Text in black should not be changed.

Text in green must be deleted. The ICZN 1999 Code and Linnaeus 1758 citations below should be kept as given unless they are not used, whereupon they can be deleted.

Text in blue should be replaced with content specific to the nomenclatural issue at hand.

**[For species-group names] Case xxxx– [junior homonym] (currently [current combination]; [taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]): proposed conservation of the specific name**

**[For genus-group/family-group names] Case xxxx– [junior homonym] ([taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]): proposed conservation of the [genus-group/family-group] name**

[Author]

*[Institutional address]*

([email address])

**Abstract.** The purpose of this application, under Articles 23.9.3 and 81.2.1 of the Code, is to conserve the usage of the [species-group/genus-group/family-group] name of [junior homonym] ([taxonomic affiliation]) for a [species/genus/family] of [common name] from [geographical location] by suppression of its senior homonym [senior homonym] ([taxonomic affiliation]). [justification to suppress the senior homonym, i.e., why usage of the junior homonym needs to be maintained to promote nomenclatural stability].

**Keywords.** Nomenclature; taxonomy; [class]; [order]; [family-group name(s) (in small capitals, with first letter capitalised)]; [genus-group name(s) (in italics)]; [species-group name(s) (in italics)]; [vernacular name(s)]; [geographical region(s)]; [geological horizon (for fossils)].

[Nomenclatural issue in chronological order]

1[…x]. [Nomenclatural history of the senior homonym and its type, provide evidence of its relative disuse]

[x+1….y]. [Nomenclatural history of the junior homonym and its type, provide evidence of its prevailing and widespread usage.]

[y+1…z]. Discussion of why prevailing usage should be maintained by suppression of the senior homonym for the purposes of the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy, and why Commission action is required, i.e., why this nomenclatural issue fails to fulfil Article 23.9.1 of the Code and therefore cannot be resolved by Art. 23.9.2. Reference and summarise details of the Appendix of significant references supporting the use of the junior homonym, which authors should have submitted as part of the application. Highlight the consequences (scientific and otherwise) of following the Principle of Priority, and why suppression of the senior homonym would be ideal.]

[Proposals to the Commission]

Follow this order: 1) request/s to the Commission, specifying whether it is under the plenary power or specific powers 2) names to be placed on the Official Lists in this order: Generic Names → Family-Group Names → Specific Names.3] names to be placed on the Official Indexes in this order: Generic Names → Family-Group Names → Specific Names. Authors can include proposals for subordinate taxa to be added to the Official Lists and Indices if they believe these actions will improve nomenclatural stability

[For species-group names]

[z+1]. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary power to rule that the specific name [specific name of senior homonym] as published in the binomen [senior homonym, excluding author and year] be suppressed for both the purposes of the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name [specific name of junior homonym] as published in the binomen [junior homonym, excluding author and year; and

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name [specific name of senior homonym] as published in the binomen [senior homonym, excluding author and year], and as suppressed in (1) above.

[For genus-group names]

[z+1]. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary power to rule that the generic name [senior homonym] be suppressed for both the purposes of the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name [junior homonym] (gender: [masculine/feminine/neuter]), type species: [type species of junior homonym] by [original designation/monotypy/subsequent designation by author, year: page number] ([taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]); and

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name [senior homonym] ([taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]), as suppressed in (1) above.

[For family-group names]

[z+1]. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary power to rule that the family-group name [senior homonym] be suppressed for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name [junior homonym] (gender: [masculine/feminine/neuter]), type species: [type species of junior synonym] by [original designation/monotypy/subsequent designation by author, year: page number] ([taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]);

(3) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name [junior homonym], type genus: [type genus of junior synonym] by [original designation/monotypy/subsequent designation by author, year: page number] ([taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name [senior homonym] ([taxonomic affiliation], [subordinate taxonomic affiliation]), as suppressed in (1) above.

**References**

[author 1 last name] [author 1 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods], [author 2 last name] [author 2 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods] ([year]) [chapter title, only the first letter and proper nouns capitalised]. In: [editor 1 last name] [editor 1 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods] ([Ed/Eds]), [book title, only the first letter and proper nouns capitalised]. Volume [volume number]. [publisher], [city], [pagination, pp. = pages; pls.= plates].

Available at: [URL, URL is optional] [Last accessed on dd mmmm yyyy.]

[author 1 last name] [author 1 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods], [author 2 last name] [author 2 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods] ([year]) [article title, only the first letter and proper nouns capitalised]. [journal title, all principal words capitalised] [volume number] ([issue number]): [page number–page number].

doi: [nn.nnnnn/xxxxxxx, doi is optional]

ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature) (1999) International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth Edition. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, xxix + 306 pp.

Linnaeus C (1758) Systema naturæ per regna tria naturæ, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Tom. I. Editio decima, reformata. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiæ [= Stockholm], [4] + 824 pp.

**Appendix**

[author 1 last name] [author 1 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods], [author 2 last name] [author 2 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods] ([year]) [chapter title, only the first letter and proper nouns capitalised]. In: [editor 1 last name] [editor 1 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods] ([Ed/Eds]). [book title, all principal words capitalised]. Volume [volume number]. [publisher], [city], [pagination, pp. = pages; pls.= plates].

[author 1 last name] [author 1 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods], [author 2 last name] [author 2 initials in capitals, no spaces or periods] ([year]) [article title, only the first letter and proper nouns capitalised]. [journal title, all principal words capitalised] [volume number] ([issue number]): [page number–page number].

doi: [nn.nnnnn/xxxxxxx, doi is optional]