

The correct spelling of the family-group name based on Leiothrix

Authors: Elliott, Andy, and David, Normand

Source: Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, 144(2) : 183-186

Published By: British Ornithologists' Club

URL: <https://doi.org/10.25226/bboc.v144i2.2024.a10>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

The correct spelling of the family-group name based on *Leiothrix*

by Andy Elliott & Normand David†

Received 2 February 2024; revised 5 March 2024; published 3 June 2024

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:44913327-9E19-4917-B66C-62BD7AA43450>

SUMMARY.—The family-group name based on the genus *Leiothrix* has been the object of a certain amount of doubt and confusion in recent years, centred around the spelling of the stem of the name. When the name was coined in 1832, it was with the correct stem, ‘Leiotrich-’, and this spelling was almost invariably used over the following c.180 years. An erroneous subsequent spelling of the stem ‘Leiothrich-’ first appeared in 1869 but was largely ignored until the 21st century, when several recent authors have mistakenly adopted it, although the original and correct spelling is also still commonly used. The original spelling of the stem is the only correct form, so a family based on this name must be known as Leiotrichidae.

The Oriental babbler genus *Leiothrix* was first introduced by Swainson (*in Swainson & Richardson 1832: 490*). Its type was therein stated to be *Parus furcatus* Temminck *in Temminck & Laugier, 1824*, which proved to be a junior synonym of *Sylvia lutea* Scopoli, 1786, a species nowadays known as *Leiothrix lutea*, the Red-billed Leiothrix.

On the same page, Swainson considered his new genera *Leiothrix* and *Pteruthius* to form a subfamily within his family Ampelidae, and accordingly he named this new subfamily Leiotrichanae. Within this same work, the genus-group name *Leiothrix* and the family-group name Leiotrichanae appear four times each, always together, on pp. 232–233, 490, 500 and (in the Index) 512–513. In each of these four cases, both names are invariably spelt as indicated here: it is clear that both spellings were fully intentional.

The genus name *Leiothrix* is formed from two Greek words, λειος (leios: smooth) and θριξ (thrix: hair) (Liddell & Scott 1883: 881, 682). According to the *International code of zoological nomenclature* (hereafter the Code; ICZN 1999), the correct stem of a family-group name based on a generic name that ‘is or ends in a Greek or Latin word ... is found by deleting the case ending of the appropriate genitive singular’ (Art. 29.3.1). *Leiothrix* ends in the Greek noun θριξ (thrix), the genitive of which is τριχος (trichos—the ‘ch’ sound being soft, as in Scots ‘loch’ or as in Spanish pronunciation of the letter ‘j’). The case ending to be deleted here is ‘-os’, which leaves the stem ‘-trich-’, not ‘-thrich-’. The inescapable conclusion is that Swainson’s original stem is correctly formed, and that the correct spelling of this family-group name at family rank is Leiotrichidae.

Further support can be found in the third edition of the Code (ICZN 1985). This edition included an Appendix D, providing information and recommendations for the formation of names, including guidance for the cases of some specific Greek and Latin words. This informative appendix (present since the first edition of 1961) was dropped from the fourth edition, perhaps merely to make the whole volume less cumbersome. Under Art. 86.3, rules from previous editions of the Code no longer have any force—but that is not in any way to imply that information provided in previous editions was inaccurate. Indeed, the current ICZN website still includes the details from this appendix and suggests that coiners of new names may wish to consult it (<https://www.iczn.org/the-code/formation-of-names/>; also <https://www.iczn.org/other-publications/>). On p. 223 of this appendix in the 1985 edition

(reproduced through the ICZN website, on p. 17 of the offered .pdf), in Table 2, Part B, N° 24, the Greek word θριξ is dealt with explicitly, and the text states that the correct family name based on this noun is 'TRICHIDAE'.

To some, the evident spelling difference ('th' versus 't') between the genus- and family-group names might appear slightly strange, but surely no more so than such well-entrenched cases as *Threskiornis*/Threskiornithidae, *Apus*/Apodidae or *Apteryx*/Apterygidae.

The suffixes applicable to family-group names are nowadays strictly regulated by Art. 29.2 of the current, fourth edition of the Code (ICZN 1999). Under this article, family-group names are formed of the stem (based on the genus name) and the respective terminations: -idae at the rank of family; -inae for a subfamily; and -ini for a tribe. In earlier times various different terminations were used by different authors, but by the time of the Strickland Code, the first serious attempt to universalise practices in nomenclature, it was already strongly recommended that '-idae' and '-inae' should be the respective terminations used for family and subfamily (Strickland 1843: 272). Thenceforth, the suffixes of previously existing family-group names were adapted, where necessary, to fit these norms (current Code, Arts. 11.7.1.3 and 32.5.3.1). Bonaparte (1854: 120) was apparently the first to use this family-group name with the correct stem and corrected suffix, in his *Leiotrichinae*.

The issue presently under discussion is not the suffix but the stem, and, rather surprisingly, the stem of the original and correct spelling has frequently been overlooked in recent years, with several authors erroneously adopting a form '*Leiothrichidae*/-inae' (or even, occasionally, '*Leiothricidae*/-inae')¹.

Following its original introduction, this family-group name was used with moderate frequency during the rest of the 19th century but rather less throughout the 20th century, when it fell into desuetude, largely because the genus was normally classified among the babblers of the family *Timaliidae*, or of the subfamily *Timaliinae* within the outsize family *Muscicapidae* (*sensu lato*), with no further formal taxonomic subdivision. Throughout this period, the correct form, *Leiotrichidae*/-inae, was almost invariably used by all authors, e.g. Jerdon (1863: 241), Wallace (1874: 409), Sclater (1874: 171 and 1881: 34), Seebohm (1879: 309) and Fürbringer (1892: 145). During the mid-19th century several taxonomists objected to what they considered to be linguistically inappropriate scientific names, and they sought to 'improve' them, but almost all of these proposals have ended up in nomenclature's dustbin as unjustified emendations. In one such case, Strickland (1841: 29) proposed altering the spelling of Swainson's genus name to '*Liothrix*', a spelling also used by Sundevall (1872: 10); Cabanis (1847: 323) based a family-group name on this unjustified emendation but he still used the correct spelling of the second element of the name in his family '*Liotrichidae*'. The erroneous spelling '*Leiothrichinae*' was first used by Gray (1869: 312) but it was not followed by other authors²; for example, Ridgway (1882: 323) cited Gray's work and the exact page number but himself used the correct spelling, *Leiotrichinae*. Again, the sparse mentions from the 20th century use the correct spelling, for example Newbigin (1913: 218) and Van Tyne & Berger (1976: 733), but towards the end of the century Bock (1994: 151)

¹ Even if an author were to claim that *Leiothrix* is not based on Greek words but for instance on a random combination of letters, the valid options might be '*Leiothrixidae*', or possibly even '*Leiothridae*' but never '*Leiothrichidae*' or '*Leiothricidae*'. But in any case, Art. 29.3.1 (quoted in part above) precludes this, as the generic name does unquestionably end in a Greek word.

² Gray accurately cited Cabanis' spelling but himself adopted the erroneous spelling of the stem in his own version of the family-group name.

used the same misspelling as Gray, although with no reference to Gray or indeed to any authority other than Swainson³.

Latterly, in the last 10–15 years or so, the traditional babbler assemblage has repeatedly been taxonomically reassessed, leading to various proposed rearrangements involving, among other things, the recognition of several additional families, subfamilies and tribes. As a result, Swainson's name has once again come into regular use but for some reason several authors have used the erroneous spelling 'Leiothrichidae/-inae'. Notwithstanding this, the correct spelling is still very commonly used in both papers and books, e.g. Olsson & Alström (2013: 155), del Hoyo & Collar (2016: 540), Craik & Lê Quý Minh (2018: 280), Treesucon & Limparungpatthanakij (2018: 332), Päckert *et al.* (2019: 8), Scott (2020: 19), del Hoyo (2020: 652), Borrow & Demey (2022: 270), Huang *et al.* (2023: [1]), etc. See also numerous search results in both Google Scholar and Google Books.

The spelling Leiothrichidae is the author's original spelling of the name (with corrected suffix). It is also indisputably the correct form of the name in accordance with Art. 29.3.1 of the Code. This spelling was used almost exclusively from Swainson's time right up until the first decades of the 21st century, and is still in common use today. By all criteria, the correct stem of this family-group name is Leiothrich-, giving the spellings Leiothrichidae (family), Leiothrichinae (subfamily) or Leiothrichini (tribe).

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to our referees, Michel Gosselin and Bob Dowsett, for their useful comments on the text. We extend our renewed thanks to the Biodiversity Heritage Library for providing free and easy digital access to so many of the relevant old texts; we also thank other similar projects, notably the Internet Archive and Google Books, as well as JSTOR and the Biblioteca Digital of the Real Jardín Botánico. AE: Normand and I first discussed, and resolved, this issue (and that of a forthcoming sister-paper) several years ago. It is a profound regret that the many delays (almost all mine) have meant that my greatly esteemed friend and colleague is not here to see this in print.

References:

- Bock, W. J. 1994. History and nomenclature of avian family-group names. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 222: 1–281.
- Bonaparte, C. L. 1854. *Conspectus systematis ornithologiae*. *Ann. Sci. Natur. Sér. 4 Zool.* 1: 105–152.
- Borrow, N. & Demey, R. 2022. *Field guide to the birds of Ghana*. Second edn. Helm, London.
- Cabanis, J. L. 1847. Ornithologische Notizen. *Arch. f. Naturges.* 13: 308–352.
- Craik, R. & Lê Quý Minh. 2018. *Birds of Vietnam*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- Dickinson, E. C., Overstreet, L. K., Dowsett, R. J. & Bruce, M. D. 2011. *Priority! The dating of scientific names in ornithology*. Aves Press, Northampton.
- Fürbringer, M. 1892. Stejneger's Vogelsystem und Th. Studer's Untersuchungen über die Embryonalentwicklung der antarktischen Vögel. *J. Orn.* 40: 137–151.
- Gray, G. R. 1869. *Hand-list of genera and species of birds*, pt. 1. Trustees of the Brit. Mus., London.
- del Hoyo, J. 2020. *All the birds of the world*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- del Hoyo, J. & Collar, N. J. 2016. *HBW and BirdLife International illustrated checklist of the birds of the world*, vol. 2. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- Huang, X., Tian, S., Liu, Z. & Xu, J. 2023. Nesting habitat selection and suitable breeding habitat of Blue-crowned Laughingthrush: implication on its habitat conservation. *Forests* 14: 1139.
- ICZN (International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature). 1985. *International code of zoological nomenclature*. Third edn. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.
- ICZN (International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature). 1999. *International code of zoological nomenclature*. Fourth edn. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.
- Jerdon, T. C. 1863. *The birds of India*. Military Orphan Press, Calcutta.
- Liddell, H. G. & Scott, R. 1883. *Greek-English lexicon*. Seventh edn. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Newbigin, M. I. 1913. *Animal geography. The faunas of the natural regions of the globe*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

³ Curiously, in this publication the family-group name is cited to 1831 while on the same line the genus-group name is listed as 1832, which would have been impossible, as a new family-group name must be based on an available generic name (Art. 11.7.1.1). It turns out (as already noted above) that both dates refer to text just four lines apart on the same page, nominally published as 1831, but actually published in February 1832 (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 150–151).

- Olsson, U. & Alström, P. 2013. Molecular evidence suggests that the enigmatic Sulawesi endemic *Geomalía heinrichi* belongs in the genus *Zoothera* (Turdidae, Aves). *Chinese Birds* 4: 155–160.
- Päckert, M., Milensky, C. M., Martens, J., Kyaw, M., Suarez-Rubio, M., Thaw, W. N., Lin Oo, S. S., Wolfgramm, H. & Renner, S. C. 2019. Pilot biodiversity assessment of the Hkakabo Razi passerine avifauna in northern Myanmar—implications for conservation from molecular genetics. *Bird Conserv. Intern.* 30: 1–22.
- Ridgway, R. 1882. Catalogue of Old World birds in the United States National Museum. *Proc. US Natl. Mus.* 4: 317–333.
- Sclater, P. L. 1874. Notice of Père David's travels in China. *Ibis* (3)4: 167–172.
- Sclater, P. L. 1881. Remarks on the present state of the Systema Avium. *Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club* 6: 28–37.
- Scopoli, G. A. 1786. *Deliciae florae et faunae Insubricae*, vol. 2. Ticini, Pavia.
- Scott, G. 2020. *Essential ornithology*. Second edn. Oxford Univ. Press.
- Seeböhm, H. 1879. Remarks on the genus *Sylvia* and on the synonymy of the species. *Ibis* (4)3: 308–317.
- Strickland, H. E. 1841. Commentary on Mr. G. R. Gray's 'Genera of birds' 1840. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 7: 26–41.
- Strickland, H. E. 1843. Series of propositions for rendering the nomenclature of zoology uniform and permanent, being the report of a committee for the consideration of the subject appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 11: 259–275.
- Sundevall, C. J. 1872. *Methodi naturalis avium disponendarum tentamen. Försök till fogelklassens naturenliga uppställning*. Samson & Wallin, Stockholm.
- Swainson, W. & Richardson, J. 1832. *Fauna boreali-americana*, vol. 2. John Murray, London.
- Temminck, C. J. & Laugier, M. 1824. *Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux Planches Enluminées de Buffon*, vol. 3. Levrault, Paris.
- Treesucon, U. & Limparungpatthanakij, W. 2018. *Birds of Thailand*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- Van Tyne, J. & Berger, A. J. 1976. *Fundamentals of ornithology*. Wiley, New York.
- Wallace, A. R. 1874. On the arrangement of families constituting the Passeres. *Ibis* (3)4: 406–416.
- Address: Andy Elliott, P.O. Box 16, 43714 El Pla de Manlleu, Catalunya, Spain, e-mail: andycpfpc@gmail.com