

Determining of Names

Once visiting Prof. L. Hottinger / University Basel he made the following remark:

"The name giving is not correct, but the geochronology"

It took me quite some time to realize that this was not a joke but a serious statement of a specialist's experience over many years.

A similar confusion causes me the **"Revision der Gattungsnamen und Untergattungsnamen – Bearbeitet von der Deutschen Subkommission fuer Jura-Stratigraphie"**

with the statement

....."for others there are revisions of several authors, who partly differ in their taxonomic opinion quite strongly, for some others there are no revisions yet."

For me personally this gives rise to the questions: who is right and who is wrong, or who decides or can someone be right ? Otherwise the outcome of this work does not help at all or anyone. For me at least it proofs that the so-called specialists may differ strongly in their opinion, as a result may give different names for the same finding or "one is wrong".

..... "for a part of the specialists it was not possible to check the originals of QUENSTEDT because of too far distance. The revision therefore must lead to different results".

This statement I only can interpret that the fantastic pictures (for example within QUENSTEDT) or all publications of today are not good enough to determine the name of a finding (but a publication without illustration/name does not help at all).

Kevin N. Page et al. in – "The ammonite faunas of the Callovian-Oxfordian boundary interval in Europe and their relevance to the establishment of an Oxfordian GSSP" makes the solution of the situation impossible by giving descriptions like

..... "In addition ribbing appears to fade earlier on the whorl sides (e.g. at 40 mm) but with more pronounced secondaries on the outermost part of the whorl sides".

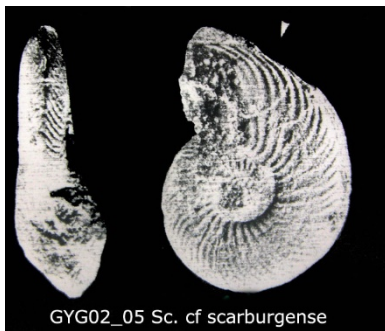
What does it mean "appears to fade"? Do they fade or do they not fade, or do they only appear to do so? (but in reality they don't?).

....."The local persistence of *Longaeviceras* into the lower Oxfordian, however, is noteworthy".

This remark on *Longaeviceras* for me is very much noteworthy because it shows that for species in general there might be quite some corrections of the time range necessary. Reason for it: species don't appear quite sudden with a great number of individuals or don't disappear quite sudden.

This situation is nicely shown by J. Guex in ECLOGAE, Vol 69/1 (1975) where he shows the time range of his illustrations by sous-zone/ horizon / niveaux for 1, 2-5, 6-10, 11-20 and >20 findings by species. It very often shows that as a starting there very often only one species occurs.

The "same" species, illustrated by different authors



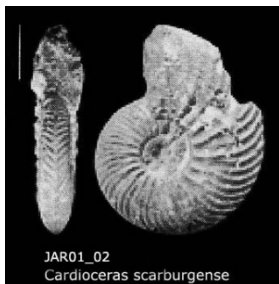
GYG02_05 Sc. cf scarburgense
Dr.R.A.Gygi
Plate 3 – picture 5



FOC17_10 Pavloviceras scarburgense
The Palaeontological Association
Plate 17 - picture10



LOR01_06 Sc. scarburgense
P.de Loriol
Plate 1 – picture 6



JAR01_02
Cardioceras scarburgense
Remi Jardat
Plate 1 – picture 2



ARK10_01 Sc. scarburgense
W.J.Arkel
Plate 10 – picture 1

Scarburgiceras scarburgense – which species is the right name

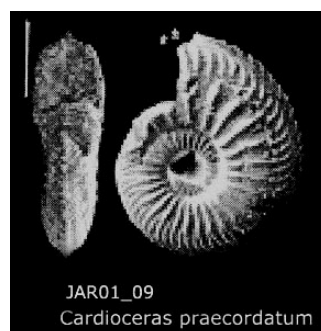
How does *Scarburgiceras scarburgense* look like ?

Above is the comparison out of literature for Dr.R.A.Gygi, The Palaeontological Association, P.de Loriol, Remi Jardat and W.J.Arkel.

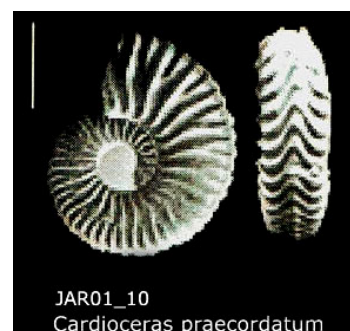
I would like to leave it to the readers, which one is the truly *Scarburgiceras scarburgense*. I would prefer de Loriol or Arkel. This procedure has the advantage, by giving a reference to the readers they may discuss with both the authors who is right or who is wrong, while I myself can concentrate on more interesting things than name giving or whether I did something wrong.



FOC19_03 Pavloviceras praecordatum



JAR01_09
Cardioceras praecordatum



JAR01_10
Cardioceras praecordatum

Scarburgiceras praecordatum - which species is the right name

This is another example for name giving; for me the correct name would be the left picture out of "The Palaeontological Association".

Pictures to prove that name giving is not only a problem for fossils see following page.

To make the situation more complicated (in my opinion more illogical), Dr.G.Schweigert from the Museum of Natural History Stuttgart (Germany) postulates at least 5 identical findings to be able