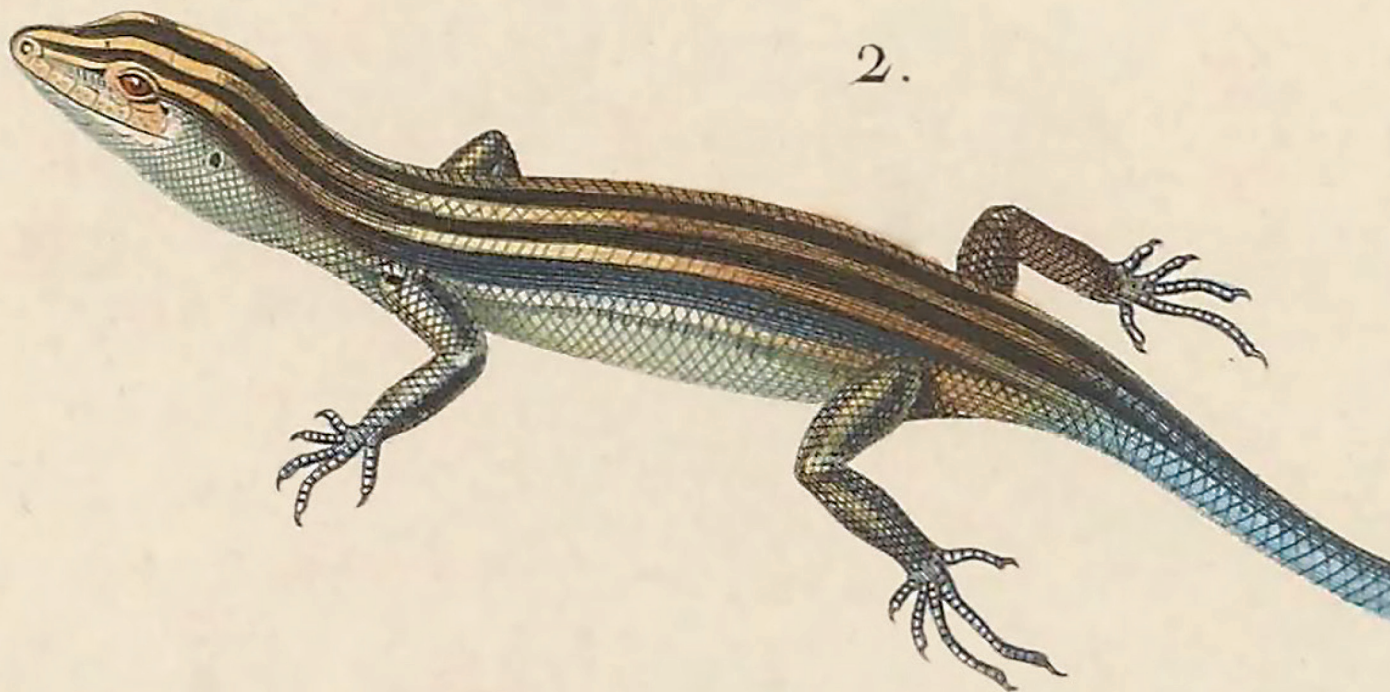


The publication date, onomatophore and onymotope of *Emoia cyanura* (Squamata: Scincidae)

Annemarie OHLER, Jean LESCURE,
Jean-Christophe de MASSARY & Thierry FRÉTEY



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Emoia cyanura (Lesson, 1830). Holophoront of *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson, 1830, *Gongylus (Eumeces) lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, *Tiliqua lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 and *Tiliqua kienerii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 as presented on figure 2 of plate 4 in Lesson (1830). Source: https://www.archive.org/download/Voyageautourdum5Dupe/page/n14_w10048

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The publication date, onomatophore and onymotope of *Emoia cyanura* (Squamata: Scincidae)

Annemarie OHLER

Jean LESCURE

Institut de Systématique, Évolution, Biodiversité (ISYEB), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, CNRS, Sorbonne Université, EPHE, Université des Antilles, case postale 30, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231 Paris cedex 05 (France)
annemarie.ohler@mnhn.fr
jean.lescure@mnhn.fr

Jean-Christophe de MASSARY

UMS PatriNat (OFB-CNRS-MNHN), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, case postale 41, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231 Paris cedex 05 (France)
jean-christophe.de-massary@mnhn.fr

Thierry FRÉTEY

Association RACINE, 5 allée des Cygnes, 35750 Saint-Maugan (France)
fretey.thierry@wanadoo.fr

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ABSTRACT

The publication date, availability and onymotope of the nomen *Scincus cyanurus* are assessed. The nomen was validly published by Lesson in 1830 and is based on a holophoront, probably from the island of Tahiti. Elements allowing the identification of the nomina cited in the synonymy of *Scincus cyanurus* are given. *Eumeces lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 is a replacement name of this nomen (alloneonym) and *Emoia pheonura* Ineich, 1987 is a subjective synonym (doxisonym) whereas the nomina *Tiliqua lessonii* Cocteau and *Tiliqua kienerii* Cocteau are unavailable as the part of the work of Cocteau proposing these nomina has not been published. The nomen “*Scincus celestinus*” is a gymnonym (*nomen nudum*) to be listed in the synonymy of *Mococa caeruleocauda* De Vis, 1892 as confirmed by the identity of the specimens from the MNHN collections on which the nomen is based.

KEY WORDS

Availability,
publication date,
synonymy.

RÉSUMÉ

Date de publication, onomatophore and onymotope of Emoia cyanura (Squamata: Scincidae).

La date de publication, la disponibilité et l'onymotope du nomen *Scincus cyanurus* sont analysés. Le nomen a été validement publié par Lesson en 1830 et il est basé sur un holophoronte, probablement de l'île de Tahiti. Des éléments permettant la reconnaissance de l'identité des nomina dans la synonymy de *Scincus cyanurus* basés sur des spécimens du MNHN sont donnés. Ainsi *Eumeces lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 est un nom de remplacement de ce nomen (alloneonyme) et *Emoia pheonura* Ineich, 1987 est un synonyme subjectif (doxisonyme). En revanche, les nomina *Tiliqua lessonii* Cocteau et *Tiliqua kienerii* Cocteau ne sont pas disponibles car cette livraison du travail de Cocteau n'a pas été publiée. Le nomen “*Scincus celestinus*” est un gymnonyme (*nomen nudum*) qu'il faut inclure dans la synonymie de *Mococa caeruleocauda* De Vis, 1892, confirmé par l'identité des spécimens de la collection du MNHN sur lesquels le nomen est basé.

MOTS CLÉS

Disponibilité,
date de publication,
synonymie.

INTRODUCTION

René Primevère Lesson described a series of reptile and amphibian taxa as a result of his participation in the *Voyage autour du monde exécuté par ordre du roi sur la Corvette de sa Majesté La Coquille*... Among these the nomen “*Scincus cyanurus*” refers to a skink widely distributed in the islands of the Pacific now considered valid as *Emoia cyanura* in the family Scincidae Opl, 1811. This nomen has been mentioned in three different publications authored by Lesson. The accepted publication date of these works has changed due to new information detailing the printing and distribution of the parts of the *Voyage* and the parts of the plates of the *Atlas* (Brygoo 1985; Ineich & Zug 1991; Cretella 2010; Lescure 2015). The first appearance of the nomen “*Scincus cyanurus*” was by Lesson in volume 13 of the *Annales des Sciences naturelles*, in 1828. This work was republished, almost identically in the *Zoologie* chapter of the *Voyage*. Finally, the nomen *Scincus cyanurus* is also associated with figure 2 on plate 4 in the *Atlas*. Traditionnally dated as 1826, as the precise publication date of the wrapper was not always taken into account, this figure with a Latin scientific name was considered the original description by several authors (Brygoo 1985; Brown 1991; Ineich & Zug 1991; Ineich *et al.* 2009). Guibé (1954) dated both the *Atlas* and the *Zoologie* volume as 1830 and cited them without distinction.

A new reading of the aspects of the text that assures the status of the nomen “*Scincus cyanurus*” in Lesson (1828) and new information on the publication dates of the *Zoologie* volume of the *Voyage* and the plates of the *Atlas* (Cretella 2010; Lescure 2015) permit us to reconsider the nomenclatural act and date, and the name-bearing specimens that make the nomen available according the *Code* (*International Code of zoological Nomenclature*, Anonymous 1999). The taxonomy used here is based on recent revisions (Brown 1991; Klein *et al.* 2016).

ABBREVIATIONS

MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien.
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde Berlin.

NOMENCLATURE

SCINCUS CYANURUS IN LESSON (1828)*Is the nomen Scincus cyanurus Lesson, 1828 available?*

When describing the *Voyage* and its main stops and observations, Lesson (1828: 388) used the nomen *Scincus cyanurus* first when listing the fauna of Buru [Bourou] Island and gives the following indications: 1) “le petit *Scinque* à raies dorées et queue bleue” [the small *Skink* with golden stripes and blue tail]; 2) footnote 1 which refers to “Seba, tom. II, pl. o [sic!], fig. 5”; 3) a Latin nomen “*Scincus cyanurus*”; and 4) indicates “cette espèce diffère du *Scincus vittatus* figuré dans Seba sous le nom de “*Lacerta Amboinensis teniolis fimbriata*” (t. 2, pl. 9, fig. 5 et 6)” [this species is distinct from *Scincus vittatus* figured in Seba under the name “*Lacerta Amboinensis teniolis fimbriata*” (t. 2, pl. 9, fig. 5 et 6)].

Lesson (1828) gave a Latin name in 3) and various elements (1, 2, 4) that could represent indications in the sense of the *Code*. Lescure (2015) considered that the character states given in 1) satisfy Article 12.2 of the *Code* (Anonymous 1999) and make the nomen available in that work. But these characters cannot be considered in isolation as Lesson refers them to the footnote giving a citation of Seba. This citation is not clear as there is no plate o or 0 in Seba (1735) (see also Brygoo 1985). Only two plates in Seba's work show lizards as figure 5: plate 4, and plate 9. In plate 4, figure 5 represents a European species, very probably in our opinion the Sand Lizard, *Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus, 1758. In plate 9, figure 5 is the dorsal view of “*Lacerta Amboinensis teniolis fimbriata*”. In Lesson (1830b), the text of Lesson (1828) is given almost identically but the footnote is indicated as “Seba, tom. II, pl. 9, fig. 5”, which confirms our conclusion that “plate o” is a typographic error for plate 9. The same figure of the lizard is mentioned in 4) as being different from the *Scincus cyanurus* without specifying the differences. Thus, there are no character states indicated allowing diagnosis of the taxon to which the nomen “*Scincus cyanurus*” is attributed. The indication 1) “le petit *Scinque* à raies dorées et queue bleue” refers to what we might call two ‘taxa’, the skink from Amboine Island and the blue-tailed skink but is not meant to distinguish the two. Hence, we do not consider *Scincus cyanurus* as published by Lesson (1828, 1830b) to be an available name.

What is the onymotope of “Scincus cyanurus” (Lesson, 1828)? Although we conclude that the nomen *Scincus cyanurus* (Lesson, 1828) is not available, we will now allocate the nomen to a population of skinks in order to be able to cite the gymonym (*nomen nudum*) in the correct synonymy list (Dubois & Raffaelli 2009: 28). For this we need to know the origin of the specimen or the specimens allocated by Lesson (1828) to the taxon to which he attributed the nomen.

Lesson mentions the taxon in this publication under various names from various places (Table 1). Although he gives a Latin name and descriptive elements when speaking of the skink from Buru Island, he considers that this skink is present in most of the islands from the Society Islands to Java. And in fact, he first observed the species from Tahiti when the *Coquille* arrived on 3 May 1823 on this island, and after visiting a large number of various islands, on 23 September 1823 on Buru Island. The narrative of Lesson (1828, 1830a, 1831) describes the travel starting from the end. In conclusion, the symprotonymotope (localities as given in the original work) are the islands mentioned in Table 1. It is important to note, that among these localities, *Emoia cyanura* as understood in works published in the last decades is present in Polynesia, Caroline Islands and Marshall Islands (Brown 1991; Klein *et al.* 2016; Buden *et al.* 2020). All other places in Table 1 harbour other blue-tailed species of *Emoia*, *E. caeruleocauda* and *E. impar*.

What is the publication date of Scincus cyanurus?

The nomen *Scincus cyanurus* is mentioned three times by Lesson. The publication of the Latin name in Lesson (1828)

TABLE 1. — List of localities (symprotonymotopes) where Lesson (1828) mentions having observed the blue-tailed skink, named “*Scincus cyanurus*” *nomen nudum*. Lesson either cited occurrence of skinks from proper observations or from literature (skinks from Hawaii mentioned by Quoy & Gaimard [1824] and skinks from Ratak by Chamisso [1821]). Note, that among these places, *Emoia cyanura* has been recently cited from Tahiti (Klein *et al.* 2016), Bora Bora (Glen Shea, personal communication), Kosrae (Buden & Taboroši 2016) and Marshall Islands (Buden *et al.* 2020).

Name of lizard	Locality in Lesson 1828	pages	Locality name	Island group
Scinque à cinq raies, ayant la queue azurée	Taïti	376-377	Tahiti	Society Islands
	Borabora	376-377	Bora Bora	Society Islands
	Moluques	376-377	Maluku	Maluku Islands
	Java	376-377		Indonesia
	Oualan	376-377	Kosrae	Caroline Islands
	Nouvelle-Irlande	376-377	Lantangai	Bismarck Archipelago
	Waigiou	376-377	Waigeo	Raja Ampat Islands
	Amboine	376-377	Ambon	Maluku Islands
Scinque queue-bleue	Port Praslin, New Ireland	380	Lantangai	Bismarck Archipelago
Le petit scinque queue-bleue	Dorery	385	Manokwari	West Papua
Le petit scinque à raies dorées et queue bleue	Bourou	387-388	Buru	Maluku Islands
Scinque à queue d’azur	Amboine	389	Ambon	Maluku Islands
Petit Scinque à raies dorées et à queue azurée	Îles Sandwich	392	Hawaii	Hawaii, USA
	Îles Radack	392	Ratak	Marshall Islands

is not accompanied by a diagnosis as we have seen, thus, the nomen is not available from this publication. As a Latin scientific name is clearly linked to a figure of a plate in the *Atlas* (Lesson 1830a) and as a detailed description is given in the Zoology part of the *Voyage* (Lesson 1831), the nomen could be available from either publication. There were ambiguities concerning the dates of publication of some parts of these works in two recent papers (Cretella 2010; Lescure 2015), which led us to search again for the dates indicated in the *Bibliographie de la France* volumes and other sources giving dates of receipt of published books and their parts. The summary of our observations is given in Table 2. The publication date of plate 4 representing *Scincus cyanurus* in figure 2, has been indicated to be as early as 3 April 1830 by Sherborn & Woodward (1901). The part (*livraison*) containing page 49 of volume 2 (1) of the Zoology findings of the *Voyage* (the written description of *Scincus cyanurus*) was only published on 13 October 1831 (Guérin-Méneville 1838). Thus, the nomen *Scincus cyanurus* has been made available according to the *Code* (Article 12.2.7) in 1830 and should be cited as *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson, 1830.

Several authors have considered the nomen available from the publication of the plate but considered that the *Atlas* was published in 1826, which is the date of its first part, not including plate 4: Brygoo (1985), Ineich (1987, 2011), Brown (1991), Ineich & Zug (1991), Ineich *et al.* (2009); but Cretella (2010) and Lescure (2015) based on previously published evidence, have shown that the publication date of plate 4, that made the nomen available, was 1830.

The discrepancies between Cretella (2010) and Lescure (2015) come from the fact that two *Voyages* were published almost simultaneously in Paris at that period: the *Voyage autour du Monde* of the ships *L’Uranie* et *La Physicienne* and the *Voyage autour du Monde* of the ship *La Coquille*. The 17th part of the history volume of the *Voyage autour du Monde* [de *L’Uranie* et de *La Physicienne*] of Freycinet is indicated in

the *Bibliographie de la France*, volume 19 at the same time as the 18th part of the Zoology volume of the *Voyage autour du monde* [de *La Coquille*] of Duperrey. The error might arise from the fact that the names of the ships are not indicated, only the authors Freycinet/Duperrey for the publications. It should also be mentioned that nowhere is the publication date of 18th part of the Zoology volume of the *Voyage autour du monde* [de *La Coquille*] of Duperrey given in the *Bibliographie de la France* volumes (see details in Table 2).

THE ONOMATOPHORE AND ONYMOTOPE OF *SCINCUS CYANURUS* LESSON, 1830

As the nomen is based on a figure (Lesson 1830a, plate 4, figure 2; Fig. 1) the onomatophore is the specimen figured (Article 74.4), thus a holophoront (holotype) by monophory. Brown (1991: 66) confirms that it represents the taxon to which the nomen *Emoia cyanura* has been attributed for almost two centuries now. A holophoront precludes any other designation of onomatophores. The MNHN Reptiles & Amphibiens Collection holds a series of seven specimens collected during the *Voyage* of the *Coquille* and only three among them were indeed identified as *Emoia cyanura* (Brown 1991). As the specimen figured on plate 4 in Lesson (1830a) cannot be identified among the three specimens of the collections of the MNHN (Brown 1991: 66; Ineich & Zug 1991: 1134) and as obviously some among the numerous specimens mentioned (Lesson 1831) many have been lost (or donated to other collections), the holophoront figured should be considered lost and a neotype designated. Given the difficulty to allocate nomina of blue-tailed *Emoia* to taxa and as the figure is inadequate to allow the unambiguous recognition of *E. cyanura* because the illustration does not show the relevant diagnostic features, this neotype designation is necessary to stabilize taxonomy. Such a specimen should be carefully chosen and studied with traditional and modern methods of taxonomy, in particular genetics, in order to keep taxonomic usage of the nomen *Scincus cyanurus*.

TABLE 2. — Dates of publication for the different parts of the *Voyage* of the ship *La Coquille* and particularly concerning herpetological subjects. Comments: Format in quarto is a full sheet printed with 8 text pages. The details of the parts (*livraison*) of the plates are given in the *Bulletin des Sciences naturelles et de Géologie* and in Cretella (2010). The *Bibliographie de la France* twice cites the publication of a 16th part, the second stands for the 17th part, as it is followed by part 18. Numbers in bold indicate volumes of journals and books. Abbreviation: *Bull. Sci. nat. Geol.*, *Bulletin des sciences naturelles et de géologie*.

Part	Content	Herptological content	<i>Bull. Sci. nat. Geol.</i>	<i>Bibliographie de la France</i>	Guérin-Méneville 1838: 271	Sherborn & Woodward 1901	Cowan 1970	Cretella 2010	Lescure 2015	Date retained
11	6 sheets of text in-4°, 6 plates	Reptiles pl. 3, 6, 7	17: 267	18 (22): 379-380 30.V.1829	—	30.V.1829	—	30.V.1829	30.V.1829	30.V.1829
12	7 sheets of text in-4°, frontispiece, 5 sheets	Reptiles pl. 1, 5	19: 329-330	18 (27): 469 4.VII.1829	—	4.VII.1929	—	4.VII.1829	4.VII.1829	4.VII.1929
15	6 sheets of texte in-4°, 6 plates	Reptiles pl. 2, 4	21: 309-311	19 (14): 221 3.IV.1830	—	3.IV.1830	—	3.IV.1830	3.IV.1830	3.IV.1830
17	3 sheets of text in-4°, 6 plates	2 (1): 1-24	21: 309-311	19 (24): 388 [mentioned as 16th part] 12.VI.1830	26.V.1830	12.VI.1830	26.V.1830	26.V.1830	12.VI.1830	26.V.1830
25	27 sheets of text in-4°, 6 plates	2 (1): 25-65	—	20 (46): 642-643 12.XI.1831	13.X.1831	12.XI.1831	13.X.1831	13.X.1831	24.VII.1830 [in error]	13.X.1831
28	60 sheets of text in-4°	2 (2) Appendix: 137-147	—	—	[foreword: xii 15.XI.1838]	—	31.XII.1838	31.XII.1838	31.XII.1838	31.XII.1838

The specimen figured most probably comes from Tahiti as the *Coquille* made a long stop on this island from 3 to 22 May 1823. This allowed extensive exploration of the island. From the headquarters at *Pointe de Vénus* at the north of the island, Lesson and Jules Louis Lejeune, an artist participating in the *Voyage*, made an exploration along the Matavai River to the centre of the island (Lesson 1839: 275). Lesson (1839: 283) also mentioned having been to the “pointe de Taoni” for wood cutting. As it was on Tahiti that he first discovered this colorful species, it seems quite evident that he or Jules Louis Lejeune made sketches of a specimen of *E. cyanura*. Artistic drawings of specimens was part of the work of the naturalists and the artists who participated in the *Voyages* (Lescure 2015). The published drawing was prepared later in Paris by Antoine Germain Bévalet according to signature of the plate, most probably on a coloured drawing made in the field while Jules Louis Lejeune was preparing the plates of the history part of the *Voyages*. The time spent on Tahiti and the details provided by Lesson (1839) on this stay are in favour for considering this place as the origin of the figured specimen. Brown (1991) also argued for Tahiti as onymotope.

There might be some doubts about the existence of specimens collected in the first part of the *Voyage* as Garnot took at least part of them from Sidney to Paris and lost most during a shipwreck at the Cape of Good Hope (Garnot 1825). Nevertheless this did not concern all the specimens. In the “Annexe” published in the part 2 of volume 2 of the Zoology part, Lesson (1838b) reported numerous specimens donated to the MNHN from localities between Brazil and Sidney and, although some may have been donated or lost meanwhile, others are still in the MNHN collections (Lescure 2015). The

Emoia specimens have been catalogised with “Taiti” as origin and cited as such by Duméril & Bibron (1835).

If we consider that this indication –Tahiti being the onymotope– is too poorly justified, we have to consider that the region including all the places from which Lesson (1828, 1831) observed the species he called *Scincus cyanurus*, “Scinque à cinq raies ayant la queue azurée”, “Scinque à queue d’azur”, “Scinque queue-bleue”, “Le petit scinque queue-bleue” or “Petit Scinque à raies dorées et à queue azurée” (Table 1) form the protonymotope (original type-locality) (Frétey *et al.* 2018). Then Tahiti would be the best choice for a neophoront (neotype) designation for nomenclatural stability as this population is indeed part of the genetically defined “widespread” *E. cyanura* of Klein *et al.* (2016).

Did Brygoo (1985) make a lectotype designation?

Brygoo (1985) presented each nomen listed in his type catalog with the reference to its original publication and by its onomatophores with information of onymotopes and collectors. Then a historical presentation and discussion of nomenclatural and taxonomic aspects was given.

For *Scincus cyanurus*, Brygoo cited two sources: Lesson “1826”, the plate published in the Atlas and Lesson “1830” the second volume of presentation of the zoological results where the reptiles are presented. We now know that the publication dates of the plate where *Scincus cyanurus* was published is 1830 and that volume 2 was published only in 1831. Brygoo did not consider Lesson (1828) as a possible original publication for this nomen.

In the discussion of the nomenclature of the nomen *Scincus cyanurus*, Brygoo (1985) cited an unpublished annotation of Brown on an index card in the Reptiles & Amphibiens collections identifying one of the specimens MNHN 0.7069A as

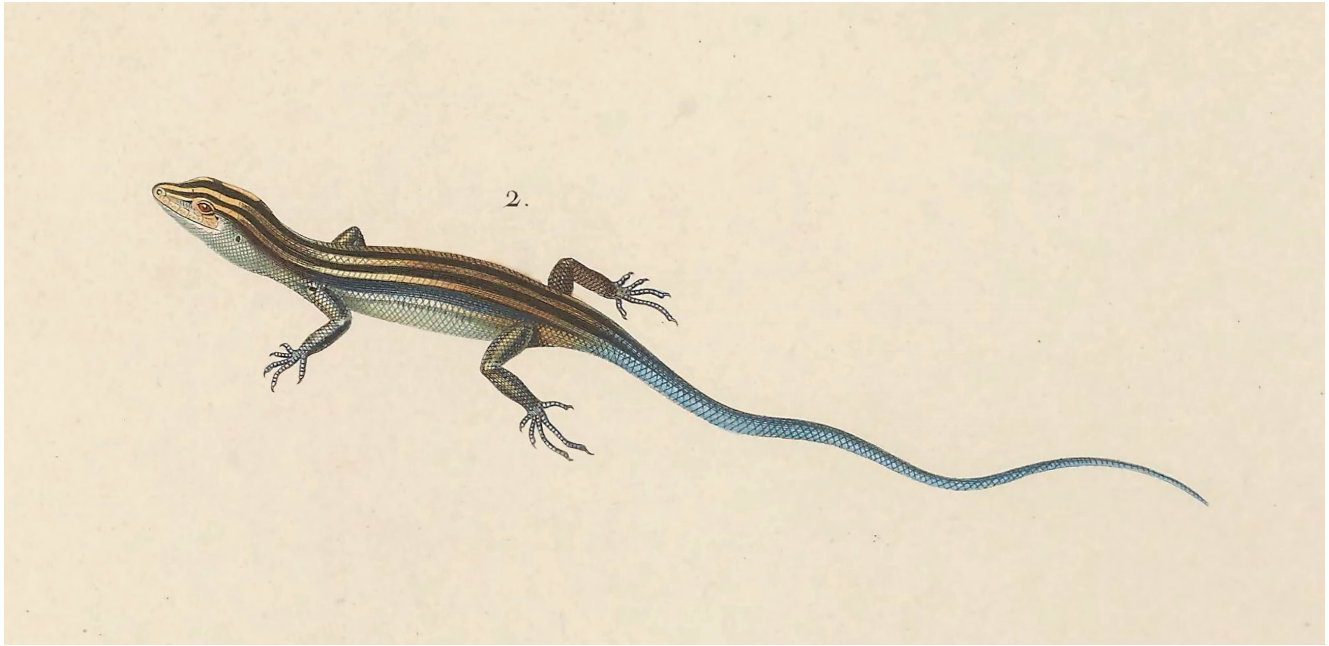


FIG. 1. — *Emoia cyanura* (Lesson, 1830). Holophoront of *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson, 1830, *Gongylus* (*Eumeces*) *lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, *Tiliqua lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 and *Tiliqua kienerii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 as presented on figure 2 of plate 4 in Lesson (1830). Source: https://www.archive.org/download/Voyageautourdum5Dupe/page/n14_w10048

“lectotype”. Brown (1991) and Ineich & Zug (1991) consider that Brygoo citing the notes of Brown on the index card made a lectotype designation. But Brygoo (1985) expressly stated “sur fiches” [on index cards] thus indicating an unpublished fact. Brygoo (1985) does list “syntypes” for the nomen, thus he did not consider Brown’s nomenclatural act as valid. In conclusion, Brygoo did not formally designate a lectophoront (lectotype) for *Scincus cyanurus* under the provisions of Article 74.5 of the *Code*.

Brown (1991) and Ineich & Zug (1991), however, considered this to constitute a valid designation. These researchers also agreed that the species nomen was made available by the published figure, thus on a single specimen, and that there is no specimen currently stored in the MNHN collection that could be the specimen figured on plate 4, figure 2 of Lesson (1830a; Fig. 1). As there can be no lectotype designated from a single holophoront, the published designations would be null anyhow.

THE STATUS OF THE NOMINA *EUMECES LESSONII*, *SCINCUS CELESTINUS*, *TILQUA LESSONII*, *TILQUA KIENERII* AND *EMOIA PHEONURA*

Duméril & Bibron (1839) mention several other nomina in their synonymy list of *Eumeces lessonii* (valid nomen *Emoia cyanura*). We discuss only those that might be based on specimens in the MNHN collection and added the nomenclature of *Emoia pheonura* Ineich, 1987. The taxonomy adopted is that employed by Brown (1991).

Gongylus (*Eumeces*) *lessonii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839: 654.

Status. Alloneonym (replacement name), for *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson, 1830.

Onomatophore. Same as for the replaced nomen. Specimen represented in figure 2 of plate 4 in Lesson (1830a; Fig. 1).

Onymotope. Same as for the replaced nomen. Islands of Pacific Ocean cited in Lesson (1828, 1831; Table 1).

COMMENT

Duméril & Bibron (1839: 655) clearly stated that they created a different name for the taxon as the name of Lesson is not correct in regard to the character he indicated: the coloration of the tail is variable within the species and there are other species that share that character. So *Eumeces lessonii* is not a poiconym (new name) but a neonym (replacement name).

“*Scincus celestinus*” – Duméril & Bibron 1839: 654.

Status. Gymnonym, unavailable name. Identified as *Emoia caeruleocauda* (Brown 1991: 77), this nomen should figure in the synonymy list of *Mococa caeruleocauda* De Vis, 1892, valid as *Emoia caeruleocauda* (De Vis, 1892).

Reference specimens. MNHN-RA-0.2917, 2012.507-508 (formerly 2917A, 2917B).

Geographical origin. Ambon Island.

COMMENT

Duméril & Bibron (1839) mentioned the unpublished name *Scincus celestinus*. Later Duméril & Duméril (1851: 157) indicated that there are three specimens donated from Museum of Leiden with the name *Scincus celestinus* in the MNHN collections. These specimens are still in the collections and are in a rather good state of preservation.

Tiliqua lessonii Cocteau – Duméril & Bibron 1839: 654.

Status. Alloneonym (replacement name), for *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson, 1830.

Onomatophore. Same as for the replaced nomen. Specimen represented in figure 2 of plate 4 in Lesson (1830a; Fig. 1).

Onymotope. Same as for the replaced nomen. Specimen represented in figure 2 of plate 4 in Lesson (1830a).

REMARK

Duméril & Bibron (1839: 654), Brygoo (1985) and Ineich & Zug (1991) cite Cocteau (1836), *Études sur les Scincoïdes* as source for this name. We checked four exemplars of the *Études sur les Scincoïdes* of Cocteau where species of skinks have been described in detail. In fact, only the first part of the book, which was intended to have about 20-25 parts, was published before the death of the author (Anonymous 1838a, b). There is mention of the printing of a second part (Anonymous 1838b: 257) and we found a copy including the title page of the part mentioning *Ire Tribu. Scincoïdes saurophthalmes. Ire Genre. Scinques. IIe Section. Lépidoglosses conopsides. Ier Groupe. Tiliquas*, but neither *Tiliqua lessonii* nor *Tiliqua kienerii* are mentioned in the available part. Thus, for the moment there is no indication that these nomina were published by Cocteau under the requirements of the *Code*. Gabriel Bibron should have received the manuscript (Anonymous 1838a) but it is not available in the libraries of MNHN.

Tiliqua kienerii Cocteau – Duméril & Bibron 1839: 654.

Status. Poieonym; should figure in the synonymy list of *Emoia cyanura* (*fide* Duméril & Bibron 1839: 656).

Onomatophore. Holophoront. Now lost.

Onymotope. Not indicated.

COMMENT

Based on a single faded specimen among the series of specimens from the Paris Museum collection (Duméril & Bibron 1839: 656). The specimen was not mentioned by Duméril & Bibron (1851) (see also Brygoo 1985). The best choice would be to designate as neophoront the neophoront of *Scincus cyanurus* to resolve ambiguity. For nomenclatural availability see Comment on the nomen above. As the nomen was published as synonym and not used as valid nomen before 1961, it is not available (Article 11.6).

Emoia pheonura Ineich, 1987: 491.

Status. Doxisonym (subjective synonym) of *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson, 1828 (Brown 1991: 64; Ineich & Zug 1991: 1134).

Onomatophore. Holophoront by original designation MNHN-RA-1987.1301.

Onymotope. French Polynesia, Society Islands, Moorea Island, Opunohu Bay (17.495° S, 149.857° W), on the shore.

CONCLUSION

Although the accepted dates of the publications of the nomen *Scincus cyanurus* have changed in the recent years, the identity of the taxon is on the one hand relatively stable, on the other difficult to assess without molecular data, and can only be stabilised if the neophoront designation for *Scincus cyanurus* is done judiciously. Beside the publication date and onomatophore of this nomen, the status of the nomina *Eumeces lessonii*, *Scincus celestinus*, *Tiliqua lessonii*, *Tiliqua kienerii* and *Emoia pheonura*, listed in the synonymy of *Scincus cyanurus*, has been clarified. Study of specimens originally linked to the nomen allowed us to confirm that *Scincus celestinus*, a gymnonym, should be changed to the synonymy list of *Emoia caeruleocauda*.

Emoia species are interesting models for biogeographic studies showing distribution patterns both linked to natural and anthropogenic invasions of islands (Klein *et al.* 2016). The main difficulty is the large range and the poor morphological differentiation of the species linked to high intra-specific variation already observed by Duméril & Bibron (1839). Molecular methods will be very useful to understand evolutionary history of these skinks, and are necessary to correctly chose a specimen as neophoront for one of the earliest described *Emoia* species, *Scincus cyanurus*.

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