that a new taxonomic unit, once published, can not even be undone by its author. If new genera, species, subspecies or other taxonomic units are correctly and, most of all, conscientiously erected they will be a credit to their authors and a welcome and valuable contribution to the progress of foraminiferology — if not done so, they will be a tremendous burden and dead weight to our science. In case of doubt whether a certain form might unquestionably be new to science, the worker always has recourse to the *nomenclatura aperta,* which has been developed to avoid a precocious taxonomic allocation and unnecessary encumbrance to nomenclature.

68. PLUMMERITA NEW NAME FOR PLUMMERELLA BRONNIMANN, 1952 (non Plummerella DeLong, 1942)

PAUL BRONNIMANN
Habana, Cuba

Hans E. Thalmann has called my attention to the fact that *Plummerella* Bronnimann, 1952, a new subgenus of *Rugoglobigerina* Bronnimann, 1952 (Bull. Amer. Paleont., vol. 34, Nr. 140, p. 37, with subgenerotype: *Rugoglobigerina (Plummerella) hantkeninoides* Bronnimann, 1952, from the Maestrichtian of Trinidad, B.W.I.) is a primary homonym of the hemidopteran genus *Plummerella* DeLong, 1942 (Ann. Entom. Soc. America, vol. 35, p. 200). The substitute name *Plummerita* nom. nov. is, therefore, proposed for *Plummerella* Bronnimann, 1952, non DeLong, 1942.

69. NODOSARIA NOMENCLATURE

R. M. STAINFORTH
Talara, Peru

Mr. N. de B. Hornibrook has kindly drawn my attention to, and provided a copy of, a 1947 paper by the late H. J. Finlay[1] which should have been cited in my own recent paper in this journal[2] on the classification of uniserial calcareous foraminifera. Unfortunately I was not aware of Finlay's publication and must make up for the omission by the following notes.

Finlay strongly urges the suppression of *Ellipsonodosaria* as a synonym of *Nodosarella.* He cites Martinotti to the effect that the early chambers of *Nodosarella* may be biserial in the microspheric form. (Stainforth, 1952, preferred to regard *Nodosarella* as strictly uniserial and to use *Ellipsoidella* for the initially biserial forms, but recognized the difficulty of separating marginal species).

Finlay recognizes the synonymy of *Siphonodosaria* and *Nodogenerina* but draws attention to an awkward taxonomic point. *Siphonodosaria* Silvestri, 1924 was proposed as a genus with no designated species and ought to be considered a nude name until it was validated by Cushman, who referred *Nodosaria abyssorum* Brady to this genus in March 1927. Meanwhile *Nodogenerina* Cushman had been proposed, with *N. bradyi* as genotype, in January 1927. It can be argued from these facts that *Nodogenerina* has prior validity over *Siphonodosaria.* Finlay leaves this question open and goes on to claim that *Stilostomella* Guppy, 1894[3] is congeneric with *Siphonodosaria* and *Nodogenerina* and has priority over both of them. (Stainforth, 1952, considered that *Siphonodosaria* was the valid name by priority of publication. He overlooked *Stilostomella* but here states the opinion that Finlay appears to be correct. Guppy's description and figures of *Stilostomella rugosa* match only one well-known species-group in the Eo-Oligocene of Trinidad: unless his types can be located it appears impossible to identify the exact species, but *S. rugosa* falls in the plexus of *"Ellipsonodosaria" curvatura* Cushman, *"E." subspinosa* Cushman, *"E." recta* Palmer and Bermudez, etc.).

Finlay's views are expressed above in a highly compressed form. His paper should be read in full by anyone concerned with these taxonomic matters.

This opportunity is taken to mention that J. J. Galloway[4] should be cited among others who have noted synonymy of nodosarian genera.

1 H. J. Finlay, N. Z. Jour. Sci. Tech., vol. 28, no. 5 (sec. B), pp. 272-275, etc. Wellington, 1947.

2 R. M. Stainforth, Cushman Found. Foram. Res., Contr., vol. 3, pp. 6-14. 1952.

3 R. J. L. Guppy, Zool. Soc. London, Proc., p. 649. London, 1894.

4 J. J. Galloway, Manual of Foraminifera, pp. 247, 376, 383, 384, etc. Bloomington, Ind. 1933.