

## ***Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850 is the valid generic name for red-backed voles and *Myodes* Pallas, 1811 is a junior synonym of *Lemmus* Link, 1795**

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**ABSTRACT.** Red-backed voles are widespread animals in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere, and have considerable economic, medical, and scientific importance; the name *Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850 has been overwhelmingly used for red-backed voles in the extensive literature of the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. In 2003, Carleton, Musser & Pavlinov (2003) supported the priority of *Myodes* Pallas, 1811 over *Clethrionomys* as the oldest objective synonym of red-backed voles based on the priority of the type designation by Lataste (1883) over that of Hinton (1926). Musser & Carleton (2005) further advocated this usage in the influential third edition of Mammal Species of the World. An analysis of 19<sup>th</sup> century zoological literature shows widespread usage of *Myodes* as the generic name for Norway and Siberian lemmings (currently genus *Lemmus* Link, 1795). In accordance with that understanding, Coues (1877) gave a diagnosis of *Myodes* explicitly based on *Mus lemmus*, which constitutes a valid nomenclatural act designating the type species of the genus *Myodes*. According to Article 69.1 of the ICZN, all subsequent designations of type species (e.g. that of Lataste, 1883) are not valid. Therefore, *Clethrionomys* remains the valid genus name for red-backed voles and *Myodes* is a junior synonym of *Lemmus*. The incorrect usage of *Myodes* instead of *Clethrionomys* for red-backed voles has led to scientific and practical instability and confusion, and should be discontinued.

**KEY WORDS:** nomenclature, taxonomy, red-backed voles, Rodentia, Arvicolidae, *Clethrionomys*, *Myodes*.

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## ***Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850 — валидное родовое название для лесных полевок, а *Myodes* Pallas, 1811 — младший синоним названия *Lemmus* Link, 1795**

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**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Лесные полевки широко распространены в умеренной зоне Северного Полушария. Эти зверьки, имеющие большое экономическое, медицинское и научное значение, преимущественно обозначаются в обширной литературе большей части 20 и начала 21 века как *Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850. В 2003 Карлтон, Массер и Павлинов (2003) высказались в пользу приоритета названия *Myodes* Pallas, 1811 над *Clethrionomys* как старшего объективного синонима лесных полевок, основанного на приоритете типа, фиксированного Латастом (1883) над фиксацией Хинтона (1926). Вслед за этим, Массер и Карлтон (2005) обосновали эту таксономию в авторитетном третьем издании “Mammal Species of the World”. Анализ зоологической литературы 19-го века показывает широко распространенное использование названия *Myodes* для норвежских и сибирских леммингов (в настоящее время род *Lemmus* Link, 1795). В соответствии с этой практикой, Кауз (Coues, 1877) дал диагноз рода *Myodes*, непосредственно основанный на *Mus lemmus*. Это является валидным номенклатурным действием, фиксирующим типовой вид рода *Myodes*. В соответствии со статьей 69.1 МКЗН все позднейшие фиксации (например, фиксация Латаста 1883 г.) — не валидны. Следовательно, *Clethrionomys* остается валидным названием для лесных полевок, а *Myodes* является младшим синонимом *Lemmus*. Некорректное использование названия *Myodes* вместо *Clethrionomys* привело к нестабильности и путанице в научном и практическом обиходе. Использование *Myodes* для лесных полевок должно быть прекращено.

**КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:** номенклатура, таксономия, лесные полевки, Rodentia, Arvicolidae, *Clethrionomys*, *Myodes*.

## The background and essence of the issue

Red-backed voles are widespread animals in predominantly wooded habitats of the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere. These animals have a considerable economic, medical, and scientific importance. In 19<sup>th</sup> century zoological literature, species of red-backed voles were assigned to the genera *Arvicola*, *Microtus*, *Myodes*, *Lemmus*, and *Hypudaeus*. The genus level taxonomy of this group, and its systematic concept, were gradually stabilized by the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a clear diagnosis of the group and the description of the genus *Evotomys* provided by Coues (1874). The validation of the previously overlooked *Clethrionomys* Tilesius 1850 by Palmer (1928) brought prolonged taxonomic stability. Since that time, the name *Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850 has been overwhelmingly used for red-backed voles in the extensive literature of the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. In parallel, there was a long-standing, though quite regional tradition of referring the red-backed voles to the genus *Myodes* Pallas, 1811 based on the informal usage of *Arvicola* (*Myodes*) by de Selys-Longchamps (1839). In line with this concept, Lataste (1883) designated *Myodes rutilus* as the type species of the genus *Myodes*, commonly used in the contemporary literature in Europe and North America for brown lemmings. The action of Lataste appeared to make *Myodes* the oldest objective synonym among the genus level names validly applied to red-backed voles. Although long known (Kretzoi, 1964), this nomenclatural situation did not influence the predominant scientific usage of *Clethrionomys* until the publications of Carleton, Musser & Pavlinov (2003), Musser & Carleton (2005), and Pavlinov (2006). Their premature usage of *Myodes* instead of *Clethrionomys*, widely disseminated in the influential third edition of the Mammal Species of the World (2005), has unfortunately led to taxonomic instability and discontinuity in scientific usage in a very widespread group of organisms. In this article we show the priority of *Clethrionomys* due to the previously unrecognized valid nomenclatural act of Coues (1877) that designates *Mus lemmus* Linnaeus as the type species of *Myodes* Pallas, and thus removes *Myodes* from the synonymy of red-backed voles.

## The nomenclatural history of *Myodes* and *Clethrionomys*

Pallas (1811) described nine species of *Myodes*, actually all of the mouse-like voles known at that time, diagnosed as small rodents with an obtuse rostrum, ears hidden in fur, and a short tail. *Myodes* of Pallas included the species *lemmus*, *torquatus*, *lagurus*, *oeconomus*, *arvalis*, *saxatilis*, *socialis*, *gregalis*, *alliarius*, and *rutilus*.

As a common practice at that time, no type species was explicitly designated, though more typical forms were usually mentioned first. Among characteristic fea-

tures of *Myodes* Pallas noted “ears hidden in fur” and “shortened tail”. Indeed, the two first listed species (*lemmus*, *torquatus*) have very small hidden ears, and very short tails thus strongly expressing the typical characters of the group. On the contrary, the only red-backed vole among the species originally included in *Myodes*, *rutilus*, was placed last in the list by Pallas, which in his time suggested that it least fits the characters. Indeed, *rutilus* has conspicuous ears and a relatively long tail. In compliance with this understanding, zoologists of the 19<sup>th</sup> century most frequently applied *Myodes* to *lemmus* and *torquatus*, the brown and collared lemmings.

As an alternative, de Selys-Longchamps (1839) in his review of European voles used *Myodes* as one of informal sections of the group. His *Myodes* comprises exclusively red-backed voles. Characteristic features of the section include rooted molars. De Selys-Longchamps (1839, p. 87), however, stressed the non-taxonomic essence of his groupings: “*Je dois prévenir que je m’opposerais entièrement à l’élévation d’aucune de ces sections au rang de genre ou de sous-genre. [...] Si je me suis permis d’imposer à ces groupes des noms latins pris parmi les synonymes du genre, ce n’est nullement pour qu’ils puissent être introduits dans la nomenclature binaire, mais pour donner aux étrangers l’idée des divers noms que j’ai employés en français.*” (“*I must warn that I would object completely to the elevation of any of these sections to the rank of genus or subgenus. [...] Although I allow myself to impose on these groups Latin names chosen among synonyms of the genus, by no means this is done so that they could be introduced into the binary nomenclature, but to give foreigners an idea of different names I used in French.*”). This publication encouraged a regional usage of *Arvicola* (*Myodes*) as a valid taxonomic placement for red-backed voles, shared in zoological publications of some French-speaking authors, e.g. Fatio (1862) and Lataste (1883a–d, 1886). This usage did not become consistent and universal since red-backed voles (following the usage of Keyserling & Blasius, 1840) were frequently placed in the separate genus (or subgenus of *Arvicola*) *Hypudaeus* Illiger, 1811 (e.g., Fitzinger, 1867, Fatio, 1869).

The usage of *Lemmus* Link, 1795 as a genus for all lemmings (brown lemmings, collared lemmings, and “steppe lemmings” or lagurines) can also be found in contemporary reviews (Clermont, 1859). But throughout most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the usage of *Myodes* as a valid name for brown lemmings (usually accompanied by collared lemmings and lagurines) was very common in mammal reviews both in Europe (Keyserling & Blasius, 1840; Hensel, 1855; Brandt, 1862; Fitzinger, 1867) and North America (Baird, 1857).

Elliott Coues (1874) published a synopsis of North American muroid rodents. To replace the invalid name *Hypudaeus* Illiger, 1811 (originally including *Mus lemmus*, *arvalis*, *amphibius*) he described a new genus *Evotomys* for red-backed voles. To the genus *Myodes*

Coues allocated the single North American species of brown lemming (*M. obensis*). Coues also remarked on *Myodes* that: “Being based upon a long and well-known animal, the characters need not here be recapitulated.” Three years later Coues (1877) published a more detailed account of the North American muroid fauna. In the nomenclatural sense it was a continuation of the 1874 synopsis providing more detail for his system, including such nomenclatural acts as discussing the reasons that *Hypudaeus* is an invalid name for red-backed voles. He gave a detailed description of the genus *Myodes* and noted that the “...foregoing diagnosis, so drawn as to exclude *Cuniculus* [= *Dicrostonyx*], is based upon *Mus lemmus* of Linnaeus, and indicates a perfectly natural generic group of *Arvicolinae*”. According to Article 69.1.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999), which states that “...an author is deemed to have designated one of the originally included nominal species as type species, if he or she states (for whatever reason, right or wrong) that it is the type or type species, or uses an equivalent term, and if it is clear that that author accepts it as the type species”, **this action of Coues (1877: p.239) constitutes a subsequent designation of *Mus lemmus* as the type species of the genus *Myodes***. It is obvious that this action does not fall under the limitations imposed by Article 67.5 of the Code which excludes from valid designation of the type species “...mention of a species as an example of a genus or subgenus, ... mention of a particular character or structure as «type» or «typical» of a genus or subgenus, ...one made in an ambiguous or conditional manner.” In case of Coues’s treatment of *Myodes*, we see a deliberate intention to delimit two genera by a straightforward indication of which species the descriptions are based on. There is no doubt that Coues regarded *Mus lemmus* as the only type species of the genus *Myodes*.

Slightly later, Fernand Lataste reviewed the history of the classification of voles in detail (Lataste, 1883a–d). Lataste noted that among the species included by Pallas (1811) in the genus *Myodes*, only *rutilus* did not have previously given subgeneric names. He, therefore, shared the opinion of de Selys-Longchamps (1839) that *Myodes* was a subgenus group for red-backed voles. Lataste noted that *Evotomys* of Coues (1874) equals his usage of *Myodes* and synonymized *Evotomys* under *Myodes* (Lataste, 1883d: 348–349). Lataste referred to the monograph of Coues (1877) as a repetition of Coues (1874) and did not notice in it any nomenclatural acts. Lataste (1883a: 323) diagnosed his “first subgenus of *Microtus*” by the presence of molar roots, six tubercles in the foot, and eight mammae, and selected “***rutilus* Pallas” as the type species of the subgenus *Myodes*** (1883d: 349). But this act of Lataste (1883) is later than the designation of Coues, 1877 (*Mus lemmus* Pallas as the type of *Myodes*). The designation of *Mus rutilus* as the type species of *Myodes* by Lataste (1883) is therefore not valid (ICZN, 1999: Article 69.1). Equally invalid as a designation of the type species of *Myodes* is

the statement of Fatio (1862) that *Arvicola* (*Myodes*) “is primarily based on *M. glareolus* and *Nageri*” (both currently regarded conspecific under *glareolus*) as these names were not originally included in *Myodes* (ICZN, 1999: Article 69.1.1).

The subsequent nomenclatural history of red-backed voles and brown lemmings has been described in recent reviews (e.g. Musser and Carleton, 2005). *Myodes* was synonymized under *Lemmus* (Miller, 1896; Palmer, 1904; Hinton, 1926). The latter author (following Barrett-Hamilton, 1913) stated that the genus *Myodes* is “based upon *Mus lemmus* Linn.”, which was considered a valid type species designation by most taxonomists. Later Palmer (1928) recognized *Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850 as an overlooked senior genus-level synonym for red-backed voles and fixed *Mus rutilus* as its type species. *Clethrionomys* has since become the name for red-backed voles that has been almost universally recognized and overwhelmingly used in the scientific literature of the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Conclusions

1. Coues (1877) gave the diagnosis of *Myodes* (brown lemmings) explicitly based on *Mus lemmus*. According to the ICZN (Article 69.1) his actions constitute a valid designation of *Mus lemmus* as the type species for the genus *Myodes*.
2. All subsequent designations, including the designation of *Mus rutilus* as the type species of *Myodes* by Lataste (1883), are not valid.
3. Therefore, *Clethrionomys* Tilesius, 1850 based on *Mus rutilus* remains the valid genus name for red-backed voles.
4. *Myodes* Pallas, 1811 is a junior synonym of *Lemmus* Link, 1795. The use of *Myodes* for red-backed voles must be discontinued.
5. Although the validity of *Clethrionomys* follows directly from the regulations of ICZN, to avoid further instability in taxonomic usage in this group of voles, stemming from possible new discoveries in old literature, it is proposed to consider the future inclusion of the name *Myodes* with the type species *Mus lemmus* Linnaeus, 1758 in the *List of Available Names in Zoology*.

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