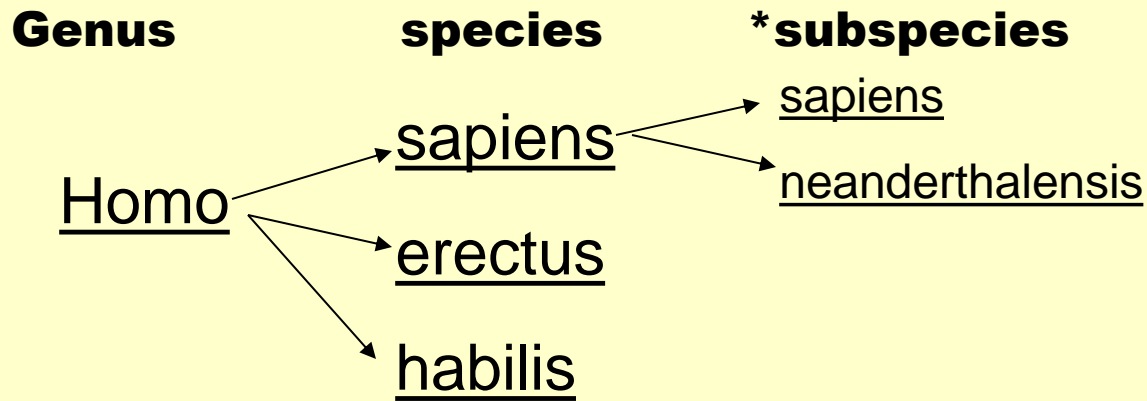
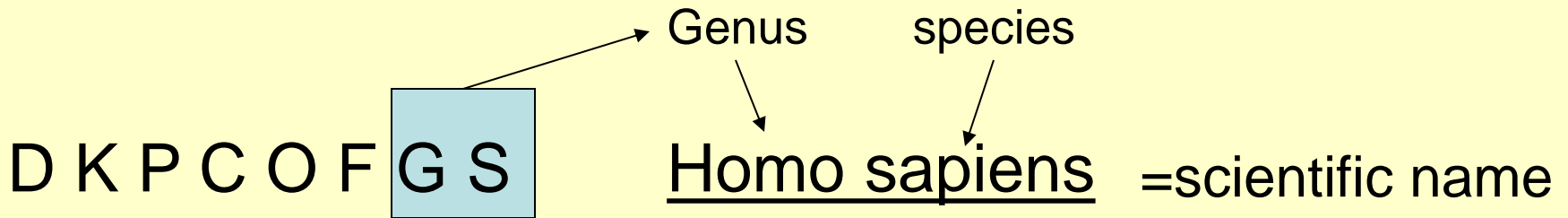
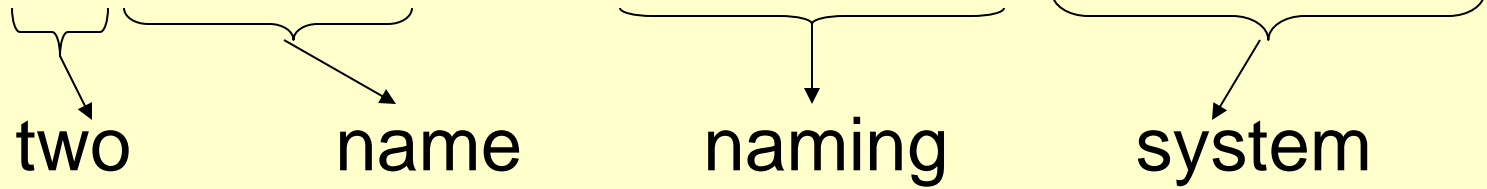


What's in a Name?

Binomial Nomenclature
and
The Ins and Outs of Classification

Binomial Nomenclature



What is a Species?

JOHN RAY

(18th century English plant guy and reverend)

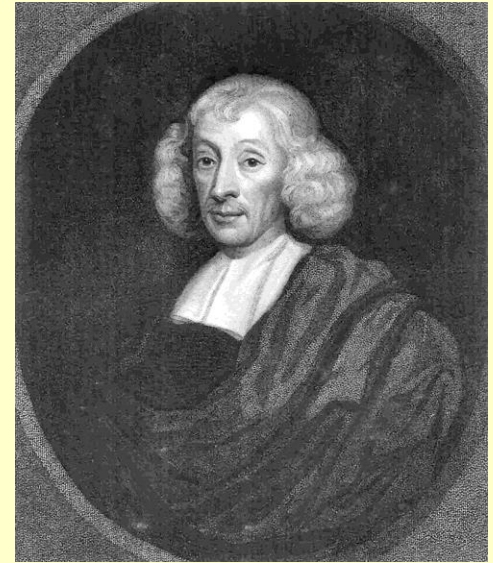
Wanted to catalogue all of the plants in Britain.

Task made difficult by common names.

He is credited with defining a species as:

Organisms that naturally interbreed to produce reproductively viable offspring

i.e. they have to be able to make babies that can make babies that can make babies, etc.



Is this a **SPECIES**?



But why not.....?

Really. Write the answer
in your notebook

If you wrote something like:

*No, because they can't
make babies...*

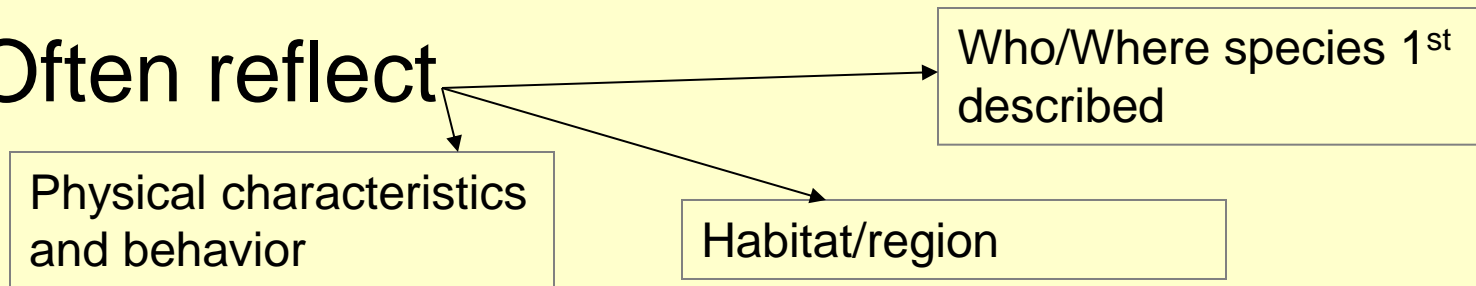
....you're right!

Written as:

Equus caballus x asinus

Some naming guidelines

- Latinized
- Underlined or *italicized* (but you can't write in italics)
- Genus is capitalized, species lower case
- Often reflect



e.g. Haliatus leucocephalus = Bald Eagle

fisherman white head

Using Combining Forms

- When you are the first person to describe a species, you get to name it.
- Pick the characteristics you want to base your name on and then look for the Latin or Greek “combining forms” of words to put together.
- These are word fragments that can be put together to form one word – usually no more than two

Using Combining Forms

- On the combining forms list, a dash after the word means that it is a prefix,
- A dash before makes it a suffix.
- For example: If Mr. U. was being named as a species:

Trichodops kerhonksonensis

Trichodops kerhonksonensis

Trichodo- + -ops → Trichodops

Kerhonkson + -ensis → Kerhonksonensis