



The Brachyura (Crustacea: Decapoda) described by Sidney Irving Smith: checklist, dates of publication and bibliography, with a discussion on *Xantho stimpsoni* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879, and *X. stimpsonii* Smith, 1869

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Abstract

American carcinologist Sidney Irving Smith (1843–1926) established names of one family, seven genera and 50 species of brachyuran crustaceans in 11 publications between 1869 and 1885. The precise dates of these publications as determined from various sources are given, with particular emphasis on the relative precedence of four that appeared in 1869. A complete list of the brachyuran names proposed by Smith, and their current identities, is also given. *Xantho stimpsonii* Smith, 1869, a previously overlooked replacement name for *Xantho denticulatus* Stimpson, 1860 (non White, 1848), is an objective synonym of *Williamstimpsonia stimpsoni* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873), and the precedence of the two names is reversed to maintain prevailing usage of the latter. The same action is also taken for *Xantho multidentatus* Lockington, 1877, a subjective synonym of *Williamstimpsonia stimpsoni* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879). The authorship of the following names previously attributed to attributed to Smith in a publication by Verrill (1869) should be attributed only to the latter author: *Hepatella amica* (Aethridae), *Hypoconcha panamensis* (Dromiidae) and *Pinnotheres margarita* (Pinnotheridae). Authorship of the name *Cardiosoma*, an unjustified emendation of *Cardisoma* (Gecarcinidae), is conventionally attributed to Smith (1869) but it was actually first used by Agassiz (1846). *Cardisoma* is attributed to Latreille, in Latreille, Le Peletier, Serville & Guérin, 1828.

Key words: Sidney Irving Smith, Brachyura, date of publication, priority, replacement name, objective synonym, reversal of precedence, Article 23.9, ICZN

Introduction

Sydney Irving Smith (b. 1843, d. 1926) was a Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Yale University from 1875 to 1906, and was also associated with the United States Lake Survey, the United States Coast Survey of St. George's Banks and the United States Fishery Commission (Coe 1929; Verrill 1926). He also made important contributions to the study of life-histories and development of crustaceans (Coe 1929). The Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) holds the majority of the type material on which Smith based his new names, with syntypic duplicates at the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University (YPM) (Coe 1929: 7).

The precise dates of publication of the majority of Smith's papers where he established new brachyuran names are somewhat problematic, with various authors using different dates. In particular, the issues relating to the accurate dating of the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History* and *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* in which some of Smith's papers were published (Smith 1869a, 1881, 1883, 1885) were discussed by Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 235–239). The dates of publication of the first issue of the second volume of the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences* in which Smith (1869c) was published is also uncertain because the first printing was destroyed in a fire and had to be reprinted (see Rathbun 1918: 52; Smith 1870a: 388). To determine the accurate dates of publication of Smith's publications on brachyurans, we have analysed notices of new books, reviews, and additions to the libraries of other academic institutions (e.g., Anonymous 1870a–f, 1871, 1882, 1885; Kingsley 1879).