**Chapter II. Publication**

**Article 4. Publication Requirements**

4.1. The provisions of this article apply not only to the publication of names, but also to the publication of any nomenclatural act (e.g., a proposal to conserve a name).

4.2. Publication, under this code, is defined as the distribution of peer-reviewed works consisting of: 1) printed text with or without images, which, unless also published electronically, must be distributed to libraries or scientific institutions associated with libraries in at least five countries on three continents, so that the work is accessible as a permanent public record to the scientific community; and/or 2) electronic text with or without images or sound in Portable Document Format (PDF) in an online publication (however, not just in supplement material; see Note 7.2.2); in both cases with an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) or an International Standard Book Number (ISBN).

Note 4.2.1. If an entire book is not peer-reviewed or a periodical is not consistently peer reviewed, the article or chapter in which a name or nomenclatural act appears must be peer reviewed in order to qualify as published.

Note 4.2.2. Approval of a work by a thesis or dissertation committee does not constitute peer review.

Note 4.2.3. The distribution before the publication date of “*Phylonyms: A Companion to the PhyloCode*” of any material (printed or electronic) does not constitute publication (see art. 7.1).

 For the purpose of Art. 4.2, “online” is defined as accessible electronically via the World Wide Web.

### 4.4. Should Portable Document Format (PDF) be succeeded, a successor international standard format approved and communicated by the Committee on Phylogenetic Nomenclature would be acceptable.

Recommendation 4.4A. Publication electronically in Portable Document Format (PDF) should comply with the PDF/A archival standard (ISO 19005).

Recommendation 4.4B. Authors of electronic material should give preference to publications that are archived and curated in trusted online digital repositories, e.g., an ISO-certified repository. Digital repositories ideally should be in more than one country, preferably on different continents.

4.5. An electronic publication must not be altered after it is published. Any such alterations are not themselves considered published. Corrections or revisions must be issued separately to be considered published.

4.6. The following do not qualify as publication: (a) dissemination of text or images solely through storage media (such as CDs, diskettes, film, microfilm and microfiche) that require a special device to read; (b) theses and dissertations; (c) abstracts of articles, papers, posters, texts of lectures, and similar material presented at meetings, symposia, colloquia, or congresses, even if the abstract is printed in a peer-reviewed journal; (d) the placing of texts or images in collections or exhibits, for example, on labels (including specimen labels, even if printed) or information sheets; (e) the reproduction of hand-written material in facsimile, for example, by photocopy; (f) patents and patent applications; (g) newspapers and periodicals intended mainly for people who are not professional biologists, abstracting journals, trade catalogues, and seed exchange lists; (h) anonymous works. See also Art. 7.3.

**Article 5. Publication Date**

5.1. The publication date for names established under this code is the date on which a publication, as defined in Art. 4, first becomes available either in print or online. In the absence of proof establishing some other date, the one appearing in the publication itself must be accepted as correct.

5.2. If the date appearing in the publication specifies the month but not the day, the last day of that month is to be adopted as the publication date.

5.3. If the date appearing in the publication specifies the year but not the month, the last day of that year is to be adopted as the publication date.

5.4. When separates are issued in advance of the work (periodical or book) that contains them, the date of the separate constitutes the date of publication, unless there is evidence that it is erroneous.

**Chapter III. Names**

**Section 2. Establishment**

**Article 7. General Requirements**

7.1. Establishment of a name can only occur after the publication date of *Phylonyms: a Companion to the PhyloCode*, the starting date for this code.

7.2. In order to be established, a name of a clade must: (a) be published as provided for by Art. 4;

(b) be adopted by the author(s), not merely proposed for the sake of argument or on the condition that the group concerned will be accepted in the future; (c) apply to a clade that either appears on the reference phylogeny or is delimited by the cited synapomorphy(-ies) (see Art. 9.13); (d) comply with the provisions of Arts. 7 and 9–11; (e) be registered as provided for in Art. 8, and the registration number be cited in the protologue; and (f) comply with the provisions of Art. 17.

Note 7.2.1. The protologue is everything associated with a name when it was first established (this code), validly published (*ICNAFP*, *ICNB*), or made available (*ICZN*), for example, description, diagnosis, phylogenetic definition, registration number, designation of type, illustrations, references, synonymy, geographical data, specimen citations, and discussion.

Note 7.2.2. Material contained only in an electronic supplement to a printed or online journal is not published according to Art. 4. Therefore, the following portions of the protologue may not be confined to an electronic supplement: (a) clade name to be established; (b) designation of clade name as new or converted (Art. 9.2); (c) phylogenetic definition (Arts. 9.3, 9.4); (d) reference phylogeny or statement about the distribution of apomorphies supporting the existence of the clade (Art. 9.13); (e) hypothesized composition of the clade (Art. 9.14); (f) for converted names, bibliographic citations (Art. 9.16) demonstrating prior application of the name to a taxon approximating the clade for which it is being established (Art. 9.15a) and authorship of the preexisting name (Art. 9.15b); (g) registration number (Art. 7.2e); (h) when appropriate, the rationale for selection of the name (e.g., Recs. 10.1A, 10.1B).

7.3. When a publication contains a statement to the effect that names or nomenclatural acts in it are not to be considered for nomenclatural purposes, names that it may contain are considered as not established.