

Amphibia Mundi. 1.3. Recent amphibians: suprageneric taxonomic additions (1967-2002)

Alain DUBOIS

Vertébrés: Reptiles et Amphibiens,
USM 0602 Taxonomie and Collections,
Département de Systématique and Evolution,
Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle,
25 rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris, France
<adubois@mnhn.fr>

The current *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ANONYMOUS, 1999) only regulates some of the nomina of zoological taxa, belonging to three “groups of names” or better “nominal-series” (DUBOIS, 2000): the species-series, the genus-series and the family-series. It is currently not concerned with the nomenclature of lower-ranked taxa, i.e. of the “variety-series” (DUBOIS, 2005*c-d*), or of higher-ranked taxa, i.e. of the “class-series” (DUBOIS, 2000, 2005*c-d*). As a result, the nomenclature of such taxa, supposedly regulated by “usage” and “consensus” among specialists, is in fact arbitrary and chaotic, which causes problem for communication among taxonomists and especially between the latter and all non-specialist users of zoological nomina. For this reason, DUBOIS (2005*c-d*) recently proposed a set of rules for the nomenclature of class-series taxa. For the time being, only brief summaries of these proposed rules have been published (DUBOIS, 2004, 2005*a*), and their discussion by the international community of zoologists, before their possible incorporation in the *Code*, may take time. Regarding the **NEOBATRACHI** (i.e., recent amphibians, taxa represented by at least one species in the currently living fauna of our planet: see DUBOIS, 2004), in the series *Amphibia Mundi*, for reasons explained in DUBOIS (2005*b*), such nomina are currently not used, but this may change in the future, when more robust hypotheses on the relationships among amphibian fossil and recent groups are available and widely accepted. It will then be useful to have a list of available class-series nomina, some of which may have then to be considered as valid. As changes are also likely to occur at family level and below, a similar list for family-series nomina will also be useful.

The present list presents additions in the taxonomy of **NEOBATRACHI** for taxa above rank genus, published until 2003 after the two lists of such taxa of KUHN (1967) and DUBOIS (1984), or ignored in these two lists. The period covered by these additions starts in 1984 for family-series taxa of living anurans, and in 1967 for all other taxa and nomina. It ends on 31 December 2002 for all these groups.

New nomina of the family-series (i.e., families, subfamilies, tribes and subtribes; DUBOIS, 2000, 2005*c-d*) are printed in *SMALL CAPITAL ITALICS*, followed by the nomina of their *type-genera*, and by the *country* of the *type-locality* of the type-species of the latter (not the currently known or inferred geographical distribution of the taxon, that may be much larger).

New nomina of the class-series (i.e., orders, classes, etc.; DUBOIS, 2000, 2005*a, c-d*) are printed in **BOLD SMALL CAPITALS**. As class-series nomina below the rank order are not recognized in the

ergotaxonomy used here (DUBOIS, 2005*b*), any new nomen of this nominal-series is simply listed below the nomen of the least inclusive class-series taxon including all its originally included genera or *conucleogenera* (see DUBOIS, 2005*d*), followed between square brackets by the rank afforded to this nomen in the publication where it was created.

Only new nomina are listed, and taxonomic or nomenclatural changes other than additions (e.g., synonymisation or revalidation of nomen, change of rank or or higher taxonomic allocation of taxon, first-reviser action, orthographic emendation) are not considered here. The new nomina are listed below by alphabetical order under taxa according to the conservative general taxonomic frame of DUBOIS (2005*b*). The nomina of all-fossil taxa are preceded by the sign †. Nomenclaturally unavailable nomina (i.e., nomina nuda and other kinds of anoplonyms, as defined by DUBOIS, 2000) are presented below “between quotation marks”.

Classis **AMPHIBIA** De Blainville, 1816

Subclassis **NEOBATRACHI** Sarasin & Sarasin, 1890

Superordo † **ALLOCAUDATA** Fox & Naylor, 1982

Ordo † **ALLOCAUDATA** Fox & Naylor, 1982

† **ALLOCAUDATA** Fox & Naylor, 1982 [ordo].

Superordo **BATRACHIA** Brongniart, 1800

Ordo **ANURA** Duméril, 1806

ARCHAEOSALIENTIA Roček, 1981 [ordo].

BOMBINANURA Ford & Cannatella, 1993 [“taxon”].

DISCOGLOSSANURA Ford & Cannatella, 1993 [“taxon”].

LEIOPELMATANURA Ford & Cannatella, 1993 [“taxon”].

NEOCAUDATA Cannatella & Hillis, 1993 [no rank given].

NEOSALIENTIA Roček, 1981 [ordo].

PARATOIDIA Gardiner, 1982 [superordo]. – **Comment:** Nomen misspelled **PARATOIDEA** by MILNER (1988).

PIPANURA Ford & Cannatella, 1993 [“taxon”].

PIPIMORPHA Ford & Cannatella, 1993 [“taxon”].

PROCERA Feller & Hedges, 1998 [superordo].

Incertae sedis

† **PROSALIRIDAE** Shubin & Jenkins, 1995. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Prosalirus* Kuhn, 1964. – USA (Arizona). Jurassic.

† **TREGOBATRACHIDAE** Holman, 1974. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Tregobatrachus* Holman, 1964. – USA (Kansas). Miocene.

Epifamilia *BOMBINATOROIDIA* Gray, 1825

Superfamilia *BOMBINATOROIDEA* Gray, 1825

Familia *BOMBINATORIDAE* Gray, 1825

Subfamilia † *GOBLATINAE* Roček & Nessov, 1993

† *GOBLATIDAE* Roček & Nessov, 1993. – Mongolia. Cretaceous.

Epifamilia *PELOBATOIDIA* Bonaparte, 1850

Superfamilia *PELOBATOIDEA* Bonaparte, 1850

Familia *PELOBATIDAE* Bonaparte, 1850

Subfamilia *MEGOPHRYINAE* Noble, 1931 (1850)

Tribus *LEPTOBRAHIINI* Dubois, 1983

“*LEPTOBRAHIINI*” Dubois, 1980. – **Type-genus**, by implicit etymological designation: *Leptobrachium* Tschudi, 1838. – Indonesia (Java). – **Comment**: Nomenclaturally unavailable nomen, as published conditionally (Art. 15.1).

LEPTOBRAHIINAE Dubois, 1983. – **Type-genus**, by implicit etymological designation: *Leptobrachium* Tschudi, 1838. – Indonesia (Java).

OREOLALAXINAE Tian & Hu, 1985. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Oreolalax* Myers & Leviton, 1962. – China (Sichuan). – **Comment**: The original spelling of this nomen is incorrect and should be emended into *OREOLALAGINAE*, a justified emendation which was first used by DUBOIS (1987b).

Subfamilia *PELOBATINAE* Bonaparte, 1850

† *EPELOBATINAE* Špinar, 1972. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Eopelobates* Parker, 1929. – Germany. Oligo-Miocene boundary.

Epifamilia *PIPOIDIA* Gray, 1825

Superfamilia *PIPOIDEA* Gray, 1825

Familia *PIPIDAE* Gray, 1825

Subfamilia *DACTYLETHRINAE* Hogg, 1838

SILURANINAE Cannatella & Trueb, 1988. – **Type-genus**, by implicit etymological designation: *Silurana* Gray, 1864. – Nigeria.

Epifamilia *RANOIDA* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

Superfamilia *HYLOIDEA* Rafinesque, 1815

Familia *BUFONIDAE* Gray, 1825

STEPHOPAEDINI Dubois, 1987*a*. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Stephopaedes* Channing, 1978. – Zimbabwe.

Superfamilia *RANOIDEA* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

Familia *MICROHYLIDAE* Günther, 1858 (1843)

Subfamilia *ASTEROPHRYINAE* Günther, 1858

Tribus *BARYGENYINI* Burton, 1986

BARYGENYINI Burton, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Barygenys* Parker, 1936. – Papua New Guinea.

Tribus *CALLULOPINI* Dubois, 1988

CALLULOPINI Dubois, 1988. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Callulops* Boulenger, 1888. – Papua New Guinea.

Subfamilia *MICROHYLINAE* Günther, 1858 (1843)

OTOPHRYINAE Wassersug & Pyburn, 1987. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Otophryne* Boulenger, 1900. – Guyana.

Subfamilia *PHRYNOMERINAE* Noble, 1931

PHRYNOMANTINI Burton, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Phrynomantis* Peters, 1867. – South Africa.

Familia *BREVICIPITIDAE* Bonaparte, 1850

Subfamilia *BREVICIPITINAE* Bonaparte, 1850

TOMOPTERNINI Dubois, 1987*a*. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Tomopterna* Duméril & Bibron, 1841. – South Africa.

Familia *RANIDAE* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

Subfamilia *CONRAUINAE* Dubois, 1992

CONRAUINI Dubois, 1992. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Conraua* Nieden, 1908. – Cameroon.

Subfamilia *DICROGLOSSINAE* Anderson, 1871

Tribus *LIMNONECTINI* Dubois, 1992

LIMNONECTINI Dubois, 1992. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Limnonectes* Fitzinger, 1843. – Indonesia (Java).

Tribus *OCCIDOZYGINI* Fei, Ye & Huang, 1991

OCCIDOZYGINAE Fei, Ye & Huang, 1991. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Occidozyga* Kuhl & Van Hasselt, 1822. – Indonesia (Java).

Tribus *PAINI* Dubois, 1992

PAINI Dubois, 1992. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Paa* Dubois, 1975. – Nepal.

Subfamilia *LANKANECTINAE* Dubois & Ohler, 2001

LANKANECTINAE Dubois & Ohler, 2001. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Lankanectes* Dubois & Ohler, 2001. – Sri Lanka.

Subfamilia *MANTELLINAE* Laurent, 1946

Tribus *BOOPHINI* Vences & Glaw, 2001

BOOPHINAE Vences & Glaw, 2001. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Boophis* Tschudi, 1838. – Madagascar.

Tribus *LALIOSTOMINI* Vences & Glaw, 2001

LALIOSTOMINAE Vences & Glaw, 2001. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Laliostoma* Glaw, Vences & Böhme, 1998. – Madagascar. – **Comment:** This family-series nomen was ill-formed as the stem of the nomen *Laliostoma* is *Laliostomat-*. However, according to Art. 29.4 of the current version of the *Code* (ANONYMOUS, 1999), in such cases the original spelling “must be maintained as the correct

original spelling”, artificially considering that “its stem is formed from the name of the type genus as though it were an arbitrary combination of letters”.

Subfamilia *MICRIXALINAE* Dubois, Ohler & Biju, 2001

MICRIXALINAE Dubois, Ohler & Biju, 2001. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Micrixalus* Boulenger, 1888. – “Southern India”.

Subfamilia *NYCTIBATRACHINAE* Blommers-Schlösser, 1993

NYCTIBATRACHINAE Blommers-Schlösser, 1993. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Nyctibatrachus* Boulenger, 1882. – India (Kerala).

Subfamilia *PTYCHADENINAE* Dubois, 1987

PTYCHADENINI Dubois, 1987*a*. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Ptychadena* Boulenger, 1917. – La Réunion, Mascarene Islands.

Subfamilia *RANINAE* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

Tribus *RANINI* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

“*AMOLOPINAE*” Yang, 1989. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Amolops* Cope, 1865. – “Afghanistan”. – **Comment**: nomen nudum.

AMOLOPSINAE Yang, 1991. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Amolops* Cope, 1865. “Afghanistan”. – **Comment**: The original spelling of this nomen is incorrect and should be emended into *AMOLOPINAE*, a justified emendation which was first used by FEI, YE & HUANG (1991).

Subfamilia *RANIXALINAE* Dubois, 1987

RANIXALINI Dubois, 1987*a*. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Ranixalus* Dubois, 1986. – India (Karnataka).

INDIRANINAE Blommers-Schlösser, 1993. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Indirana* Laurent, 1986. – India (Kerala).

Subfamilia *RHACOPHORINAE* Hoffman, 1932 (1858)

Tribus *BUERGERIINI* Channing, 1989

BUERGERIINAE Channing, 1989. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Buergeria* Tschudi, 1838. – Japan.

Ordo **URODELA** Duméril, 1806

Incertae sedis

Familia † *PROSIRENIDAE* Estes, 1969

† *PROSIRENIDAE* Estes, 1969. – **Type-genus** by original designation: † *Prosiren* Goin & Auffenberg, 1958. – USA (Texas). Cretaceous.

Familia † *SCAPHERPETONTIDAE* Auffenberg & Goin, 1959

† *EOSCAPHERPETONINAE* Nessov, 1981. – **Type-genus** by original designation: † *Eoscapherpeton* Nessov, 1981. – Uzbekistan. Cretaceous.

Epifamilia *CRYPTOBRANCHOIDIA* Fitzinger, 1826

Superfamilia *CRYPTOBRANCHOIDEA* Fitzinger, 1826

Familia *CRYPTOBRANCHIDAE* Fitzinger, 1826

† *AVITURINAE* Gubin, 1991. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Aviturus* Gubin, 1991. – Mongolia. Palaeocene.

Familia *HYNOBIDAE* Cope, 1859 (1856)

Subfamilia *PROTOHYNOBINAE* Fei & Ye, 2000

PROTOHYNOBINAE Fei & Ye, 2000. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Protohynobius* Fei & Ye, 2000. – China (Sichuan).

Epifamilia † *KARAUROIDIA* Ivachnenko, 1978

Superfamilia † *KARAUROIDEA* Ivachnenko, 1978

Familia † *KARAURIDAE* Ivachnenko, 1978

† *KARAURIDAE* Ivachnenko, 1978. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Karaurus* Ivachnenko, 1978. – Kazakhstan. Jurassic.

Epifamilia *SIRENOIDIA* Gray, 1825

Superfamilia *SIRENOIDEA* Gray, 1825

Familia *SIRENIDAE* Gray, 1825

† *NOTERPETONTIDAE* Rage, Marshall & Gayet, 1993. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Noterpeton* Rage, Marshall & Gayet, 1993. – Bolivia. Cretaceous.

Superordo **GYMNOPHIONA** Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814Ordo **GYMNOPHIONA** Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

EPICRIIDEI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986 [infraordo].

RHINATREMATOIDEI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986 [subordo].

SIPHONOPIDEI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986 [subordo].

Familia **CAECILIIDAE** Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814

AFROCAECILIITI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Afrocaecilia* Taylor, 1968. – Kenya.

BRASILIOTYPHILLI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Brasilotyphlus* Taylor, 1968. – Brazil (Amazonas).

DERMOPHINAE Taylor, 1969. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Dermophis* Peters, 1879. – Mexico.

GEOTRYPTIDAE Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Geotrypetes* Peters, 1880. – Gabon.

GRANDISONILAE Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Grandisonia* Taylor, 1968. – Seychelles.

GYMNOPIILAE Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Gymnopsis* Peters, 1874. – Panama.

HERPELINAE Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Herpele* Peters, 1879. – Gabon.

INDOTYPHLINI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Indotyphlus* Taylor, 1960. – India (Maharashtra).

OSCAECILIIDAE Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Oascaecilia* Taylor, 1968. – Panama.

PSEUDOSIPHONOPITI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Pseudosiphonops* Taylor, 1968. – Brazil.

Familia **ICHTHYOPHIDAE** Taylor, 1968 (1843)

ICHTHYOPHIDAE Taylor, 1968. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Ichthyophis* Taylor, 1968. – Sri Lanka.

Familia **SCOLECOMORPHIDAE** Taylor, 1969

SCOLECOMORPHIDAE Taylor, 1969. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Scolecormorphus* Boulenger, 1883. – Tanzania.

Familia **TYPHLONECTIDAE** Taylor, 1968

POTAMOTYPHLIDAE Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Potomotyphlus* Taylor, 1968. – Venezuela. – **Comment:** The original nomen of this family is incorrect and should be emended into *POTOMOTYPHLIDAE*, according to Art. 35.4.1 of the *Code*.

PSEUDOTYPHLONECTINI Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Pseudotyphlonectes* Lescure, Renous & Gasc, 1986. – Colombia.

TYPHLONECTIDAE Taylor, 1968. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Typhonectes* Peters, 1879. – French Guyana.

Familia *URAEOTYPHLIDAE* Nussbaum, 1979

URAEOTYPHLINAE Nussbaum, 1979. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Uraeotyphlus* Peters, 1979. – India (Kerala).

Superfamilia *RHINATREMATOIDEA* Nussbaum, 1977

Familia *RHINATREMATIDAE* Nussbaum, 1977

RHINATREMATIDAE Nussbaum, 1977. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: *Rhinatrema* Taylor, 1968. – Venezuela.

Epifamilia † *EOCAECILIOIDIA* Jenkins & Walsh, 1993

Superfamilia † *EOCAECILIOIDEA* Jenkins & Walsh, 1993

Familia † *EOCAECILIIDAE* Jenkins & Walsh, 1993

† *EOCAECILIAIDAE* Jenkins & Walsh, 1993. – **Type-genus**, by original designation: † *Eocaecilia* Jenkins & Walsh, 1993. – USA (Arizona). Jurassic. – **Comment:** The original nomen of this family is incorrect and should be emended into *EOCAECILIIDAE*, a justified emendation first used by DUBOIS (2005b). The original spelling was clearly derived from that of the familial nomen *CAECILIAIDAE*. The latter spelling was once adopted by ICZN (ANONYMOUS, 1987) to avoid homonymy with a familial nomen of Insects, but this decision was later modified by ICZN (ANONYMOUS, 1996) to return to the well-known spelling *CAECILIIDAE*. In 1993, the *Code* in force was the so-called third edition (ANONYMOUS, 1985) according to which an incorrect original familial nomen must be corrected. This rule was changed in the so-called fourth edition (ANONYMOUS, 1999; see above under *LALIOSTOMINAE*) but it applies to any familial nomen published before 31 December 1999.

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