

List of type specimens of birds in the Baillon Collection (La Châtre, France). Part 1. Non-Passerines

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SUMMARY.—The Baillon Collection (Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France), holds type specimens of the following non-passerine species: (1) holotypes of *Cuculus cinereus* Vieillot, 1817 (= Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus*); *Nycticorax oceanicus* Lesson, 1845 (= Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*); *Totanus melanopygius* Vieillot, 1816 (= Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*); *Totanus pusillus* Vieillot, 1816 (= Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*); *Totanus guttatus* Vieillot, 1816 (= Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*); *Atricilla micropterus* Bruch (ex Bonaparte), 1855 (= Laughing Gull *Larus a. atricilla*); (2) syntypes of *Rallus bailloni* Vieillot, 1819 (= Western Baillon's Crane *Zapornia pusilla intermedia*); *Catarrhactes adeliae* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841 (= Adélie Penguin *Pygoscelis adeliae*); *Ardea sibilatrix* Temminck, 1824 (= Whistling Heron *Syrigma sibilatrix sibilatrix*); *Cormoranus crassirostris* Baillon, 1834 (= Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*); *Ædicnemus vocifer* L'Herminier, 1838 (= Double-striped Thick-knee *Burhinus bistriatus vocifer*); *Larus leucomelas* Vieillot, 1818 (= Pacific Gull *Larus p. pacificus*); *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot, 1818 (= Grey-headed Gull *Larus c. cirrocephalus*); *Uria francsii* Leach, 1819 (= Thick-billed Murre *Uria l. lomvia*); *Uria francsii* Ross, 1819 (= *Uria l. lomvia*); *Galbula tridactyla* Vieillot, 1817 (= Three-toed Jacamar *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla*); *Pogonia sulcirostris* Leach, 1815 (= Bearded Barbet *Pogonornis dubius*); *Picus fuscescens* Vieillot (ex Levaillant), 1818 (= Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos f. fuscescens*); *Falco biarmicus* Temminck, 1825 (= Lanner Falcon *Falco b. biarmicus*); *Psittacus cruentatus* Wied, 1820 (= Ochre-marked Parakeet *Pyrhura cruentata*); *Psittacus melanonotus* Wied, 1820 (= Brown-backed Parrotlet *Touit melanonotus*); and (3) paralectotypes of *Ibis papillosa* Temminck, 1824 (= Red-naped Ibis *Pseudibis papillosa*); *Carbo desmarestii* Payraudeau, 1826 (= European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*). Seven specimens that are probable types, five that are possible types, and 11 that are not types are also listed and discussed.

The Baillon collection was initiated by Jean François Emmanuel Baillon (c.1742–1801, hereafter Emmanuel Baillon), and substantially increased by his son Louis Antoine François Baillon (1778–1855, hereafter François Baillon). Emmanuel Baillon was a lawyer in Montreuil-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France) and bailiff of Waben, who devoted most of his spare time to natural history. He regularly sent specimens to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris (which became the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in 1793). The frequency with which he sent specimens and the quality of his observations earned him the distinction of First Correspondent of the Muséum in the year IV of the French Republican Calendar (i.e. between 23 September 1795 and 21 September 1796: Prarond 1857: 626). He also engaged in prolonged correspondences with Daubenton, Lacépède and Cuvier in Paris, and was one of the most valued correspondents of the Comte Buffon (see extracts from letters in Prarond 1857, Farber 1997: 18).

Given his father's interests and that he was corresponding with some of the greatest naturalists of the age, it is unsurprising that François developed a keen appreciation

of natural history at a very young age. Emmanuel Baillon taught his son mounting (taxidermy) techniques and to identify a variety of taxa that he collected or that were brought to him by local fishermen and hunters (Prarond 1857). In year VIII of the French Republican Calendar (i.e. between 23 September 1799 and 22 September 1800), at the age of 22, François Baillon was appointed assistant naturalist at MNHN under the supervision of Louis Dufresne (1752–1832). He thus spent a lot of time in Paris where he hoped to obtain a permanent position (Prarond 1857: 638). However, when his father died in 1801, he was forced to return to Abbeville (Somme, Picardie), near Montreuil-sur-Mer, to fulfil family obligations, shattering his hope of becoming one of the famous naturalists at the Paris museum. However, he continued to correspond with the institution, especially with the Cuvier brothers, Achilles Valenciennes and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, to whom he regularly sent observations and specimens (Prarond 1857). François Baillon also acquired fame abroad, especially through his correspondence with Bonelli, professor and director of the Turin museum, who in turn introduced him to the German explorer, the Prince of Wied (Maximilian, Prinz zu Wied)¹. When Wied travelled to France in 1814, he was greatly impressed by the vast collection of mounted animals that Emmanuel & François Baillon had amassed. In the years following his return from an expedition to Brazil in 1817, Wied became an important contributor to the Baillon collection. Like his father, François devoted much of his leisure to the study of natural history until his death in 1855.

The modesty of the Baillons should be emphasised (Prarond 1857). Indeed, beside two works published by Emmanuel (Baillon 1791a,b) and the *Catalogue des mammifères, oiseaux, reptiles, poissons et mollusques testacés marins observés dans l'arrondissement d'Abbeville* published by François (Baillon 1834²), most of the information gathered by the Baillon father and son was passed to other naturalists probably considered better positioned. This is well illustrated, for example by Vieillot and Bonaparte, who referred to the Baillon collection for some of their descriptions³.

With improvements in taxidermy and firearms, together with greater mobility and the growth of the colonies, the 19th century witnessed a real desire for natural history collections (Mearns & Mearns 1998: 79–95). From the late 18th century, the increasing number of expeditions exploring the world provided ever more natural history specimens, requiring national institutions to deal urgently with the lack of space. One means of confronting this dilemma was to exchange or release duplicates, as well as old or damaged specimens, to associates such as private collectors. Of the 463 bird specimens present in MNHN in 1793, 361 were replaced and, of the 3,411 specimens registered in 1809, 1,234 were duplicates (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809). There can be no doubt that the Baillons were among the recipients of such offerings, as attested by the numerous specimens given away by the Cuviers, Valenciennes, Prévost and Dufresne between 1801 and 1840.

Private collectors who were keen to make scientific use of their specimens had to expend a substantial amount of money to acquire reference works and, moreover, to keep up to date with new editions. The Baillons undoubtedly had some of these works but certainly not all, as attested by some confusion in the different names used on the bases of the pedestals of their specimens.

¹ There is persistent confusion in the way the Prince of Wied's name should be cited. I follow Myers (2012) by using Wied instead of Wied-Neuwied.

² This work is sometimes dated 1833. In fact, Baillon presented his *Catalogue* to the Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville in 1833. The *Mémoires* from 1833 were published only in 1834.

³ A letter sent by François Baillon to Henri-Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (1777–1850) in 1838 was published the same year in the *Compt. Rend. Hebdomadaires Séances Acad. Sci.* 7: 1021–1022. Another letter from François Baillon to George Robert Waterhouse (1810–88) in 1839 was published the same year in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 7: 124.

Small historical collections are important for science (Steinheimer 2003) and old type material is all the more important given that the descriptions of the time often contained few details. Also, due to deterioration and negligence over time, type material in early collections is often believed lost (Steinheimer 2005c). Thus, it is particularly remarkable that the Baillons' collection has survived successive removals, wars and other disasters (see Mearns & Mearns 1998: 67–69), to be finally inventoried in 2010–11. Investigations into the history of the Baillon collection has revealed that it is highly valuable scientifically, comprising 18th-century specimens (Gouraud 2014a), specimens of extinct species (Gouraud 2014b) and specimens from famous expeditions and circumnavigations. The present paper lists the type specimens of non-passerine taxa present in the Baillon collection of La Châtre.

Methods

No written documents, logs or records of exchanges with other naturalists and institutions, nor even a simple list of the specimens present in the Baillon collection, has ever been located. The only information available is that on the labels on the pedestal bases on which the specimens are mounted.

During the inventory, each specimen was cleaned, identified to species (where possible) and given a unique number (i.e. inventory number). All original inscriptions on the underside of each pedestal, even those in bad condition, were scanned using a Canon Scanoscanner 8400F, and all specimens photographed (face on and profile) using a Nikon Coolpix 4200. The only measurements taken was exposed bill length, to the feathers (unless the bill was damaged). The complete data record, including scan and photo files, have been added to a database using ActiMuseo[®] software developed by A&A Partners.

The Baillon collection in La Châtre comprises a total of 2,478 mounted bird specimens belonging to 1,318⁴ species. An abbreviated version of the dataset has been added to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) database and can be accessed via the following link: <http://data.gbif.org/datasets/resource/14302/>.

Throughout this paper, 'the Code' refers to the *International code of zoological nomenclature* (ICZN 1999). The dating of scientific names is essential for any work relating to type material. Thus, I follow the recommendations and conclusions of Dickinson *et al.* (2011).

For each specimen, I present the following. (1) The name under which the taxon was described, respecting the original spellings (including capitalisation and diacritic marks or accents). (2) Current species name following del Hoyo *et al.* (1992–2013), which is the basis for the Baillon collection, updated according to Handbook of the birds of the world alive (retrieved from www.hbw.com on 10 October 2014). (3) The list of relevant specimens, with their type status and inventory numbers. I use 'Probable type' when I consider the evidence of type status to be strong but not certain, and 'Possible type' if I am truly uncertain concerning the situation. When certain, type status is presented in bold. (4) Where available, relevant information from the inscriptions on the pedestal bases of listed specimens, i.e. place and date of collection or when presented to the Baillons, and names of collectors or donors. In a few cases, a second label was eventually prepared by a different hand and pasted on the Baillons' original label. I render a new line thus /. Important sentences are underlined and subsequently translated from French to English. French texts on the bases of the specimen pedestals have been corrected (for accents, use of capitals where appropriate, and other small spelling mistakes). I use [X] where a word or several words are unreadable, and [?] if the preceding word is doubtful. (5) Remarks. Important sentences

⁴ Identification to species level remains undetermined for 41 specimens. Therefore, the number of species may change if the identification of any of these specimens proves possible in the future.

from original publications have been translated from their original languages to English (unless mentioned, original texts are in French). The following acronyms are used:

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, Cambridge, MA
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MWHN	Hessian State Museum, Wiesbaden
NHMUK	Natural History Museum, Tring (formerly British Museum Natural History)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
RMNH	Naturalis Biodiversity Center (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden
SMF	Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg (formerly Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt am Main), Frankfurt am Main
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde, Zentralinstitut der Humboldt-Universität, Institut für Systematische Zoologie, Berlin

Taxa represented by type specimens

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae

Francolinus clamosus Lesson, 1831: 504, pl. 89 [sic] fig. 2.

Current name: *Pternistis capensis* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789).

Probable syntype: MLC.2011.0.1118. Pedestal base: 'Francolinus clamosus. Less. [Lesson] / Femelle / du Cap de Bonne Espérance par M. / Delalande, donné par M. Cuvier' ['from Cape of Good Hope by Mn. Delalande, presented by Mn. Cuvier'].

Remarks: Although Lesson (1831: 504) mentioned that the specimens he described were provided by Delalande and had come from the Cape of Good Hope, I cannot be sure that this specimen was at Lesson's disposal as the original inscription is undated, and all specimens from Cuvier were given to Baillon between 1819 and 1826. The correct plate in Lesson's *Traité d'Ornithologie ou Tableau Méthodique* is 87, not 89. The MNHN has one syntype (C.G. 2013-51: Voisin *et al.* in press).

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anser Brachyrhynchus Baillon, 1834: 74.

Current name: *Anser brachyrhynchus* Baillon, 1834.

Possible syntype: MLC.2011.0.560. Pedestal base: 'Anser Brachyrhynchus, Baill. [Baillon] cat. [catalogue]'

Remarks: As there is no date on the original inscriptions, I can neither exclude nor include this specimen in the type series. Of the two specimens sent by François Baillon to Temminck, only one has been found at Naturalis (RMNH.AVES.87331, van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 48). Other specimens were sent to Paris, Mainz and Turin⁵ but cannot be traced. Two other specimens in the Baillon Collection, MLC.2011.0.542 and MLC.2011.0.546, cannot be types as they were collected in 1837, four years after the original description.

⁵ See the letter sent by François Baillon to George Robert Waterhouse in 1839 and published the same year in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 7: 124.

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podiceps Rolland Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 133.

Current name: *Rollandia rolland* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824).

Probable paralectotype: MLC.2010.0.229. Pedestal base: 'Podiceps Rolandi Quoy / Gaimard. Voy. [Voyage] de Freycinet / Grèbe rolandi, idem / Plumage d'été / Rapporté par M. Freycinet en 1820 / et donné par M. Cuvier / en 1821' ['Brought back by Mn. Freycinet in 1820 and donated by Mn. Cuvier in 1821'].

Remarks: This specimen was collected by or for Quoy and Gaimard, the naturalists on board *l'Uranie*, captained by Freycinet between 1817 and 1820 on its voyage around the world. As it was given to François Baillon by Cuvier in 1821, shortly after Freycinet's return from his circumnavigation, and three years prior to Quoy and Gaimard's publication (1824), it is uncertain if MLC.2010.0.229 was at Quoy and Gaimard's disposal in describing their *Podiceps Rolland*. MNHN holds the lectotype (C.G. 1994-892) and two paralectotypes (C.G. 1994-890 and C.G. 1994-891), as detailed in Voisin (1995).

PTEROCLIFORMES

Pteroclididae

Pterocles exustus Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1825: pl. 354 (male) and pl. 360 (female).

Current name: *Pterocles exustus floweri* Nicoll, 1921.

Probable syntype: MLC.2011.0.1184. Pedestal base: 'Pterocles exustus Temm. [Temminck] / pl. [Planches] Col. [Coloriées] 354 et 360 / Ganga ventre brûlé, Temm. [Temminck] / Femelle / de la haute Egypte / Rapporté et donné par M. Rüppell' ['from Upper Egypt, brought back and donated by Mn. Rüppell'].

Remarks: In his description, Temminck (1825) mentioned 'Specimens obtained from this country [i.e. Egypt] by Prussian naturalists and by M. Ruppel [*sic*] do not differ from those received from Senegal.' According to Art. 73.2 of the Code, all these specimens are syntypes. Naturalis has two syntypes from Senegal: RMNH.AVES.87615 (adult male) and RMNH.AVES.87616 (adult female) (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 82). NMW also has two syntypes from Senegal: 562 (male) and 563 (female) (Schifter *et al.* 2007: 142). Although Rüppell collected MLC.2011.0.1184 in Upper Egypt, I have no evidence that this specimen was at Temminck's disposal for his description. Temminck's name was based on birds from Senegal and Egypt, but many years later the population endemic to the Nile Valley, in Egypt, was described as *P. e. floweri* by Nicoll (1921). The type locality of *exustus* needs to be clarified. According to Arts. 73.2.3 and 76.2 of the Code, I recommend lectotypification of a non-Egyptian specimen from the *P. e. exustus* series. *P. e. floweri* had been thought to be almost certainly extinct with no records since 1979 (de Juana 1997: 52) prior to its recent rediscovery (Khil *et al.* 2012).

CUCULIFORMES

Cuculidae

POLOPHILUS VARIEGATUS Leach, 1814: 116, pl. 51.

Current name: *Centropus phasianinus* (Latham, 1801).

Probable holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.1424. Pedestal base: 'Polophilus phasianus, variegatus, / leucogaster et lathamii, Leach Misc. [Miscellany] / Nouv. [Nouvelle] Hollande, Envoyé de / Londres par M. Leach sous / le nom de Polophilus / variegatus' ['New Holland (i.e. Australia). Sent from London by Leach under the name *Polophilus variegatus*'].

Remarks: In his description, Leach (1814: 116), who worked in the British Museum from 1814 to 1822⁶, mentioned that the specimen 'is preserved in the British Museum'. The earliest relevant registers of NHMUK specimens are the Vellum Catalogues, compiled between 1835 and c.1843 (see Thomas 2012), which in vol. 25, entry 313, mentions four specimens (a–d) of *Polophilus variegatus* as being present. From the donors' names, three of these (b–d) clearly arrived too late to be Leach's specimen. The fourth (a), however, is merely listed as 'Australia', so cannot be dated, but clearly was present in the mid-1830s (R. Prÿs-Jones *in litt.* 16 February 2015). None is currently present in the NHMUK collection, and all must have disappeared before 1891 as they are not mentioned by Sclater & Shelley (1891: 341–342) or Warren (1966). Although MLC.2011.0.1424 matches the bird depicted on pl. 51 (Leach 1814), it is possible that, before he retired, Leach had access to another specimen and it is impossible to be sure which he sent to Baillon. Leach's *variegatus* represents the non-breeding plumage of the name *phasianinus* described by Latham. Vieillot (1819d: 298) subsequently described *Corydonix variegatus* from the same specimen that had probably been used by Leach (1814), commenting 'From the collection of M. Baillon', thus merely placing Leach's name in a different genus, but his account is important in demonstrating that the specimen had reached Baillon by 1819. MLC.2011.0.1424 is in poor condition as the tail and toes from the left leg are missing.

Cuculus cinereus Vieillot, 1817a: 226.

Current name: *Heteroscenes pallidus* (Latham, 1801).

Holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.1406. Pedestal base: no inscription.

Remarks: In closing his description, Vieillot (1817a: 226) mentioned 'The collection of M. Baillon'. Specimen MLC.2011.0.1406 is the sole *H. pallidus* in the collection and therefore is almost certainly that used by Vieillot.

Cuculus rufulus Vieillot, 1817b: 234.

Current name: *Cacomantis flabelliformis* (Latham, 1801).

Possible holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.1408. Pedestal base: the inscription refers to the wrong species—*Dryobates minor* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Remarks: Vieillot (1817b: 234) closed his description by stating that '[the specimen's] skin is part of the cabinet of M. Baillon'. The Baillon collection holds only two specimens of *Cacomantis*. One is a *C. merulinus* (Scopoli, 1786), from Java. Due to its very bad condition, I identified the second, MLC.2011.0.1408, only as *Cacomantis* sp. This specimen could match the description of Vieillot (1817b: 234), but the lack of data concerning its provenance (and eliminating other *Cacomantis* species similar to *C. flabelliformis*) prevents me from taking a position on the status of this specimen.

GRUIFORMES

Rallidae

Rallus Bailloni Vieillot, 1819a: 548.

Current name: *Zapornia pusilla intermedia* (Hermann, 1804).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.1156.1. Pedestal base: 'Rallus Baillonii, Vieill. [Vieillot] / Râle Baillon id / jeune avant de pouvoir voler / et / jeune couvert de duvet / Nolettes, août 1817' ['Young unable to fly and covered in down. Nolettes (i.e. Hameau de Nolettes, Noyelles-sur-Mer, Somme, Picardie) in August 1817'].

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.1156.2. Pedestal base: identical to the previous specimen.

⁶ Although he officially retired in March 1822, Leach was on leave of absence due to ill health from July 1820 (see Gunther 1975: 178–179).

Remarks: In his description, Vieillot (1819a: 548) mentioned that he named the species after 'the naturalist to whom I owe all the details relating to it, and who was the first to discover it in Picardy'. Vieillot (1819a: 548) described the male, the female, the juvenile and the chick. Juvenile and chick descriptions closely match specimens MLC.2011.0.1156.1 and MLC.2011.0.1156.2, respectively.

SPHENISCIFORMES

Spheniscidae

Catarrhactes Adeliae Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841: 320.

Current name: *Pygoscelis adeliae* (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841).

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.178. Pedestal base: 'manchot de la Terre / Adélie, du voyage de / M. Dumont d'Urville' ['Penguin from Adélie Land, voyage of Mn. Dumont d'Urville'].

Remarks: C.G. 2000-3295, also collected during Dumont d'Urville's voyage (1837–40), was considered the holotype by Voisin & Mougin (2002), who nonetheless pointed out that the pedestal mentions 'one of the types'. Moreover, Hombron & Jacquinot (1841: 320) mentioned both male and female in their description, suggesting that they had at least two specimens, which therefore constitute a type series (Arts. 72.1.1 and 73.2 of the Code). C.G. 2000-3295 is therefore a syntype of this taxon. The Dumont d'Urville expedition arrived in Toulon on 6 November 1840. Hombron and Jacquinot read their description to the Académie des Sciences of Paris on 9 August 1841. Therefore I believe that MLC.2010.0.178 was at Hombron and Jacquinot's disposal for their description of this taxon.

PELECANIFORMES

Threskiornithidae

IBIS PAPILLOSA Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1824: plate 304.

Current name: *Pseudibis papillosa* (Temminck, 1824).

Paralectotype: MLC.2011.0.503. Pedestal base: 'ibis mamelonné, Temm. [Temminck] pl. [Planche] col. [Coloriée] / 304 / Femelle / Ceylan envoyé par M. Leschenault et donné par M. / Cuvier en 1824' ['From Ceylon, sent by Mn. Leschenault and donated by Mn. Cuvier in 1824'].

Remarks: At the end of his description, Temminck (1824) mentioned that the species occurs in India and Ceylon, and that specimens are from museums in the Netherlands [i.e. Leiden] and Paris. Voisin (1993) designated C.G. 1992-376, from Bengal, as the lectotype of *Ibis papillosa* Temminck, 1824. MNHN also has a paralectotype (C.G. 1992-375, from Bengal). Naturalis has two other paralectotypes sent from Paris (RMNH.AVES.87110, from Ceylon and RMNH.AVES.87111, from India: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 23). The date 1824 both for the publication of *Ibis papillosa* by Temminck and the gift by Cuvier of MLC.2011.0.503 makes it highly probable that Temminck studied the specimen in Paris before Cuvier sent it to Baillon, and it is *ipso facto* another paralectotype.

Ardeidae

ARDEA SIBILATRIX Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1824: pl. 271.

Current name: *Syrigma sibilatrix sibilatrix* (Temminck, 1824).

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.77. Pedestal base: 'Héron flûte du soleil / Ardea sibilatrix, Temm. [Temminck] pl. [Planches] col. [Coloriées] / Des frontières du Paraguay au Brésil / Rapporté par M. de St. Hilaire et donné / par M. Cuvier en 1823' ['At the border between Paraguay and Brazil, brought back by Mn. Saint-Hilaire and donated by Mn. Cuvier in 1823'].

Remarks: At the close of his description, Temminck (1824) mentioned that the species occurs in Paraguay and Brazil, and that specimens are from museums in the Netherlands

[i.e. Leiden], Paris and that of Mn. Bonjour. Naturalis has a syntype (RMNH.AVES.87080, from M. Bonjour) from Brazil (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 19). Voisin & Voisin (1996) did not mention any type for this taxon. MLC.2010.0.77, donated by Cuvier, is probably the specimen that Temminck saw in Paris.

Nycticorax oceanicus Lesson, 1845: col. 970–971 (1 June 1845).

Current name: *Nyctanassa violacea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2010.0.115. Pedestal base: ‘*Nycticorax oceanicus*. Lesson. / Iles marquises / Donné par M. le Vice amiral Massieu de Clerval / et envoyé par M. Lesson avec une étiquette de sa / main et portant le nom de *Nycticorax oceanicus*’ [‘Marquesas Islands. Given by Vice-Admiral Massieu de Clerval and sent by Mn. Lesson with his handwritten label bearing the name *Nycticorax oceanicus*’].

Remarks: The handwritten label from Lesson is not with the specimen now. Either François Baillon himself might have removed it or, most likely, it was subsequently lost. The subspecies *paupera* P. L. Sclater & Salvin, 1870, endemic to the Galápagos Islands, *gravirostris* van Rossem, 1943, endemic to Socorro and Tres Mariás Islands (off west Mexico), and *bancrofti* Huey, 1927, on the Pacific coast from north-west Mexico to Nicaragua (and the West Indies), represent the species’ westernmost distribution. There appears to be no other evidence that the species occurred in the Marquesas, according to modern, historic or prehistoric records (Steadman 1989, 2006). Further investigations, including DNA analysis, should be carried out to clarify the taxonomy of this form with respect to other subspecies included in *N. violacea*. In his description, Lesson stated that ‘Mn. Lapère [also written Lapeyre], Artillery Captain, who spent a long time in Marquesas Islands, gave me several specimens [including specimens of *Egretta sacra*] when he returned...’. Thus, René Primevère Lesson (1794–1849) received his specimen from Jean Théophile Lapeyre-Bellair (1814–52). It subsequently reached Auguste-Samuel Massieu de Clerval (1785–1847), who gave it to François Baillon. The relationship between Lesson and Massieu de Clerval is unknown. Massieu de Clerval was an important naval officer, head of trading posts in Brazil and La Plata in 1841–44 and appointed Vice-Admiral on 25 June 1842 (Haag & Haag 1857: 312). Lesson became the top-ranking naval pharmacist at Rochefort (Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes) in 1835, and was therefore also an important naval officer. Due to their rank, both men may have met each other after the return of Massieu de Clerval in 1844.

SULIFORMES

Phalacrocoracidae

Cormoranus crassirostris Baillon, 1834: 77.

Current name: *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Blumenbach, 1798).

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.64. Pedestal base: ‘*Carbo crassirostris*_Nob. [Nobis] / Femelle en plumage d’été / tuée en avril 1832 au Crotoi. / Le *Carbo macrorhynchus* du Jardin des / Plantes qui est entièrement semblable à / mon *Crassirostris*, pour la taille, la forme et / a été envoyé de Terre-Neuve où il y est très / commun par M. Delapylaie / Probablement variété ou plutôt race constante / et se propageant par la génération du *Carbo* / *Cormoranus*’ [‘Female taken in April 1832 at the Crotoi (= Le Crotoy, Somme, Picardie). The *Carbo macrorhynchus* from the Jardin des Plantes, which is similar to my *Crassirostris* in size and shape, has been sent from Newfoundland where it is said to be very common by M. Delapylaie. Probably a variety or rather a constant race of *Carbo cormoranus*’].

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.67. Pedestal base: ‘Carbo crassirostris_Nob. [Nobis] / jeune femelle prise au flairon⁷ au / Crotoi le 25 avril 1827. Un mâle / qui l’accompagnait et qui a été pris dans le / même flairon était semblable, mais seulement / plus grand. / Probablement variété ou plutôt race / constante et se propageant par la / génération du Carbo Cormoranus’ [‘Juvenile female caught in a *flairon* at the Crotoi (= Le Crotoy, Somme, Picardie) on 25 April 1827. A male (i.e. MLC.2010.0.208, see below) that was with it and caught in the same *flairon* was similar but larger. Probably a variety or rather a constant race of *Carbo cormoranus*’].

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.208. Pedestal base: ‘Carbo crassirostris_Nob. [Nobis] / Jeune mâle pris dans un flairon au / Crotoi le 25 avril 1827. Une femelle qui / l’accompagnait et qui a été prise dans le même / flairon était semblable ; mais seulement / un peu plus petite. / Probablement variété ou plutôt race / plus forte du Carbo Cormoranus’ [‘Juvenile male caught in a *flairon* at Crotoi (= Le Crotoy, Somme, Picardie) on 25 April 1827. A female (i.e. MLC.2010.0.67, see above) that was with it and caught in the same *flairon* was similar but slightly smaller. Probably a variety or rather a stronger race of *Carbo cormoranus*’].

Remarks: The description by Baillon (1834: 77) was based on several specimens, as juveniles and adults were compared. In the same work, but also in the original inscriptions detailed above, Baillon mentioned that *Carbo* [i.e. *Cormoranus*] *crassirostris* might represent only a variety of *Carbo cormoranus* [i.e. *Phalacrocorax carbo*]. Degland (1849: 378), Herklots (1858: 219), Degland & Gerbe (1867: 352) and Sharpe & Ogilvie-Grant (1898: 343) also considered *Cormoranus* / *Carbo crassirostris* Baillon, 1834, a synonym of *P. carbo* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Carbo Desmarestii Payraudeau, 1826: 464.

Current name: *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* (Payraudeau, 1826).

Paralectotype: MLC.2010.0.73. Pedestal underside: ‘Carbo desmarestii. Payraudeau, an. [Annales] des S. [Sciences] Nat. [Naturelles] 1826 / Cormoran desmarest_Payr. [Payraudeau] / Jeune / de la Corse donné par M. Payraudeau / les 14 pennes à la queue dans l’individu décrit par m. Payraudeau / est une anomalie, puisque tous ceux qui l’ont décrit de la Corse / ont 12 pennes, comme ceux du nord’ [‘Juvenile from Corsica sent by Mn. Payraudeau. The 14 rectrices of the specimen described by Mn. Payraudeau are an anomaly since all specimens described from Corsica have 12 rectrices just like the ones from the north’].

Remarks: Voisin *et al.* (1998) designated specimen 00049 (adult male) at the Musée ornithologique de La Chaize-le-Vicomte (Vendée, Pays-de-Loire) as the lectotype of *Carbo desmarestii* Payraudeau, 1826. RMNH.AVES.87038 (adult male), previously listed as a syntype (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 15), became, *ipso facto*, a paralectotype of the same taxon (Voisin *et al.* 1998), as is specimen MLC.2010.0.73. Describing the female, Payraudeau (1826: 464) in fact described an immature (Voisin *et al.* 1998) that matches MLC.2010.0.73. Baillon had clearly carefully studied the specimen he received from Payraudeau, as he noted an anomaly regarding the number of rectrices mentioned in the description of the male (Payraudeau 1826: 464). Although cormorants and shags have a variable number of rectrices (Orta 1992: 327), I consider it must rather be a transcription or printing error than an anomaly. The number of rectrices in MLC.2010.0.73 is 12, as in both the lectotype (J. Vimpère *in litt.* 24 October 2012) and in the paralectotype at Naturalis (S. van der Mije *in litt.* 30 November 2012).

⁷ Despite research on online and in paper dictionaries, I am unable to find any definition of a *flairon*. Nevertheless, I believe it was probably the local name (in northern France at least) for a net used to catch fish or a ballast trap to catch fish and crustacea on the sea bed.

CHARADRIIFORMES

Burhinidae

Ædicnemus vocifer L'Herminier, 1838: notice 84, pl. 84.

Current name: *Burhinus bistriatus vocifer* (L'Herminier, 1838).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.907. Pedestal base: 'Oedicnemus vocifer, L'Herminier / Magas. [Magasin] zool. [Zoologie] pl. [Planche] 84 / œdicnème vocifère idem / Llanos de Maturin petite ville sur / les bords du Guarapiche, Llanos de / la Province de Cumana / envoyé à M. Florent par M. L'Herminier' [Llanos de Maturin, a small town on the banks of Guarapiche in the province of Cumana. Sent to Mn. Florent by Mn. L'Herminier].

Remarks: L'Herminier (1838) used six specimens for his description: two spirit specimens given to him and probably used for dissection, two others brought to him alive and two more that were mounted. The first mounted specimen is that depicted on pl. 84. Of the second, L'Herminier remarked 'doctor Bauperthuy ... gave me another specimen that I will give to the museum [Paris]. Both [mounted specimens] came from Llanos de Maturin, a small town on the banks of the Guarapiche, in the Province of Cumana'. The second mount was received at MNHN while Florent Prévost (1794–1870) was assistant naturalist there. Furthermore, the location mentioned for MLC.2011.0.907 perfectly matches the type location given by L'Herminier. All of L'Herminier's natural history collections were destroyed in 1843 by an earthquake in Guadeloupe (de Lafresnaye 1844; F. Maddi *in litt.* 10 December 2012) and MLC.2011.0.907 is, to my knowledge, the only extant type.

Scolopacidae

Tringa minutilla Vieillot, 1819c: 466.

Current name: *Calidris minutilla* (Vieillot, 1819c).

Probable syntype: MLC.2011.0.1018. Pedestal base: 'Plumage d'été / Terre-Neuve / M. Hardy' [Summer plumage, from Newfoundland, Mn. Hardy].

Remarks: In closing his description, Vieillot (1819c: 466) mentioned that a specimen is in the Baillon collection. MLC.2011.0.1018 is the only *C. minutilla* therein. However, Jacques-Josse Hardy (1798–1863), from Dieppe (Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, c.60 km south-west of Abbeville) apparently started his collection when he was 23 (Bouteiller 1878: 423–424), i.e. in 1821, two years after the type description. Hardy is known to have received specimens from fishermen (Vincent 1999), but I have no evidence that this occurred as early as 1819. Therefore, the type status of MLC.2011.0.1018 is probable but not certain.

Totanus melanopygius Vieillot, 1816b: 401 *nomen oblitum*.

Current name: *Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot, 1819b) *nomen protectum*.

Holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.1029. Pedestal base: 'Totanus melanopygius, Vieill. [Vieillot] / New-York M. Bécœur / C'est sur cet individu que M. Vieillot / a fait sa description de son / Totanus melanopygius' [This is the specimen Mn. Vieillot used for his description of *Totanus melanopygius*].

Remarks: Vieillot (1816b: 401) did not provide any details concerning the number of specimens he used for his description, but the remark on the pedestal base of MLC.2011.0.1029 leads me to believe that he used just one. *Totanus melanopygius* Vieillot, 1816, is a senior synonym of *Totanus melanotos* Vieillot, 1819. Therefore, the name *Totanus melanopygius* Vieillot, 1816, should have priority over *Totanus melanotos* Vieillot, 1819. However, Art. 23.9.1 of the Code does not permit reversal of precedence if two conditions are met, which I believe to be the case for both the first (non-use of the senior name *melanopygius* since 1899) and the second (use of the junior name *melanotos* in at least 25 works, published by at least ten authors in the immediately preceding 50 years, i.e. between

1 January 1965 and 31 December 2014—a list is available on request from the author). Thus, the older *Totanus melanopygius* Vieillot, 1816, is a *nomen oblitum* while the younger *Totanus melanotos* Vieillot, 1819, is a *nomen protectum*.

Totanus pusillus Vieillot, 1816d: 412.

Current name: *Actitis macularius* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.1005. Pedestal base: ‘jeune, tué l’automne / alors c’est / totanus pusillus, Vieill. [Vieillot] / Chevalier pygmée, Vieill. [Vieillot] / New York M. Bécoeur / La description de Vieill. [Vieillot] a été faite / sur cet individu’ [‘The description (of *Totanus pusillus*) by Vieillot was based on this specimen’].

Remarks: Vieillot (1816d: 412) did not indicate the number of specimens used for his description, but the remark on the pedestal base of MLC.2011.0.1005 suggests that the author used a single specimen.

Totanus guttatus Vieillot, 1816c: 408.

Current name: *Tringa flavipes* (Gmelin, 1789).

Holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.997. Pedestal base: ‘totanus guttatus, Vieill. [Vieillot] / Chevalier moucheté Vieill. [Vieillot] / New-York M. Bécoeur / C’est sur cet individu que M. Vieillot / a fait sa description du chevalier / moucheté’ [‘It is from this specimen that Mn. Vieillot has described the chevalier moucheté’ i.e. *Totanus guttatus*’].

Remarks: Vieillot (1816c: 408) did not indicate the number of specimens he used for his description but, as in the cases of *Calidris melanotos* and *Actitis macularius* mentioned above, the information on the MLC specimen leads me to believe that he used just one.

Laridae

Atricilla micropterus Bruch (ex Bonaparte), 1855: 288.

Current name: *Larus atricilla atricilla* Linnaeus, 1758.

Holotype (by monotypy): MLC.2011.0.806. Pedestal base: ‘Larus atricilla microptera Bp. [Bonaparte] / Chroicocephalus atricilla microptera / B.p. [Bonaparte] / Ainsi nommé par le prince de / Camino lors de son voyage à / Abbeville’ [‘So named by the Prince of Camino (i.e. Bonaparte) during his journey to Abbeville’].

Remarks: In his *Notes sur les Laridés* Bonaparte (1854, 1855) never referred to *microptera* and I am unable to locate any description by Bonaparte of this name published in the sense of the Code. Nevertheless, Bruch (1855: 288) in referring to *Atricilla micropterus* Bonaparte, provided a short description.

Larus leucomelas Vieillot, 1818b: 509.

Current name: *Larus pacificus pacificus* Latham, 1801.

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.309. Pedestal base: ‘Gabianus leucomelas, Vieill. [Vieillot] / Ile Maria, voyage de M. Labillardière / à la recherche de la Peyrouse, donné / par M. Cuvier’ [‘From Maria Island, Labillardière’s voyage in search of La Peyrouse, donated by Mn. Cuvier’].

Remarks: In his description, Vieillot (1818b: 509) reported that the specimens found by Mn. de Labillardière on Maria Island, near Van Diemen’s Land [Tasmania], were in Paris. Two other syntypes are indeed housed at MNHN (C.G. 2011-122 and C.G. 2011-123; Voisin & Voisin 2011b). All specimens that came from Cuvier to Baillon were donated between 1819 and 1826; MLC.2010.0.309 was therefore most probably at Vieillot’s disposal while describing his *Larus leucomelas*.

Larus cirrocephalus Vieillot, 1818a: 502.

Current name: *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot, 1818a.

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.295. Pedestal base: 'Mouette à tête cendrée, Vieill. [Vieillot] / plumage d'été / Rio Janeiro. Rapporté par / Delalande et donné par M. / Cuvier' ['From Rio de Janeiro. Brought back by Delalande and donated by Mn. Cuvier'].

Remarks: Vieillot (1818a: 502) also mentioned that the species was brought back from Brazil by Delalande. Although Vieillot did not mention how many specimens he studied, Voisin & Voisin (2011b) considered the MNHN specimen C.G. 2011-126, also brought from Brazil by Delalande, to be the holotype by monotypy. As all specimens that came from Cuvier to Baillon were donated between 1819 and 1826, it is highly probable that Vieillot saw MLC.2010.0.295. The assumption by Voisin & Voisin (2011b) that *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot, 1818, was based on a single specimen was published after 1999; therefore, designation as the lectotype is invalid (Art. 74.6 of the Code), and both C.G. 2011-126 and MLC.2010.0.295 are syntypes (Art. 73.2 of the Code).

Sternidae

Sterna bengalensis Lesson, 1831: 621.

Current name: *Thalasseus bengalensis bengalensis* (Lesson, 1831)⁸.

Probable syntype: MLC.2010.0.331. Pedestal base: 'Sterna bengalensis, Cuv. [Cuvier] / gal. [galerie] / Plumage d'hiver / Du Bengale. / M. Leschenault, donné / par M. Cuvier' ['From Bengal, Mn. Leschenault, donated by Mn. Cuvier'].

Remarks: Although Lesson (1831: 621) mentioned the specimens he studied came from the coast of India (sent by Leschenault in 1818, see Pucheran 1850: 542) and were at MNHN, I cannot be sure that MLC.2010.0.331 was at Lesson's disposal as there is no date mentioned on the inscription. MNHN has two syntypes: C.G. 2011-139 and C.G. 2011-140 (Voisin & Voisin 2011b). Contrary to the pedestal label, Cuvier never described any *Sterna bengalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b).

Sterna affinis Cretzschmar, 1827: 23, pl. 14.

Current name: *Thalasseus bengalensis bengalensis* (Lesson, 1831).

Possible paralectotype: MLC.2011.0.330. Pedestal base: 'Sterna affinis, Rüppell / Plumage d'été / Des bords de la mer Rouge. / Donné par M. Rüppell' ['From the Red Sea, presented by M. Rüppell'].

Remarks: Eduard Rüppell collected birds in the Red Sea region during his journeys in 1822–27 and 1831–34 (Steinheimer 2005b). There is no evidence as to whether MLC.2011.0.330 was collected during the first or second journey, and therefore whether it was at Cretzschmar's disposal in describing his *Sterna affinis*. SMF houses the lectotype (SMF 12705) and two possible paralectotypes (SMF 14859 and 14860), all from the Red Sea and collected by Rüppell (Steinheimer 2005a), and Naturalis possibly holds two additional paralectotypes (Steinheimer 2005a).

Alcidae

Uria francsii Leach, 1819: 202.

Current name: *Uria lomvia lomvia* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.191.1. Pedestal base: 'Uria francsii, Leach / Plumage d'été / De la Baie de Baffin, rapporté par le capitaine / Ross dans son premier voyage en 1819 [sic] / Donné par

⁸ Mlíkovský (2011) argued that *Sterna media* Horsfield, 1821, has priority over *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson, 1831, but this was not adopted by Dickinson & Remsen (2013: 232).

M. Leach en 1819 ['From Baffin Bay. Brought back by Captain Ross from his first journey in 1819 (*sic*). Given by Mn. Leach in 1819'].

Remarks: During the Ross Expedition, both Captain John Ross (1777–1856) and Captain Edward Sabine (1788–1883) assembled natural history collections (Mlíkovský 2012). After the expedition returned to London on 16 November 1818 (Mlíkovský 2012), Ross' collections were transferred to the Admiralty and then to the British Museum, where William Elford Leach (1790–1836) was an assistant in the Zoology Department, whereas Captain Sabine's collections went to his brother Joseph Sabine (1770–1837). Specimens studied by Leach were probably collected (1) by Lieutenant Frederick Franks on a voyage to the Faeroes, (2) during the Ross Expedition, and (3) during an expedition by Ross to Spitsbergen (Mlíkovský 2012). There is a second specimen (MLC.2010.0.191.2, a chick) on the same pedestal, which has a different label, not transcribed here. Specimens from the Ross collection (in the British Museum) were not studied by E. Sabine. Consequently, MLC.2010.0.191.1 given to Baillon by Leach is not a type of *Uria Brünnichii* E. Sabine, 1819.

Uria francsii Ross, 1819: lii.

Current name: *Uria lomvia lomvia* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Syntype: MLC.2010.0.191.1.

Remarks: The same specimen details and remarks apply here as for the preceding taxon. *Uria francsii* Leach, 1819, is a junior primary homonym of *Uria francsii* Ross, 1819 (Mlíkovský 2012).

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

Bubo Clamator Vieillot, 1808: 52 + plate 20.

Current name: *Asio clamator clamator* (Vieillot, 1808).

Probable syntype: MLC.2011.0.341. Pedestal base: 'hibou criard, vieill. [Vieillot] dict. [Dictionnaire] / Otus clamator, Vieill. [Vieillot] / Cayenne / Le Muséum [Paris].'

Remarks: At the end of his description, Vieillot (1808: 52) stated that the specimens at his disposal were from the collection of Mn. Dufresne. In 1793 Louis Dufresne became a taxidermist and assistant naturalist at the Paris museum (Anon. 1833). He also held a private collection of c.1,500 bird specimens that had been sold to the Univ. of Edinburgh by 1819 (Sweet 1970: 43). When working as an assistant naturalist in Paris (i.e. between c.1792 and 1801), François Baillon was under the supervision of Dufresne (Prarond 1857), but I have no evidence as to whether MLC.2011.0.341 could have come from the Dufresne collection. However, Voisin & Voisin (2011a) did not list any specimen of this taxon in MNHN, thereby increasing the possibility that MLC.2011.0.341 is one of the specimens used by Vieillot.

PICIFORMES

Galbulidae

Galbula tridactyla Vieillot, 1817c: 445.

Current name: *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla* (Vieillot, 1817c).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.1238. Pedestal base: 'galbula / tridactyla / Vieill. [Vieillot] / Du Brésil / M. Delalande / Donné par M. Cuvier' ['From Brazil. Mn. Delalande. Presented by Mn. Cuvier'].

Remarks: In closing his description, Vieillot (1817c: 445) stated that 'this newly discovered species is found in Brazil, from where it was brought back by Mn. Delalande's son, a naturalist attached to the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle'. Pierre-Antoine

Delalande (1787–1823) was a French naturalist-explorer. He was employed as an assistant naturalist by the Paris museum to collect specimens, and travelled to Brazil in 1816 (Anon. 1855). MNHN has two syntypes of *Galbula tridactyla* Vieillot, 1817: C.G. 2008-739 and C.G. 2008-740, also collected by Delalande in Brazil (Voisin & Voisin 2009). As Cuvier only passed specimens to Baillon between 1819 and 1826, MLC.2011.0.1238 was probably at Vieillot's disposal when describing *Galbula tridactyla*.

Megalaimidae

BUCCO ARMILLARIS Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1821: pl. 89, fig. 1.

Current name: *Psilopogon armillaris armillaris* (Temminck, 1821).

Possible syntype: MLC.2011.0.1252. Pedestal base: 'Bucco / armillaris, Tem. [Temminck] / Barbu souci-col / Tem. [Temminck] pl. [Planche] col. [Coloriée] 89 / Mâle / Java / M. Temminck' ['Male, from Java. Mn. Temminck'].

Remarks: In his description, Temminck (1821) mentioned having examined more than 60 individuals of all ages. Naturalis and NMW each possess a syntype (RMNH.AVES.88662, adult male, and NMW 65.570, respectively: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 196, Schifter *et al.* 2007: 260). Because material from Java was sent to Leiden after 1821, I have no evidence if MLC.2011.0.1252, an adult male collected in Java, was at Temminck's disposal. Thus this specimen can be considered only a possible syntype.

Lybiidae

POGONIA SULCIROSTRIS Leach, 1815: 46, pl. 76.

Current name: *Pogonornis dubius* (J. F. Gmelin, 1788).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.110. Pedestal base: 'Pogonias / sulcirostris. Leach / de la Gambie [Gambia] / M. Leach.'

Remarks: Leach (1815: 46) used three specimens to describe his *Pogonia sulcirostris*. Neither Sclater & Shelley (1891: 15) nor Warren (1966) mentioned type material of this taxon at NHMUK. MLC.2011.0.110, an adult female, was probably used by W. E. Leach to describe this taxon.

Picidae

PICUS CONCRETUS Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1821: pl. 90.

Current name: *Hemicircus concretus* (Temminck, 1821).

Possible syntype: MLC.2011.0.1337. Pedestal base: 'Pic / trapu, Temm. [Temminck] / Femelle / de Java, / M. Temminck' ['Female, from Java. Mn. Temminck'].

Remarks: Temminck (1821) described the male, the female and young male, but did not detail the number of specimens used for his description. Naturalis has three syntypes from Java: RMNH.AVES.88714, immature male, RMNH.AVES.88715, adult female and RMNH.AVES.88716, adult male (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 202), while NMW has two syntypes from Java: 1.568, female, and 44.754 male (Schifter *et al.* 2007: 303–304). Because material from Java was sent to Leiden after 1821, I have no evidence as to whether MLC.2011.0.1337, a female taken on Java, was at Temminck's disposal. Thus this specimen remains a possible syntype of this taxon.

Picus fuscescens Vieillot (ex Levaillant), 1818c: 86.

Current name: *Dendropicos fuscescens fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1818c).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.1275. Pedestal base: 'Petit pic à baguettes / dorées, Levaill. [Levaillant] / Femelle / du Cap de B. [Bonne] Esp. [Espérance] / M. Levaillant' ['Female, from Cape of Good Hope. Mn. Levaillant'].

Remarks: François Levaillant (1753–1824), who travelled to South Africa in 1781–84, probably used this specimen to describe the female of his ‘Petit Pic à Baguettes d’Or’ (Levaillant 1808: 25, pl. 253 fig. 2). Levaillant was an adherent of Buffon and criticised Linnaeus’ approach to taxonomy (Glenn 2009), leaving the allocation of Latin names for his birds to Vieillot and others (Winterbottom 1973). Vieillot (1818c: 86) based his description of *Picus fuscescens* on the ‘Petit Pic à Baguettes d’Or’ of Levaillant. Both sexes were described by Levaillant, and therefore by Vieillot. Thus, MLC.2011.0.1275 is a syntype of this taxon.

FALCONIFORMES

Falconidae

FALCO BIARMICUS Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1825: plate 324.

Current name: *Falco biarmicus biarmicus* Temminck, 1825.

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.395. Pedestal base: ‘Falco / biarmicus, Cuv. [Cuvier] / Temm. [Temminck] pl. [Planches] col. [Coloriées] ... / Mâle jeune / Cap de Bonne Espérance / du voyage de Delalande / donné par M. Cuvier / en 1826’ [‘Young male, from the Cape of Good Hope, journey of Delalande, presented by Mn. Cuvier in 1826’].

Remarks: Temminck (1825) described both the adult and young, and ended his description stating that ‘It [*F. biarmicus*]...is not rare in the colony of Cape of Good Hope. Museums in the Netherlands [i.e. Leiden] and Paris’. Van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997: 42) listed a single syntype in the Leiden collection (RMNH.AVES.87268, adult male), but there is no type material at MNHN (Voisin & Voisin 2002). Thus MLC.2011.0.395, a young male, seems highly likely to have been at Temminck’s disposal in describing this taxon.

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae

Psittacus cruentatus Wied, 1820: 53, 72.

Current name: *Pyrrhura cruentata* (Wied, 1820).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.1195. Pedestal base, first label: ‘*Psittacus cruentatus* / P. [Prince] Max. [Maximilian] / Mâle / du Brésil donné par / s. [son] alt. [altesse] le P. [Prince] de Wied’ ; second label (different handwriting) and presumably pasted by François Baillon: ‘N°61 / mas. [masculum]’. [‘Male from Brazil presented by His Highness the Prince of Wied’].

Remarks: The zoological collections of Maximilian, Prince of Wied, were purchased by AMNH in 1870, when they contained c.4,000 mounted birds (LeCroy *et al.* 2014). Two years before he died, Wied prepared a manuscript listing the bird species in his collection (Wied 1865, see also Allen 1889). In this handwritten document, species are arranged by genus with an incremental number, but his specimens were not numbered. In his description of *Psittacus cruentatus*, Wied (1820: 72) specified that his hunters had collected many individuals. No type of *P. cruentatus* was found in the Wied collection at AMNH (Allen 1889), although a male, female and juvenile are mentioned by Wied (1865). Two syntypes are in Naturalis (RMNH.AVES.88093 and RMNH.AVES.88094⁹; van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 133). MLC.2011.0.1195 was almost certainly at Wied’s disposal in describing *Psittacus cruentatus*. The number given on the second label (61) does not match that assigned to the species by Wied (1865; i.e. 15, meaning the 15th species under the genus *Conurus*). As François Baillon died in 1855, he would have received this specimen from Wied long before the latter prepared his catalogue, and the remaining specimens were probably labelled differently.

⁹ Designation of this specimen as a syntype by van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997: 133) is doubtful, as Wied is not mentioned as the collector and, given that *P. cruentata* is a Brazilian endemic, the only label data, ‘Brazil’, are not informative.

Psittacus melanonotus Wied, 1820: 275.

Current name: *Touit melanonotus* (Wied, 1820).

Syntype: MLC.2011.0.78. Pedestal base, first label: 'Psittacus / melanonotus / P. [Prince] Max. [Maximilian] / Femelle du Brésil / par s. [son] alt. [altesse] le Prince / de Wied'; second label (different handwriting), presumably pasted by François Baillon: 'N°283 / fem. [Femina]'. ['Female from Brazil by His Highness the Prince of Wied'].

Remarks: See remarks under *Psittacus cruentatus* Wied, for general notes concerning Wied's collection. Greenway (1978: 86) listed the unique specimen held at AMNH (6302) as the holotype of this taxon, despite the fact that Wied (1865) had at least one specimen of each sex and one juvenile at his disposal. Allen (1889) listed those specimens at AMNH used by Wied to describe new species, but did not mean to imply, when he mentioned a single type, that this should be interpreted as the holotype. That Greenway (1978) interpreted it thus was in error, and the AMNH specimen should be considered a syntype (M. LeCroy *in litt.* 2 June 2014). Wied obviously used several specimens, including MLC.2011.0.78, for his description. MWHN possibly also has a syntype: Inv. 748, adult (Hoffmann & Geller-Grimm 2013).

Specimens rejected as types

STRUTHIONIFORMES

Tinamidae

Tinamus rufescens Temminck, 1815: 552, 747.

Current name: *Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens* (Temminck, 1815).

MLC.2010.0.3. Pedestal base: 'Tinamus rufescens, Tem [Temminck] / Du Brésil, [X] de St-Hilaire / Donné par M. Cuvier' ['From Brazil, (X) Saint-Hilaire, given by Mn. Cuvier'].

Remarks: Temminck (1815: 556) mentioned that the single specimen he had seen was at MNHN. MLC.2010.0.3, collected in Brazil by Auguste Saint-Hilaire (1779–1853) and presented to Baillon by Cuvier, cannot be the holotype of *T. rufescens* because Saint-Hilaire returned from South America only in 1822, seven years after Temminck's description and, according to Moquin-Tandon (1857), he did not send any specimens to Europe earlier. The whereabouts of the holotype of this taxon are unknown; it is not at MNHN (C. & J.-F. Voisin *in litt.* 17 November 2014).

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae

Columba Pampusan Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 121, pl. 30.

Columba xanthonura Temminck *in* Temminck & Laugier, 1823: pl. 190.

Current name: *Alopecoenas xanthonurus* (Temminck, 1823).

MLC.2011.0.1380. Pedestal base: 'Iles Mariannes, voy. [voyage] de / M. Freycinet 1820 / Donné par M. Cuvier' ['Mariana Islands, journey of Mn. Freycinet in 1820. Presented by Mn. Cuvier'].

Remarks: Quoy & Gaimard (1824: 121), naturalists during the Freycinet expedition, described the female alone. Therefore, MLC.2011.0.1380, a male, cannot form part of the type series. MNHN has two syntypes: C.G. 2003-2662 and C.G. 2003-2661, both females (Voisin *et al.* 2005). Because Temminck (1823) used the two specimens from Quoy and Gaimard (see above) and therefore also described only the female, MLC.2011.0.1380, cannot be a type of the name *Columba xanthonura*.

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Hydrobatidae

Procellaria leucorhoa Vieillot, 1818d: 422.

Current name: *Hydrobates leucorhous leucorhous* (Vieillot, 1818d).

MLC.2010.0.43. Pedestal base: 'Femelle / Crotoi, octobre 1828' ['Female, Le Crotoi (= Le Crotoy, Somme, Picardie, France), October 1828'].

MLC.2010.0.278. Pedestal base: 'Femelle / de Terre-Neuve par / M. Quenouille' ['Female, from Newfoundland, by Mn. Quenouille'].

Remarks: In his description, Vieillot (1818d: 422) stated 'this petrel, in the collection of M. Baillon, has been found on the shore of Picardy'. MLC.2010.0.43 was collected in Picardy in October 1828, ten years after Vieillot's description, and therefore cannot be a type of this taxon. MLC.2010.0.278, collected in Newfoundland, also cannot be a type. Temminck (1820: 812) subsequently described *Procellaria leachii* from the same specimen that was probably used by Vieillot (1818d), commenting '...a second [specimen] was collected on the coast of Picardy and is in the collection of M. Baillon from Abbeville.' For the same reasons, these two specimens cannot be types of *Procellaria leachii* Temminck, 1820.

Procellariidae

Procellaria diabolica Lafresnaye (ex L'Herminier), *nomen nudum*.

Current name: *Pterodroma hasitata* Kuhl (ex Forster), 1820.

MLC.2010.0.37.1. Pedestal base: 'Procellaria diabolicus / envoyé sous ce nom et sous / celui de Diable de la Soufrière de la / Guadeloupe par M. L'Herminier / Femelle prise sur son nid / Un individu semblable a été tué dans la Manche près de Boulogne, il fait partie de la collection de la même ville / Sa capture dans la Manche est / parfaitement constatée sur les / registres du musée' ['sent under this name (i.e. *Procellaria diabolicus* [sic]) and under Diable de la Soufrière de la Guadeloupe by Mn. L'Herminier. Female collected at the nest'].

MLC.2010.0.37.2. Pedestal base: same as above. The specimen is a young chick. There is no mention of a chick on the label, but it is possible that it was the chick of the previous specimen.

MLC.2010.0.271. Pedestal base: 'Procellaria diabolicus / envoyé de la Guadeloupe sous / ce nom et sous celui de Diable de / la Soufrière par M. L'Herminier / Un individu entièrement semblable / a été tué dans la Manche près de / Boulogne, il fait partie de la collection / de cette ville / Sa capture dans la Manche est / parfaitement constatée sur les / registres du musée.' These inscriptions are the same as for the previous specimen except that no sex is mentioned.

Remarks: Lafresnaye (1844) mentioned a species of petrel that he named *Procellaria diabolica* L'Herminier. Nevertheless, he did not provide any description stating that he 'left it up to L'Herminier who just lost [because of the earthquake in Guadeloupe in 1843] his birds, both mounted or in alcohol, all his books and notes'. I have not found any description by L'Herminier. The name *Procellaria diabolica* Lafresnaye (ex L'Herminier) fails to conform to Art. 12 of the Code and is a *nomen nudum*. In consequence, MLC.2010.0.37.1, MLC.2010.0.37.2 and MLC.2010.0.271 cannot be types. Bangs (1930: 173) claimed that the MCZ houses four 'cotypes' (73219–222) of this taxon. I agree with Hellmayr & Conover (1948: 76, footnote 4) that these specimens have no claim to be 'cotypes' [i.e. syntypes].

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus Bruch, 1832: col. 1105.

Current name: *Pelecanus crispus* Bruch, 1832.

MLC.2010.0.47. Pedestal base: 'Pelecanus crispus / Bruch Isis 1832 / Femelle / de la Dalmatie, donnée par M. Bruch. 1840' ['Female from Dalmatia, presented by Mn. Bruch in 1840'].

Remarks: In his description, Bruch (1832: col. 1105) stated that he 'has a female shot in Dalmatia in 1831... [translated from Gothic]', giving the bill length as '1 foot and 8 lines [from the Gothic]', i.e. 34.28 cm (measurements follow 'the large Parisian measure' where one foot = 32.48 cm and one line = 2.256 mm). As the bill of MLC.2010.0.47 is 37.4 cm, it cannot be the female mentioned by Bruch. Naturalis has an adult female syntype (RMNH. AVES.87051) from Bruch (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 16) that has a bill '13 inches and one line' long, i.e. 33.28 cm (Schlegel 1863: 33), quite close to Bruch's measurement.

CHARADRIIFORMES

Recurvirostridae

Recurvirostra Novæ-Hollandiæ Vieillot, 1816a: 103.

Current name: *Recurvirostra novaehollandiæ* Vieillot, 1816a.

MLC.2011.0.384. Pedestal base: 'Recurvirostra novaehollandiæ, Vieillot / Nouvelle Hollande, Ile Maria / Du voyage de M. le capitaine / Baudin' ['New Holland (i.e. Australia), Maria Island. From the journey of Captain Baudin'].

Remarks: From the Baudin Expedition (1800–04), Stresemann (1951: 67) stated that '... at least 80 species of Australian birds, many of which were represented by more than one or two specimens. A number of skins were soon mounted ... while duplicates were given to Bécœur of Paris ... who sold some of them to C. J. Temminck, and probably other collectors, in 1806.' Although Vieillot (1816a: 103) did not mention how many specimens he had studied, it is probable that he saw just a single specimen in the Paris museum. Therefore, MLC.2011.0.384 cannot be a type and the holotype (C.G. 2012-187) is at MNHN (Voisin & Voisin 2012). Temminck (1820: 593) subsequently described *Recurvirostra rubricollis* from the same specimen as that probably used by Vieillot (1816a). So, for the same reasons, the MLC specimen cannot be a type of Temminck's name, and the holotype is again C.G. 2012-187 (Voisin & Voisin 2012).

Laridae

Larus Sabini J. Sabine in Anon., 1819: 68.

Current name: *Xema sabini* (J. Sabine, 1819).

MLC.2011.0.820. Pedestal base: 'Plumage d'été / Baie de Baffin, rapportée / par l'expédition du Cap. [Capitaine] Ross / donnée par M. Leach' ['Breeding plumage. From Baffin Bay, from the expedition captained by Ross. Presented by Mn. Leach'].

Remarks: See *Uria francsii* Leach, 1819, and Mlíkovský (2012) for the whereabouts of birds collected during the Ross Expedition. Specimens from Ross' collections (in the British Museum) were not studied by J. Sabine, who used only those taken by his brother. Consequently, MLC.2011.0.820 presented by Leach cannot be a type of *Larus sabini* J. Sabine, 1819.

ACCIPITRIFORMES

Accipitridae

FALCO RUTILANS Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1820: pl. 25.

Current name: *Buteogallus meridionalis* (Latham, 1790).

MLC.2011.0.400. Pedestal base: 'Du Brésil, Ile S^{te}. Catherine / Rapportée par M. de S^t. Hilaire / donnée par M. Cuvier / en 1823' ['From Brazil, Santa Catarina Island. Brought back by Mn. de Saint-Hilaire. Presented by Mn. Cuvier in 1823'].

Remarks: Temminck (1820) mentioned that the species occurs in Paraguay, Brazil and French Guiana, and that specimens he had seen were at MNHN, NMW, ZMB and what is now Naturalis. According to Voisin & Voisin (2001a,b), there is now no type material at MNHN. However, MLC.2011.0.400 is still unlikely to be a syntype because Auguste Saint-Hilaire, together with all of his collections (Moquin-Tandon 1857), did not return from South America until 1822, two years after Temminck's description.

Conclusion

This already substantial list of type specimens may prove to be incomplete, and future investigations into the collection at La Châtre might well reveal additional types, especially for names in synonymy.

Some specimens from the Baillon collection used for descriptions by other naturalists are now missing from La Châtre, e.g. those mentioned by Bonaparte (1857: 204–205) when describing *Procellaria baroli* and *Procellaria bailloni* (nowadays *Puffinus lherminieri baroli* and *Puffinus bailloni*, respectively). The type of *Procellaria baroli* from the Baillon collection was sent to Bonelli when he was in Paris in 1820 (Salvadori 1916: 6). The Turin museum was severely damaged during the Second World War, with the loss of many specimens (Violani & Barbagli 2003). However, Elter (1986: 398) recorded a syntype of *baroli* given to Bonelli as being present in Turin. The whereabouts of the type of *Procellaria bailloni* are unknown. Finally, type specimens of *Scolopax lamotti* Baillon, 1834 (now *Gallinago gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758), and *Scolopax pygmaea* Baillon, 1834 (description based on two specimens according to Temminck 1835: 435, also now *Gallinago gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758), cannot be traced. A single specimen of *Scolopax lamotti* was sent by François Baillon to Temminck (Temminck 1835: 434) but is not mentioned by van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997).

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