



Introducing the *Bulletin of Phylogenetic Nomenclature*

KEVIN DE QUEIROZ¹

¹Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, MRC 162, Washington, DC 20560, USA. dequeirozk@si.edu; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9165-3522>

With this inaugural issue, the International Society for Phylogenetic Nomenclature (ISPN) is launching its new journal, the *Bulletin of Phylogenetic Nomenclature* (BPN). The general purpose of the BPN is to publish articles that are critical to the operation of the *International Code of Phylogenetic Nomenclature* (ICPN or *PhyloCode*; Cantino and de Queiroz 2020), a nomenclatural code based on definitions of taxon names that are stated in terms of clades and phylogenetic relationships rather than taxonomic ranks, but which might not be appropriate for publication in other journals. Such articles include (but are not limited to): 1) the establishment of clade names that were published previously following the rules of the *PhyloCode* but before its starting date (30 April 2020), 2) the establishment of clades names that have been published previously (after the starting date) but failed to satisfy one or more other requirements of the *PhyloCode*, 3) proposed unrestricted emendations of phylogenetic definitions, 4) proposed restricted emendations of phylogenetic definitions and decisions by the Committee on Phylogenetic Nomenclature (CPN) regarding such proposals, 5) proposals to conserve and/or suppress names and decisions by the CPN regarding such proposals, and 6) proposals to modify the *PhyloCode* and decisions by the CPN regarding such proposals. Other types of articles that are appropriate for the BPN include those whose primary purpose is the establishment of (new or converted) clade names that have not been previously published following the rules of the *PhyloCode*, and general articles on the theory and practice of phylogenetic nomenclature.

This inaugural issue contains two such articles. The first is an article by Johnson *et al.* (2022) establishing the names of several clades of extinct crocodylians, most of which were published previously by the same authors (Johnson *et al.* 2020) without including registration numbers, which are required by the *PhyloCode* (Articles 7.2 and 8.1) and are now included in the protologues. In addition, some of the clade names have been changed from those proposed in the original publication in light of a subsequent finding that the originally proposed names were not the oldest available names at the assigned ranks, and the authors are attempting to use the same names for the clades in question under both the *Zoological Code* and the *PhyloCode*.

The second article, by Torres-Carvajal *et al.* (2023), presents a revised inference concerning the phylogeny of hoplocercine lizards from an expanded dataset and establishes names for several of the inferred clades. Two of the authors of this article had previously published phylogenetic definitions for most of those names (Torres-Carvajal and de Queiroz 2009; Torres-Carvajal *et al.* 2011), but those definitions were published prior to the starting date of the *PhyloCode*, so the authors now formally establish the names. In addition, the new phylogenetic inference suggests that the inferred composition of *Morunasaurus*, one of the previously recognized taxa, was incorrect, so the authors infer a revised composition for that taxon, and they propose a new name for a clade of two currently recognized species that were previously (but are no longer) included in *Morunasaurus*.

Two additional articles are currently scheduled for publication in the next issue. The first is a brief guide to establishing names following the rules of the *PhyloCode* by Cantino *et al.* (2023). The authors recognize that many biologists who infer phylogenies and may wish to name clades may be hesitant to read an entire nomenclatural code to ensure that they are satisfying its requirements. Therefore, Cantino *et al.* (2023) provide a brief guide summarizing the requirements for establishing clade names under the *PhyloCode* in the form of a list, the purpose of which is to help users establish clade names in conformity with the rules (and recommendations) of the *PhyloCode* without having to read the entire book. The guide also includes instructions for registering clade names in RegNum, the ICPN database, which is one of the requirements for establishing clade names under the *PhyloCode*.

The second is a proposal for a new article to be included in the *PhyloCode*, by the two main authors of that code and the administrator of its registration database (de Queiroz *et al.* 2023), concerning the date and authorship of

names originally published with incomplete protologues after the starting date of the *PhyloCode*. Such names are not considered established under the *PhyloCode*. To be established, they must either be republished with complete protologues (e.g., as in the article by Johnson *et al.* (2022) described above) or corrections must be published (e.g., as errata). The question then arises as to whether the authorship and date of those names are those of the original publication in which the names were proposed (with incomplete protologues) or those of the subsequently published errata or full protologues in which all the requirements for establishment were satisfied. The new article proposed by de Queiroz *et al.* (2023) details the attribution of nominal and definitional authorship and date for three categories of names originally published (after the starting date of the *PhyloCode*) with incomplete protologues: converted clade names, new clade names, and new clade names that were established under a rank-based code but failed to satisfy the requirements for establishment under the *PhyloCode* when they were first published. In general, the proposal is that authorship and date are those of the subsequently published protologues or errata in which all the requirements for establishment are satisfied (but see the proposal for exceptions).

The inauguration of the *Bulletin of Phylogenetic Nomenclature* marks another important stage in the development of a phylogenetic approach to nomenclature for the general taxonomic reference system of biology, and it is the hope of the ISPN that this journal will help to facilitate and promote the adoption of that approach.

--Kevin de Queiroz

Chief Editor, *Bulletin of Phylogenetic Nomenclature*

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