

Notes

CHAPTER 3

1. The goal of 2.3 million species is articulated by the Catalogue of Life, though numbers differ widely as to how many species actually exist on the planet (Eng 2016; Hug et al. 2016; Zimmer 2016). David Hill's Open Tree of Life Project projects 2.3 million species (Hinchliff et al. 2015; “‘Tree of Life’ for 2.3 Million Species Released” 2015), while a recent study estimated over one trillion microbial species alone on the planet (Locey and Lennon 2016). For the sake of consistency, when referenced in this book, the total number of species on the planet will be assumed to be approximately 2.3 million.

CHAPTER 4

1. See also International Association for Plant Taxonomy 2011, sec. 2.8 for international code of nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants, which takes a similar approach.
2. Where the italicized name is the valid scientific name (genus and species) that a scientist, Snyder, described and published in 1904. *Sensu* (often abbreviated *sec*) is a Latin term that means “in the sense of” and is often used at the end of names to indicate that the author used the species concept “in the sense of” whoever is cited. Thus, since Snyder described the species for the first time in 1904, it is *also* Snyder concept.
3. Where “>” means “the synonym of,” and “+” indicates the two species concepts melding together to form one larger concept (in this case, that of *Centropyge fisheri* (Snyder 1904) sec. Pyle 2003).

CHAPTER 5

1. I use ontology here in the computational sense, in terms of modeling the world, rather than the philosophical sense, describing fundamental categories of things.
2. See also Hennig, Davis, and Zangerl 1999.

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Power of Position

Classification and the Biodiversity Sciences

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