

Current text	Proposed new text	Comments	References
<p>Places where changes are proposed are highlighted yellow</p>			
<p>CHAPTER 2. PRINCIPLES</p>	<p>CHAPTER 2. PRINCIPLES</p>		
<p>Principle 1 The essential points in nomenclature are as follows.</p> <p>(1) Aim at stability of names.</p> <p>(2) Avoid or reject the use of names which may cause error or confusion.</p> <p>(3) Avoid the useless creation of names.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this Code may be construed to restrict the freedom of taxonomic thought or action.</p> <p><i>Note.</i> “Name” in this Code is used to refer to scientific names applied to prokaryotes (see Chapter 3, Section 3).</p>	<p>Principle 1 The essential points in nomenclature are to:</p> <p>(1) Aim at stability of names;</p> <p>(2) Avoid or reject the names which cause error or confusion;</p> <p>(3) Avoid the useless creation of names;</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this Code may restrict the freedom of taxonomic thought or action.</p> <p><i>Note.</i> “Name” in this Code, unless otherwise indicated, is used to refer to names applied to prokaryotes which have been validly published, whether legitimate or illegitimate (see Chapter 3, Section 3).</p>	<p>A suggestion was made to change to: (1) ‘stabilize’ or ‘standardize’ the creation and taxonomic standing of names. However, the original version is simple and probably adequate.</p> <p>The word, ‘may’ can be deleted; the ‘essential points’ should be definitive.</p> <p>This term, ‘... be construed to ...’ is confusing. The word, ‘construed’ means to ‘interpret’.</p>	<p>Text clarifications proposed by the editorial board</p> <p>Tindall BJ. The relationship of validly published names to legitimate and illegitimate names in the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes. <i>Int J Syst Evol</i></p>

			<i>Microbiol</i> 2016;66:4905-4906]
<p>Principle 2 The nomenclature of prokaryotes is not independent of botanical and zoological nomenclature. When naming new taxa in the rank of genus or higher, due consideration is to be given to avoiding names which are regulated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants.</p> <p><i>Note.</i> This principle takes effect with publication of acceptance of this change by the ICSP (from November 2000) and is not retroactive. Although not complete, an extensive list of names of zoological taxa is maintained by the Zoological Record, a list of botanical taxa, including higher plants, algae and cyanobacteria, botanical protists and fungi is maintained by the <i>Index Nominum Genericorum</i> (ING), the Names in Current Use and the International Mycological Institute (Bioscience index of fungi).</p>	<p>Principle 2 The nomenclature of prokaryotes is not independent of botanical and zoological nomenclature. When naming new taxa in the rank of genus or higher, due consideration is to be given to avoiding names which are regulated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants.</p> <p><i>Note.</i> This principle takes effect with publication of acceptance of this change by the ICSP (from 1 January 2001) and is not retroactive.)</p> <p>For information about lists of names of zoological and botanical taxa see Appendix 2.</p>	<p>Is the word ‘regulated’ appropriate here? Is really a regulation? An alternative could be: ... names which have been validated or considered valid under the International Code ...”. On the other hand, ‘regulated’ is probably OK, as based on the rules of the different codes.</p> <p>The change of November 2000 to 1 January 2001 is based on Tindall 2016.</p> <p>The part “Although not complete ... index of fungi) can be replaced by a reference to Appendix 2.</p>	<p>[Oren A, Garrity GM. Proposal to change General Consideration 5 and Principle 2 of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2014;64:309–310]</p> <p>Tindall BJ. Redefining homonyms under Rule 51b (4) of the International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2016;66:5628-5619.</p>
<p>Principle 3 The scientific names of all taxa are Latin or latinized words treated as Latin</p>	<p>Principle 3 The names of all taxa are Latin or latinized words treated as Latin,</p>		

regardless of their origin. They are usually taken from Latin or Greek (see Chapter 3, Section 9, and Appendix 9).	regardless of their origin. They are usually taken from Latin or Greek (see Chapter 3, Section 9, and Appendix 9).		
Principle 4 The primary purpose of giving a name to a taxon is to supply a means of referring to it rather than to indicate the characters or the history of the taxon.	Principle 4 The purpose of giving a name to a taxon is to supply a means of referring to it rather than to indicate the characters or the history of the taxon.	One of the editorial board members proposed: 'The nomenclatural purpose of giving a name ...' but there was no further support in favor of this version	
Principle 5 The application of the names of taxa is determined by means of nomenclatural types, referred to in this Code as types (see Chapter 3, Section 4).	Principle 5 The application of the names of taxa is determined by means of nomenclatural types, referred to in this Code as types (see Chapter 3, Section 4).		
Principle 6 The correct name of a taxon is based upon valid publication, legitimacy and priority of publication (see Chapter 3, Section 5).	Principle 6 The correct name of a taxon is based upon valid publication, legitimacy and priority of publication (see Chapter 3, Section 5).	In 2008, Tindall proposed deleting the concepts of legitimate and illegitimate names from the ICNP. The editorial board understands that this proposal was withdrawn by the author in 2018, but the editorial board has no formal record of this. No change was made in the text based on the Tindall 2008 proposal.	Tindall BJ. Are the concepts of legitimate and illegitimate names necessary under the current International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria? A proposal to make changes to the Code. <i>Int J Syst Evol Microbiol</i> 2008;58:1979-1986.
Principle 7 A name of a taxon has no status under the Rules and no claim to recognition unless it is validly published (see Chapter 3, Section 5).	Principle 7 A name of a taxon has no status under the Rules and no claim to recognition unless it is validly published (see Chapter 3, Section 5).		
Principle 8	Principle 8		

<p>Each order or taxon of a lower rank with a given circumscription, position, and rank can bear only one correct name, i.e., the earliest that is in accordance with the Rules of this Code. Provision has been made for exceptions to this Principle (see Rules 23a and 23b and the Statutes of the ICSP).</p> <p><i>Note 1.</i> The name of a species is a binary combination of generic name and specific epithet.</p> <p><i>Note 2.</i> (i) By circumscription is meant an indication of the limits of a taxon, (ii) by position is meant the higher taxon in which a taxon is placed when there may be alternatives (see also Rule 23a) and (iii) by rank is meant level in the hierarchical sequence of taxonomic categories.</p>	<p>Each order or taxon of a lower rank with a given circumscription, position, and rank can bear only one correct name, i.e., the earliest that is in accordance with the Rules of this Code. Provision has been made for exceptions to this Principle (see Rules 23a and 23b).</p> <p><i>Note 1.</i> The name of a species is a binary combination of generic name and specific epithet.</p> <p><i>Note 2.</i> (i) Circumscription is meant to indicate the limits of a taxon; (ii) position is meant to indicate the higher taxon in which a taxon is placed (see also Rule 23a); and (iii) rank is meant to indicate the level in the hierarchical sequence of taxonomic categories.</p>	<p>It is not clear what the Statutes of the ICSP have to do with this.</p>	
<p>Principle 9 The name of a taxon should not be changed without sufficient reason based either on further taxonomic studies or on the necessity of giving up a nomenclature that is contrary to the Rules of this Code.</p>	<p>Principle 9 The name of a taxon should not be changed without sufficient reason; if necessary, changes should be based upon further taxonomic studies or on the necessity of expunging a name that is contrary to the Rules of this Code.</p>		