention just one item of interest to paleopalynologists--the ICB adopts the rule that the Committee for Fossil Plants pushed through at the 1993 International Botanical Congress, (applies only to fossil plant names) that descriptions/diagnoses must henceforth be in English or Latin. ^{That} Whether zoologists, whose nomenclatural code allows use of any language, will buy this paleobotanicism by 2000 seems doubtful!

ADDITIONS TO TABLE 2

ICBN

Correction of names

Grammatically incorrect endings of specific or infraspecific names must always be corrected. This extends to correction of certain "i" endings to "ii"--see discussion in text.

Emendation

In botanical usage this means alteration in the description/diagnosis of a named taxon, which change must not exclude the type for the name. "Emend." plus the emending author's name should only be used after a name if emendation is considerable, and such notation is never obligatory.

If an emendation is fundamental, significant it may be acknowledged by

ICZN

Correction of names

Grammatically incorrect endings such as adjectival terminations (e. g. masculine for feminine, singular for plural) must be corrected. However, the original spelling of names is more protected than under ICBN. Here smithi does not become smithii, nor does smithorum become smithiorum, as both are "corrections" of orthographic mistakes, not of substantive grammatical errors.

Emendation

In zoological usage this expression refers to alteration of names, not counting mandatory changes resulting from alteration in rank or combination. Thus, change of spinigerus to spinigeru to correct gender termination is a "justified emendation." This is essentially what ICBN calls "correction" "Emend." in the botanical sense, meaning a revised description for the named taxon, is not accorded any status in ICZN, and by implication is not permitted.

javanus to javanus

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA14288; Wed, 19 Jul 95 15:55:24 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Wed, 19 Jul 95 15:55:19 EDT
Date: Wed, 19 Jul 95 15:29:27 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+XAK1kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: EPILOGUE
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO
Status: U

Dear Al,

I just sent a fax of your text to Colin -- who had received earlier copies of all our e-mail messaging, and who sends his best regards -- and Colin replied and agreed with most of what I said earlier, but has a few further changes.

In TABLE 2
under ICBN, he suggested that my alternate solution begin with: "If an emendation is fundamental or significant, it may be acknowledged..."

under ICZN, he agrees with my comments, both as to the example and the deletion of the last words. In the EPILOGUE

Para1, line 11-12 "the botanical side" for "the botanical sections"

Para2, lines 1-3: delete; line 4 delete first five words (through "may be,")

Para3, last two sentences to read:

To mention just one item of interest to paleopalynologists -- the ICB adopts the rule that descriptions/diagnoses must henceforth be in English or Latin (which the Committee for Fossil Plants pushed through at the 1993 International Botanical Congress, to apply only to names of fossil plants). That zoologists, whose nomenclatural code allows use of any language, will buy this paleobotanicism by 2000 seems doubtful!

If you agree with these changes, please enter them in the electronic file and SEND THE DISKETTE TO ME. Colin agrees with me that these additions are very worthwhile for making the book current.

We should have enough time for using first-class mail.

In haste, with best regards, Jan.

Date: Sun, 30 Jul 1995 11:25:22 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
BCC:
Subject: sigh
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Well, you see, e-mail is too existential. I got from you a missive saying you were "winging it" on my material, plus THREE pages of absolute gobbledygook that you told me to translate, and some other disturbing stuff, plus the information that the whole thing had a very short fuse. Yes, I sent copies of my concern to both of the other people involved, Bob and Colin, in the hope that with one of the arrows shot in the air I could hit something that would help.

It looks as if there really was no problem, but you must admit that you gave me the impression that there was. Again, the sort of thing that is more likely to happen with this shoot-from-the-hip technique than it was in the old days of phone calls and snail-mail. I am a little sorry that I caused you grief, but you must feel also a little sorry that you caused Betty and me a whole bunch thereof. And now let's forget it!

Example for zoological "emendation"--in Art. 33 of ICZN under "emendations" the ONLY example given is the iavanus one. On the other hand, the ninnaei to linnaei example is listed under 32d as an "incorrect... spelling...to be corrected." Art. 33 makes clear that emendations in the ICZN sense must be "intentional", thus excluding the ninnaei example. Furthermore, as I have been stressing all along, the only example that is given in 33bi is, in fact, the iavanus example. This is unequivocal, and I insist that it be used.

Your "winged" bit is fine. In fact, it dramatizes one problem with what Werner and Dan have done--the ICB has a slug of stuff about organ taxa and their nomenclature that will scratch zoologists where they don't itch.

Changing order for smithi/smithii is fine.

I guess I really don't understand about attached files at all. I don't know how to send to you, but I didn't realize that prevents you from sending to me. Hmmm. Maybe Betty's book "Internet for Dummies" would help?

Hey, you never responded about my idea that "the" could easily be disposed of, as it no longer (for 800 yrs.) has any function. I asked about the article in Dutch. Does it still have a function? It's interesting that both Russian and Turkish get along fine with no definite article. I think but am not sure that Chinese also has none.

Best. Al.

Additions to Ch. 2

print-out of attached
diskette.

Bob: insert on p. 25.

1/2

Note: double hyphen → en dash.

EPILOGUE: ABOUT AN "ICB"

→ FAX TO A. TRAVERSE

As I write (July 1995), international (mostly European) winds are blowing that may in the next century greatly affect much of the information in this chapter. In addition to the growing sentiment for broadscale adoption of lists of protected-sanctioned-conserved names and registration of new names, there is now a movement toward a "unified system of bionomenclature." The IUBS has established an "Interim Commission on Bionomenclature," and a first draft of an "International Code of Bionomenclature" is in the hands of many nomenclaturalists, including members of the International Committee for Fossil Plants (Nomenclature), whose jurisdiction includes the botanical side of paleopalynology. The new code would apply to all organisms, fossil and living, but would not take effect until 1 January, 2000 and would not, for most purposes, be retroactive. The existing codes for botanical and zoological nomenclature would remain in effect for names published up to and including 31 December, 1999.

The obligation for future paleopalynologists to be adept in the use of three instead of two complicated codes seems to me an onerous prospect. The proposers of this new code should "bite the bullet," and make the new code supplant the old ones. If they don't, I can foresee industrial strength confusion. Possibly the softer approach is being proposed in order to defuse opposition, but it seems short-sighted from a practical point of view. Either refine and keep the present codes or introduce a newer, better one for all organisms, but don't give us still another code!

The first draft of the "ICB" is mostly not very disturbing, although the concept of "organ genus," in paleobotany buried long ago and replaced by the less controversial "form-genus," is unfortunately resurrected. Organ genus carries a lot of baggage with it. Form-genus is a better concept, for one thing because certain fossils such as pollen are not organs, but also because organ genus has been defined in terms of biological relationship in a controversial manner. The concepts of organ genus and form-genus, ~~the~~ building blocks of "para-taxonomies," ~~so far~~ have not been recognized in the ICZN.

The first draft of the "ICB" was compiled by two well known botanists, and the thing has quite a botanical ring to it. To mention just one item of interest to paleopalynologists -- the ICB adopts the rule which the Committee for Fossil Plants pushed through at the 1993 International Botanical Congress (to apply to fossil plant names only), that descriptions/diagnoses from 1996 on must be in English or Latin. Whether zoologists, whose nomenclatural code allows the use of any language, will by this paleobotanicism by 2000 seems doubtful!

insert at end of Table 2. 2/2
(produced as a "table" in
WPS.)

Correction of names:

Grammatically incorrect endings of specific or infraspecific names must always be corrected. This extends to correction of certain "-i" endings to "-ii" -- see discussion in text.

Correction of names:

Grammatically incorrect endings such as adjectival terminations (e.g. masculine for feminine) or errors in number (e.g. plural for singular) must be corrected. However, the original spelling of names is more protected than under the ICBN: an original ~~"smithi"~~ does not become ~~"smithii"~~, nor does ~~"smithorum"~~ become ~~"smithorum"~~ as these would be corrections of orthographic mistakes, not of substantive grammatical errors.

Smithiorum →

Emendation: In botanical usage this means alteration in the description/diagnosis of a named taxon, which change must not exclude the holotype for the name. If an emendation is fundamental, it may be acknowledged by adding ", emend." plus the emending author's name to the name of the author of the taxon. Never should parentheses be used, and never is such notation obligatory.

Emendation: In zoological usage this expression refers to alteration of names, not counting mandatory changes resulting from alteration in rank or combination. Thus, what the ICBN calls an imposed "correction" is a "justified emendation" in the ICZN; this would include a correction of ~~"linnaei"~~ to ~~"linnaei"~~ if the author had stated that the taxon was named after Linnaeus. "Emendation" in the botanical sense, meaning a revised description for a named taxon, is not accorded any status in the ICZN.

not ital. but
underline !

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA14363; Fri, 28 Jul 95 12:08:31 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Fri, 28 Jul 95 12:07:39 EDT
Date: Fri, 28 Jul 95 11:06:23 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+4PE4kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: Hold on, whoa
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Dear Al,

Yes, after I had typed everything on my computer (from the corrected fax you had sent me earlier and which you had said that you had followed in almost all detail, except for a few specific things which I followed), when I wrote on the diskette what files, in what format, I had added, THEN I read that you had produced it in WP6.0. Your previous disk was in WP5.1, and I had not noticed the change.

I managed to find one of two computers in the building that could read your disk, had it printed, and compared the texts. They are essentially identical, except that I produced the addition to Table 2 under the "table" command (shift+F7) directly in two columns.

I asked you to read the text in the ICZN just above the example of javanus/iavanus. Wished you would have a bit of face in my thinking matter. As far as I can see from Art. 33.b.1, plus the commentary in the second and third sentences of the Example, this is yes an emendation; however, it is an unjustified emendation (because Wiedemann did not give the original spelling with it). And, from the context of your "Emendation" bit in Table 2, I understood that you wanted to give an example of a "justified emendation"? If I'm mistaken on this, please correct me -- after all, didn't I tell you what I was doing, giving you a fair chance to react and discuss things? Lord, your temper gets shorter every year. I do resent you running to Bob to bother him with things that you and I are well capable to deal with -- he is too busy already.

The bit that I "winged" is that, where you had a brief sentence in parentheses, I added the following sentence:

<The concepts of organ genus and form-genus, building blocks of parataxonomies," have not been recognized in the ICZN.>

Would that be OK, or do you prefer your phrase?

As for the smithi/smithii bit: I reversed the order because the norm in ICZN is single "i", and therefore hardly anyone would want to "emend" smithi to smithii; myself, in editing this book, almost fell in this trap when I wanted to change the original "sedgwickii" to "sedgwicki", which I assumed (one should never do that) would have to be corrected. If you think that my change is not desirable, I will change it back to what you want -- after all, it's under your name.

Also see the small change in ICZN "Corrections of names."

If you cannot pick up "attached files" in e-mail, I will fax to you the text as it is on the disk now, as soon as this e-mail is sent off. I'll fax you the copy with corrections, the disk has all those, and is clean. (Remember you saying I should "get with it" and use e-mail?)

I am not sending a copy of this to Bob, but only the diskette with the text as we finally decide is how we want it. I do appreciate, though, your immediate reaction, and keenness to make this chapter as good and informative

as we can make it.

1996 10 11 11:32 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred..."
To: jjasconia@...
Cc: jjasconia@...
Subject: epilogue, etc.
X-Mailbox-Character: IBM 9-011

Regards, Jan.

Dear Jan:

This is big time disconcerting. I worked quite hard on these editions, and I don't like even such a skilled operative as you just "winging it" with what I so carefully prepared. I told you that the diquette would be in word perfect 6.0. That's what we're currently using.

As to reverting to version 4.0: that IS THE EXAMPLE that the ICRN gives for this situation. It's right there in the code.

I am very sorry. I am calling you immediately and explaining the situation and asking you to please do what you can to help me.

My sorry.

Al

Date: Fri, 28 Jul 1995 10:21:32 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca, mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Bcc:
Subject: epilogue, etc.
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

This is big time disconcerting. I worked quite hard on these additions, and I don't like even such a skilled operative as you just "winging it" with what I so carefully prepared. I told you that the diskette would be in Word Perfect 6.0. That's what we're currently using.

As to iavanus to javanus, that IS THE EXAMPLE that the ICZN gives for this situation. It's right there in the Code.

I am very upset. I am faxing you immediately the epilogue and table additions exactly as I want them.

Oh, mercy.

Al.

I did not use the iavanus/iavanus example, because from reading the Code I think that that is an "unjustified amendment"; instead, I used iavanus/iavanus. I also changed the order of "smithii"/"Smithii."
I did not have Al's text on the third paragraph of the Epilogue, so I winged it on organ genus/fore-genus; please check that closely.
I also added to the text, at the end of the second paragraph in the section THE MORAL CODES (p. 18) a new sentence:
"See also the "Epilogue" below (P. 23)."
I attach the two files (from my B:A drive)
B:\epilogue
B:\table
I hope Al can restore these (they should be copied to his hard disk with the file copy commands); Colin should have no problem. They are in WordPerfect 6.0.
If there are problems, I could send them in ASCII or text format; or I can find a printer and fax the lot.
Hope this will all work; talk to you later.

Jan.

The following was included as an attachment. Please use WDP6002 to retrieve it. The original file name was 'epilogue'.

Date: Mon, 10 Jul 1995 10:40:08 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
BCC:
Subject: nomencl.
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Your two messages of 7 July were waiting here when we came back from weekend.

I thought might be further comment on my nervy corrections of your English--such as "a umbrella." But I find it's a far weightier pair of subjects:

1. You are right about the zool. use of "emendation," and yes, I think it would be good to insert something about that, perhaps in two places, one of which would be where I treat the far different botanical concept of emendation, the other where I discuss the subject of allowable changes of spelling. Now here's the rub--as I have previously mentioned, I am no longer certain about what the present state of the MS is! Could you fax me what you know to be the current version of those two pages, and I can e-mail you suggested succinct alterations? I suppose there's a third possible place for a few words--where I outline the differences between the two codes.

2. The new "ICB." This is a potential headache, isn't it. I guess we should say something, but on the other hand it may turn out to be no more important than the constitution of the Confederate States of America. Let me know exactly how many words you think could be put in the trailing page, and I'll have a go at it. This is a case where I will want you to be VERY critical! However, I think we'll do best by your refraining from telling me your opinion until AFTER you've read my little blurb.

I appreciate your zeal in following through on all of this. Best. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA25186; Fri, 7 Jul 95 16:23:01 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Fri, 7 Jul 95 16:22:09 EDT
Date: Fri, 7 Jul 95 16:16:51 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+1RNzjA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: Harmonization of codes
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Al, I just received from Judith Skog a first draft of a tentative International Code of Bionomenclature by Greuter and Nicolson. You should have seen it? Inasmuch as you have three-quarter page left trailing chapter 2, I wonder if you would like to include a PS on this matter, and give a few first comments. All of this will be preliminary, of course, but the existence even of this movement and this document are worth mentioning?

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0G8
Canada

Dear Jan:

Am working again today on pulling together revisions of the
Brandon lights flora. Subject: *Alanginipallia* Krutzsch 1962.
As I correct in understanding that "wa" (1962, card 51) should
correct the type species spelling when used in combination with
F. "a genus to "harcloannianus?" (it seems to be to remember that
when I told Elso that I was going to make some species for him,
he said, O. K., as long as some of them could be be
... done.) Anyway, the correction seems adequate. If I
understood your blurb in *HPV* 1962-1963, 1963.

Best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
435 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823

9 June, 1993

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
435 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada
Esso Plaza-Room 1415
217 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0H6

21 June, 1993

Dear Jan:

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Am working again today on pulling together revisions of the Brandon lignite flora. Subject: Alangiopollis Krutzsch 1962. Am I correct in understanding that "we" (incl. card 53) should correct the type species spelling when used in combination with K.'s genus to "barghoornianus?" (It amuses me to remember that when I told Elso that I was going to name some species for him, he said, O. K., as long as none of them turns out to beanus.) Anyway, the correction seems necessary, if I understood your blurb in RPP 66:165-166, 1990.

Best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

Yes, you're right:
it is (corresponding to
-pollis) a male -anus.

Al:

Colin just returned his marked proof of your chapter. He wonders if you really mean your statement (p.1, col.2, l. 16-18) that: "types", by their measurable properties determine the limits of the named units.

Would "the basic content" be better than "the limits"? Do you want to make a change? If so, write or fax me on this. Jan.

Do watch out for lightning bolts, this summer!

Jan.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
435 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823

9 June, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada, Ltd.
Esso Plaza-Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

This is about the "page proofs," which I take it are a bit different from the usual such, in that sizable changes are apparently still possible.

I enclose the red-penned copy Bob C. sent, per instructions, but I must also write you about the changes, because some of them are longish, and you may have trouble reading my handwriting! Also, there are the changes per your fax, which I have NOT written in. Let's talk about them first.

I accept all of your suggested text, except that on your page two, upper right, I'd like it to read: "Under the ICZN, a name/epithet has priority within its entire family-group, genus-group, or species group of taxa. This priority is not affected by elevation or reduction in rank within the group concerned (Art. 23c). See further statement in text."

I have followed your suggestion and added on p. 12, at the end of the first paragraph on the right side, just before, "PRACTICAL PROBLEMS....": (Under ICZN a name has the same priority throughout its group--"genus-group", "species group," etc. A change of rank within a group does not affect the priority of the name. This differs sharply from the botanical corresponding rule, under which a name has priority only in its precise rank.)

Now about the other things, ad seriatim:

1. p. 1, col. 2, last line: I believe in view of the big deal I am making about "available" elsewhere, it should be avoided here, being used in quite a different sense. I'd like to replace with "extant" unless you can come up with something better.

2. p. 2, 3 ll. up in middle section: I believe a comma is necessary as shown, for readability. I also suggest a possible alternate rewording that would take care of my objection.

3. p. 3, left col., para. 2 at place shown: I realize that the spacing is being done by the computer, but this is a place where it seems ridiculous to me. There are dozens (hundreds?) of such. I mean, absolutely no spacing between sentences, like a Latin inscription of the 2nd Century. Comment?

4. p. 3, right col., 2nd para.: I have a problem here because Strother and I have an article in press about Tetrahedraletes, etc., and I want to keep what I say here more or less compatible with what we say there. Not easy! Starting with "Silurian" in line 9, I'd like it to read: ...Silurian, could be viewed as examples, since the different internal structures may depend on how the spores were flattened, not on original morphological differences. It would still be theoretically possible to maintain the genera in the sense of these preservational states. Alternatively, the two may be treated as synonymous, in which case Tetrahedraletes must be used for the combination because it was selected over Nodospora by the first person who formally proposed that the genera are synonymous (Burgess, 1991).

Then, I'd like the names of the two genera deleted in line 18, as shown. That requires changing "all" to "both" in line 19.

5. List of Taxa. I don't know how this happened, but there are omissions. The list is so damned complete, down to genera mentioned in passing, that it would be ridiculous not to make it absolutely complete: Classopollis Pflug 1953 should be added. Lycospora Schopf, Wilson & Bentall 1944 should be added. (Also, note that Bentall's name is misspelled in the heading of card 1548 of J&H--I can't believe we've never caught that before!). Pollenites R. Potonié 1931 should be added (even though I don't believe it), as well as Sporites H. Potonié 1893.

6. Because of the Tetrahedraletes caper, we need an addition to the bibliography: Burgess, N. D., 1991. Silurian cryptospores and miospores from the type Llandovery area, south-west Wales: Palaeontology 34:3:575-599.

That seems to be about it--not so bad, after all. I hope you all have no trouble with it. I agree with you, it "looks" very good. And one of the two people who gave my textbook a bad review is in a position not to be critical of this piece--ahem.

All the best. Don't forget to take care of the Bentall misspelling.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl.: red-pencilled proofs
c: R. Clarke

→ Dr A Traverse
Deike Bldg 435
University Park, PA

1/2

93 05 31

Al,

reading thru your page proofs, I find (p.9, right column, Typification) not as clear as I thought it was, earlier. The lack of a parenthesis made me scrutinize the whole paragraph. I suggest the following version:

Typification: The type of a generic name (nominal genus-group taxon) is a nominal species; that of a nominal species-group taxon is either a holotype, lectotype, neotype, or syntype series (Art. 61.a). [ICZN, Glossary, p.267, defines a nominal taxon as: "a nomenclatural taxon; i.e. a nomenclatural concept denoted by an available name, based, actually or potentially, upon its name-bearing type, and having no defined taxonomic boundaries". (In contrast, the corresponding taxonomic taxon may contain one or more types or nomenclatural taxa, and whatever individuals a zoologist at any time decides to include). Genus-group includes taxa at the rank of genus and subgenus; species group includes species, subspecies, etc.]. In saying that the type of a "nominal genus" is a "nominal species", the ICZN ----- ETC.

AS YOU HAVE IT

I also suggest that, on p.9, Priority, you add that:

Fax 814 863 7823

PENNSTATE

Under the ICBN^(Art. 60), a name/epithet has priority only in the ^{precise} rank in which it originally was proposed (e.g.: species, subspecies, forma, etc.).

Under the ICZN, a name/epithet^{2 1/2} has priority only within ^{the} family-group, genus-group, or species-group of taxa; ~~that~~ this priority is ~~therefore~~ not affected by elevation or reduction in rank within its group (Art. 23.8)
Missing?

You may want to mention this divergence in practice after p. 12, col. 2, l. 23.

These are some typos etc. that we can handle from here; however, please look for them, yourself, also.

I'm looking forward to "finalizing" your chapter; it does look good, doesn't it? Best regards,

Jan J.

PENNSSTATE



University Park, PA 16802
USA

The Pennsylvania State University
Department of Geosciences
Palynological Labs., 435 Deike Building
(814) 863-7823 [FAX]
Date: 31 May, 1994

Mark here if urgent reply is requested.

Fax Transmission to:

Name: Dr. Jan Jansonius
Company/Institution: Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
Fax Number: 403-292-5377
Phone Number: 403-292-7194

Transmission from:

Name: Alfred Traverse
Phone Number: 814-863-3419

Total Number of Pages (Including Cover Page): 1

Message:

Dear Jan:

Re your fax of 26-V-94: (1) trouble is, I don't have "Lentin & Williams 1993." Please send fax of that page and info about the publication itself so that I can order it; (2) from what you say, it sounds as if generic name was o.k. in 1980; (3) Sedimentation of Organic Particles will be out next month (June, 1994).

Best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA01503; Tue, 25 Apr 95 11:23:51 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 25 Apr 95 11:23:18 EDT
Date: Tue, 25 Apr 95 11:02:26 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+FDfBJA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: ...no subject...

Hi Al,

Thank you for the prompt reply. If you thought about it, and still want the heading left as it is, with "in palynology" referring to the whole smear, then we'll leave it. To me, it looks strange to implicitly suggest that 'nomenclature in palynology' is somehow different from botanical 'nomenclature'.

As for the "explicitly", in your e-mail you seem to link it with the "excluded": the exclusion has to be explicit. That, I would agree with. However, the word exclusion occurs in a clause that is added to the sentence, but could be left out without affecting the word "explicitly". Would you agree to moving the word "explicitly" to follow immediately the word "excluded"? To me, it would make sense, there.

As you said, these are small matters, but this is our last chance to ameliorate the text. Hope to hear from you again today.

Jan.

Date: Tue, 25 Apr 1995 19:08:57 -0500 (EST) ems.psu.edu
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: explicitly
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Your fax of earlier today just read, as I have been busy with classes and other end of semester things.

I really am confused now, as I thought I was talking about (and so stated in the previous message) a sentence in the first paragraph under "Typification." The wording in what I have in front of me is: "If a genus for fossil spores is emended in such a way as to exclude explicitly the generic type...." But that seems to be language just like that you say you would prefer. (This is the paragraph beginning "Latinized....") What is going on? I believe we have a case here where the dratted fax machine should be used so that you could fax me the page you are talking about with the subject wording circled. OK? I do want to get this right, just as you do. All the best. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA11527; Mon, 24 Apr 95 12:24:49 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 24 Apr 95 12:24:36 EDT
Date: Mon, 24 Apr 95 12:13:06 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+21xajA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: Ch. 2
Status: U

Al. I went through your chapter last week to check all corrections. We will make some editorial adjustments in the format of the references. But I also came across two instances where I wonder if we can improve on things.

On p. 6 (or 16, if you have the running pagination of volume 1), column 2, main heading -- I wonder if it should be changed around to read:

CLASSIFICATORY SCHEMES IN PALYNOLOGY AND THEIR LINKAGE TO NOMENCLATURE
(nomenclature is the same regardless of where it is applied)

On p. 13 (or 23), column 1, line 13, I wonder if you should write "implicitly" rather than "explicitly" -- after all, the type is included, because it is not 'explicitly' excluded.

Let me know as soon as possible what you think about these; I'd like to return the page proofs to Bob for final adjustments later this week.
Best regards, and, hey, I'm on e-mail!
Jan.

Date: Mon, 24 Apr 1995 20:43:20 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: suggestions
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Wow! What a relief! Welcome aboard.

I have given very careful attention to your suggestions, but although I understand "where you're coming from," I don't think the suggested changes are improvements. Regarding the one for p. 6: "Classificatory schemes and their linkage to nomenclature" is a compound phrase consisting of two sub-phrases joined by the conjunction "and." The whole thing is qualified by "in palynology." "In palynology" does not apply just to "nomenclature." This is the kind of fine point that I have trouble with in German, and I suppose it's fair to observe that I am no more likely to get to the bottom of that sort of thing in German than you are in English.

Regarding the one you suggest for p. 13. (It's on p. 12 in the version I'm using, if I have the right "explicitly." It's in the first para. of the "Typification" section.) I believe "explicitly" is correct--the sort of exclusion I'm talking about must be explicit (unambiguous in expression), not merely implied (=implicit). There are plenty of such cases--where an author has emended a taxon in such a way as (usually unintentionally but nevertheless explicitly) to exclude the type of the taxon. I wish I had the text of ICBN on the computer so I could search it. I suspect that "implicit" doesn't occur in a single article, but "explicit"/"explicitly" is much used.

I really do appreciate your worrying about these matters, as I know it's a subject dear to your heart, and you want it to be right, but I think these two things are better left alone. That's not to say that you won't find other boo-boos. You are justly famous as a verbal sleuth.

Good to hear from you. One of these days I'll get to the other interesting questions you have raised. First, end of semester. Then the festivities associated with Betty's Ph. D. Then.....

All the best. Al.

Received: from vms01c.psu.edu by panyama.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/POP, MISC/08) Mon, 24 Jul 94 17:24:47 PDT
Received: by vms01c.psu.edu Mon, 24 Jul 94 17:24:29 PDT
Date: Mon, 24 Jul 94 17:24:29 PDT
Message-Id: <199407241724.29@vms01c.psu.edu>
From: jjanonius@ems.psu.edu
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: "attaching file"
X-Ignore-From: 100
X-Ignore-From: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
435 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802, USA
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823
E-Mail: traverse@ems.psu.edu

24 July, 1994

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
3303 - 33rd St. NW
Calgary, Alta. T2L 2A7
Canada

Dear Jan:

The diskette with revised version of the much-discussed inserts is enclosed.

The stuff is practically the same as you suggested, but I would like to call your attention to a few places where I want to differ:

1. In the last sentence of the epilogue, I want to retain "whether." I think it's far better than "that" here.

2. Under ICBN for Table 2, the last part, I have reworded from your and Colin's rewording just a little: I DON'T WANT "significant" here--that guts it, in my opinion. Say just "fundamental." Folks out there who write "emend." willy-nilly can always claim that the change is "significant."

3. In the middle of the third para. of the epi. I want to insert a few words to emphasize that both organ genus and form-genus are strange to zoology (ichnofossil names are somewhat comparable in practice, but I don't need to get into that).

That seems to do it. Thanks for being so helpful.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA25851; Mon, 24 Jul 95 17:54:47 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 24 Jul 95 17:54:29 EDT
Date: Mon, 24 Jul 95 17:22:40 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+FO,3kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: "attaching file"
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Dear Al, Here I am again. Was in Saskatoon to serve as "external" for a Ph. D. defense. A new experience for me, but both the candidate and I passed.

As you were saying: "how does one attach a file?" I am not really a wizz on the computer, but when sending an e-mail under my system, I go from one set of choices (menu) to another. If I "compose" a message, I can then find the "address" from either of two address lists (one internal, for banyan users, the other for external internet users). After selecting an address, I can enter addresses of people to whom I want to send a copy ("cc") of the message. Next, I can type in a few words to indicate the "subject" of the message. Next, I am asked if I want to "attach" any file. This is done by typing, in that space, the name of a file (usually one saved in WordPerfect or in ASCII) complete with the 'path' (e.g. c:\book\ch2add.doc). The e-mail program picks up the file at the place thus indicated, and sends it along with the e-mail message. There are occasionally some glitches, which have to do with the variety of hardware and software between stations, some of which work in 8-bit strings, some in 7-bit strings, etc. There is an internal program, built into most e-mail systems now, that is called "uuencode." and "uudecode." The "uu" bit stands for "unix to unix"; sometimes it is necessary to manually invoke execution of that program (which ensures that the deviant code is automatically translated into something the other computer can handle).

If all this sounds a bit simple, it is because I don't really know what goes on behind the screen; Rob Fensome is a bit more informed. However, if you have anybody there on a 'help desk', they should be able to set you straight. Here at the Survey, they use 'attached files' to send documents, but even big geological maps and geophysical sections from the drafting dept. here to the printshop in Ottawa. I have used it to send Bob Clarke a short chapter, and within a half hour he sent me a fax of the page proofs of that chapter. It is very practical and you should ask around to learn how to use it.

Bob Clarke just left word that he is sending us most of the stuff for volume 2 to check, tomorrow. So, please hurry and send your diskette, because Colin and I will try to get the whole thing in print by October!

With best wishes, etc.

Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA14701; Wed, 19 Jul 95 16:30:51 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Wed, 19 Jul 95 16:30:08 EDT
Date: Wed, 19 Jul 95 16:24:48 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+tgK1kB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: re: new matter bit
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Al, as we were just saying, it is sometimes a way of conversing. If you lost a file, it may still be -- depending on your system -- in the garbage CAN, OR IN THE FOLDER OF DELTED FILES. IT IS WORTH PURSUING THAT, (ignore caps), and if you can't figure it out, talk to your support person before you shut the computer down.
Just send the disk as is. I may make a few small editorial changes, and then include it with my next shipment to Bob Clarke, who then will know how to wrap it into the current text. Your formating so far looks ok.

In haste, have to leave and won't be back till Monday. Jan.

Re "the" -- ICMN also has no the on the title page. Neither does ICMN. I don't know whether "the" is part of ICMN's name or not. In any event, quite apart from our present concern, wouldn't it save a lot of effort to eliminate all "the's" except where definiteness is necessary? I just tried this on the lead article in today's newspaper, and it reads quite well with nearly all (the) the's omitted. When all grammatical function was stripped from "the" many centuries ago, it was really rendered useless. Does the definite article still have a function in Dutch? I have somewhere a picture dictionary of German/English done by a German. All English names of things are provided with the article. It's really ludicrous: the cup, the hand, the cat....

You are right about example under root word. I blew that. I will change to the example they give: javanus to javanus. It is a little confusing because they refer one (Art. 3311) to Art. 339, and then they give the example of dogelai changed to dogelacwa. Your example from 3311 seems to be also an example of mandatory change.

I agree to your suggestion to drop the last six words, as it doesn't affect the meaning. I still believe that ICMN does not authorize changes of the original description.

I will work on business about that, spend. However, I don't think we should even give "parentheses" lower of center stage here.

Betty and I are taking an 8 hr. old grandchild to a day camp. I will try a lot of my proposals in relation to your suggestions, etc., off to bed on Monday, 24 July.

All the best, AJ.

Date: Wed, 19 Jul 1995 16:20:48 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: new matter bit
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

To me, this sort of thing is EXACTLY like a letter. And I print them out for filing if anything of substance is contained. It's clear that attitudes on the subject are in flux. One "correspondent" refuses to use not only the usual polite salutations and sign-off, but also all capitalization and most punctuation.

By the way I just accidentally discovered a hazard of the method. I got a message from Japan a few minutes ago. While I was on the phone I accidentally deleted the message. Apparently when you lose an incoming message there is no way to recover. Deleted outgoing messages are still on the hard disk. Right?

Which reminds me that I thought you might tell me how to do the sort of file you asked about--or where to find out how to do it.

Re "the"--ICBN also has no the on the title page. Neither does ICZN. I don't know whether "the" is part of IUBS's name or not. In any event, quite apart from our present concern, wouldn't it save a lot of effort to eliminate all "thes" except where definiteness is necessary? I just tried this on the lead article in today's newspaper, and it reads quite well with nearly all (the) thes omitted. When all grammatical function was stripped from "the" many centuries ago, it was really rendered useless. Does the definite article still have a function in Dutch? I have somewhere a picture dictionary of German/English done by a German. All English names of things are provided with the article. It's really ludicrous: the cup, the hand, the cat.....

You are right about example under zool emend. I blew that. I will change to the example they give: iavanus to javanus. It is a little confusing because they refer one (Art. 33bii) to Art. 32d, and there they give the example of douglasi changed to douglasorum. Your example from 32d3 seems to me also an example of mandatory change.

I agree to your suggestion to drop the last six words, as it doesn't affect the meaning. I still believe that ICZN does not authorize changes of the original description.

I will work on business about bot. emend. However, I don't think we should even give "parenthesis" honor of center stage here.

Betty and I are taking an 8 yr. old grandson camping in a few hours. I will get a fax of my proposed reaction to your suggestions, etc., off to you on Monday, 24 July.

All the best. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA12406; Wed, 19 Jul 95 13:05:42 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Wed, 19 Jul 95 13:04:46 EDT
Date: Wed, 19 Jul 95 12:39:31 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+ggH1kB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Cc: mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca
Subject: re: new material for chap.
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Dear AAl, I feel e-mail more like conversation than correspondence -- it can be quick and dirty. But if you like salutations, I'll not hold back on them.

I cannot find that "The" is included in "AASP"; for instance, the seal of that organisation does not include it.

In your bit on zoological emendation you exclude (correctly) what they call "mandatory changes". However, your example IS such a mandatory change (Art. 34). Better would be the correction of Eisenack's (Melanoskleritoites) "anceptiferus" to "anceptifer" (Art. 32.d.ii). I still think that the last six words of this section should be deleted.

Under the botanical emendation, I suggest the second sentence to read as follows: Only if an emendation is fundamental or significant, should this be acknowledged by adding ", emend." plus the emending author's name to the name of the author of the taxon. Never should parentheses be used, and never is such a notation obligatory.

Your point about "original description" in ICN is well taken, and I of course noticed the same thing. However, on careful examination of the Code I can find NOTHING about alteration of descriptions and therefore assume that original description is in the same category as "original designation," "original publication," and "original spelling," (see English index) and do not imply that there is any other such (except as an error).

You are right about emendation: it has got entirely out of hand in palaeontology, especially palaeopalynology. The new emphasis on types may possibly put back on this phenomenon. As you know, some palynologists even put the original author of a name in parentheses, and the emending author outside the parentheses!

All the best. Al T. (Why abandon salutations and closings in e-mail messages?)

Date: Wed, 19 Jul 1995 11:04:24 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: new material for chap.
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Well, no, we can't send an "attached file" in WordPerfect 5.1 for two reasons: 1. We use WordPerfect 6.0; 2. We haven't the slightest idea of how to send an "attached file."

It seems to me that THIS is a perfect use for fax, under the circumstances, and we are willing to go to the extra trouble.

I am faxing you a response to your suggestions. I don't agree about "the," as this is included in the abbreviation of GSA, AASP, etc. For that matter, "the" is in general a senseless waste of letters unless one needs to stress the singularity of something. I am studying Turkish at the moment, and it is interesting that they have no definite article. It is assumed unless "bir" is used, which is the indefinite article (and the number one). I always thought it was sensible that in Canadian usage "the" was occasionally omitted, for example for sports teams. "Maple Leafs used three goalies...." In USA one always says "The Orioles got only two hits...." However, I notice that along with aLUMinum instead of aluMINium the Canadians are being americanized in this way too.

Your point about "original description" in ICZN is well taken, and I of course noticed the same thing. However, on careful examination of the Code I can find NOTHING about alteration of descriptions and therefore assume that original description is in the same category as "original designation," "original publication," and "original spelling," (see English index) and do not imply that there is any other such (except as an error).

You are right about emendation: it has got entirely out of hand in paleobotany, especially paleopalynology. The new emphasis on types may possibly cut back on this phenomenon. As you know, some palynologists even put the original author of a name in parentheses, and the emending author outside the parentheses!

All the best. Al T. (Why abandon salutations and closings in e-mail missives?)

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA27666; Fri, 7 Jul 95 18:53:30 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Fri, 7 Jul 95 18:53:33 EDT
Date: Fri, 7 Jul 95 18:40:31 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+gfPzjA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: "emendation"
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

I had to check up in the ICZN on their tolerance for changing endings. They do not allow correcting -ii to -i, or vice versa. They do, however, require correction of an incorrect Latin ending on an adjectival species name that is Latin or latinized. In this context, I found that they call "emended" a name that has been changed from its form in the protologue. Should you cram that in in Ch. 2? Like, a change from "anceptiferus" to "anceptifer" would be, as far as I can see, be a "justified emendation". Strange!

Jan.

In the zoological bit on "emendation", you say that revision of a description is not accorded status, and "by implication, not allowed". However, in the Glossary, under description, there is recognition of "original description" -- would that not by implication recognize other descriptions as well? I think that, just as zoologists delude the name of authors of new combinations, they do not fuss with changed "sense" of a concept. For that matter, I used to remember you saying that botanists are not obliged to give the name of an "emending" author; it is just that it has become a bit of a subculture particularly among palynologists. It helps the zoologists that there are so much fewer animals than plants, too, and their relationships are clearer than our fragmented fossil specimens. Anyway, I'd delete the last 6 words.

I'll have to count words and see if all this will fit at the bottom of the table.

Thanks, anyway for the prompt consideration.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA20005; Mon, 17 Jul 95 18:22:11 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 17 Jul 95 18:21:54 EDT
Date: Mon, 17 Jul 95 17:29:34 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+z7i0kA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: ICB
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Al, just received your fax. It looks ok, but I'm sure that, on reading, you already would see some changes or alternatives. Could you try to send the thing to me as an "attached file"? If it is in WordPerfect 5.1, or in ASCII, I could off-load it onto my computer, play with it, and bounce it back to you (I hope). Also, you could send Colin a copy at the same time; his e-mail address is inet[mcgregor@gsc.emr.ca]. I don't know if you would have to use the "inet" bit and the squares [].

Would "new movement" be better than "strong movement"?
You should use "The" before "IUBS" and "ICB", as we have throughout your chapter (although you like to talk short-hand).
Should you use initial caps for the "International Committee for Fossil Plants (Nomenclature)"?

"make a new Code to supplant" for "make the new Code supplant"?
"I foresee" rather than "I contemplate" confusion?
I cannot see any consensus forming on this, and cannot see this as progress.
However, it is germane to publicize this in Ch. 2.
Should you give the authors of the draft in a "Refs." at the end?

In the zoological bit on 'emendation', you say that revision of a description is not accorded status, and "by implication, not allowed". However, in the Glossary, under description, there is recognition of "original description" -- would that not by implication recognize other descriptions as well? I think that, just as zoologists delete the name of authors of new combinations, they do not fuss with changed "sensus" of a concept. For that matter, I seem to remember you saying that botanists are not obliged to give the name of an "emending" author; it is just that it has become a bit of a subculture particularly among palynologists. It helps the zoologists that there are so much fewer animals than plants, too, and their relationships are clearer than our fragmented fossil specimens. Anyway, I'd delete the last 6 words.

I'll have to count words and see if all this will fit at the bottom of the table.

Thanks, anyway for the prompt consideration.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA18442; Mon, 17 Jul 95 15:46:16 EDT
Date: Mon, 17 Jul 95 15:45:43 EDT
Message-Id: <9507171946.AA18442@pangaea.ems.psu.edu>
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Mon, 17 Jul 95 15:45:19 EDT
Resent-Date: Mon, 17 Jul 95 15:16:21 EDT
Resent-Message-Id: <9149+8rf0kB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
Resent-From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
Cc: rtclarke@dal.mobil.com, traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: revisions for chapter
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Forwarded to: Colin McGregor@ISPG@GSC OTTAWA
cc: inet[rtclarke@dal.mobil.com]
inet[traverse@ems.psu.edu]

Comments by: Jan Jansonius@PALEO@GSC CALGARY
Comments:

Bob, Colin:

Attached a copy of e-mail with Traverse. His words reflect also my sentiment that his chapter is more subject to being overtaken by new developments than all others, excepting maybe Ch. 24 on computers and software.

Even if the new "bio" code is adopted (which would be several years down the road), it will be important to have here as clear a guide to correct practice as is possible.

I will ensure that any modification of, or addition to, Al's chapter will fit as smoothly in the present lay-out of that chapter as possible, so that it will be the least extra work for Bob.

Al, I will try to turn this around in the next few days, because I'll be leaving for Saskatoon (external at oral defence) Thursday morning, and will be away till Sunday. Bob will end a fieldschool in Calgary on July 29, and then wants to discuss various aspects of the book. We should try to finalize this by then. (I hope Bob won't nix this further basic modification.)

----- [Original Message] -----

Dear Jan:

I've had a go at an epilogue resulting from a pretty careful reading of the first draft of the International Code of Bionomenclature. I'm faxing it to you this afternoon. Then I'll await comments about how you want me to revise it.

I have also written some stuff regarding your very appropriate suggestion that I do something about "emended" and other ICBN-ICZN differences that were not covered. I'll get that off to you by fax, either this afternoon or on Wednesday. I believe it all can and should be handled in the table.

I'm sure you realize that I have a mixture of sentiments--relief that corrections can still be made, nagging uncertainty about the fact that my chapter was written according to a now outmoded Code, worry about whether the changes in Code reference numbers will come through correctly, etc.

Anyway, thanks for the chance to do this, and I hope we can compromise

quickly on what I am allowed to say! (EST)
<mailto:al@pau.edu>

Best wishes. Al T.

Dear Jan:

I've had to go at an epilogue resulting from a pretty careful reading of the first draft of the International Code of Nomenclature. I'm faxing it to you this afternoon. Then I'll await comments about how you want me to revise it.

I have also written some stuff regarding your very appropriate suggestion that I do something about "extended" and other ICN-ICSN differences that were not covered. I'll get that off to you by fax, either this afternoon or on Wednesday.

I'm sure you realize that I have a mixture of sentiments--relief that objections can still be made, negating uncertainty about the fact that my chapter was written according to a now outdated Code, worry about whether the changes in Code reference numbers will come through correctly, etc.

Anyway, thanks for the chance to do this, and I hope we can compromise quickly on what I am allowed to say!

Best wishes. Al T.

Date: Mon, 17 Jul 1995 15:17:54 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: revisions for chapter
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

I've had a go at an epilogue resulting from a pretty careful reading of the first draft of the International Code of Bionomenclature. I'm faxing it to you this afternoon. Then I'll await comments about how you want me to revise it.

I have also written some stuff regarding your very appropriate suggestion that I do something about "emended" and other ICBN-ICZN differences that were not covered. I'll get that off to you by fax, either this afternoon or on Wednesday.

I'm sure you realize that I have a mixture of sentiments--relief that corrections can still be made, nagging uncertainty about the fact that my chapter was written according to a now outmoded Code, worry about whether the changes in Code reference numbers will come through correctly, etc.

Anyway, thanks for the chance to do this, and I hope we can compromise quickly on what I am allowed to say!

Best wishes. Al T.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA21396; Tue, 4 Jul 95 11:05:04 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 4 Jul 95 11:04:53 EDT
Date: Tue, 4 Jul 95 10:41:29 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+iVJyjA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: re Kedves
X-Incognito-Sn: 100
X-Incognito-Format: VERSION=1.74 ENCRYPTED=NO

Al, Thank you for bringing to my attention the difference bring/take. Actually, the difference is recognized in Dutch, and was well realized by John Utting (from England), but not by a Canadian-born colleague, he.

Anyway, you were too hasty in suggesting that the name of the type of Dettmannaesporites should be *D. pannuceus*. What Kedves put in synonymy is the use of *C. pannuceus* by Srivastava. He does not include the original description of *C. pannuceus* by Brenner in his synonymy. Srivastava, though, is not "1975a", but 1977, as can be verified on the last page of that publication (colophon).

I agree with you that it is unfortunate that Kedves is not making a series out of the continuing number of publications, all in similar and instantly recognizable appearance, that he is issuing from his institution. (He has left Palinologia in the dust!) It is very awkward to think of a way to refer to them that allows a librarian to get his snare around them.

This shows again that, no matter how clever you are, and how important the subject, everybody benefits from a peer review.

Best regards, and keep your messages coming! Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA13633; Fri, 23 Jun 95 12:55:03 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Fri, 23 Jun 95 12:53:27 EDT
Date: Fri, 23 Jun 95 12:25:54 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+94jujA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: ...no subject...

Dear Al, thanks for the information; I will update the reference to SNEATH (ed.). Yes, I realize that your chapter deals with a subject in flux. Therefore it is fortunate that you took the approach that you did in Ch. 2 -- stressing good practice, and pointing out a number of pitfalls that will be there regardless what happens.

I have been thinking that, once the book is done (now a MATTER OF WEEKS), I would like to write some things and see if it is not possible to create a bit of momentum in the "stop Greuter et al." movement. To me, it seems that they are in the process of hijacking the ICBN, and setting themselves up as arbiters using new guidelines that are not improvements in many cases, and so far from time-honored practice that many practitioners in far-flung regions are left in the lurch and behind the 8-ball (if I may mix a few metaphores). It worries me that the most requests I ever had (and still am getting) for a reprint by JJ is the nomenclatural note in Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology on "New requirements in the ICBN". Many institutions cannot afford to purchase a new Code every 5 years. I think it very elitist, and near arrogant, to make so many new rules affecting validity of publication, particularly now that, with computers, it should be so simple to list all variants in the existing literature and sort through to find the correct names. Of course, that will always depend on some measure of subjectivity and taxonomic understanding.

Anyway, maybe you can assist also in that endeavour (Rob Fensome has been thinking along those lines, too). As for signing retirement papers -- yes, it feels strange to pass such a visible milestone, but really, aren't we all constantly moving on the same road, regardless of the visibility of the markers by which our progress is measured. You are not badly off, with emeritus status. I have lucked out with a spot at the GSC; but say, Van Helden, as an example, was laid off and had to clear his office out within a week. Now that is upsetting! (He is trying to get some consulting work; at least, he could take his microscope home. But there are too many consultants here, for a shrinking market.) Chatanya Singh was not happy with his emeritus, and felt exploited; so he has given up totally and given his reprints and slide collection to the GSC, c/o Art Sweet. The stuff is currently being sorted and integrated with the reprint collection that I had brought.

I think that you will enjoy your life as much, and maybe more, now that you are "retired"; you'll appreciate every day a bit more. It's like a new sweater, it takes a bit of wearing in, but soon it will feel comfortable. Is Betty retiring at the same time, too? Have a happy carefree summer, and maybe we'll talk e-mail again, in the near future. (Your address will stay the same?) Best wishes, Jan.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA13619; Wed, 21 Jun 95 17:56:46 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Wed, 21 Jun 95 17:56:58 EDT
Date: Wed, 21 Jun 95 10:47:05 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+xI1ujA@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: ...no subject...

Al, could you confirm for me, please, that LAPAGE & SNEATH are editors of the ICNB? (I held on to some older copies of previous versions marked for the index, and lost track of whether it was LAPAGE, or SNEATH). Sorry to bother you, but I'd hate to louse things up.

Jan.
Bacteriological Code, Publication Date 1959. Edited by the Editorial Board of the International Committee on Bacteriological Nomenclature. (One has to investigate further to discover that on p. xviii it says: The Editorial Board--R. E. Buchanan, Chairman; three other committee members are then listed. It is usually cited, Buchanan et al., 1959; 2. 1973: International Code of Nomenclature and Statutes of the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology and Statutes of the Bacteriology Section of the International Association of Microbiological Societies; Bacteriological Code, 1974 Revision, Edited by S. P. Lapage, P. H. A. Sneath [and 4 others] published for...the International Association of Microbiological Societies by the American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D. C., [sic] 1975. This is usually cited Lapage, Sneath et al., 1974 [but there's an argument for 1975, and that is sometimes used]; 3. 1992: International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria and Statutes of the Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology Section of the International Union of Microbiological Societies: Bacteriological Code, 1992 Revision, Approved by the...International Congress of Bacteriology and Mycology, Osaka, Japan, September 1992. Edited by S. P. Lapage, P. H. A. Sneath [4 others listed]; editor for 1992 edition, P. H. A. Sneath. Published for the International Union of Microbiological Societies by the American Society for Microbiology Washington, D. C., 1992.

We should be citing the 1992 version. It should be cited as of P. H. A. Sneath, 1992. However, some people are following past practice by citing it as Lapage and Sneath, 1992.

I am getting very confused about the present state of the ICNB, as there have been so many versions. In the apparently latest one I have we have cited Lapage and Sneath, 1975. If we are in a position to do so, please use the above info to modernise it. It should be Sneath, P. H. A., 1992. International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria: Bacteriological Code, 1992 Revision, Amer. Soc. Microbiol., Washington, D. C., 182 pp.

Date: Fri, 23 Jun 1995 11:43:12 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: ICNB
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

O.K., I have all three of the versions of the subject code before me: 1.

1953: International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria and Viruses: Bacteriological Code. Publication Date 1958. Edited by the Editorial Board of the International Committee on Bacteriological Nomenclature. [One has to investigate further to discover that on p. xviii it says: The Editorial Board--R. E. Buchanan, Chairman; three other committee members are then listed. It is usually cited, Buchanan et al., 1958; 2. 1973: International Code of Nomenclature and Statutes of the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology and Statutes of the Bacteriology Section of the International Association of Microbiological Societies: Bacteriological Code, 1976 Revision, Edited by S. P. Lapage, P. H. A. Sneath [and 4 others] Published for....the International Association of Microbiological Societies by the American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D. C., [sic] 1975. This is usually cited Lapage, Sneath et al., 1976 [but there's an argument for 1975, and that is sometimes used]; 3. 1990: International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria and Statutes of the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology and Statutes of the Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology Section of the International Union of Microbiological Societies: Bacteriological Code, 1990 Revision. Approved by the...International Congress of Bacteriology and Mycology, Osaka, Japan, September 1990. Edited by S. P. LaPage, P. H. A. Sneath [4 others listed]; editor for 1992 edition, P. H. A. Sneath. Published for the International Union of Microbiological Societies by the American Society for Microbiology Washington, D. C., 1992.

We should be citing the 1992 version. It should be cited as of P. H. A. Sneath, 1992. However, some people are following past practice by citing it as Lapage and Sneath, 1992.

I am getting very confused about the present state of the MS, as there have been so many versions. In the apparently latest one I have we have cited Lapage and Sneath, 1975. If we are in a position to do so, please use the above info to modernize it. It should be Sneath, P. H. A., 1992, International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria: Bacteriological Code, 1990 Revision, Amer. Soc. Microbiol., Washington, D. C., 189 pp.

Date: Fri, 16 Jun 1995 10:36:13 -0500 (EST)
From: "Alfred Traverse" <traverse@ems.psu.edu>
To: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
Cc:
Bcc:
Subject: commas
X-NUPop-Charset: IBM 8-Bit

Dear Jan:

Yours of the 13th was here when we returned from a trip to our place in the Adirondacks. How about a compromise on the commas, viz.: "Classification schemes and their linkage to nomenclature, in palynology"--in other words, I accept the second comma, but don't like the first one.

I don't think I ever heard back about the piece of text that we were previously discussing. I think I had suggested using fax to send the offending page with your suggested changes actually penned in and circled, so that I could be sure I understood what you were getting at. Maybe that just meant that you had decided to let it be?

Ye gods, in two weeks I will also be "emeritus." Betty and I are fleeing to Vancouver for a few days so as to be out of town and country when this occurs.

All the best. Al.

Received: from vns601c.gsc.emr.ca by pangaea.ems.psu.edu
(4.1/PSU_ESSC/GEOSC-2.02) id AA17838; Tue, 13 Jun 95 11:10:08 EDT
Received: by vns601c.gsc.emr.ca; Tue, 13 Jun 95 11:09:57 EDT
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 95 11:02:41 EDT
Message-Id: <9149+2dOrjB@vns601c.gsc.emr.ca>
From: jjansonius@gsc.emr.ca
To: traverse@ems.psu.edu
Subject: re: suggestions

Al, I'm cleaning up my e-mail box; came across this, and looked at it again. I'm happy to leave things as they are -- as you suggested -- but wondered if this would not be the place for some commas: CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES, AND THEIR LINKAGE TO NOMENCLATURE, IN PALYNOLOGY. Then, there is no ambiguity, in my mind.

Things are coming along well; we really hope to be in print before the Ottawa meeting (will you attend that one?). Have a good summer and enjoy your leisure. Jan.

Dear Jan:

Thanks for your fax of 14 Mar. As I've previously explained, I am not "into" fax, as it is too difficult here--I mean a pain in the posterior. What you need to do is get a personal computer with a modem and access to e-mail. Various of my friends and relatives have done this at home at no great expense--two of them through local computer clubs, for example. It sounds to me as if you will have to think of setting up a home office. That is also going on, as the administrators here are making it increasingly clear that they want paleopalynology out of here.

I'm sorry if I didn't follow normal operating procedures re the chapter. I thought I sent you a copy of everything that I sent Bob C. If not, I suppose I could still redress. What did I fail to send? The only really important item is the long list of changes, very largely stemming from your suggestions and sharp eye. Didn't I send you that?

My statement about the way zoological specific names are made from personal names (my p. 11, right col., l. 11 up) is a direct quote from ICZN Art. 31 (p. 61), (4) (ii). The way to make an epithet from Sedgwick is "sedgwicki," per this article of the ICZN. What I have in Chap. 2 is therefore accurate, as far as it goes. However, you are quite right, there is more to the story. If Bob would go along with it, I would suggest changing and expanding the parenthetical statement beginning at the point mentioned above, as follows:

Note that for names governed by ICZN the epithets just cited would normally be *sedgwicki*, *sedgwickae*, and *sedgwickae*, respectively. See Art. 31, et al., 1993, Art. 31 (ii) (ii). However, ICZN allows variations from this norm and especially protects original spellings: epithets would not be changed to *sedgwicki* if it was internationally published that way by the original author, whereas under ICZN Art. 31, *sedgwickae* must always be "corrected" to *sedgwickae*.

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E-Mail: traverse@ems.psu.edu

15 March, 1995

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
3303- 33rd St. NW
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Canada

Dear Jan:

Thanks for your fax of 14 Mar. As I've previously explained, I am not "into" fax, as it is too difficult here--I mean a pain in the posterior. What you need to do is get a personal computer with a modem and access to e-mail. Various of my friends and relatives have done this at home at no great expense--two of them through local computer clubs, for example. It sounds to me as if you will have to think of setting up a home office. That is also facing me, as the administrators here are making it increasingly clear that they want paleopalynology out of here.

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(Note that for names governed by ICZN the epithets just cited would normally be smithi, smithae, and smithorum, respectively. See Ride, et al., 1985, Art. 31 (a) (ii). However, ICZN allows variations from this norm and especially protects original spellings: smithii would not be changed to smithi if it was intentionally published that way by the original author, whereas under ICBN Art. 73, smithi must always be "corrected" to smithii.)

I am sending a copy of this to Bob with the request that he put this in.

Your reaction to the new ICBN is the same as mine. The rights of the Editorial Committee have been extended (in the words of 'Oklahoma') about as far as they can go.

I still will get to the specific-non Book- problems you raised a while back.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

c:R. Clarke

encl.: copies of what was sent to R. C.

Dr. A Traverse
Deke 435
^PennState University
University Park

FAX (814) 863-7823

Dear Betty and Al,

95 03 14

First I want to congratulate Betty with the completion of the Ph.D. thesis on German poetry. It must have been a fascinating subject to delve into -- how do people get connected with such topics that from a distance look so unlikely? I hope you will enjoy the topic as much now that the pressure is off.

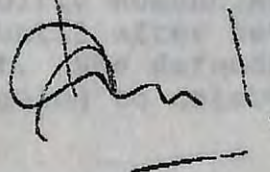
One reason for this fax is that I was reading through the chapter on Silurian acritarchs, where ranges are expressed in terms of graptolite zones. One of these is the "sedgwickii" zone; I got hung up on the double i, which I thought is against the zoological practice (as I believe is also said in Al's chapter on nomenclature). However, the Paleozoic paleontologists assured me that "-ii" was correct -- but they didn't know why. So I looked it up in the ICZN, where it is explained that a correct name must be used exactly as written in the protologue. "Correction" of -ii to -i would not be correct. I find this confusing, and a burden to remember the exact detail of something that doesn't really matter (and I like the solution of the ICBN much better), but anyway: there it is. I wonder, however, if Al should make a reference to this situation in Chapter 2. There is always the danger of having a little knowledge: I almost had "corrected" the page proofs of the acritarch chapter to "sedgwicki".

I did receive Al's fax, and the message that the Chapter, with corrections, was sent off to Bob. I would have liked to have a look at it before it went into the page proofs, so as to make sure that all corrections go to Bob in a single batch, and that he won't have to make judgement calls in case of multiple choices. I guess I will see it eventually, but it was not as things should go. Nevertheless, I'm happy that you managed to get this in: from my first flitting glance through the new Code, I think it has been set upon its ear. Greuter and his crew have used a lot of editorial discretion I think.

I have moved to a smaller space, and have lost my long-distance phone privileges. A good thing that the book is nearly done.

Best regards,

Jan Jansonius.



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E-Mail: traverse@ems.psu.edu

27 February, 1995

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Geological Survey of Canada
ISPG
3303 33rd St. N. W.
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Canada

Dear Jan:

Enclosed copy of letter to RC shows you what I did about getting my chapter up to date. I have also been in touch with RF about it, as I believe you know.

Your missives of 5 Jan., 9 Jan. and 9 Jan.A have been of GREAT importance in getting this thing straightened out. I accepted practically everything that you suggested. I have the following few comments:

1. I am so glad that you caught the Lange error re the bacterial code. I have no idea how that happened. As it happens, the other version of the name was also a little wrong. It's "Lapage." I got a copy of the new bacteriological code and have substituted reference to it for the reference to the older one. (My copy of it was inherited from Jim Schopf!)

2. You had a suggested change for p. 3, claiming a disagreement in number. I don't agree with your interpretation that "some" is subject of the verb. "Pollen" is, and "some" is an adjective modifying it. Pollen is, as you know, a singular collective number like "hair."

3. Your suggestion for p. 6 about suprageneric names bothered me, as "assigned" seemed to me a little too weak. I hope you'll not be displeased by my compromise language.

I also have your notes about specific nomenclatural problems and will get to it, but probably not until after Betty and I return from a little trip week after next. She defends her Ph. D. dissertation tomorrow, and we're going to celebrate a little.

Thanks for your help.

Yours very truly,

c:R. Clarke

Alfred Traverse

Petroleum Geology
3303 - 33rd Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Fax: (403) 292-5377



sédimentaire et pétrolière
3303, 33e rue N-O
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Fax: (403) 292-5377

MERRY CHRISTMAS



TO: Dr. A. Traverse Beise 435
University Park, PA 16802 USA

ADDRESS/ROOM #/FAX #: 1 (814) 863-7823

FROM: J. Jansones FILE #: _____

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING THIS ONE): 1 DATE: 95 12 09

MESSAGE: Dear Al, further to my fax last week (re Fensome comments), I think that Rob's last suggestion (for p.14) could be given #4, the following points to be remembered.
→ In the References, you gave the I.C.N. of Bacteria under both LANGE and LEPAGE: could you make a choice? *

I'm compiling the index directly under WP5.1; have about 30% done. The hard way is the only way.

In my old proofs I scribbled another suggestion from Rob: Tenna Davay 1978 should be included in the List of taxa.

Al!

In the ICBN¹⁹⁷⁸, the year of the Bacteria Code is "1976": please verify.



HAPPY NEW YEAR

FAX TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS: (403) 292-7194

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3303 - 33rd Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Fax: (403) 292-5377



sédimentaire et pétrolière
3303, 33e rue N-O
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Fax: (403) 292-5377

MERRY CHRISTMAS



TO: Dr. A. Traverse Beike 435
University Park, PA 16802 USA

ADDRESS/ROOM #/FAX #: 1 (814) 863-7823

FROM: J. Jansorius FILE #: _____

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING THIS ONE): 1 DATE: 95 12 09

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I'm compiling the index directly under WPs.1; have about 30% done. The hard way is the only way.

*Thanks
→
! Ouch!*

In my old proops I scribbled another suggestion from Rob: Tenna Davy 1978 should be included in the list of taxa.

Am!

In the ICBN¹⁹⁷⁸, the year of the Bacteria Code is "1976": please verify.

pub. 1975

P.P.S. In the library here, in a catalogue of "Books in print" I find: International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria. ~~2nd~~ Revised edition. Ed. by P.H. Sneath et al. 232 p. 1992. text ed. \$47. (1-55581-039-X) Am. Soc. Microbio.



HAPPY NEW YEAR

FAX TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS: (403) 292-7194

Dr. A. Traverse
Deike Bldg. 435
Penn State U. / University Park, PA 16802, USA
FAX: 1 (814) 863-7823

Dear Al,

95 01 05

Last month I sent Rob Fensome a copy of the last available page proofs of Ch. 2, which is one stage before what you should just have received from Bob Clarke. Rob had a few comments that I think make much sense, and as you are updating the MS in light of the last ICBN (Judy Skog does have a copy of it, as does Dan Nicholson, Rob said; I don't know why he, you and I have not received a copy yet -- I sent my money to Koeltz some eight weeks ago), you may want to include these comments at the same time. Of course, now that Bob has everything in his PageMaker, he is the one who will have to key it in. I am referring to the proofs of 93 11 15 in the following page addresses.

p. 3, EXAMPLES OF ILLEGITIMATE ... NOMENCLATURE

third paragraph, sentence in (), starting on line 12: Rob suggests that the word "ruling" -- which occurs twice -- be replaced by "recommendation". [The Committee has no jurisdiction to 'rule'.]

p. 3, WHAT WE NAME AND HOW...

second paragraph, first line: use "some" rather than "a few". [Because the acritarchs should be included in here.]

line 15, after "Brandon lignite", "was" should be "were" (as the verb refers to "some", not to "pollen"), and by the same token, in the next line, it should read "their" rather than "its" morphology.

p. 4, line 12 up from end of this same section, "1992" should be "1993".

five lines below this date, it would be clearer if you inserted "modern" before the word "dinoflagellates".

p. 5, RELATIONSHIP OF PALEOPALYNOLOGICAL NAMES...

end of first paragraph should read "(see also Fensome et al., Ch. 6)", rather than "(Fensome & Riding, Ch. 6)".

third paragraph, second line from end of paragraph: for "this way", it would be clearer to write "the same way as scolecodonts".

p. 6, CLASSIFICATORY SCHEMES...

Ordinary genera vs form genera

second paragraph, line 1: delete comma after "e.g."

line 6: for "cannot under the ICBN be the basis for suprageneric names" write: "under the ICBN cannot be assigned to taxa".

p. 8, THE FORMAL CODES

first paragraph, line 14: delete the word "now" -- this is not something new; the polyphyletic origin of the protists is an old idea.

Rob wonders if the second last sentence of this paragraph ("Nevertheless, most....") should be deleted, because he thought you had made (a) similar statement(s) before. On the other hand, maybe it merits repeating? I'll leave this one with you.

p. 9, CHART

under Description/diagnosis, left column, we added a statement beginning with "As of 1995..."; this must be "As of 1996..."

p. 11, Practical use of latinized names

line 4 up from end of paragraph, put () around "1990".

Publication, use of the literature, citation of names

sub 1, line 23 in the "N.B.", delete "John's wife,". This qualification strikes Rob as unduly paternalistic; I have to agree with him that it does nothing to strengthen your argument: she could be his mother or daughter? In any case, that is immaterial.

p. 12 line 14 above the new section PRACTICAL PROBLEMS...

"Fensome et al. 1992" should be "Fensome et al. 1993"

line 18 below this same heading, you might want to put "synonymy" for "synonym"; and in the next line, you should insert after "included," the clause "or even, if the name of an older species is included without its holotype being excluded."

p. 13 second paragraph in the same section, line 9: the one and a half sentences of which the first one begins with "This can happen if the ..." should be rephrased as follows: "This can happen if the generic name was typified by the holotype specimen of a species name that turns out to be a junior synonym of an older specific name. That older species name then becomes the correct name for the "type species" that includes the original type specimen of the genus;..."

p. 14, Other suggestions for would-be's

Rob suggests that you add a statement urging people to be more generous with illustrations of a new species; even if there are more specimens than a single holotype in the collection, they do not inform us if there are no illustrations to guide us as to what the author would accept as intraspecific variation. Rob suggested something like: "New species should be lavishly and well illustrated, in order to show the conceived variation accepted in the new species concept. It might be preferable to publish new taxonomy in separate papers, in order to maximize the opportunity for illustrations." He did not know whether you would want to add that to e.g. point 3 on this page, or whether you should make it a separate item in this list of suggestions.

Finally, you did not yet add Fensome et al. 1993 to the References:

FENSOME, R.A., TAYLOR, F.J.R., NORRIS, G., SARJEANT, W.A.S., WHARTON, D.I. & WILLIAMS, G.L.

1993 A classification of living and fossil dinoflagellates; Micropaleontology, Special Publication, 7:i-viii + 1-351.

Rob thought that your Chapter 2 is a fine introduction into the ways of nomenclature; he liked it a lot.

I will take this disk home, print it and fax it to you; I don't have E-mail on my machine, and it is a bother to butt in on someone else's computer. But do give me your E-mail address in your reply. Of course, if you agree with these suggested changes, you can send the whole thing on to Bob, for him to put it in place -- in that case you may want to check if my page numbers are correct in terms of the latest page proofs.

With best wishes for the new year for the both of you,
Jan Jansonius, c/o ISPG, 3303 33 street NW, Calgary, Canada T2L 2A7; fax: (403) 292 5377

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10 January, 1995

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
3303-33rd St. NW
Calgary, Alta. T2L 2A7
Canada

Dear Jan:

Your fax of 5 Jan. prompted me to call Bob Clarke because I had not "...just...received..." anything at all from him. I told him that I felt funny because I am being disadvantaged by having been a good boy and got my manuscript in timely--far too timely as it turns out.

Anyway, Bob says that he will send a xerox of the current state of my chapter, and I should be getting it in a week or less. I then can go to work with it, responding to the items you brought up in your fax. I don't want any changes being made by anybody without consulting me, obviously. I still don't have the new ICBN, but the PSU library has it, and I am in business.

It's a pity that you don't have e-mail. It is wonderful for this sort of thing. Or do you have it? I have to go to another floor and wait and wait to send a fax and therefore do it seldom.

E-mail, on the other hand, I put out by the carload.

All the best. I enclose a few reprints that I seem not to have sent.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl.:reprints

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
435 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802, USA
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823
E-Mail: traverse@ems.psu.edu
9 December, 1994

Dr. Jan Jansonius
c/o Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
3303-33rd St. NW
Calgary, Alta, Canada T2L 2A7

Dear Jan:

Your fax of 8 Dec. just in. Sending faxes is for us a pain in the butt, but e-mail is fantastically simple. As I said in my letter of a few days ago, if you have an e-mail address, please let me have it.

Your point about the effect of the new ICBN is very much to the point. I'm paying the price of getting my chapter in too soon! By all means my chapter should be checked to be sure that it links in with the new Code, or the chapter will be badly dated. In fact, the new Code will have different article numbers for all articles beyond 50. Furthermore, the new Code must be referenced, and some statements that were made merely in anticipation of the new Code must (or certainly should) now be changed.

I have also ordered a copy. Let me know how to go about this job. I would suggest your sending me a xerox of the latest version you have, and I will make the necessary check and get the thing back to you with the minimal necessary changes.

Re indexing. I am very proud of the index of Palaeopalynology. I did it by putting the entries on slips of paper, but Betty put that info immediately into the word processor, which automatically alphabetized the entries. After the initial batch, I would inspect the record on my computer to see if a record from page x was a new entry, or merely a new page record. I think your idea of having the authors index their own chapters is excellent, as only the author really can do it. On the other hand, this will result in some index inflation, which you can control by editor's license.

We reciprocate the seasonal greetings. I've probably told you before that I find December very difficult, as it is simultaneously the holiday time AND the end of semester. As I write, for example, a student is taking photomicrographs for his term paper in the palynology course, and four students are next door in the lab madly doing last minute microscopy. I wish we could celebrate some other time!

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
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PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
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UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802, USA
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823

10 December, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
3303-33rd St.NW
Calgary, Alta. T2L 2A7, Canada

Dear Jan:

Well, here's the first attempt to reach you at the new address.

As far as I could tell, this new proof is virtually identical to what we received before, so I have mostly looked for what was done to that version. I have relatively few problems. One, however, is major: my subtitle was virtually obliterated by somebody, and I am hopping mad about THAT. I think the author should be given pretty free rein in the matter of his/her title. I insist that my subtitle be restored, both at the top of p. 1, and in the box at the foot of column 1 of p. 1. To mention just one reason I feel strongly about this: in a speech I gave last week in London I made something of an issue of the subtitle of my chapter and what I meant by it. Won't it look funny if an editor has (virtually) expunged it?

The other matters are relatively trivial:

1. Why is the word "natural" on p. 2, last item under dinoflagellate cysts, in bold? I think it shouldn't be, as parallel usages in the same table are not in bold.

2. Congratulations on finding that 60 mistake on p. 9! That would have been awful. And you did super with the new sentence, same page. Thanks also for catching "hiwever" on p. 10!

3. p. 11, lower right corner, ...Leschik in Kräusel....
The "in" should not be italicized. Check ICBN for many examples.

4. Similarly, p. 12, left col., l. 15 up, ex should not be ital., and there must not be a comma after 1961. Again, check ICBN.

5. p. 12, left col., l. 6 up: the "s" should not be stricken from dates because there is more than one date.

6. p. 15: more examples of ital. and commas that shouldn't be added.

That seems to be about it. Mostly the problem is that you have an unhappy camper about what happened to my subtitle.

All the best to you in a largely thankless task, and best wishes for the holidays and for 1994.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl. proofs

Institute of Sedimentary and
Petroleum Geology
3303 - 33rd Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Fax: (403) 292-5377



Institut de géologie
sédimentaire et pétrolière
3303, 33e rue N-O
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
Fax: (403) 292-5377

TELEFAX MESSAGE

TO: Dr. A. Travers Deike Bldg. Penn State U
University Park

ADDRESS/ROOM #/FAX #: 1 (814) 863-3419 7823

FROM: Jan Janssens

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING THIS ONE): 1 DATE: 94 12 08

MESSAGE: Dear Al, your phone was busy, so I'll try to reach you by Fax. I'd like to talk to you on 2 topics.

- 1). Now that the new ICBN is out (and valid), does your Chapter need a quick check to ensure that all cited Article numbers are correct, and a double-check that there are no "editorial" beartraps and other snakes in wait to trip us up? (I ordered a copy, but don't have it yet)
- 2). I'll soon have to build an index for our book. Are there any special programs that facilitate that? Did you do the whole thing by hand? Did you use a special format (e.g. "TABLE", "COLUMNS", "EXCEL" or whatever)? Did the alphabeticizing get done by computer, or by hand? I'd appreciate any help you care to throw my way.
Merry X-mas + happy new year to you both,

FAX TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS: (403) 292-7194



PALYNOLOGY: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

Editors: J. Jansonius
D.C. McGregor

NEWSLETTER NOVEMBER 1994

This may be the last Newsletter to the contributors of the book with the above title. It serves to inform you that we shall not manage to make the deadline of 94 12 31. The two chapters still unfinished will be in before the end of November. We want to thank our authors for their tremendous cooperation and patience. We might have been ahead in time if we had engaged a commercial publisher, but they would not have had the patience that we are afforded. We think all of you will agree that the extra reviews and scrutiny of your contributions have made for a better final product. However, we now are very much aware that the contributions received first (some more than two and three years ago!) begin to reach the end of their "best before" shelf life; we cannot in good faith postpone things much longer. This newsletter is to inform you where we stand, and to give you confidence that it will not be much longer.

Chapter coordinators, please make copies and forward to the authors contributing to your chapter.

Below follows a table with the present status of all manuscripts:

STATUS 94 010 22

VOLUME 1: PRINCIPLES

| | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Introduction | Jansonius & McGregor | final draft |
| 2 | Nomenclature and taxonomy: systematics | Traverse | final page proof |
| 3 | Techniques | Wood, Gabriel & Lawson | final draft |
| 4 | Archean and Proterozoic paleontology | Knoll | final page proof |
| 5 | Acritarchs | Strother | second page proof |
| 6 | Dinoflagellates | Fensome, Riding & Taylor | final page proof |
| 7 | Green and bluegreen algae | Colbath | final draft |
| 7A | Spores of Zygnemataceae | van Geel & Grenfell | final page proof |
| 7B | Prasinophytes | Guy-Ohlson | final page proof |
| 7C | Colonial chlorophytes | Batten | first page proof |
| 7D | Botryococcus | Batten & Grenfell | first page proof |
| 7E | Gloeocapsomorpha | Wicander, Foster & Reed | final draft |
| 8 | Spores | Playford & Dettmann | final page proof |
| 9 | Pollen | Jarzen & Nichols | final page proof |
| 10 | Fungi | Elsik | final page proof |
| 11 | Chitinozoans | Miller | final draft |
| 12 | Scolecodonts | Szaniawski | final page proof |
| 13 | Miscellaneous (introduction) | Jansonius | first draft |
| 13A | Linotolipids and cenospheres | Miller & Jansonius | final page proof |
| 13B | Clitellate cocoons | Manum | final page proof |
| 13C | Melanosclerites | Cashman | final draft |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|-------------------|
| 27B | Diatom-eating zooplankton | Haberyan | final page proof |
| 27C | Pellets as transporters of pollen | Mudie & Head | final page proof |
| 27D | Pellets and epifluorescence | Cuomo & Chen | final page proof |
| 28 | Palynomorphs in ores, hydrocarbons - introduction | Robbins | final draft |
| 28A | Ore bodies | Robbins & Burden | second page proof |
| 28B | Spores in oil; overview | McGregor | final draft |
| 28C | Pollen in crude from igneous reservoir | Jiang Dexin | final draft |
| 29 | Vegetational history | Frederiksen | second page proof |
| 29A | Devonian spores | Marshall | second page proof |
| 29B | Carboniferous coal beds | Eble | final draft |
| 29C | Cretaceous of eastern Europe, Siberia and Asia | Herngreen, Kedves, Rovnina & Smirnova | final draft |
| 29D | Western interior USA during Cretaceous-Tertiary transition | Nichols | second page proof |
| 30 | Modern dinocysts - biological affinities | Head | final draft |
| 31 | Ecology of dinocysts; modelling and geologic applications | Dale | final draft |

Bob Clarke has been very busy, in part with new programs at his day job, and in part with preparing the publication of Palynology volume 18. Now, he has time to continue work on our book again. One bottleneck has been the printing of the page proofs and pasting up of the textfigures, so the authors and editors can have an accurate impression of what the total product will look like; we are behind schedule in this area. The editors have taken advantage off this circumstance, however, by inspecting more closely the final MSs submitted for typesetting. Whereas some of the early manuscripts required three or four stages of page proofs, the later ones should be clean in two stages.

We are now **planning for an index**. We will not have an integrated index of taxonomic names; the lists of taxa at the end of each chapter are sufficient. It is necessary to have all page proofs in hand before we can know the final pagination on which the index will be based. Nevertheless, we can already prepare for it.

Therefore, **we request the senior authors of each (sub)chapter to make a copy of the last page proofs received, and mark with a yellow high-lighter, or yellow pencil all those key words or concepts that they think should be included in the index.**

These marked copies should be mailed as soon as possible to Jansonius.

If you have not yet received any page proofs, you will receive the first set of page proofs that you will receive in red or blue ink, but also mark, above, and send that copy to Jansonius. In this fashion, the editors will have a better chapter; we will also read through each chapter, before deciding which ones will be in the back of the second volume. Because we go into production first, which will give us two volumes will be sold as a single pack.

We remind our authors for a final time that we have **approval from copyright owners** for these publications.

*You have no
pg proofs yet.
Save this notice
(input w. MS) -
when proofs
come, follow
instructions*

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|-------------------|
| 27B | Diatom-eating zooplankton | Haberyan | final page proof |
| 27C | Pellets as transporters of pollen | Mudie & Head | final page proof |
| 27D | Pellets and epifluorescence | Cuomo & Chen | final page proof |
| 28 | Palynomorphs in ores, hydrocarbons - introduction | Robbins | final draft |
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These marked copies should be mailed as soon as possible to Jansonius.

If you have not yet received any page proofs, please proceed in the following manner: in the first set of page proofs that you will receive, make all the corrections in the normal manner in red or blue ink, but also mark, in yellow, all key words in the manner explained above, and send that copy to Jansonius.

In this fashion, the editors will have a better idea about the important key words in any chapter; we will also read through each chapter (once more!), and select further key words, before deciding which ones will be included in the index. The index will be placed in the back of the second volume. Because the first volume is the most advanced, it will go into production first, which will give us extra time to compose the index. However, the two volumes will be sold as a single package.

We remind our authors for a final time that it is their responsibility to ensure that they have **approval from copyright owners** to use drawings/illustrations taken from other publications.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
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Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823

5 June, 1994

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
3303 33rd St. N. W.
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7, Canada

Dear Jan:

Your fax of 31 May is in. I must order that new version of the L & W deal.

I am in a big bind timewise at the moment and am therefore going to work from your fax only (I mean I am not going to the library to find the original publications, which are probably not there anyway).

First of all, it would appear that B. was o.k. in 1977 because apparently a type was "indicated"--Art. 37.1. I find no support in the present Code for the idea that the type must be not only indicated but also validly published. The name of the type perhaps had to be validated later, which is messy, but as I see it that would not affect the status of the generic name. In a way, this makes sense, as the requirement is that the generic name be associated from the beginning with a type, which can never be changed, regardless of vicissitudes of the specific name. I have a paper in press in RPP with at least one generic name which has a holotype different from the type of the name of the type species because of such vicissitudes. I assume that a holotype can be associated with B. simplex as "indicated" in 1977. If not, I'd have to meditate some more. According to what you have sent, the name of the species including the holotype for B. was fixed up in 1980. Offhand I don't see how B. needed to be validated by L & W in 1993.

Hang in there.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

TAX TO: DR A. TAVERSE
 PENN STATE Deike 435
 University Park USA
 Fax (814) 863-7823

from J. Jansonius
 ISPG
 Fax (403) 292-5377
 "BREEDOXELLA"

"*caperata" (Brideaux, 1977, p.19-20, pl.7, figs.7-11) Norris, 1978, p.12. Holotype: Brideaux, 1977, pl.7, figs.8-9. NOW *Mendicodinium*. Originally (and now) *Mendicodinium*, subsequently *Breedoxella*. Stover and Williams (1987, p.45) retained this species in *Mendicodinium* Morgenroth, 1970. Age: Aptian-Early Albian.

BRIGANTEDINIUM Reid, 1977, p.432 ex Lentin and Williams, herein. Originally *Brigantedinium* (name not validly published), subsequently *Protoperidinium* subgen. *Protoperidinium* sect. *Brigantedinium* (name not validly published), thirdly (and now) *Brigantedinium*. The generic name *Brigantedinium* was not validly published in Reid (1977) since the name of the type species *Brigantedinium simplex* was not validly published, there being no accompanying Latin diagnosis; this was necessary since the species was based on living material (I.C.B.N. Article 36.1). The name *Brigantedinium* Reid ex Harland and Reid in Harland et al., 1980, p.22 was not validly published, since Harland and Reid in Harland et al. (1980) did not provide a direct reference to the diagnosis for the genus (I.C.B.N. Article 45.1). A diagnosis for *Brigantedinium* in English and Latin, was provided in Reid (1977, p.432). Farr et al. (1986, p.18) gave an incorrect basionym citation for the type species *Brigantedinium simplex*, which they regarded as an illegitimate name. By providing complete citations for the names *Brigantedinium* and *Brigantedinium simplex*, including Latin diagnoses, we herein validate both names (I.C.B.N. Article 45.1). The name *Protoperidinium* subgen. *Protoperidinium* sect. *Brigantedinium* (Reid, 1977) Harland, 1982a is not validly published since Harland did not fully reference the basionym and additionally since the generic name *Brigantedinium* was not validly published until 1993.

aurantium Reid, 1977, p.432-433, pl.1, fig.1 ex Lentin and Williams, herein. Holotype: Reid, 1977, pl.1, fig.1. This species name was not validly published in Reid (1977), since the generic name *Brigantedinium* was not validly published at that time. Age: Recent.

carriacoense (Wall, 1967, p.113, pl.16, figs.13-14) Lentin and Williams, herein. Holotype: Wall, 1967, pl.16, fig.14. Originally *Chytroeisphaeridia*, subsequently (and now) *Brigantedinium*. Harland (1981, p.68) and Lewis et al. (1984, p.30) considered this species to represent the encysted stage of *Protoperidinium avellana* (Meunier, 1919) Balech, 1974. This combination was not validly published in Reid (1977, p.434) since the generic name *Brigantedinium* was not validly published at that time. Age: Quaternary.

majusculum Reid, 1977, p.434-435, pl.1, fig.5 ex Lentin and Williams, herein. Holotype: Reid, 1977, pl.1, fig.5. This species name was not validly published in Reid (1977) since the generic name *Brigantedinium* was not validly published at that time. Age: Recent.

**simplex* Wall, 1965b, p.308; text-figs.7,20 ex Lentin and Williams, herein. Holotype: Wall, 1965b, text-figs.7,20. The species name *Chytroeisphaeridia simplex* was not validly published in Wall (1965b), since that author did not provide a Latin diagnosis, even though he acknowledged it was a living species (I.C.B.N. Article 36.1) thus the combination *Brigantedinium simplex* (Wall, 1965b) Reid, 1977, p.435, was not validly published. Harland and Reid in Harland et al. (1980, p.222-223) fulfilled the requirements for a Latin diagnosis; the name *Brigantedinium simplex* Wall, 1965 ex Harland and Reid in Harland et al., 1980 was also not validly published since the generic name *Brigantedinium* was not validly published at that time. The citation for this species name should be *Brigantedinium simplex* Wall, 1965b ex Lentin and Williams, 1993, since we herein validly publish the generic name *Brigantedinium* (and the species name *Brigantedinium simplex*) by providing a complete citation to both the protologue and a Latin diagnosis. Farr et al. (1986, p.18) incorrectly stated that this species name was an illegitimate species name and that the author (not Reid, 1977 as given by them but Wall, 1965b) referred this species to an extant species. Originally *Chytroeisphaeridia*, subsequently (and now) *Brigantedinium*. Harland (1981, p.68) and Lewis et al. (1984, p.26) considered this species to represent the encysted stage of *Protoperidinium conicoides* (Paulsen, 1906) Balech, 1974. Age: Recent.

AAASP, Contrib. Ser., 28: Fossil dinos - index - 1993 edition
 by J.K. Lentin & G.L. Williams
 April 1993

"Sedimentation of organic particles"
 Congrats on your "Sedimentation of organic particles"
 Should you/they send a copy for a review to
 David Batten?

Best regards,



TELEFAX MESSAGE

TO: Dr A Traverse Deike Bldg 435
University Park PA USA

ADDRESS/ROOM #/FAX #: (814) 863-7823

FROM: Jan Janssens FILE #: _____

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING THIS ONE): 1 DATE: 94 05 26

MESSAGE: Dear Al,

In a chapter for our book (Ch. 30) Head refers to Brigantedinium Reid ex Lentin + Williams 1993 (p. 67, q.v.), which he says was not validly published prior to 1993. I wonder. Please read this p. 67 (#2, 6) and see what you think. I consider that, if Harland & Reid (in Harland et al. 1980) provided a Latin description to validate the type species, that by implication the type of Brigantedinium was fixed simultaneously, which would establish the generic name as of 1980. But, really, if the genus had a Latin diagnosis, and the holotype of the (as yet not validly described/published) "type species", i.e. a specimen holotype for the genus, had been designated, can the generic name not been validly published, even if the "type species" was not? Help!

Best regards

Jan.

Canada

FAX TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS: (403) 292-7194

PS: When will your Organic Matter book be out?



University Park, PA 16802
USA

The Pennsylvania State University
Department of Geosciences
Palynological Labs., 435 Deike Building
(814) 863-7823 [FAX]
Date: 27.IV.94

Mark here if urgent reply is requested.

Fax Transmission to:

Name: Dr. Jan Jansonius
Company/Institution: Inst. Sed. & Pet. Geology, Calgary
Fax Number: 1-403-292-5377
Phone Number: 1-403-292-7179

Transmission from:

Name: Alfred Traverse
Phone Number: 814-863-3419

Total Number of Pages (Including Cover Page): 1

Message: *Jan: I suggest!*

Author citation: Complete citation for a species requires the author of the combination, as well as the original author of the specific epithet, thus Convolutispora rostrata (Thiergart) Schulz, which shows that Thiergart first published the name of this taxon as Sporopollenites rostratus, and Schulz transferred the species to Convolutispora.

Author citation: Citation of author is optional though customary. Only the original author of a specific epithet is cited--a transferring author gets no "credit"; thus, if Taenia diminuta Rudolphi is transferred to Hymenolepis, the citation is Hymenolepis diminuta (Rudolphi). The transferring author is not usually cited. Unlike ICBN, there are in ICZN no stringent rules re new combinations (usually called "changed combinations").

AL

PALYNOLOGY:
PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

Editor: J. Jansonius
D.D. McGregor

Newsletter 92 10 20

VOLUME 1: PRINCIPLES

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
435 DEIKE BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802, USA
Phone: (814)863-3419; Fax: 814-863-7823

| | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Introduction | Jansonius & McGregor | 75% |
| 2 | Nomenclature and taxonomic systematics | Jansonius | typeset |
| 3 | Techniques | Jansonius | final draft |
| 4 | Angiosperm and Proterozoic paleontology | Jansonius & Lawson | typeset |
| 5 | Fossils | *Strother | final draft |
| 6 | Algae | Fensholt, Riding & Taylor | typeset |
| 7 | Plant evolution | *Colbath | final draft |
| 8 | Plant evolution | van Geel & van der Meer | camera ready |
| 9 | Plant evolution | Guy-Ohison | final draft |
| 10 | Plant evolution | *Batten | final draft |
| 11 | Plant evolution | *Batten & *Griffith | 75% |
| 12 | Plant evolution | W. J. R. Rouse | 50% |

14 November, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza, Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

Did I already write about card 2014, Pistillipollenites?

According to me, the specific epithet of the type species is to be spelled mcgregorii, not macgregorii. I believe the Code recommends that in such cases, the "Mc" should be rendered "mac," but "mc" is not an error to be corrected.

Hope your new quarters are o. k.

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 130 | Plant evolution | Jansonius | 50% |
| 131 | Plant evolution | Miller & Jansonius | typeset |
| 132 | Plant evolution | Manum | camera ready |
| 133 | Plant evolution | Cashman | final draft |
| 134 | Plant evolution | Miller | camera ready |
| 135 | Plant evolution | D. Edwards & Wellman | typeset |
| 136 | Plant evolution | T. Taylor | typeset |
| 137 | Plant evolution | J. Jansonius & Richardson | final draft |
| 138 | Plant evolution | Frit & Pedersen | typeset |
| 139 | Plant evolution | Taylor, Osborn & E. Taylor | typeset |
| 140 | Plant evolution | Rosley | typeset |

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

VOLUME 2: APPLICATIONS

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 141 | Introduction; final review | Christopher & *Goodman | 50% |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-----|

PALYNOLOGY: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

Editors: J. Jansonius
D.C. McGregor

Newsletter 93 10 20

VOLUME 1: PRINCIPLES

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Introduction | Jansonius & McGregor | 75% |
| 2 | Nomenclature and taxonomy: systematics | *Traverse | typeset |
| 3 | Techniques | Wood, Gabriel & Lawson | first draft |
| 4 | Archean and Proterozoic paleontology | Knoll | typeset |
| 5 | Acritarchs | *Strother | final draft |
| 6 | Dinoflagellates | Fensome, Riding & Taylor | typeset |
| 7 | Green and bluegreen algae | *Colbath | first draft |
| 7A | Spores of Zygnemataceae | van Geel & Grenfell | camera ready |
| 7B | Prasinophytes | Guy-Ohlson | final draft |
| 7C | Colonial chlorophytes | *Batten | first draft |
| 7D | Botryococcus | *Batten & *Grenfell | 75% |
| 7E | Gloeocapsomorpha | *Wicander, *Foster & *Reed | 50% |
| 8 | Spores | Playford & Dettmann | camera ready |
| 9 | Pollen | Jarzen & Nichols | final draft |
| 10 | Fungi | Elsik | typeset |
| 11 | Chitinozoans | Miller | first draft |
| 12 | Scolecodonts | Szaniawski | typeset |
| 13 | Miscellaneous (introduction) | Jansonius | 50% |
| 13A | Linolipids and cenospheres | Miller & Jansonius | typeset |
| 13B | Clitellate cocoons | Manum | camera ready |
| 13C | Melanosclerites | Cashman | final draft |
| 13D | Microforaminiferal linings | Stancliffe | camera ready |
| 13E | Zoological cuticles | Miller | typeset |
| 13F | Older plant macerals | D. Edwards & Wellman | final draft |
| 14 | Plant evolution | *T. Taylor | typeset |
| 14A | In situ spores in early land plants | D. Edwards & Richardson | final draft |
| 14B | Angiosperm pollen in situ | Friis & Pedersen | typeset |
| 14C | In situ pollen and spores | Taylor, Osborn & E. Taylor | typeset |
| 14D | Exine origin, development and structure | Rowley | typeset |

VOLUME 2: APPLICATIONS

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 15 | Introduction; time scales | Christopher & *Goodman | 50% |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|-----|

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 16 | Paleozoic phytoplankton | Molyneux, Le Hérisse & Wicander | final draft |
| 17 | Chitinozoans | Paris | typeset |
| 18 | Paleozoic spores and pollen | Higgs | final draft |
| 18A | Early and middle Paleozoic | Richardson | final draft |
| 18B | Middle and Upper Devonian miospores | Streel & Loboziak | first draft |
| 18C | Lower Carboniferous | Clayton | final draft |
| 18D | Upper Carboniferous | Owens | final draft |
| 18E | Permian | Warrington | final draft ? |
| 18F | Paleozoic megaspores | Scott & Hemsley | final draft |
| 19 | Mesozoic-Cenozoic phytoplankton | Stover, Williams et al. | first draft |
| 20 | Mesozoic-Tertiary spores and pollen | Batten | 70% |
| 20A | Triassic | Warrington | 50% ? |
| 20B | Rhaetian-Cretaceous | Batten & Koppelhus | 70% |
| 20C | Late Cretaceous-Tertiary | Frederiksen | typeset |
| 21 | Aquatic Quaternary | Mudie & Harland | final draft |
| 22 | Non-aquatic Quaternary | *MacDonald | final draft |
| 23 | New frontiers in palynology | Bryant | typeset |
| 23A | Archeology | Bryant & Holloway | typeset |
| 23B | Underwater sites | Weinstein | typeset |
| 23C | Prehistoric diet | Sobolik | typeset |
| 23D | Melissopalynology | Jones & Bryant | typeset |
| 23E | Entomopalynology | M. Pendleton, Bryant & B. Pendleton | typeset |
| 23F | Medicine | O'Rourke | typeset |
| 23G | Forensic studies | Bryant, Jones & Mildenhall | typeset |
| 24 | Data organization and computers | Lentin | first draft |
| 24A | Biostratigraphic information programs | Lentin | first draft |
| 24B | Palynodata | Piel | first draft |
| 24C | Computers in archeology and Quaternary palynology | Davis | first draft |
| 24D | Interactive paleontological systems | Munsey | first draft |
| 24E | Computerized identification keys | Lentin | first draft |
| 25 | Quantitative palynology | L. Edwards & *Guex | 90% |
| 26 | Palynofacies | Batten, Lewis & Mann | 50% |
| 27 | Fecal pellets | *Robbins | typeset |
| 27A | Dinoflagellate-eating zooplankton | *Mudie | typeset |
| 27B | Diatom-eating zooplankton | *Haberyan | typeset |
| 27C | Pellets as transporters of pollen | *Mudie & Head | typeset |
| 27D | Pellets and epifluorescence | *Cuomo & Chen | typeset |
| 28 | Palynomorphs in ores, hydrocarbons | *Robbins | 90% |
| 28A | Ore bodies | *Robbins & Burden | typeset |
| 28B | Spores in oil; overview | *Jansonius & McGregor | 75% |
| 28C | Pollen in crude from igneous reservoir | *Jiang Dexin | first draft |
| 29 | Vegetational history | *Frederiksen | typeset |
| 29A | Devonian spores | Marshall | typeset |
| 29B | Carboniferous coal beds | *Eble | second draft |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 29C | Cretaceous of eastern Europe, Siberia and Asia | *Herngreen, Rovnina & Smirnova | first draft |
| 29D | Western interior USA during Cretaceous-Tertiary transition | *Nichols | typeset |
| 30 | History of the marine realm | *Head | 10%? |
| 31 | Ecology of modern dinocysts | *Dale | 60% |
| 32 | New applications for dinocyst palynology | *Dale | 75% |

*) denotes authors/coordinators having come in at a later date

PROGRESS REPORT 93 10 20

The above abbreviated Index of our book gives a fairly accurate picture of the status of each chapter, and hence where our book now stands. The last column could show more differentiation, because some first drafts have just been returned for further work, others are just about to be returned to us for the next round of evaluation and editing. Bob Clarke has been very busy, and is in various stages of type setting: some MSs listed above as "typeset" may actually not yet have been returned to the authors for checking of the page proofs because some detail is holding up the completion of the typesetting process (such as a complicated table that is difficult to format). Nevertheless, the overall picture starts to look good from an administrative view, and it looks excellent from an editorial perspective because of the high quality of all contributions. This is going to be a very useful book for many people. We have recently approached the authors of those chapters that appear to be falling behind the pace, and from this report they can verify their relative position. We are aware that these are difficult times for many palynologists, with many moves and career changes. Nevertheless, the extra effort now needed will be well rewarded in the near future. We are aiming at a **publication date** of the two volumes **by mid 1994!** This makes it imperative that the editors are in receipt of the final versions of all MSs by the end of December -- that is only eight more weeks, folks!. This is necessary not only because of the straight task of editing, but also because we cannot begin compiling an index of key words as long as we do not know the final pagination of the book. Last minute corrections and changes can be incorporated in the book past this deadline, provided they do not affect the pagination. As well, we need to make a number of cross references between chapters, and for this we need to know what precisely is covered in each of them.

MOVES

Jan Jansonius reports:

I will sever my last physical ties with Imperial Oil (Esso Canada) on 19 November, I have found a refuge at the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology (ISPG) of the Geological Survey of Canada, as a visiting scientist. The ISPG has

undertaken to accept and curate the full palynology reprint collection (ca. 9000 titles); and also the book and serials collection of the former Biostratigraphy Department of Imperial Oil Resources Ltd. (but nothing duplicating their own holdings), as well as the collection of processed palynology and foram slides, and stored palynological residues. Spare copies will go to the AGC in Dartmouth.

My new address will be:

Jan Jansonius

~~ES~~ Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology

3303 - 33rd Street NW

Calgary, Alta, ~~Canada~~ T2L 2A7, *Canada*

Phone: +1 (403) 292 7179

Fax: 292 5377

The old mailing address at Esso Plaza will be kept open till the end of 1993, but per 1994 any mail received there will be returned to the sender; so, **please, ensure that mail is addressed to my new office in time to be delivered properly.**

MEMO TO CHAPTER COORDINATORS

As you can see from the Index above, we are dealing with a 'cast of a thousand' helping to write this book. As you also will appreciate from the above, I am hard pressed to fulfil my editorial obligations, and as well pull up stakes in such a drastic fashion. It is not possible for me to address and mail this Newsletter to each of the co-authors. Therefore, I will only mail this to each (senior) Chapter coordinator, and the contributors to Chapter 13. I request that each of the chapter coordinators, as part of their responsibility, without further delay, send a xerox copy of this letter to each of the authors contributing to their chapter.

If any of you have lost the last set of Instructions to authors, please let us know: some of the MSs recently received need extra work simply because these instructions had not been followed. At this point no one needs unnecessary work.

Also, because since our first survey so many changes have been taking place in the computer hardware and software available, please ensure that your diskettes, or covering letters, specify in detail what equipment and applications were used to make the electronic files. Also, if your illustrations were made with the help of a computer, send a copy of these electronic files, so Bob can print them at 1300 dots per inch for optimum definition.

Colin McGregor & Jan Jansonius

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18 October, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza, Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Miscellaneous note no. 993, or something: on J&H card 960,
Ericaceoipollenites, why is Potonié in parentheses? Was it a
change in rank, as that implies?

Card 2257. P. stellatus seems to be on p. 27, not 28, of Pot. 2.
Mitt.

Hope you're o. k. I have 20 in the palynology course, and am
very busy--better to wear out that rust out!

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

TO _____

DATE 18.11.93 TIME _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Janssonius

Of _____

Phone 403-237-2438

TELEPHONED PLEASE RETURN CALL

CALLED TO SEE YOU WILL CALL AGAIN

RETURNED YOUR CALL RUSH

MESSAGE reTable

- listen to
message

Signed _____

The Standard Register Company

Suggests explanatory parent. exp.
re the English or fact. presence at
Yokohama in my article. I said yes —
and found suggested wording.

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20 July, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Before I forget it: it's Mürrieger, not Murriger, in the heading to card 2987. On card 15, Abietinaepollenites, line 5 up, it's lose, not loose.

Now about the sad violin music in a recent letter. Why couldn't Len provide space for you at the university? Or maybe you could move to a larger home that has a barn or garage not in current use? Etc. It's really depressing to think of you having no place to work.

All the best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

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13 July, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P OH6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Further to the case of Thiele-Pfeiffer, occasioned by my present feverish work of updating the Brandon palynoflora: I don't believe you ever responded to mine of 27 May on the subject, though we have corresponded several times since on other subjects. No matter, there's more!

I write with reference to cards 3922 (Toddaliapollenites) and 3931 (Vitispollenites). First of all, I don't think I previously called your attention to the fact that you have the lady's name misspelled. It's Thiele-Pfeiffer, not as you have it.

Secondly, her Toddaliapollenites is very obviously a synonym of my Horniella, from Traverse 1955. This is evident from descriptions and illustrations, as well as from the fact that I specifically called attention to the Toddalia connection. I'm sure that the explanation is that she noted that I used practically all modern plant names and overlooked the few exceptions.

Thirdly, Vitispollenites tener Th.-Pf. is obviously a synonym for my Vitis forestdalensis. Absolutely identical. Therefore, when she created the new generic name, she should have called the type species Vitispollenites forestdalensis (Trav.) Th.-Pf. If my understanding is correct, this is one of those horror stories occasioned by the Sydney Code, to which you tried to call attention some time ago. The type specimen for Vitispollenites must remain the holotype as designated by her for her now to be (by me) submerged synonym species, not the holotype for my V. forestdalensis, which becomes the correct name for the type species! So, the type species and the genus now will have different types, not so? At Sydney when I objected to the whole mess, I was assured that this sort of thing wouldn't happen. Hmmm. This is doubtless why Greuter now says, "Actually, we don't speak of type species any more." Too embarrassing?

Hang in there!

Yours very truly,

c:NOF

Alfred Traverse

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7 July, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Your pencilled note on my letter of 21 June just in. I really meant "limits". What I was getting at is that a revision of the description of a genus cannot legitimately exclude the type. Thus, one cannot say that the maximum dimension is 25 micrometers, if the type specimen is 40 micrometers across.

How about: ...which permanently delimit by their measurable properties that which must be included within the boundaries of the taxon;descriptions....

This is indeed an improvement, because it isn't that the type sets the limits but that it must be included within the limits. I am grateful to you and Colin for the opportunity to make this change.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

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21 June, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Am working again today on pulling together revisions of the
Brandon lignite flora. Subject: Alangiopollis Krutzsch 1962.
Am I correct in understanding that "we" (incl. card 53) should
correct the type species spelling when used in combination with
K.'s genus to "barghoornianus?" (It amuses me to remember that
when I told Elso that I was going to name some species for him,
he said, O. K., as long as none of them turns out to be
....anus.) Anyway, the correction seems necessary, if I
understood your blurb in RPP 66:165-166, 1990.

Best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

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27 May, 1993

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Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Rm. 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0H6
18 June, 1993

Dear Jan:

Thanks for your interesting note of 7 V. I know a fair amount about the European customs on doctoral theses, but I must say it can be surprising when it comes to date of pub. Here I have

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza, Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6
Canada

Dear Jan:

Colin just called to report that the reference to Loquin re "chitinozoans are fungi" failed to get into the references in my chapter. Hmm. Well, here it is: Loquin, M. V., 1981. Affinités fongiques probables des Chitinozoaires devenant Chitinomycètes: Cah. Micropaleont. 1:29-36.

Hang in there.

Yours very truly,

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

Alfred Traverse

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27 May, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Rm. 1415
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Dear Jan:

Thanks for your interesting note of 7 V. I know a fair amount about the European customs on doctoral theses, but I must say it can be perplexing when it comes to date of pub. Here I have always insisted that students NOT formally name things in theses, or else include a very clear disclaimer. (I hope I covered that in the chapter for your book.) Ms. T-P doesn't do that--I submit a xerox of some illustrative pages. She makes all the usual moves, including mistakes that you've caught! So, it all comes down to whether 1. the author didn't accept the names in the original pub. in question. That doesn't work--she does accept them in the 1979 book (what she thought about it later is irrelevant).--or 2. the book wasn't distributed to libraries. That's not possible for me to prove or disprove. The book certainly can't be rejected on quality of printing--it's as good as some journals that are now reproduced by photo techniques.

"Let's keep quiet about this before we rock the boat," isn't my style.

All the best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl.
c:N.O.F.

P. S. Frau T.-P. wrote me some years ago that she had to give up palynology for health reasons ("auf gesundheitlichen Gründen")--do you know what ever happened to her?

Dear Al,

93 05 17

Thank you for your letter re Locaempollis, with the grievous typo "1959" for 1969: thanks for the red flag.

And Sire: you give me so many minutes of your time - I always have time for you. Regarding European theses/dissertations, then.

In Europe, you'll find that there is a specialized publishing sector of small printers who (almost) exclusively cater to the "new" doctor's who have to fulfil all the requirements set for getting their degree and bull. In my case (Utrecht, 1961) it meant submitting and getting approved a major study (on *F* of *Lease R.*), of which I then had to submit 300 copies to the University. These copies are used for exchange among \pm all European university libraries, and some selected ones overseas. This requirement of so many copies can be fulfilled by

- 1/ having the thesis printed + published privately (at one of these minor "houses"), or
- 2/ providing proof that the MS has been accepted by one of the major magazines (e.g. *Elsevier*, *Palaeontographica*) but then you still have to give 300 reprints to the University.

If an author / doctoral candidate goes the first route (e.g. Ibrahim 1933), his privately printed thesis is effectively published, acc. to the ICBN. However,

if the thesis MS was not so printed, but only submitted in a few (carbon, or nowadays xerox copies) it is not effectively published, even if accepted as adequate by the examination - committee (e.g. Imgrund 1952; eventually, Potonié had to have the thing published in 1960 to make the names available). Geol. Jahrb. 77

If an author / doct. cand. goes the second route, and submits the MS to, say, Palaeontographica, that fact alone to me indicates that he/she did not consider the earlier copies of that MS as effectively published. Certainly, it is not proper to submit for publication a (big!) MS that had been published already?

If you have evidence that Thiele-Pfeiffer indeed took both routes 1 and 2; and that Dissertations - und Fotodruck Frank produced many copies that were properly and widely distributed, then I guess we must accept 1979 as valid publication date. However, this is the first I heard of it. A further argument for not considering the 1979 edition as validly (or even effectively) published is the fact that Thiele-Pfeiffer does not include it in her 1980 Literatur, and consequently herself (by implication) gives no credence to it. For stability in nomenclature, lets stick to 1980 (as T.-P. does).
Thirty minutes are up! Best regards

cc: Norm F.

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12 May, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resource Canada Ltd.
Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P OH6

Dear Jan:

Just discovered in the course of the Brandon revision work a tiny but very important error in Card 939 (Eocaenipollis): The date of publication is not 1959 as given, but 1969. Could cause a problem with somebody's assumptions about priority. I enclose a xerox of title page of publication, as documentation.

Best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl.

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10 May, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada Ltd.
Esso Plaza, Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

When you have a minute, I'd appreciate your response to a small problem. I am attempting a first effort at revising the Brandon Lignite palynoflora. An important publication because of obvious similarities in the flora is Thiele-Pfeiffer, which you reference as "1980" from the publication in Palaeontographica (see card 3905, etc.). However, when I was in Germany last year Ms. T-Pf. gave me a copy of the published thesis published by Dissertations-und Fotodruck Frank, München, in 1979. In cases where only such thesis publication exists, you seem to accept it, and I see no reason not to. She uses the same names and just as formally in the thesis as in P. Why not 1979 as the date of pub.?

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

c: N. Frederiksen

PALYNOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

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13 April, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada
Esso Plaza, Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
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Canada

Dear Jan:

Why is Combaz 1967 listed on the pertinent cards (e. g. Virgatasporites) as "1968"?

Paul Strother has been here for a couple of weeks to work with me on some Ordovician forms, and to rifle my library in connection with his chapter on acritarchs. He asked me about the above, and I thought the cards would reveal that you had discovered that it really didn't come out until 1968, but they don't.

Paul also calls my attention to the fact that on card 4660 Awramik is misspelled, which I pass along. You should credit Paul with this particular correction! (Awramik and Paul were grad students of ESB at the same time.)

Best.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

c:PKS

PALYNOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

Editors: J. Jansonius
D.C. McGregor

NEWSLETTER – APRIL 1993

In December last year, we sent out a newsletter to keep you informed of the latest developments regarding our book. Since then, things kept moving. I wrote a brief bulletin for the AASP Newsletter (February 1993), to inform AASP members of what was going on -- many of them had not been aware of the plans for our book. However, not all contributors to our book are AASP members (they must not realize what an incredible bargain a membership is in terms of information and communication), and some therefore have not been kept abreast of what is happening.

As the book takes shape, our notions keep changing as to what is appropriate and reasonable. Because of that, we may change our mind from previous statements. Please do not take offense at these inconstancies, but make use of that flexibility and let us know if you think that we are on a wrong track: you may be able to prevent us from doing lasting damage. Also, I (JJ) am sorry to have to admit that in my haste to get things out to you, I sometimes rush without checking one last final time. Thus, for instance, in our December "Instructions for authors", I have some examples of References citation that do not agree with the preceding instructions -- please follow the instructions precisely, and do not accept uncritically the format of the examples. We asked you to include in the References the numbers of the plates (e.g. "pl.3-5") in the publications cited -- that can be of great benefit when Inter Library Loans are requested. In those cases where plates and text figures are numbered consecutively, please just indicate the number of "figures" that would be designated "plates" in most periodicals (e.g. "6 pl.").

At the time of writing, we are truly in a production mode. Enclosed are a few pages of the first MS to be fully cast in the final format: this is what your final contribution will look like soon after we receive it. Bob Clarke has been working diligently, and in the listing of chapters below, the chapters now in final version (and being converted onto PageMaker) are printed in **bold CAPITALS**. Those chapters currently receiving the final corrections by their authors are printed in **bold lower case**. We have heard from all our authors, but have experienced some delays due to illness, as well as some due to moves, transfers, and organizational upheaval. Nevertheless, things appear to be under control. Our publication date will have to be early 1994, but we expect our last MSs to be in before the beginning of this summer.

We will produce our book in two volumes (for ease of handling), which will be published simultaneously, and which each will contain about 450-500 pages. Although the original outline of the book showed 21 chapters, with some divided into A and B parts, we are now reorganizing the structure of the book into 29-30 chapters, again with subdivision of some of these. Part I will contain mostly the systematics and principles, part II the stratigraphic and other applications.

Although we are still undecided on how exactly we will number the chapters, and split them up over the two volumes, for focussing our ideas we propose the following arrangement:

VOLUME I

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Introduction etc. | part done | Jansonius & McGregor |
| 2 | NOMENCLATURE AND SYSTEMATICS | | Traverse |
| 3 | Techniques | most done | Wood |
| 4 | PRECAMBRIAN | | Knoll |
| 5 | Acritarchs | most done | Strother |
| 6 | DINOFLAGELLATES | | Fensome & Riding |
| 7 | SPORES | | Playford & Dettmann |
| 8 | POLLEN | | Jarzen & Nichols |
| 9 | FUNGI | | Elsik |
| 10 | Green algae | | |
| | 10A - ZYGNEMATACEAE | | van Geel & Grenfell |
| | 10B - PRASINOPHYTES | | Guy-Ohlson |
| | 10C - <i>Pediastrum</i> | | Batten |
| | 10D - <i>Gloeocapsamorpha</i> | | Guy-Ohlson |
| 11A | CHITINOZOA SYSTEMATICS | | Paris |
| 11B | Chitinozoa stratigraphy | | Miller |
| 12 | Scolecodonts | | Szaniawski |
| 13 | Miscellaneous | | Jansonius |
| | 13A - CENOSPHERES/LINOTOLYPAE | | Jansonius & Miller |
| | 13B - DICTYOTHYLAKOS | | Manum |
| | 13C - Zoological cuticles | | Miller |
| | 13D - Early plant tubes | | D. Edwards |
| | 13E - Melanosclerites | | Cashman |
| | 13F - MICROFORAMINIFERA | | Stancliffe |
| 14 | Plant evolution | | |
| | 14A - EXINE ULTRASTRUCTURE | | Rowley |
| | 14B - In situ spores/pollen | | Taylor, Osborne & Taylor |
| | 14C - Early land plants | | D. Edwards |
| | 14D - Cretaceous angiosperms | | Friis & Pedersen |

VOLUME II

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 15 | Introduction/timescales | most done | Christopher & Goodman |
| 16 | Paleozoic phytoplankton | | Molyneux |

| | | |
|-----------|--|----------------------|
| | 16A - Cambrian/Ordovician | Molyneux |
| | 16B - Silurian | Le Hérissé |
| | 16C - Devonian | Wicander |
| | 16D - Carboniferous/Permian | Molyneux |
| 17 | Paleozoic spores/pollen | Higgs |
| | 17A - Early record | Richardson |
| | 17B - Devonian | Streel & Loboziak |
| | 17C - Carboniferous | Clayton & Owens |
| | 17D - Permian | Warrington |
| | 17F - Megaspores | Hemsley & Scott |
| 18 | Mesozoic/Tertiary plankton | Stover & Williams |
| 19 | Mesoz/Tert spores/pollen | Batten(with others) |
| 20 | QUATERNARY PLANKTON | Mudie & Harris |
| 21 | Quat spores/pollen most done | MacDonald |
| 22 | New directions/frontiers | Bryant |
| | 22A - Archeology | Holloway |
| | 22B - Underwater sites | Weinstein |
| | 22C - Prehistoric diet | Sobolik |
| | 22D - Melissopalynology | Jones |
| | 22E - Entomopalynology | Pendleton |
| | 22F - Medical palynology | O'Rourke |
| | 22G - Forensic palynology | Mildenhall |
| 23 | Data and computers | Lentin et al. |
| 24 | Quantative palynology | L. Edwards |
| 25 | Palynofacies | Batten (et al.?) |
| 26 | FECAL PELLETS | |
| | 26A - Fecal pellets | Robbins et al. |
| | 26B - Zooplankton pellets | Mudie |
| | 26C - Pollen in pellets | Head & Mudie |
| | 26D - Diatom-eating zooplankton | Haberyan |
| | 26E - Pellets and epifluorescence | Cuomo & Chen |
| 27 | Ore deposits and palynology | Robbins & Burden |
| 28 | Vegetational history part | Frederiksen (et al.) |
| 29 | History marine realm part | Tocher (& Goodman?) |

The indications (using bolds and capitals) in the above list are approximate: some contributions are a bit ahead of their indicated status, others lag slightly. However, overall this reflects where our project now stands.

We have been too busy with editing in the last few months to keep in direct contact with all our coordinators and contributors. We shall much appreciate if the coordinators of the (sub)chapters 10D, 11B, 13C, 15, and 29 would contact us at their earliest convenience.

This is very much a cooperative undertaking, where all of us share some of the total responsibility. Thus, all authors should know that the chapter coordinators have the primary responsibility to compile their chapters, and then send them on to the editors; if the coordinators appear to be flagging in their effort, the authors should call them to task, and ensure that there are no undue delays. If all else fails, let us know. On the other hand, the coordinators should keep a proactive eye on their authors, and spur them on to keep to deadlines. If the authors are unresponsive, please inform us and we will see what we can do. If necessary, we will cancel a participation, or find alternative authors. However, that last option rapidly becomes unpractical, because we must wrap this project up. As we explained earlier, we do not have unlimited time. Jansonius' contract (allowing him full office amenities) runs out at the end of June, and it is not clear whether it will be further extended.

Several of our authors have informed us that they will indeed be able to contribute page charges; others do not have budgets sufficiently large to make such a contribution. However, we will be happy to hear from you one way or the other.

Personalia:

We report with sadness the death of L.E. Stover on 13 March 1993; he will be sorely missed by all who knew him, or benefitted from his excellent technical reports.

Chapter 9

FUNGI

W. C. ELSIK

INTRODUCTION

There was a flurry of interest in fossil fungi around the end of the last century (Felix 1894; Smith 1896; Baccharini 1900; Meschinelli 1902; Pampaloni 1902), the results of which are applicable in part to the study of fungal palynomorphs. Many of the names proposed for these fossils referred to the extant taxon thought most likely to be affiliated to the fossil material. However, the fossils were sometimes of poor preservation, and the hand-drawn illustrations usually inadequate for comparison in modern studies. Organic material visible in thin section is not all recoverable through the palynological processing now in vogue; acid-resistance is one of the prerequisites for a fungal palynomorph. Prior to the early 1900s, rocks were not usually dissolved to recover acid-insoluble microfossils. As a result, most of the early names are unavailable for use with dispersed palynological specimens.

Names of form genera described from the surface of shale partings, thin sections, acetate peels, or cleared epidermis can be applicable in palynology, as long as their recognition does not involve parts that are lost when a sample is macerated. Several genera described from thin sections possess an unique morphology. These include *Palaeancistrus* from the Pennsylvanian of North America, recognizable as a basidiomycete because of the presence of clamp connections. Clamp connections are universally present in the basidiomycetes, but rarely seen in the ascomycetes, the other main group of higher fungi. *Cladosporites*, *Dictyosporites* (Pl. 1, Fig. 12) and *Cercosporites* are other examples of such names that can be used for dispersed fungal palynomorphs.

The description of the form genera *Phragmothyrtes*, *Trichothyrites* and *Microthyriacites* from palynological residues began an early and continuing fascination of palynologists with epiphytic peltate fruiting bodies (Pl. 1, Fig. 18). Peltate fungal palynomorphs of variable morphology have been assigned uncritically for decades to these genera. Summaries of the diverse morphology and a more discriminatory taxonomy of fossil epiphytic fruiting bodies have been produced by Ramanujam (1963), Dilcher (1965), Jain & Gupta (1970), Ramanujam & Rao (1973), Selkirk (1975) and Elsik (1977, 1978).

Van der Hammen (1954, 1955) set up a basic nomenclature for dispersed spores that was derived from morphological roots. He was the first to attempt to cope with the full diversity of fossil material, and assigned species of fungal spores to the form genera *Inapertisporites*, *Diporisporites*, *Dyadosporites*,

Monoporisporites, *Pluricellaesporites*, *Polyadosporites*, *Polyporisporites* and *Triporisporites*. Previously, many fungal spores from organic residues had been illustrated without names. Although the number of his form genera was small, van der Hammen's application of the sporomorph concept to fungal material proved to be an incentive for other palynologists to illustrate, name and describe fungi from many parts of the world. India became the most active area for the next three decades, with the description of new taxa in assemblages from the Paleocene through the Pleistocene (Sen 1966; Gupta 1970; Kar et al. 1972; Ramanujam & Rao 1978; Ramanujam 1982; Prasad & Ramesh 1983; Ambwani 1984; Varma & Ramesh 1985; Sarma & Reddy 1988; Saxena & Misra 1990).

Promotion of van der Hammen's concepts by Clarke (1965), Elsik (1968, 1970), and Sheffy & Dilcher (1971) followed in the United States of America. Sheffy & Dilcher gave a great impetus to taxonomy by publishing a number of species from the Middle Eocene.

The study of fungal palynomorphs was promoted also by Graham (1962, 1971). In the latter paper he made a comparison of extant myxomycetes and algal spores that had survived the maceration process. Elsik & Jansonius (1974) published the stratigraphically important *Pesavis* and *Ctenosporites*. Papers through the 1970s and 1980s (Jansonius 1976; Pirozynski 1976a, b; Elsik 1976a, b, 1981) specifically promoted the fungi as useful entities for paleopalynological study. Major assemblages have been described in China (Sung et al. 1978; Zhang 1980; Song et al. 1985, 1989), and many studies worldwide have included new fungal material. Acceptance of the fungi as bona fide palynomorphs has been confirmed by their treatment in a textbook (Traverse 1988).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNGAL PALYNOMORPHS

The spores of the less advanced fungi have characteristics in common with the morphology of several of the simpler acritarchs. The fossil spores of advanced fungi have distinctive features: septation, color (primarily various shades of brown), a generally unstructured spore wall at the level of light microscopy, and the lack of sculpture. There are exceptions: the pigment melanin is not present in all fungal material, nor is the presence of a brown pigment exclusively indicative of a fungal origin, and spore wall layers can be separated, and sculptured.

Color

Living megascopic fungi exhibit many colors; the spores produced can be practically any color. Fungal palynomorphs range in color from transparent through yellow, orange, red and brown to black opaque; most hues have a brown component. Opaque fungal material can have a reddish to brownish

Elsik, W. C.

1994 Chapter 9. *Fungi*; in: Palynology and Stratigraphy, J. Jansonius and D. C. McGregor (eds.); American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Vol. 1, p. xxx-xxx.

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tint through thin portions. Color can change during diagenesis of the enclosing sediment. Natural bleaching, leaching of color and staining are all possible. Laboratory processing can induce clearing, burning or staining, but most changes are probably effected prior to sampling.

Other fossil colors probably indicate unusual preservation, such as in blue hyphae (E. I. Robbins pers. comm.); or the olive green thick spore wall of a species of *Hypoxylonites* from the Lower Miocene of Colombia. When lacking brown pigmentation, fungal spores, especially from the myxomycetes, phycomycetes, oomycetes and basidiomycetes, could have been assigned to the acritarchs (Fechner, 1989, pl. 32, fig. 6). Quite possibly some early Paleozoic pigmented fungi also have been assigned to the acritarchs.

Morphology

The broad range of spore and fruiting body morphologies produced by the fungi has resulted in occasional convergence with forms in other groups of protists, plants and animals. Foraminiferal cysts and their germinated proloculi can be confused with *Monoporisorites* because of similar morphology, including brown pigment. Foraminiferal cysts and proloculi are occasionally very common in fungal-rich residues of the Pliocene and Miocene from the Gulf of Mexico; they can be differentiated from fungal spores only through careful examination and better knowledge of their morphology.

The basic characteristics of fungal palynomorphs parallel those of some of the algae. Living algae and fungi are mostly dissimilar; the chloroplasts and other pigmented photosynthesis sites of living algae are a basic feature of that group. Once fossilized, however, some algae and algal hard parts can be misidentified as fungi. For example, *Celyphus* has been compared to the extant Rivulariaceae, blue-green algae (Batten & van Geel 1985); it is also similar to the extant fungus *Chalara selaginellae*. Epiphytic algae (Dilcher 1962; Reynolds & Dilcher 1984) have been identified as, or are very similar to, some fungal fruiting bodies. At least one moss also produces a body (Selkirk 1974) which superficially resembles a fungal palynomorph.

Nondescript organic bodies in residues can be fungal, but also can represent a variety of sources, including cenospheres (spherical ash particles; Jansonius 1984), the humic filling (casts) of preexisting plant cells, and petroliferous bodies that are extruded at various stages of maturation of amorphous kerogen.

DESCRIPTIVE TERMINOLOGY

Mycologists have devised a multitude of terms for the morphological description of growing fungi (Ainsworth 1971; Nilsson et al. 1983). Palynologists require a narrower focus for describing fungal palynomorphs, because many features are not preserved in fossil material.

A summary of the terminology of the special morphological features of fungal palynomorphs follows. For a more extensive treatment of the morphological terms used in the description of fungal palynomorphs, see Elsik et al. (1983). The basic growth form of a fungus is the *hypha*, which is tubular with occasional septa (Pl. 1, Fig. 16). The network of hyphae making up one individual is a *mycelium*. Vegetative reproduction can occur locally on a thickened portion of a hypha, or on a thickened outgrowth of the hypha called a *conidiophore*. A *conidium* is the asexual spore that is produced upon a conidiophore. Sexual reproduction occurs in simple to complex concentrations of specialized hyphae termed *fruiting bodies*. *Sclerotia* are spherical masses of cells which are usually sterile. Fruiting bodies vary greatly in morphology, and are part of the bases for differentiating major groups of living fungi. Various types of *sexual spores*, e.g. *ascospores* (formed in *asci*), are produced by the different types of fruiting bodies. There is a separate name for each of the many types of sexual spores produced by Recent fungi. In fossil material, however, all conidia and sexual spores are grouped together under *spores*. Hyphae, conidiophores, conidia, microscopic fruiting bodies and sexual spores are collectively referred to as *fungal palynomorphs*.

For fossil fungal palynomorphs, the cell is a fundamental morphological unit. It is bounded by the *spore wall* or *hyphal wall* and, in the case of two or more component cells, by a

Plate 1

- Fig. 1 *Spirotremesporites* sp.; Neogene, Washington; 1000x. The spore wall is slightly thicker at the ends of the spore.
- Fig. 2 *Striadiporites* sp.; Miocene, Washington; 1000x. This unnamed species has three or four longitudinal costae.
- Fig. 3 *Polyporisorites* sp.; Middle Eocene, Arkansas; 1000x. This form genus has one apical pore.
- Fig. 4 Monoporate fungal spore with hexagonal outline, genus B; Early Miocene, Colombia; 1000x.
- Fig. 5 *Biporisorites* sp.; Neogene, offshore Baja California, Mexico; 1000x. This form genus is characterized by a strongly curved axis.
- Fig. 6 *Palaeoamphisphaerella pirozynskii*; Early Miocene, north Kerala, India; 1000x. (Photomicrograph provided by C. G. K. Ramanujam.)
- Fig. 7 *Delitschia* type; Middle to Late Eocene transition, east central Texas; 1000x.
- Fig. 8 *Fusiformisporites* sp.; Paleocene, central Texas; 1000x.
- Fig. 9 *Fusiformisporites* cf. *F. crabbii*; Middle Eocene, Arkansas; 1000x.
- Fig. 10 *Ctenosporites* aff. *C. wolfii*, but much smaller; Oligocene, southeast Texas; 1000x.
- Fig. 11 *Multicellaesporites nortonii*; Middle to Late Eocene transition, east central Texas; 1000x. This is a rare orientation allowing a view into the poorly developed furrow.
- Fig. 12 *Dictyosporites* sp.; Middle Eocene, Arkansas; 516x.
- Fig. 13 *Pluricellaesporites* sp.; Paleocene, central Texas; 1000x.
- Fig. 14 Monoporate, coiled fungal spore, genus AA; Pleistocene, south central Texas; 1000x.
- Fig. 15 *Parmathyrites* sp.; Middle Eocene, Arkansas; 516x.
- Fig. 16 Comminuted hypha or spore; Middle Eocene, Arkansas; 516x.
- Fig. 17 *Centonites symmetricus*; Pennsylvanian (Missourian), northwest Texas; 1000x. The circular area in the middle of the bottom cell is a faint suggestion of an attachment scar that is present in most mature specimens.
- Fig. 18 *Callimothallus pertusus*; Middle Eocene, Tennessee; 1500x. (Photomicrograph provided by D. L. Dilcher.)

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24 March, 1993

Dr. Jan Janssonius
Esso Resources Canada
Esso Plaza--Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

Your letter of 16 Mar. and your official supplementary ballot on Lycopodites came in today's mail.

In principle, I agree with you on Art. 29. However, as far as the legal question is concerned I recognize that the language is not airtight. "Generally available" is susceptible to the interpretation--"without restriction", as opposed to with certain restrictions (only to Linnean Society members, or whatever). What clearly needs to be done is spell out some sort of minimum number of libraries in a minimum number of countries, etc.

Thank you so much for the list of symbols obtainable with WP5.1. I thought I was really talented because I can get ä, è, and the like. Now I can do Cyrillic too. Wow! Now I've got to find out why JJ still writes his letters longhand, and I have to look up his address every time I answer. Betty says that I had those directions in the WP5.1 handbook, but I've never read same.

Yes, ideally, scientific books should give the references to Russian papers in Cyrillic, just as the Russians do in the reverse situation. Transliteration is an abomination, no good to anybody. Not useful to people who don't know Russian, and not useful to people who do know Russian either.

Best regards.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

Dear Al,

93 03 16

I thought I had written in my "For" or "Yes" vote on proposal 967 on the first "ballot", kind of as a "write-in" comment. In the mean time I rejected the second ballot, so I hope this letter will do.

Yes, I am in favor of Proposal 967, to conserve Lycopodites Lindley & Hutton against Lycopodites Brongniart.

I still do not agree with Faegri's, and now your, interpretation of Art. 29. You don't do justice to the terms "general" and "generally". Webster's 7th New Collegiate gives: "involving or applicable to the whole", "applicable to every member of a class, or group", "applicable to the majority of individuals involved".

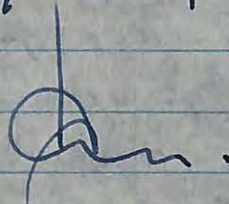
This puts the onus on the author to make it "generally available", and cuts down his argument that "it is too bad you can't fly to Hobart, Tasmania, where it is available".

There are borderline cases, like some Russian printed reports that did not receive the distribution reasonably expected by the author (for political reasons); or, like Puri's Nigerian paper (we never could find out, could we, how many copies were produced and/or distributed). In such cases, I am willing to err on the lenient side. However, if I know of a case where the author printed only three copies for local distribution, that is clearly not making it available "generally". Mind also, that "at least to libraries accessible to botanists generally" is already a

limitation, an extreme case of minimum requirement,
from the preceding reference to "the general public".

Finally, I enclose a print-out that was made
by my "significant other in-law", demonstrating what
classes of letters are readily produced by Wordperfect 5.1.
Note that a whole set of Cyrillic is included. You don't
want us to insert Cyrillic in the references of our Book,
do you?

Best regards,



Jansoni

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10 March, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza West, Room 1555
237 4th Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

Your fat envelope of nomenclatural matters re the Supplement, etc., is in. It came in only two days because of the TNT Mailfast system of delivering to the US (Buffalo) and putting on US postage. What I don't understand, though, is that the US postage put on is \$0.24, instead \$0.29, which is normal. Hmmm.

Re Pollenites, it's an old story. On your card on the matter you cite as practically your only defense of Pollenites being validly published the paper by Frederiksen and Ames. I was a referee for that paper, and Norm cites me on p. 557. What he doesn't say, and I was pretty exercised at the time, is that I was in total disagreement with the conclusions of the paper. The statement that P. is for pollen is not a generic description because it's descriptively meaningless. "Pollen" is a functional concept and cannot be distinguished in fossils from "spore" in many cases. Therefore, "it's pollen" is not a meaningful description or diagnosis. A definition of something must make it definite. To describe a man, for example, as "lifelike" doesn't define him.

I submit some xeroxes for what they are worth. I reject the concept that P. was validly published in 1931a-x. Categorically.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl.

Dr. A. Traverse
435 Deike Building
University Park, PA 16802, USA

Dear Al,

92 03 10

This is to let you know that I received, in good order, your final MS of Ch. 2, and this morning the letter with the sentences to be added regarding the bacterial Code. I will just attach these in the MS, where they should go, and ask Bob Clarke to type them in, so they should be there when you get the page proofs.

However, I think you might have rephrased your sentence if you read it again today. I propose to do that for you, as follows:
After ... "scolecodonts." (p. 2, l. 17) we will insert:

Fossil Cyanobacteria (=blue green algae) may be preserved as palynomorphs, the nomenclature of which, as is true for living members of the group, is governed by the ICBN (Preamble, 7.). All other prokaryotic palynomorphs, if such are found, would nomenclaturally be governed by the International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria (Lepage et al. 1975), as the ICBN explicitly excludes all prokaryotes other than blue green algae. Not many fossil bacteria would be recognizable in a palynological preparation, and it is worth noting that the ICNB has no special provisions for dealing with fossils.

To the References, add:

LANGE, S.P., P.H.A. SNEATH, et al.

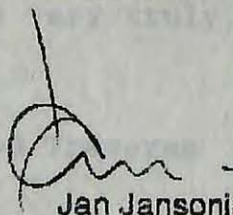
1975 International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria; International Association of Microbiological Societies, Washington, D.C., 180 p.

I'll fax this to you for your evaluation, and if you are d'accord, I will attach this, with proper instructions, to Bob Clarke.

Thanks also for the Ansicht with the error in the Genera File (the new edition is out, and should be on its way to you, if you didn't get it yet.)

I also received your big bundle on nomenclature, and hope to get to that within not too long.

Best regards,



Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza West, room 1475
237 - 4 Ave SW
Calgary, Canada T2P 0H6

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5 March, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Resources Canada
Esso Plaza, Room 1415
237 Fourth Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

Your interestingly notated ballot is in, but please also send in the supplement, so that I have your vote on Lycopodites

Re the Faegri matter on your "sticky note"--It's messy, but I'm afraid Knut is right. There's no way to differentiate under the present Art. 29 just how many libraries must be covered. The language of the Art. is interpretable to mean that botanists in general must have access to the libraries in question. Whether they have the money for a ticket to Hobart, Tasmania, is irrelevant, I suppose. The books are "accessible."

This is not without pertinence in paleopalynology. Malyavkina (sorry, Maliavkina) 1949 was not "generally accessible" to botanists in any of the USSR libraries at that time, so it comes down to whether it was so accessible in enough other places. In the USA I am pretty sure it was not accessible, except possibly in the USGS library, in 1949. Would be interesting to check. Was it available in any non-Communist country before the mid-50s?

Hang in there.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

c:Faegri

Dr. A. Traverso
Deike Bldg. 435
University Park, PA 16802, USA

J. Jansonius

Dear Al,

93 02 25

Thank you for your letter of 1993 02 17, with comments on the last Supplement of the Genera File. I'll comment on your comments, in order:

J. Jansonius

Xueting or Xue-ting are both acceptable; in older literature (usu-
two) given names would be given separately and each one capitalized (Xue
Ting), but later the communist practice became to hyphenate the two, with only
one capital, and lately, the two are run together without a hyphen. There are
only few two-syllable family names, or single syllable given names (an example:
Ouyang Shu, or Ou-yang

Carl Mar 93

(4579) on the 1

As for jr/sr: I did
but mixed up "read for
directly to card 2117, r
now you have the exp

Yes, in the origi
the American decimal
pointed that out to me
inserted "read" for "for"
already? Corrections c
returns to me. I cannot
when I meant to set things straight.

How can Faegri (Taxon 40: 682)
accept three copies placed in a
library as "effective" publication
When Art. 29 calls for "libraries
accessible to botanists
generally".
If he can document only 3 copies,
his duty is to rescind the name.

in the right order,
indeed refers
d things. At least

ma instead of
fter you had
oper places, but
d enough alone
e of diminishing
this thoroughly,

It should be *MESOTONGCHUANISPORIA*.

It should be *ANGULISPORITES*.

Something must be wrong with my brain!

In the original card, the letter 't' had been used for the numeral '1'.

It should be *CRUCIFEROIPOLLENITES*.

Re the Van/van business: I learned in elementary school to capitalize
when used without initials, but to use lower case after the capitals (his name
was H. van der Wal, but "Van der Wal has left his business card"). In America,
some of these "van's have been connected onto the name, with a permanent
capital, others use a permanent capital on a detached prefix. In the

Jasonius

Dr. A. Traverse
Deike Bldg. 435
University Park, PA 16802, USA

Dear Al,

93 02 25

Thank you for your letter of 193 02 17, with comments on the last Supplement of the Genera File. I'll comment on your comments, in order:

Xueting or Xue-ting are both acceptable; in older literature, the (usually two) given names would be given separately and each one capitalized (Xue Ting), but later the communist practice became to hyphenate the two, with only one capital, and lately, the two are run together without a hyphen. There are only few two-syllable family names, or single syllable given names (an example: Ouyang Shu, or Ou-yang Shu).

(4579) on the 17th line of this card you will find 3710

As for jr/sr: I did mess this up... In 1990, I had jr and sr in the right order, but mixed up "read for" and "change into". My 1992 comment indeed refers directly to card 2117, rather than to card 4580, where I confused things. At least now **you** have the explanation....

Yes, in the original I had used the European decimal comma instead of the American decimal point; in my effort to set things straight (after you had pointed that out to me?) I had the points and commas in the proper places, but inserted "read" for "for". I tried -- do you think I should leave bad enough alone already? Corrections of all these minutia start to look like a case of diminishing returns to me. I cannot grasp how I have managed to screw up this thoroughly, when I meant to set things straight.

It should be *MESOTONGCHUANISPORA*.

It should be *ANGULISPORITES*.

Something must be wrong with me brain!

In the original card, the letter 'l' had been used for the numeral '1'.

It should be *CRUCIFEROIPOLLENITES*

Re the Van/van business: I learned in elementary school to capitalize when used without initials, but to use lower case after the capitals ("His name was H. van der Wal", but "Van der Wal has left his business card"). In America, some of these "van"s have been contracted onto the name, with a permanent capital, others use a permanent capital on a detached prefix. In the

Netherlands, there appears to be a movement to use lower case in most places, but not at the beginning of a new sentence. In our book, we had decided to use lower case throughout, consistently, and that sloshed over into the card file. It is a thing that never will be fully resolved. The Dutch usage in the telephone directory makes it easier to differentiate between cases like Berg, Terberg, ter Berg, van Berg, van de Berg, vanderBerg, etc.

The use of Maestrichtian/Maastrichtian is mostly one of copying the use in the protologue versus my own preferred usage (-aa-). In particular on the old cards, when corrections were more cumbersome to make, I had left some "ae"s in where my preference would have been to correct.

LONGITRICHOTOMOCOLPITES: sorry for the typo.

I do have an alphabetic file, but I had not checked every card against that file before we went to print. I learned a lesson there.

The junior homonym is 4116 *MAGNAPERIPORITES* Kedves 1982, as you spotted. Anyone can spot some 50-60 similar junior homonyms in the file. It may be beneficial for those who have only a single set which is not arranged alphabetically, to flag all these. However, for someone without an alphabetic set, it would be hard to hunt up all these cards that need additional comments written on them. I so far have refrained from renaming all these homonyms, because I feel it would be more proper to do that in the cadre of a review of the characters at the same time.

"Canada"?: cando!

It should be *OCTACOLPOPITES*.

It may well be chagrenate, (to my chagrin) although the dictionary gives only "shagreen"; I wonder if chagrinatate would not be just as acceptable, linguistically. Am I the only one who used "chagrinatate"?

Spirogyra is a genus of Algae; however, in the context of palynology, we deal only with the cysts thereof.

I should have said "for 'eocinica' read 'eocenicus'". On my copy the i>e correction had been made also, but I did not check if I had done that earlier.

Clavae is indeed correct. I'll make amends next time around.

Good point re widows and orphans. In this case I scrounged to keep everything on the pages allotted.

As for *Polypodites* Bolkhovitina: I had overlooked this name myself, earlier; a card for it was included in the 1992 update (#4932). Of course, if we can demonstrate that the holotype was **not** included in the three illustrations in the protologue, some might consider this name not validly published.

Clavae: OK

You may be right that it was not John Knox -- I have sent a letter to Calcutta, in the hope that Baksi can still be traced.

It should be *SEDUCTISPORITES*. For the next Supplement, I will have to take the time out to insert all these corrections manually in the File, and not rely on my notes only.

As for the paper quality, we always have specified a high quality bond, and paid for that. I hope the cards will last a bit longer, but eventually, the whole thing will have to be redone. Actually, longing for the BOOK to be done and over with, I have purchased a copy of MS ACCESS, and contemplate typing all the cards into that, in an improved format. Of course, for new/changed nomenclature we still would need to publish hard copy.

I must have meant "2 up"; thanks.

I tried to maintain alphabetic order, but missed this one.

Line 24 = line 15 **up!**

You 'sherlocked' it correctly; I think what may have happened is that I tried to squeeze two separate entries together in trying to save space, and overlooked that the names, although close, were not identical. This could happen because it is so easy to add to existing electronic files.

You are correct: *Pollenites rotundus* was **not** validly published in 1931 (see #3745 *POLLENITES*), and hence it cannot be a new combination.

It should be 3263.

I guess my grammar was a bit terse; however, I think I was within limits.

I should have caught the Misra/Mishra bit. However, it **is** Tewari.

It should be Greenland.

Schweizer. and Clarke were duly noted.

Paläobotanik und Brennsteine....I can't explain that other than on early onset of forgetfulness.

I shall not continue reacting, in order, to every typo that you found, it would be a bore for you; so, I'll just add further things that have some substance to them. The first one is "Nauk": I have no idea why "Nayk" got by me.

4883 *FOVEOTRILETES* is not a jr. homonym of *F. Potonié* 1956, but neither is it one of *F. Pierce* 1961. I should have hit on Potonié's name, but did not dig deep enough; however, I did tell the truth (if not the whole truth).

In 4884, l. 12, I did use "invalid" in an informal sense, as it is not a term used in the ICBN.

4885 *GAMERROITES* --You are correct on the spelling of the specific epithet, it **should** be "*volkheimeri*"; this is very annoying. The hyphen in Pata-gonia, I suspect, was inserted by me to get a better appearance on my screen; alas, I do not have complete WYSIWYG on my screen, and this one was proofed on screen, rather than on paper. The same goes for the "photo-graphed" elsewhere (for another theory, see below).

As for the inclusion of the letters ICBN and year of edition, whenever I refer to an Article, that could be done, I guess, although I always considered that by implication it would be taken to be the edition in force at the time of the particular installment of the File.

4894 l. 14: "Proteaceae was" is the original usage, and I left it as such inside the quotation marks.

I **know** it is Schulze; I got suckered in by just retyping the protologue. Reminds me of a story I read 55 yrs ago, about the telegrapher, who transmitted his messages by morse all day long. After a particular bad piece of news, the sender made a comment about "this great tragedy", whereupon the operator had to read the message he had just wired, in order to understand its contents. (This is not an excuse.)

If the original authors of the genus *Multimarginites* did not give the authors of *Sanchezia klugii* etc., I don't think I should have to provide them in this context.

4932 Polypodites; last line: it should be "Botscharnikova".

As for "ineffectively" (on 4935), it is the same informal (and I guess: sloppy) language use as the "invalid" earlier.

4937 *PSILAMONOCOLPITES*, l. 6 up: "synonym" is a careless mistake for "homonym"; thank you for catching it.

The "family Mimosoideae" are part of a quote; I'm not educated enough to know what I might run into if I start changing that type of thing around.

4965 My mistake; it should be *Aneurospora*.

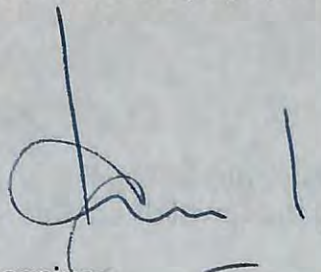
4972 *SPINAEPOLLIS* -- your question: neo- or lectotype? is well put. On my card 4972, l. 4-6, I used the word neotype, because Krutzsch used it; on l.6, I did not translate his remarks faithfully, because he said 'original slides', not original 'slide'. Potonié did not specify, in 1931, which illustrated specimen came from which one of 4 slides he studied, but allegedly all of them came from Grube Cecilie. So: is any other specimen from one of those four slides a lectotype or a neotype? For all I know (but I did not see any writing that may be, or have been, present on the slides) Krutzsche's specimen may even be the holotype, but now seen in another perspective.

4994: The strange indentation (or rather, the lack thereof) in the first line of column two is another fact of formatting trouble: I now start to realize, that when I did the final print-out in landscape format, the column width had to be adjusted slightly, but I did no further proofing at that stage. Learned something new today! The Greek characters are easy, because they come as (scientific or symbol) fonts with most word-processing programs. On the other hand, Russian letters are a specialty font, and must be paid for in hard cash. It is not impossible, but tricky and expensive -- I'll abstain. (Judi Lentin has Cyrillic fonts.)

Al, I appreciate the careful check you gave the new Supplement. As I typed this letter, I also typed the beginning of the Addenda/corrigenda sheet for the next edition. I had planned to send the MS of the 1992 Supplement to you for an advance check, but you were too busy, first in Germany, then with the chapter, for me to do that. If you are willing to repeat this in another year or so, I would be most pleased to send you the text before it gets printed. It is certainly disappointing for me to see how many errors I let through, where I really did try to have none. Thanks anyway!

I spoke with Bob Clark, and soon you should have the page proofs of your chapter for a final check!

Best regards and wishes for both of you,



Jan Jansonius
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Calgary, Canada T2P 0H6

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19 February, 1993


Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza West, Room 1555
237 4th Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

Your fax re Caryapollenites just in. I submit a xerox of the appropriate page in my generic file, which I have always maintained, and continue to maintain, independently of yours.

The gist of the matter is that I accept the notion that Pollenites was not validly published in 1931. Therefore you can't be right that P. simplex was validly published in 1931 (vide Art. 43). Therefore, it was available for Raatz to use as a new species for a combined generic-specific description in 1937. Q. E. D. Or, am I missing something?

Yours very truly,


Alfred Traverse

encl

The "therefore"s are not justified by the facts, but follow from a "notion" that you have.

93 03 02

Dear Al,

Just as I was ready to mail a letter to you, this comes in. You say that you "accept the notion" that Pollenites was not validly published in 1931.

Whose notion? Your own?

Unfortunately, my copy of Reatz has gone in hiding, but it does not really matter.

Pollenites I'll grant you that the diagnosis of the genus was exceedingly broad, in May 1931. Nevertheless, it is a clear diagnosis: pollen are described under Pollenites, but not spores; a binomial system was used. I can't see why you do not accept that.

I whistled, and Reatz returned: Yes! if you take Caryapollenites as valid by monotypic combined descr. in Reatz, you could not accept Potonié's species P. simplex as type, as Reatz apparently only describes his new forma C. simplex communis, which is "wesentlich grösser als die bisher gefundene".

And, even for ^{your} Engelhardtia poll., I would argue (if I didn't accept Pollenites lewis as validly published ^{in 1931} -- but I do) that the single specimen illustrated in Reatz would have to be the holotype of the species and genus, if you invoke validity by combined description.

All nomenclature in this early period of Potonié's carrière is poorly conceived and defined. I think that the earliest date at which we can accept something as valid, should be adopted in the interest of long-term stability.

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Solong, Van.

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Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

encl

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17 February, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza West, Room 1555
237 4th Ave. SW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

Well, I've finished studying and filing the 1992 Supplement, for which I haven't yet paid (I pay bills the first week of each month). I guess I'll just type my comments as a continuation of this letter, rather than as a separate deal. I don't want to take Betty away from either editorial work on the new book, nor from her own doctoral studies.

Addenda & Corrigenda, Supplement 11, Card 4812

(4587) New orthography of "Xueting" doesn't agree with original card. Which version do I go with?

(4579) I can't find the "3710" that I'm supposed to correct--can you help?

(4580) The "for senior read junior" doesn't make sense--it would then make 4580 say "read junior for junior". Please explain.

(4581) re"0.75" I am now badly confused. Actually, "," is merely a central European decimal point, nicht wahr?

re the Tongchuanispora mess, you're still not to the end of it! On 4812 you say it's "Mesotongchuanispora". But on 4705 it's Mesotongchuanispora! Which is correct?

Card 4813

(102) "Angulisporis". A new name, or what? I thought it was Angulisporites.

(164) Arcotriporites, l. 3. Correct membrane.

(4626) Clavamonocolpites. The first line of your correction is gibberish.

Card 4814

(3669) You unfortunately seem to have introduced yet another new name, Cruciferoipollis.

(901) It's a small matter, but you Dutchmen need to get the van vs. Van business straightened out and be consistent. Just when some of you had convinced me to go with Van (cf. l. 1 of 901), you now go with van. (For that matter, abbreviated "van" is used on 901, ll. 3, 4 and 9) On many cards you have Van for various Dutch names, including Van der Hammen. (By odd coincidence, Betty interrupted me here to help with a George Hart figure about Van Krevelen diagrams. I went to the library, where I discovered that the computerized card file "Lias" thinks that Van Krevelen and Krevelen, Van, are two different names. The librarian thanked me for discovering this and informed me that they will now combine them....under Krevelen, as the Library of Congress has so ruled for all Van-van names. Yet I noticed the last time I was in the Netherlands that phone directories list them all under V.)

Card 4815

(886) Problem is, we are left now with two spellings of Maastrichtian on this card. Both are acceptable, but one should use one or the other in the same work!

Card 4816

(1507) Meine Güte! You've introduced another new name! It's supposed to be Longitrichotomocolpites.

(4285) As will be seen from some comments below, you desperately need a set of your cards filed alphabetically. Would prevent this sort of boo-boo. Mine are in three-hole binders (34 small binders, so far). Everybody who uses them is streng verboten to remove any pages for any reason whatsoever.

(1573) OK about the symbol translations, but why isn't 4116 a homonym!? See comment just above.

(1580) You really must learn to spell the name of my native land, though "Canda" has a certain exotic ring to it

(1806) You don't mean Octacolpites (a nomen nudum--cf. 1805), but Octacolpopites.

(1807) On same line as endannulus, to which attention is called--shouldn't it be chagrenate? (cf. glossary in my textbook) However, the terminology bunch in the Netherlands under Wim Punt have pointedly ignored that term.

Card 4817

(1841) Spirogyra is most certainly not merely a cyst but a genus of algae.

(1859) But it doesn't say eocenica, but eocinica, so we still wonder if it's eocinicus or eocenicus. I know, of course, what the answer is, but it could puzzle the unwary.

(1884) You seem to have the lines wrong. I make it to be 9 and 16.

(4312) But it doesn't say "clava," it says "clavae," which is perfectly ok as plural of clava= club!

(1932) General comment--it would be nice if you could aim to have corrigenda not carry over to a new column. It makes cutting them ,or xeroxes of them, for pasteups difficult.

(2107) There's a problem. We don't seem to have anything on "Polypodites Bolkh. 1959." Can you help?

Card 4818

(2305) Why? Clavae is perfectly ok, as plural of clava=club.

(2527) I believe you're almost certainly wrong, though I can't at the moment prove it. The honoree was almost certainly Elizabeth Knox, the Carboniferous spore researcher. The ending should be feminine.

Card 4819

(2560) Here we go again, as R. Reagan would say. The card is about Seductisporites. I guess we change both references on "Seductisporis?"

Miscellaneous comment: have you given any thought to the quality of paper you're using? It doesn't take ink worth a damn, and the older "cards" are beginning, at least in my collection, to brown alarmingly--high acid content?

(4164) "col. 2, 1. 2" has no reference to Potonie that I can find. There is one at 2-up. I hope that's the one you meant.

(4772) Things that are mostly alphabetized should be completely alphabetical. The exceptions can get missed.

(2703) Anulate doesn't occur in l. 15--I make it l. 24.

(2799) l. 3 says nothing about "interlocum", and I don't find it elsewhere on the card either. What's the explanation? I sherlocked it to be that you meant 2798, col. 2, l. 3..

(2814) What you say to do would leave it as "S. rotundus (Pot.) ex Pot., but that can't be correct form. Remove the parentheses? Hmm.

Card 4820

("263") should apparently be (3263)

(4661) The sentence doesn't scan. Perhaps "...in which...pollen occurs...(or "were found")?

Now for the non corrigenda cards

(4829) Where do you get "Misra" as spelling? Check 4371, where it's correct: Mishra. Needs to be corrected in col. 1, l. 1 and 3; col. 2, l. 12.

I haven't checked, but I presume your "Tewari" must be Ram Tiwari. Needs to be corrected in col. 1, 6-up, and col. 2, 2-up.

(4841) l. 19: Greenland.

(4849) col. 1, l. 1. Has nothing to do with Prof. Schweitzer, but with Schweizerische, as in Helvetia. col. 2, l. 5: surely the reference is to Clarke?

(4854) l. 20. I believe when you cite something such as "Art. 33.2" you should include "ICBN 1987" or whatever (this is a suggestion, not a demand for correction!)

(4856) l. 2. The name of the journal is: Arbeiten aus dem Institut für Paläobotanik und Petrographie der Brennsteine. I don't think your abbreviation is acceptable, but in any case you need to correct that embarrassing mistake for Paläobotanik.

(4857) I believe I've made the suggestion before and I probably will again, that to help users who are really not geologists, you should give the period! (Required in abstracts of most journals, for example.)

(4861) l. 13 (twice): clavae (see previous discussion)
l. 10-up: Sterculiaceae

(4874) l. 14. Olacaceae (esp. important as your "Olaceae" looks like Oleaceae). It's right on cards 856 and 3677, but the genus name (Anacolosa) you have wrong on both 856 and 3677.

(4878) The single parenthesis in l.1 should be removed.

(4881) l. 3. I've misplaced the list of transliterations for Cyrillic that you sent, but surely it's Nauk?

(4882) l. 4-up: why capitalize "Slide" and not "repository?"

(4883) l. 7: you cite the wrong author: you should cite Foveotrilletes Potonie 1956, not Pierce 1961.

(4884) l. 12. You use "valid" incorrectly here. It refers only to validly published. You mean "illegitimate" or perhaps

informally "incorrect."

(4885) col. 2, l. 2-up. Why hyphenate Patagonia? Also, although I can't find my copy of the paper, the guy's name is surely Volkheimer, so I suppose the specific name in l. 3 is probably wrong.

(4893) ll. 2 & 3-up. As I believe I've argued elsewhere, I think that you should give date of publication for ICBN version used.

(4894) l. 14. "'...Proteaceae were...."

(4898) l. 4-up. Either capitalize "repository" or don't capitalize "Slide."

(4906) l. 4-up. Schulze's.

(4920) Sanchezia klugii and Tricanthera gigantea should include author's names, as this is a serious taxonomic publication. Both of them and Brevaisia should include the information "Family Acanthaceae."

(4923) See comment under 4898.

(4932) Last line: how come different spelling of Botscharnikova (cf.2107)?

(4935) It's a small matter, but for your consideration in the future: I would claim that something can't be "ineffectively published." Something can fail to be effectively published. You mean here that Ps. was "not effectively published."

(4936) You're right, but see a number of places above for evidence that JJ is also capable of "careless mistakes" in spelling. And Puri only missed one letter!

(4937) l. 6-up. You don't mean "synonym" do you? I believe you mean "homonym", though it could be both simultaneously.

I was here again aware of the "van problem." On 2225 you go Van, but here you're back to van.

(4938) l. 7. cyperaceous (not capitalized). More important, how come you don't note homonymy with 4739?

(4939) See comment under 4935. Also, how come no "nomen nudum," as per usual?

(4940) l. 2-up. Why photo-graphed?

(4941-48, 4952) See comments under 4935.

(4953) You could note that it would also be a homonym of 2381.

(4955) You should have my neatly arranged J & H files! You would have noticed instantly that this is a homonym of 2388, but you'd better do so in the corrigenda.

(4956) 1. 4-up. You should know that -oideae can only be a sub-family, not a family. (In this case of Leguminosae. Mimosaceae can be used as a family.)

(4957) 1. 4-up. Previously noted problem with "Slide."

(4959) why not "nomen nudum?" It would also have been a homonym of 2402.

(4962) As I've said above somewhere, I think when you introduce a family name, you need to identify the general group unless it's really obvious (e. g., Rosaceae). Targoniaceae? Without going to the library, I can only lamely guess liverwort.

Why "photo-graphed?"

(4963) "Slide" problem raised before.

(4964) Aneuraspora? You must mean Aneurospora.

(4972) 1. 4. OK, which is it, neotype or lectotype? (cf. col. 2, 1. 2-up, and card 2645, 1. 5) Coordinates such as you cite are often no good even when the subject microscope is specified. Without such specification, they are worthless.

(4974) 1. last. Remove hyphen.

(4980) 1. 8. Remove hyphen from encompassing.

(4988) 1. 6-up. Remove hyphen from specimens.

(4991) Question of stages again. If you resist writing out the period name, how about an abbreviation? (K in this case.)

1. 2-up: remove hyphen from photographed.

(4994) col. 1, 1. 1-up. If you can provide Greek letters (card 4985), why can't you come up with Cyrillic letters?

All the best. Hang in there.

Yours cordially,

Alfred Traverse

→ Dr. A. Traverise

re: *Carya pollenites*

Deike Bldg. 435

Fax (814) 863-7823

University Park

Raatz did not consciously set out to define new nomenclature: any new names accepted by us as validly published are really accidentally so.

Raatz 1937 (if we accept that date: on p. 49, he stated that the "imprimatur" was issued only on 25 Nov. 1937 — but etc., it may be true)
 ↳ (p. 19) gives no diagnosis, yet his generic name is used only in combination with a forma of *Caryae? - pollenites simplex* = *Pollenites simplex* Pot. 1934 = *Pollenites simplex* Pot. 1931
Pollenites globiformis was included in the synonymy, but that name was not validly published in 1931 (see Genem File: "Pollenites").

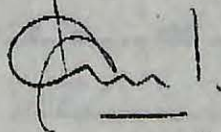
Pollenites simplex was validly published by Potonie 1931. (Sitz.-Berichte Gesellschaft Naturf. Freunde zu Berlin).

Therefore, Raatz was not able to use a combined description to validate his generic name *Carya pollenites*.

Potonie 1960 was the first to give a diagnosis, and thus validated the name *Carya pollenites*.

Where do I go wrong, and how do you hang that name on Raatz?

Best regards,



Jansonius

Fax 237-2032



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Date: 12-II-93

Mark here if urgent reply is requested.

Fax Transmission to:

Name: Dr. Jan Jansonius
Company/Institution: Esso Plaza West, Room 1475
Fax Number: 403-237-2197 Calgary, Canada
Phone Number: _____

Transmission from:

Name: A. Traverse
Phone Number: 863-3419

Total Number of Pages (Including Cover Page): 1

Message:

Dear Jan
Your fax of (sic) 92-03-10 is in.
I like your rephrasing of the additional
~~re~~ material to ~~re~~ cover "BGA."

Re CFP material - There's an error.
Supplemental ballot is on the way.
(Omitted chance to vote on Lycopodites.)
Best, Al

*If any portion of this transmission is unclear, please call _____.

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3 February, 1993

Dr. Jan Jansonius
Esso Plaza, Rm. 1415
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Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 0H6

Dear Jan:

We just installed the answering machine, which was a Xmas present from one of our sons three years ago! Already I'm a convert. I was interested in your economical approach, which matched our message. No telephone number, no name, but unmistakable Dutch accent!

Just went down to library to read Knoll's article. It deals with fossils described in thin-section. I doubt that they would be found as palynomorphs, but it is possible. I have macerated a couple of samples submitted by Andy's lab and found filaments that were robust-walled, were undoubtedly monerans, and might be considered palynomorphs, though very marginally so. OK, I have a copy of the bacteriological code, and another trip to the library to use LIAS, the computerized catalog, reveals no evidence of a more recent edition. The bacteriological code says NOTHING about fossils. It also doesn't make clear whether Cyanobacteria are considered by the Code to be bacteria, or "algae," which it discusses in several articles. I believe I would argue that "Eubacteria" are indeed bacteria, although some still regard Cyanobacteria=Blue Green Algae=Plantae, and as you will see below, ICBN explicitly claims the BGA.

OK, maybe a few words should be added to my chapter, but we've already sent the completed job off to you.

If you can figure out how to do it, I would propose adding to p. 2, l. 17, after the sentence that ends "...scolecodonts." as follows:

Fossil Cyanobacteria (=blue green algae) that are regarded as palynomorphs, as is true of living members of the group, are governed by the ICBN (Preamble, 7.). All other prokaryotic palynomorphs, if such are found, would be governed nomenclaturally by the International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria (Lepage, et al., 1975), as ICBN explicitly disclaims all prokaryotes except for blue green algae.

Jansonius, 3.II.93, pg. 2

Then would follow the existing sentence about fossil pollen, etc., to the end of the paragraph. This would require also an addition to the bibliography:

Lapage, S. P., P. H. A. Sneath, et al., 1975. International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria. International Association of Microbiological Societies, Washington, D. C., 180 pp.

I really do think this was a good idea on your part, and that it should be done for completeness, but I shudder at the prospect of your sending the whole MS back for a redo. Can you think of some creative way of doing it? (I used subjunctive in the part about "other prokaryotic palynomorphs", in the suggested addition, as I think it is still a theoretical possibility.)

I look forward to your reaction to this. Too bad it hadn't come up a day sooner, before we shipped off the MS, although I would have had a very discouraged assistant to deal with--reprint 70 pp.?

Yours very truly,

Alfred Traverse

Dear Al + Betty,

Thank you for the card with good wishes - likewise I wish you had a peaceful Christmas, and will have a good 1993.

Your MS is still hung up in Ottawa, but you should have it back in about 4-5 weeks.

Best regards,

Jim!