

APPENDIX

GAZETTEER OF DISTRIBUTIONAL TERMS USED IN CATALOG
(current through 1973)

The accurate presentation of distributional information in this catalog has proven to be extremely difficult. Ideally, distributional data should be given in terms of latitude and longitude, but because of difficulties frequently encountered in securing such measurements this system is only infrequently used. Instead, it is common practice in recording distributional data for individual collections to use political-unit names in a graduated sequence (e.g., municipality, township, county, state, and country). Where summarized distributional information is needed, such as in this catalog, species ranges are normally indicated by naming each country in which they have been found (or in the case of only limited distribution in a very large country, by listing after the country name those states or equivalent political units in which the species has been found). Other methods employed to summarize distributional information, all used to a limited extent in this catalog, are the use of (1) modified political-unit names (e.g., Southern United States, Arabian Peninsula, and Indochina), (2) biologically defined geographical terms (e.g., Australasian Region, forested areas of Canada, and Argentine pampas), (3) physically defined geographical terms (e.g., Mediterranean Region, interior plains of northern Holarctic Region, and coastal areas of Nearctic Region), and (4) strictly geographical terms (e.g., New Guinea, the Greater Antilles, and Central America).

The difficulty earlier referred to was encountered only in the use of political-unit names. By way of illustrating, the names Germany, United States, and Sri Lanka can be considered as each representing a different type of problem. "Germany" is a case of a name no longer in use and representing a political land unit not now existing. "United States" is an example of a country with an unchanged name but with a changed political land unit (due to the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood). "Sri Lanka" represents a situation where we have a new political unit name but without changes in territorial limits.

Determining in which current political unit all previously reported species collection records lie has proven to be a task of a magnitude greater than our resources and has not been attempted. However, to make it possible for users of the catalog to help themselves in this matter, a gazetteer is appended here that lists and defines all primary political-unit names given in the catalog. Included in the definitions is a statement as to where each political unit is located and what territorial and name changes have occurred for the unit during the present century. In greater part, the information presented was adapted from *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary*, 1972 edition. Also utilized was *Status of the World's Nations*, United States Department of State Bureau of Intelligence and Research Geographic Bulletin, 1973.

Political unit names used in the "Type Depositories" section are from Publication 51, U. S. Postal Service, January 1976, entitled *International Postage Rates and Fees*. This was done to permit ready correspondence with the institutions named there.

In line with the terminal date of the catalog, this gazetteer reflects neither political nor terminology changes made since 1973.