A scientific name for Pacific oysters

Dear Editor,

We write concerning the scientific name for the Pacific oyster used by Aquaculture. An article in the 1 October issue (Ugalde et al., 2018) presents the binomial for the Pacific oyster as “Magallana gigas, previously known as Crassostrea gigas,” citing Salvi et al. (2014).

The suggestion by Salvi et al. (2014) and Salvi and Mariotti (2017) that the genus Crassostrea, as applied to cupped oysters of Pacific origin (e.g., Crassostrea gigas, the Pacific oyster), be replaced by the genus Magallana has been greeted with dismay by researchers and aquaculturists alike. Bayne et al. (2017) have recently published a short dissenting view, calling the suggestion “disruptive and destabilizing.”

The World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) initially disseminated the proposed genus change. On receipt of our “dissenting view,” WoRMS re-instated Crassostrea but in a way that, we believe, confuses the situation. WoRMS now describes Crassostrea (as of 25 July 2018) as an “alternate representation,” which it defines as “an accepted name…but slightly less preferred.” The basis for this ‘preference’ is not clear, but its assertion is not a scientific resolution of the taxonomic conflict for this important aquaculture species.

We anticipate that the majority of researchers will continue to refer to the Pacific oysters as Crassostrea. Indeed, since Salvi and Mariotti (2017), only 11 papers in 10 journals have used Magallana gigas, while over 700 papers in over 200 journals used Crassostrea gigas (Web of Science). Nevertheless, there is potential for confusion to spread among researchers, including young scientists who are publishing for the first time.

We ask that you require manuscripts submitted for publication to use Crassostrea as the accepted genus for all Pacific and Atlantic cupped oysters, until a more detailed and comprehensive genomic analysis resolves the correct nomenclature. In the interim, this conservative taxonomic usage will help to avoid misunderstanding, anxiety and disorder.


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