



FAMILY-GROUP NAMES OF CENOZOIC BIRDS: 1811-1998

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A b s t r a c t. Overall, 137 family-group names were applied to the fossil birds of the Cenozoic era. Their list is presented, and their nomenclatural status is discussed.

■ **Aves, nomenclature, family-group names, Tertiary, Quaternary**

INTRODUCTION

The history of the ornithological nomenclature is long and intricate, being intimately connected with the history of the classification of birds. In the hierarchy of taxa, the family rank started to be recognized in the 1810s (see Bock 1994, Olson 1995), but it was not until 1961, when the rules of the zoological nomenclature started to apply to family-group names (ICZN 1961). Following this decision, Brodkorb (1963a, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1978) compiled the first list of family-group names of birds, which included names given to both Recent and fossil birds. Bock (1994) produced an expanded version of this list, but – unlike Brodkorb – limited the list to family-group names given to extant birds plus *dodos* (see Olson 1995 for a review of this work).

Because of this I compiled an updated list of family-group names applied to fossil birds, which existed during the Cenozoic era, where most of the adaptive radiation of modern birds took place (Olson 1985, Feduccia 1995, 1996, Mlíkovský 1996), and checked the names with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999, hereafter referred to as the Code). It should be noted, that this is a purely nomenclatural paper, which has no bearing on the taxonomic validity or position of the taxa. Accordingly, the list of the names is arranged alphabetically, and taxonomic questions are not considered, unless having direct impact on nomenclatural issues.

FAMILY-GROUP NAMES OF CENOZOIC BIRDS

The following list includes all family-group names (ICZN 1999, Art. 35.1) applied to fossil birds, which lived in the Cenozoic era. The list is arranged alphabetically. For each name, its author, date of publication, and page, where it was formally proposed, are given. Type genera (ICZN 1999, Art 35.3, 36.2, 63-65) are given in brackets. The family-group names are given below in the standardized form, i.e. with the latinized suffix *-idae*, reserved for families, these being central in the family group (ICZN 1999, Art. 29.1, 35.1), and correctly spelled (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3, 35.4). The latter does not apply to names not available for nomenclatural purposes, which are listed here in their original spelling. Original spelling of all the names, incl. the original suffix, is given in the „References“ section. Synonymy of type genera is indicated only if being objective (ICZN 1999, Art. 61.3.3, 67.8). Superscribed numbers refer to paragraphs in the next section, where nomenclatural issues related to family-group names are discussed.

Aegialornithidae LYDEKKER, 1891: 182 [*Aegialornis* LYDEKKER, 1891]
Aepyornithidae BONAPARTE, 1854: 139 [*Aepyornis* GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE, 1851]¹
Aepyornitholithidae VJALOV, 1971: 49 [*Aepyornitholithus* VJALOV, 1971]²

Agnopterygidae LAMBRECHT, 1933: 333 [*Agnopterus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867]
 Ameghinornithidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1981: 643 [*Ameghinornis* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1981]
 Anatipidae PANIN et AVRAM, 1962: 478 [*Anatipeda* PANIN et AVRAM, 1962]³
 Anomaloptyrigidae PARKER, 1893b: [*Anomaloptyx* REICHENBACH, 1852]⁴
 Anthropornithidae SIMPSON, 1946: 69 [*Anthropornis* WIMAN, 1905]
 Apopempsidae BRODKORB, 1971: 201 [*Apopemopsis* BRODKORB, 1971 = *Vesflintornis* KAŠIN, 1976]⁵
 Aptornithidae BONAPARTE, 1856: 841 [*Aptornis* OWEN, 1848]⁶
 Archaeotrogonidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1980: 18 [*Archaeotrogon* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1892]
 Ardeipidae PANIN et AVRAM, 1962: 478 [*Ardeipeda* PANIN et AVRAM, 1962]⁷
 Bathornithidae WETMORE, 1927: 13 [*Bathornis* WETMORE, 1927]
 Brontornithidae MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891: 20 [*Brontornis* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]⁸
 Capitonididae PRUM, 1988: 340 [*Capitonides* BALLMANN, 1969]
 Charadriipidae PANIN et AVRAM, 1962: 478 [*Charadriipeda* PANIN et AVRAM, 1962]⁹
 Cladornithidae AMEGHINO, 1895: 584 [*Cladornis* AMEGHINO, 1895]¹⁰
 Cnemiornithidae STEJNEGER, 1885: 136 [*Cnemiornis* OWEN, 1865]
 Colymboididae BRODKORB, 1963a: 222 [*Colymboides* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867]
 Cruschedulidae AMEGHINO, 1899: 9 [*Cruschedula* AMEGHINO, 1899]
 Cunampaiidae RUSCONI, 1946: 1 [*Cunampaia* RUSCONI, 1946]
 Cyphornithidae WETMORE, 1928: 4 [*Cyphornis* COPE, 1894]
 Dakotornithidae ERICKSON, 1975: 1 [*Dakotornis* ERICKSON, 1975]
 Darwinornithidae MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891: 24 [*Darwinornis* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]
 Dasornithidae HARRISON et WALKER, 1976a: 24 [*Dasornis* OWEN, 1870]
 Dendrochenidae LIVEZEY et MARTIN, 1988: 207 [*Dendrochen* A. H. MILLER, 1944]
 Devincenziidae KRAGLIEVICH, 1932: 323 [*Devincenzia* KRAGLIEVICH, 1932]
 Diatrymidae MATTHEW et GRANGER, 1917: 321 [*Diatryma* COPE, 1876]¹¹
 Dididae SWAINSON, 1835: 239 [*Didus* LINNAEUS, 1766 = *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760]¹²
 Dinornithidae BONAPARTE, 1853: 646 [*Dinornis* OWEN, 1843]
 Diomedoididae FISCHER, 1985: 113 [*Diomedoides* FISCHER, 1985]
 Dromornithidae FÜRBRINGER, 1888: 1435 [*Dromornis* OWEN, 1872]
 Eleutherornithidae WETMORE, 1951: 3 [*Eleutherornis* SCHAUB, 1940]
 Emeidae BONAPARTE, 1854: 152 [*Emeus* REICHENBACH, 1852]
 Enkurosulidae KAŠIN, 1977b: 139 [*Enkurosula* KAŠIN, 1977b]¹³
 Eocathartidae WETMORE, 1944: 69 [*Eocathartes* WETMORE, 1944 = *Neocathartes* WETMORE, 1950]¹⁴
 Eocypselidae HARRISON, 1984: 174 [*Eocypselus* HARRISON, 1984]
 Eogruidae WETMORE, 1934a: 3 [*Eogrus* WETMORE, 1934a]
 Eonessidae WETMORE, 1938: 280 [*Eonessa* WETMORE, 1938]
 Epyornithinae BONAPARTE, 1853: 643 [not based on genus-group name]¹
 Eremopezidae ROTHSCILD, 1911: 149 [*Eremopezus* ANDREWS, 1904]¹⁵
 Ergilornithidae KOZLOVA, 1960: 329 [*Ergilornis* KOZLOVA, 1960]
 Euryanatidae LIVEZEY, 1989: 19 [*Euryanas* OLIVER, 1930]
 Filholornithidae BRODKORB, 1964: 302 [*Filholornis* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1892]
 Foratidae OLSON, 1992: 129 [*Foro* OLSON, 1992]
 Gallinuloididae LUCAS, 1900: 84 [*Gallinuloides* EASTMAN, 1900]
 Gastornithidae FÜRBRINGER, 1888: 1178 [*Gastornis* HÉBERT, 1855]
 Gaviellidae WETMORE, 1940a: 30 [*Gaviella* WETMORE, 1940a]
 Geranoididae WETMORE, 1933a: 115 [*Geranoides* WETMORE, 1933a]
 Gigantornithinae PARKER, 1893a: 2 [not based on genus-group name]¹⁶
 Grupeidae PANIN et AVRAM, 1962: 478 [*Grupeida* PANIN et AVRAM, 1962]¹⁷
 Gryzajidae BRODKORB, 1967: 175 [*Gryzaja* ZUBAREVA, 1939]
 Halcyornithidae HARRISON et WALKER, 1972: 168 [*Halcyornis* OWEN, 1846a]
 Hermostiornithidae ROVERETO, 1914: 110 [*Hermostiornis* ROVERETO, 1914]¹⁸
 Horusornithidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1991: 183 [*Horusornis* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1991]
 Idiornithidae BRODKORB, 1965: 197 [*Idiornis* OBERHOLSER, 1899]¹⁹
 Inepti ILLIGER, 1811: 245 [not based on genus-group name]²⁰
 Juncitarsidae PETERS, 1987: 141 [*Juncitarsus* OLSON et FEDUCCIA, 1980]
 Jungornithidae KARCHU, 1988: 80 [*Jungornis* KARCHU, 1988]
 Laurillardidae HARRISON, 1979: 108 [*Laurillardia* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1869]
 Limnofregatidae OLSON, 1977: 2 [*Limnofregata* OLSON, 1977]
 Liornithidae KRAGLIEVICH, 1932: 348 [*Liornis* AMEGHINO, 1895]²¹

Lithornithidae HOUDE, 1988: 19 [*Lithornis* OWEN, 1840]
 Mancallidae L.H. MILLER, 1946: 34 [*Mancalla* LUCAS, 1901]
 Marinavidae HARRISON et WALKER, 1977: 6 [*Marinavis* HARRISON et WALKER, 1977]
 Mesembriornithidae KRAGLIEVICH, 1932: 332 [*Mesembriornis* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]²²
 Mesornithinae PARKER, 1893: 2 [not based on genus-group name]²³
 Messelirrisoridae MAYR, 1998a: 13 [*Messelirrisor* MAYR, 1998a]
 Messelornithidae HESSE, 1988: 84 [*Messelornis* HESSE, 1988]
 Miopiconidae MAYR, 1998a: 50 [*Miopico* MAYR, 1998a]
 Mullerornithidae LAMBERTON, 1934: 123 [*Mullerornis* MILNE-EDWARDS et GRANDIDIER, 1894]
 Nautilornithidae WETMORE, 1926: 394 [*Nautilornis* WETMORE, 1926]
 Necrobyidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987: 116 [*Necrobyas* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1892]
 Neocathartidae WETMORE, 1950: 235 [*Neocathartes* WETMORE, 1950]¹⁴
 Odontopterygidae LYDEKKER, 1891: 57 [*Odontopteryx* OWEN, 1873]²⁴
 Ogygoptyngidae RICH et BOHASKA, 1981: 96 [*Ogygoptynx* RICH et BOHASKA, 1981]
 Onychopterygidae CRACRAFT, 1971: 230 [*Onychopteryx* CRACRAFT, 1971]
 Opisthodontylidae AMEGHINO, 1895: 81 [*Opisthodontylus* AMEGHINO, 1891]
 Ornitholithidae VJALOV, 1971: 49 [*Ornitholithus* DUGHI et SIRUGUE, 1962]²⁵
 Orthocnemidae LAMBRECHT, 1921: 70 [*Orthocnemus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1892 = *Idiornis* OBERHOLSER, 1899]²⁶
 Orthocnémides GAILLARD, 1908: 113 [*Orthocnemus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1892 = *Idiornis* OBERHOLSER, 1899]²⁶
 Pachyornithidae PARKER, 1893: 2 [*Pachyornis* LYDEKKER, 1891]
 Palaeudyptidae SIMPSON, 1946: 69 [*Palaeudyptes* HUXLEY, 1859]
 Palaegithalidae HARRISON, 1979: 108 [*Palaegithalos* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1869]
 Palaelodidae STEJNEGER, 1885: 154 [*Palaelodus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1863]²⁷
 Palaeociconiidae BRODKORB, 1967: 160 [*Palaeociconia* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]²⁸
 Palaeoglaucidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987: 116 [*Palaeoglaux* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987]
 Palaeoplancidae WETMORE, 1933d: 9 [*Palaeoplancus* WETMORE, 1933d]
 Palaeoscinidae HOWARD, 1957: 15 [*Palaeoscinis* HOWARD, 1957]²⁹
 Palaeospheniscidae SIMPSON, 1946: 69 [*Palaeospheniscus* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]
 Palaeospizidae WETMORE, 1925: 190 [*Palaeospiza* ALLEN, 1878]
 Palaetidae HOUDE et HAUBOLD 1987: 32 [*Palaetis* LAMBRECHT, 1928]
 Palapterygidae BONAPARTE, 1854: 152 [*Palapteryx* OWEN, 1846b]
 Paranyrociidae A. H. MILLER et COMPTON, 1939: 153 [*Paranyroca* A. H. MILLER et COMPTON, 1939]
 Paraortygidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ in FISCHER, 1990: 133 [*Paraortyx* GAILLARD, 1908]³⁰
 Paraptenydytidae SIMPSON, 1946: 69 [*Paraptenydytes* AMEGHINO, 1891]
 Parvicuculidae HARRISON, 1982: 75 [*Parvicuculus* HARRISON et WALKER, 1977]
 Patagornithidae MERCERAT, 1897: 225 [*Patagornis* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]
 Pelagornithidae FÜRBRINGER, 1888: 1565 [*Pelagornis* LARTET, 1857]
 Pelecyornithidae AMEGHINO, 1891: 448 [*Pelecyornis* AMEGHINO, 1891 = *Psilopterus* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]³¹
 Petralcidae MLÍKOVSKÝ, 1987: 136 [*Petralca* MLÍKOVSKÝ, 1987]
 Pezophabidae HACHISUKA, 1953: 40 [*Pezophaps* STRICKLAND, 1848]³²
 Phorusrhacidae AMEGHINO, 1889: 659 [*Phorusrhacos* AMEGHINO, 1889 = *Phorusrhacus* AMEGHINO, 1887]³³
 Plotopteridae HOWARD, 1969: 69 [*Plotopterum* HOWARD, 1969]
 Preficidae OLSON, 1987: 59 [*Prefica* OLSON, 1987]
 Presbyornithidae WETMORE, 1926: 396 [*Presbyornis* WETMORE, 1926]
 Primapodidae HARRISON, 1984: 174 [*Primapus* HARRISON et WALKER, 1975]³⁴
 Primobucconidae FEDUCCIA et MARTIN, 1976: 102 [*Primobucco* BRODKORB, 1970]
 Primosciniidae HARRISON et WALKER, 1977: 47 [*Primoscens* HARRISON et WALKER, 1977]³⁵
 Prophaethontidae HARRISON et WALKER 1976b: 28 [*Prophaethon* ANDREWS, 1899]
 Prophororhacidae BRODKORB, 1967: 171 [*Prophororhacus* ROVERETO, 1914]
 Protoplotidae VAN TETS, RICH et MARINO-WADIHARDOYO, 1989: 68 [*Protoplotus* LAMBRECHT, 1931]
 Protostrigidae WETMORE, 1933b: 4 [*Protostrix* WETMORE, 1933b]
 Pseudasturidae MAYR 1988b: 200 [*Pseudastur* MAYR, 1998b]
 Pseudodontornithidae LAMBRECHT, 1933: 305 [*Pseudodontornis* LAMBRECHT, 1930]
 Pseudosulidae HARRISON, 1975a: 53 [*Pseudosula* HARRISON, 1975a]¹³
 Psilopteridae SÁEZ, 1927: 156 [*Psilopterus* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]³¹
 Quercymegapodidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1992a: 77 [*Quercymegapodius* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1992a]
 Quercypsittidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1992b: 170 [*Quercypsitta* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1992b]³⁶
 Raphidae POCHE, 1904b: 500 [*Raphus* POCHE, 1904b = *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760]³⁷
 Raphidae WETMORE, 1930: 5 [*Raphus* BRISSON, 1760]³⁷

Remiornithidae MARTIN, 1992: 102 [*Remiornis* LEMOINE, 1881]
 Rhegminornithidae WETMORE, 1943: 60 [*Rhegminornis* WETMORE, 1943]
 Romainvillidae LAMBRECHT, 1933: 351 [*Romainvillia* LEBEDINSKY, 1927]³⁸
 Sandcoleidae HOUDE et OLSON, 1992: 139 [*Sandcoleus* HOUDE et OLSON, 1992]
 Scaniornithidae LAMBRECHT, 1933: 334 [*Scaniornis* DAMES, 1890]
 Selenornithidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987: 116 [*Selenornis* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987]
 Sophiornithidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987: 117 [*Sophiornis* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1987]
 Stereornithidae MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891: 21 [*Stereornis* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891]
 Struthiolithidae VJALOV, 1971: 49 [*Struthiolithus* BRANDT, 1873]³⁹
 Sylphornithidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ 1988: 41 [*Sylphornis* MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, 1988]
 Telecrecidae WETMORE, 1934a: 14 [*Telecrex* WETMORE, 1934a]
 Telmabatidae HOWARD, 1955: 23 [*Telmabates* HOWARD, 1955]
 Teratornithidae L. H. MILLER, 1909: 317 [*Teratornis* L. H. MILLER, 1909]
 Tolmodidae KRAGLIEVICH, 1932: 348 [*Tolmodus* AMEGHINO, 1891]
 Veflintornithidae KAŠIN, 1976: 231 [*Veflintornis* KAŠIN, 1976]⁵
 Xenerodiopidae RASMUSSEN, OLSON et SIMONS, 1987: 12 [*Xenerodiops* RASMUSSEN et al., 1987]
 Zygodactylidae BRODKORB, 1971: 257 [*Zygodactylus* BALLMANN, 1969]⁴⁰

COMMENTS

In evaluating the nomenclatural status of the family-group names listed above I follow the currently valid 4th edition of the Code (ICZN 1999).

¹Aepyornithidae: This family-group name was originally spelled Epyornithinae by Bonaparte (1853: 643), who did not include any generic name in this subfamily. There was no genus-group name *Epyornis* known by 1853, so that Epyornithinae BONAPARTE, 1853 is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1). Brodkorb (1963a: 205) attributed the family-group name to Bonaparte (1853), believing that he based the name on „Épyornis“ of Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire (1851), used by the latter author as a vernacular name for *Aepyornis*, created by himself in the same paper for *Aepyornis maximus* (Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire 1851). This does not follow regulations of the Code. Even if Bonaparte (1853) indeed based this family-group name on „Épyornis“ of Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire (1851), it is not available for nomenclatural purposes, because „Épyornis“ is not an available generic name (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1).

The family-group name is attributable to Bonaparte (1854: 139), where it is spelled Epyornithinae, and includes a reference to *Epyornis* GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE. Here, *Epyornis* is an unjustified emendation of *Aepyornis* GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE, 1851 (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.2.3). Consequently, Epyornithidae of Bonaparte (1854) is an incorrect original spelling, and the name must be corrected to Aepyornithidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 35.4.1). This was done already by Bonaparte (1856: 840). The authorship of Aepyornithidae remains with Bonaparte (1854).

²Aepyornitholithidae: Vjalov (1971: 49) created the genus *Aepyornitholithus* to denote eggshell remains of the extinct genus *Aepyornis* GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE, 1851. Because of this, *Aepyornitholithus* VJALOV, 1971 is not available for the formation of a family-group name (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.4 and Art. 20). Hence, Aepyornitholithidae VJALOV, 1971 is not available for nomenclatural purposes.

³Anatipedidae: The incorrect original spelling Anatipedae (Panin & Avram 1962: 478) is corrected here to Anatipedidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). The authorship remains with Panin & Avram (1962). This is an ichnofamily.

⁴Anomalopterygidae: Brodkorb (1963a: 208) attributed this family-group name to Oliver (1930: 28). Kašin (1977a) suggested, that the name appeared for the first time in Parker (1893a), but no such name appears in that paper, where *Anomalopteryx* is included in the subfamily Mesornithinae of the family Dinornithidae. The family-group name Anomalopterygidae appeared for the first time in the postscript to the cited paper (Parker 1893b).

⁵Apopempsidae: Brodkorb (1971: 201) based this family-group name on *Apopempsis*, described by himself in the same paper. Kašin (1976: 130) showed, that *Apopempsis* BRODKORB, 1971 is preoccupied by *Apopempsis* SCHENKLING, 1903 (Insecta), replaced it by the new generic name *Veflintornis*, and created also the new family-group name Veflintornithidae. His action is in accordance with ICZN (1999, Art. 39), and the family should be known as Veflintornithidae, with Kašin (1976) as its author.

⁶Aptornithidae: The original spelling of the type genus was *Apterornis* OWEN, 1848. Weber and Krell (1995) assembled evidence that this is an incorrect original spelling, and that the correct spelling is

Aptornis. After a discussion (Bock 1995, Gill 1995), this was approved by the ICZN (1997). Apterornithidae, first used by Olson (1985: 162), became by this ruling an incorrect subsequent spelling of Apterornithidae Bonaparte, 1856.

⁷Ardeipidae: The incorrect original spelling Ardeipidae (Panin & Avram 1962: 478) is corrected here to Ardeipidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). The authorship remains with Panin & Avram (1962). This is an ichnofamily.

⁸Brontornithidae: Brontornithidae (Kraglievich 1932: 348, 350) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of Brontornithidae MORENO & MERCERAT, 1891 (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.3).

⁹Charadriipidae: The incorrect original spelling Charadriipidae (Panin & Avram 1962: 478) is corrected here to Charadriipidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). The authorship remains with Panin & Avram (1962). This is an ichnofamily.

¹⁰Cladornithidae: The incorrect original spelling Cladornithidae (Ameghino 1895: 584) was corrected to Cladornithidae by Wetmore (1930: 2). This action is in agreement with the Code (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). The authorship remains with Ameghino (1895).

¹¹Diatrymidae: Diatrymatidae (Hay 1930: 283) and Diatrimidae (Sinclair 1928: 65) are incorrect subsequent spellings of Diatrymidae MATTHEW et GRANGER, 1917 (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.3).

¹²Dididae: Brodkorb (1971: 199) attributed this family-group name to Swainson (1836: 286), but Bock (1994: 139) showed, that it should be credited to Swainson (1835). Swainson (1835: 239) introduced the name as Diadiadae, which is an incorrect original spelling (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). It was corrected to the Dididae by Swainson (1836: 286).

Didus LINNAEUS, 1766 is a junior objective synonym of *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760 (see Allen 1910), upon which Wetmore (1930: 5) based the family-group name Raphidae. Nevertheless, Raphidae WETMORE, 1930 was generally accepted as valid before 1961, and hence takes precedence over Dididae SWAINSON, 1835 (ICZN 1999, Art. 40.2). See also under *Intepti*²⁰ and Raphidae¹⁷.

¹³Enkurosulidae: Harrison (1975a: 53) based his Pseudosulidae on *Pseudosula* HARRISON, 1975a, which is preoccupied by *Pseudosula* BOETTICHER, 1955. Kašin (1977b: 139) replaced *Pseudosula* HARRISON, 1975a with *Enkurosula* KAŠIN, 1977b, and based a new family, Enkurosulidae, on it. Enkurosulidae KAŠIN, 1977b, has precedence over Pseudosulidae HARRISON, 1975a (ICZN 1999, Art. 39).

¹⁴Eocathartidae: *Eocathartes* WETMORE, 1944 is preoccupied by *Eocathartes* LAMBRECHT, 1935 (Aves), which led Wetmore (1950) to replace the name with *Neocathartes*, and the family name Eocathartidae with Neocathartidae. This action is correct (ICZN 1999, Art. 39). Hence, if a family-group taxon would be based on this fossil, then it should bear the name Neocathartidae WETMORE, 1950.

¹⁵Eremopezidae: Brodkorb (1963a: 205) attributed this family-group name to Lambrecht (1933: 216), overlooking that it was used already by Lambrecht (1921: 8), and – as observed by Rasmussen et al. (1987: 3) – created by Rothschild (1911: 149), to whom it must be credited.

¹⁶Gigantornithinae: This family-group name was not based on a genus-group name and, hence, is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1), although it was given to a taxon, which included only genus *Dinornis* Owen, 1843.

¹⁷Gruipedidae: The incorrect original spelling Gruipedae (Panin & Avram 1962: 478) is corrected here to Gruipedidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). The authorship remains with Panin & Avram (1962). This is an ichnofamily.

¹⁸Hermosiornithidae: The incorrect original spelling Hermosiornithidae (Rovereto 1914: 110, see also p. 163) was emended to Hermosiornithidae by Wetmore (1934b: 7). This is in agreement with Art. 29.3.1 and 29.5 (ICZN 1999), so that Hermosiornithidae remains to be credited to Rovereto (1914). Hermosiornithidae (Kraglievich 1932: 332, 349) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of Hermosiornithidae ROVERETO, 1914 (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.3).

¹⁹Idiornithidae: Oberholser (1899: 202) observed, that *Orthocnemus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1892, upon which the name Orthocnemidae LAMBRECHT, 1921 was based, is preoccupied by *Orthocnemus* JEKEL, 1857, and proposed a new name for the genus: *Idiornis* OBERHOLSER, 1899. This led Brodkorb (1965: 197) to create a new family-group name, Idiornithidae, for the taxon, which is in accordance with the ICZN (1999, Art. 39). Hence, Idiornithidae BRODKORB, 1965 takes precedence over Orthocnemidae LAMBRECHT, 1921. See also under Orthocnemidae²⁶.

²⁰Intepti: This family-group name was not based on a genus-group name and, hence, is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1), although it is clear that it was given to a taxon, which included only *Didus*. See also under Dididae¹² and Raphidae¹⁷.

²¹Liornithidae: The incorrect original spelling Liorninae (Kraglievich 1932: 348, see also p. 350) is emended here to Liornithidae according to the provisions of the ICZN (1999, Art. 29.3.1, 29.5). The authorship of the name remains to be credited for Kraglievich (1932). *Liornis* AMEGHINO, 1895, upon which the name Liornithidae was based, is a junior objective synonym of *Rostrornis* MORENO et

- MERCERAT, 1891, because both were based on *Liornis floweri* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891 (see Brodkorb 1967: 159). Nevertheless, this has no effect on the nomenclatural availability of Liornithidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 10.6).
- ²²Mesembriornithidae: The incorrect original spellings Mesembriorniidae (Kraglievich 1932: 332, see also p. 349) and Mesembriornidae (Kraglievich 1932: 349) were emended to Mesembriornithidae by Kraglievich (1946: 108). This is in agreement with the provisions of ICZN (1999, Art. 29.3.1., 29.5). The authorship of the name remains to be credited for Kraglievich (1932).
- ²³Mesornithinae: This family-group name was not based on a genus-group name and, hence, is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1). The subfamily was created within the family Dinornithidae, and originally included genera *Emeus* REICHENBACH, 1852, *Mesopteryx* HUTTON, 1891, and *Anomalopteryx* REICHENBACH, 1852.
- ²⁴Odontopterygidae: Brodkorb (1963a: 262) attributed this family-group name to Lambrecht (1933: 304). My research showed, that the name was used already by Lambrecht (1921: 41), Fürbringer (1902: 643), and Lydekker (1891: 57) To my best knowledge, it should be credited to the latter author.
- ²⁵Ornitholithidae: Dughi & Sirugue (1962: 73) created the generic name *Ornitholithus* to denote eggshell fragments of unidentified birds. It is in the intentions of the ICZN (1999, Art. 20), that this name is not available for the formation of a family-group name. Hence, Ornitholithidae VJALOV, 1971 is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.4).
- ²⁶Orthocnemidae: This family-group name was first published by Gaillard (1908: 113) in a not fully latinized form (Orthocnémides) after 1900, which means that it is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1 and Art. 11.7.1.3). Lambrecht (1921: 70) used the latinized form of this name (Orthocnemidae) under conditions required by the Code (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7). Hence, this family-group name is attributable to him. Brodkorb (1967: 136) overlooked this paper, and erroneously attributed the family name to Lambrecht (1933: 490). For further nomenclatural fate of the Orthocnemidae see under Idiornithidae¹⁹.
- ²⁷Palaeociconiidae: *Palaeociconia* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891, upon which this family-group name was based, is a junior homonym of *Palaeociconia* LYDEKKER, 1891 (see Harrison 1975b). Hence, it „must be replaced by the next oldest available name from among its synonyms ... or ... by a new name based on the valid name ... of the former type genus „(ICZN 1999, Art. 39). If Brodkorb's (1967: 161) classification of phorusrhacids is accepted, then Patagornithidae MERCERAT, 1897 should be used.
- ²⁸Palaelodidae: The incorrect original spelling Palaeodontidae (Stejneger 1885: 154) was emended by Fürbringer (1888: 1565) to Palaelodidae. According to the Art. 29.3.1 and Art. 29.5 (ICZN 1999), the latter spelling is available with Stejneger (1885) as the author of the name. Palaelodidae (Howard 1955: 22) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of Palaelodidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.3). See Cheneval (1983: 181) for the discussion of the correct spelling of the genus name.
- ²⁹Palaeosciniidae: Palaeosciniidae (Brodkorb 1978: 178) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of Palaeosciniidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.3).
- ³⁰Paraortygidae: This name appeared for the first time in Fischer (1990: 133), who attributed it to Mourer-Chauviré ("im Druck" = in press), referring to her forthcoming paper (Mourer-Chauviré 1992a). The name was clearly based on *Paraortyx* Gaillard, and satisfies all criteria of availability (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.). Nevertheless, the name should be credited to Mourer-Chauviré (ICZN 1999, Art. 50.1.1.), and cited as Paraortygidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ in FISCHER, 1990. Mourer-Chauviré (1992a: 70) published Paraortygidae as a new family, without referring to Fischer (1990). This does not affect the availability of Paraortygidae MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ in FISCHER, 1990.
- ³¹Pelecymnithidae: The incorrect original spellings Pelecymnidae (Ameghino 1891: 448) and Pelecymnithidae (Ameghino 1891: 450) are emended here to Pelecymnithidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 29.3.1 and 29.5). In an erroneous belief that *Psilopterus* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891 is preoccupied by *Psiloptera* SOLIER, 1833, Ameghino (1891: 448) created for it a new name, *Pelecymnis*. Nevertheless, *Psiloptera* Solier, 1833 is not homonymous with *Psilopterus* MORENO et MERCERAT, 1891 (ICZN 1999, Art. 56.2), so that *Pelecymnis* AMEGHINO, 1891 is an objective junior synonym of *Psilopterus* MORENO & MERCERAT, 1891. Sáez (1927: 156) based a new family-group name, Psilopteridae, on *Psilopterus* AMEGHINO, 1891, which is therefore an objective junior synonym of Pelecymnithidae AMEGHINO, 1891.
- ³²Pezophabidae: The incorrect original spelling is Pezophapidae (Hachisuka 1953). Verheyen (1957: 36) corrected it to Pezophabidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 29.3.1. and 29.5). The name continues to be credited to Hachisuka (1953).
- ³³Phorusrhacidae: The incorrect original spelling Phororhacosidae (Ameghino 1889: 659) was emended to Phororhacidae by Lydekker (1893: 43). Nevertheless, *Phororhacos* AMEGHINO, 1889 is an unjustified emendation of *Phorusrhacos* AMEGHINO, 1887 (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.2.3), and the correct spelling of

the family name is thus *Phorusrhacidae* (Brodkorb 1963b: 111), which is available with *Ameghino* (1889) as its author (ICZN 1999, Art. 35.4.2). *Phororhacidae* (Lydekker 1893: 43) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phorusrhacidae* (ICZN 1999, Art. 33.3).

Chiappe and Soria (1990) asked the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers and to suppress the generic name *Phorusrhacus* AMEGHINO, 1887 in favor of *Phororhacos* AMEGHINO, 1889, and, accordingly, to change the family name to *Phororhacidae*. After a discussion (Bock 1991, Olson 1991), the proposal was rejected (ICZN 1992).

³⁴Primapodidae: The incorrect original spelling Primapidae (Harrison 1984: 174), based on *-apus* (swift), of which the genitive is *-apodis*, is corrected here to Primapodidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 29.3.1 and 29.5).

³⁵Primosciniidae: The incorrect original spelling Primoscinidae (Harrison & Walker 1977: 47), based on *-oscens* (songbird), of which the genitive is *-oscinis*, is corrected here to Primosciniidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 29.3.1 and 29.5).

³⁶Quercypsittidae: Quercypsittacidae (Bocheński 1997: 319) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of Quercypsittidae.

³⁷Raphidae: The family-group name Raphidae is generally attributed to Wetmore (1930: 5), who based it on *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760. Bock (1994: 182) observed, that the name was used already by Poche (1904b: 500). Bock (1994) believed, that Poche (1904b) based it on *Raphus* MOEHRING, 1758, which is not available for nomenclatural purposes (Hemming 1954, China 1967; *contra* Poche 1904a,b). Nevertheless, Poche (1904b) used *Raphus* as a valid name of a genus, and properly referred to its description in Moehring (1758: 44). Herewith, Poche (1904b) made this name available for nomenclatural purposes, although he (Poche 1904a,b) believed, that he had just discovered a forgotten work, and did not intend to describe this (and other) name(s) as new (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.5.2). Type species of *Raphus* POCHE, 1904b is *Didus ineptus* LINNAEUS, 1766 (by original designation and by monotypy). Consequently, the family-group name Raphidae POCHE, 1904b, as based on *Raphus* POCHE, 1904b, is available for nomenclatural purposes.

Raphus POCHE, 1904b is both a junior homonym and a junior objective synonym of *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760. Being based on a junior homonym, the family-group name Raphidae POCHE, 1904b cannot be used as valid, and precedence must be given to Raphidae WETMORE, 1930 (ICZN 1999, Art. 39). See also under Inepti²⁰ and Dididae¹².

³⁸Romainvilliidae: The incorrect original spelling Romainvillidae (Lambrecht 1933: 351) was emended to Romainvilliidae by Brodkorb (1964: 208). His action is in accordance with ICZN (1985, Art.29.3.1 and 29.5). Romainvilliidae is available with Lambrecht (1933) as its author.

³⁹Struthiolithidae: Brandt (1873: 158) created generic name *Struthiolithus* to denote fossil eggshell remains of *Struthio*. It is in the intentions of the ICZN (1985, Art. 20), that this name is not available for the formation of a family-group name. Hence, the name Struthiolithidae VJALOV, 1971 is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.4).

⁴⁰Zygodactylidae: Brodkorb (1971: 257) based this family on *Zygodactylus*, attributed by himself to Ballmann (1966), and Ballmann (1969). The former paper is an unpublished thesis, while the latter is its published version. Names appearing in the thesis are not available for nomenclatural purposes, and cannot be used as a basis for higher taxa (ICZN 1999, Art. 8-9). To avoid any confusion, the family should be deemed as based solely on *Zygodactylus* Ballmann, 1969.

DISCUSSION

Overall, 137 family-group names of Cenozoic fossil birds were created, of which 130 (94.2 %) are available for nomenclatural purposes. Available names were proposed by 56 authors. Most prolific were Alexander Wetmore, who coined 17 family-group names in 1925-1951, Colin James Oliver Harrison (11 names in 1972-1984), Cécile Mourer-Chauviré (11 names in 1980-1992), and Pierce Brodkorb (8 names in 1963-1971). All other authors created five or less family-group names. The four most prolific authors are thus responsible for 36.2 % of available names. Three authors created only family-group names that are not available for nomenclatural purposes. Most of the available names were created by a single author (84.7 %), two authors jointly named 13.8 % of the names, while two names (1.5 %) were authored by trios.

First family-group name was given in 1835 to subfossil dodos by William Swainson. Next oldest names were given to the Quaternary birds from oceanic islands by Charles Lucien Bonaparte in the 1850s. Overall, 14 available names (10.8 %) were given to the Quaternary birds (in 1835-1953). Tertiary birds

were generally assigned to modern families until the 1880s, when first true fossil families were recognized by Leonhard Stejneger (1885), and Max Fürbringer (1888). The rate of creation of new family-group names was not uniform. Instead, three distinct peaks can be recognized, which reflect the overall level of activity in the Cenozoic paleornithology (Fig. 1). First peak was in the 1890s, the next one culminated in the 1930s, and the last period of increased activity had its peak in the 1970s and 1980s.

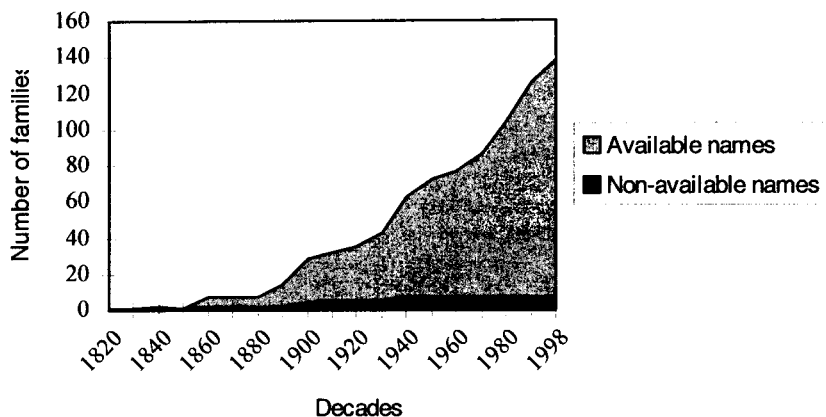


Fig. 1. Description of new family-group names of Cenozoic birds.

Most of the available family-group names were established in papers published in English (59.9 %), followed by French (13.8 %), German (10.9 %), Spanish (9.2 %; mostly in the 1890s, last in 1946), Russian (3.1 %; in 1960-1988), and Romanian (3.1 %; all in 1962).

Only 8 family-group names of fossil Cenozoic birds (6.2 %) are not available for nomenclatural purposes according to the Code (ICZN 1999). Four of the names (Inepti ILLIGER, 1811, Epyornithinae BONAPARTE, 1853, Gigantornithinae PARKER, 1893a, and Mesornithinae PARKER, 1893a) were not based on available genus-group names (ICZN 1999, Art. 11f/i/1). One name (Orthocnémides GAILLARD, 1908) was published in a not fully latinized form after 1900 (ICZN 1999, Art. 11f/i/3 and Art. 11f/iii). Three names (Aepyornitholithidae VJALOV, 1971, Ornitholithidae VJALOV, 1971, and Struthiolithidae VJALOV, 1971) were formed to denote fossil eggshell remains of existing taxa (ICZN 1999, Art. 11f/4, and Art. 20).

Six family-group names (4.6 % of available names) were based on junior homonyms, and had to be replaced for nomenclatural reasons (ICZN 1999, Art. 39). They include: Raphidae POCHE, 1904, Orthocnemidae LAMBRECHT, 1921, Eocathartidae WETMORE, 1944, Palaeciconiidae BRODKORB, 1967, Apopempidae BRODKORB, 1971, and Pseudosulidae HARRISON, 1975.

Overall, 16 of the available names (12.3 %) were proposed incorrectly spelled (ICZN 1999, Art. 29b/i, Art. 32c/iii, and Art. 35d/i), reflecting linguistic carelessness of their authors.

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JMÉNA SKUPINY ČELEDI CENOZOICKÝCH PTÁKŮ: 1811-1998

Na rodových jménech fosilních z období cenozoika bylo založeno celkem 137 jmen skupiny čeledi. V práci je předložen jejich soupis a diskutován jejich nomenklatorický statut.