

**Taxonomic identity and lectotype designation of
Falco Reinwardtii Schlegel & Müller, 1841;
Buteo capensis Temminck & Schlegel, 1844;
Ptilopus humeralis iobiensis Schlegel, 1873
and *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835**

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The composite nature of four type series of bird taxa in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Naturalis, Leiden requires the selection of lectotypes, which will contribute to taxonomic stability. Appropriate specimens are duly designated: RMNH 87171 for *Falco (Lophotes) Reinwardtii* Schlegel & Müller, 1841; RMNH 87194 for *Buteo capensis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844; RMNH 87792 for *Ptilopus humeralis iobiensis* Schlegel, 1873 and RMNH 88907 for *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835.

Introduction

It is a fundamental principle of nomenclature that the same name must not occur for different taxa (Principle of Homonymy, ICZN, 1999). However, in some cases, taxonomic research has revealed that specimens once used to describe a new species or subspecies do not belong to the same taxon and consequently the type series is composed of different taxa. In case no holotype was selected, the nomenclatural rules allow for the fixing of one specimen of such a series of syntypes to become the unique bearer of the name to enhance stability of nomenclature: the lectotype (ICZN, 1999, Art. 74.). ICZN Recommendation 74G, Declaration 44 (2005) stipulates that designation of a lectotype should be done only in the context of revisionary or other taxonomic work. Here, we emphasise the need for routine type listing as an essential prerequisite to the discovery of composite type series, and during the work on bird types in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Naturalis, Leiden (NNM) several type series were found to be composed of more than one taxon.

A project financed by the P.A. Hens Memorial Fonds allowed Christiane Quaiser to focus research specifically on these problems. The project aimed at clarifying the taxonomic identity of all specimens of composite type series and assessing nomenclatural consequences in order to preserve stability of nomenclature. Results revealed that the designation of a lectotype is indispensable in four names: *Falco Reinwardtii* Schlegel &

Müller, 1841, *Buteo capensis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844, *Ptilopus humeralis iobiensis* Schlegel, 1873 and *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835.

In this paper each case will be discussed separately, in the taxonomic and nomenclatural detail needed to fulfil ICZN requirements.

Falco (Lophotes) Reinwardtii Schlegel & Müller, 1841: 37, pl. 5, fig. 1 & 2

Original description.— This name was introduced on page 37 in Temminck's 'Verhandeligen over de natuurlijke geschiedenis der Nederlandsche overzeesche bezittingen, door leden der Natuurkundige commissie in Indië en andere Schrijvers' (Schlegel & Müller, 1841). In their description, Schlegel & Müller listed five specimens: three males collected by C.G.C. Reinwardt during his travel to the Moluccas in 1821 "in de omstreken van Manado op Celebes" (in the vicinity of Manado on Sulawesi), a female collected by P. Diard at Pontianak in Borneo and another female collected by E.A. Forsten in Tondano on Sulawesi. Two of the males were depicted on plate 5: figure 1 an "immature" male with a brown underside and figure 2, according to Schlegel an "adult" male with a grey-barred underside.

Type specimens.— All syntypes are still available in the Leiden bird collection and it was also possible to link the specimens with the birds illustrated on plate 5: RMNH 87172 was depicted in figure 1 and RMNH 87171 in figure 2.

RMNH 87171, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Amboine [= Ambon, Indonesia], 1821. Leg.: C.G.C. Reinwardt.

RMNH 88925, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Amboine [= Ambon, Indonesia], 1821. Leg.: C.G.C. Reinwardt.

RMNH 87172, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Ternate [Indonesia], 1821. Leg.: C.G.C. Reinwardt.

RMNH 87168, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Pontianak, Borneo [Indonesia]. Leg.: P. Diard. Received: 1826.

RMNH 87169, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Tondano, Celebes [= Sulawesi, Indonesia]. Leg.: E.A. Forsten. Received: 1840.

Type locality.— The label data of the specimens collected by Reinwardt do not correspond with the locality as given by Schlegel & Müller in the original description: "in de omstreken van Manado op Celebes" (in the vicinity of Manado, Sulawesi). Handwritten notes on the labels show that there has been doubt about Ambon as collecting locality. However, Stresemann (1913: 306) indicated that Sulawesi and Borneo must also be errors and suggested Ambon as a corrected type locality. The same conclusions were drawn by Rothschild & Hartert (1915: 48). Mees (1982) stated that Reinwardt never visited Sulawesi, but stayed on Ambon between 27 June and 12 August 1821. Thus, RMNH 87171 and 88925 might have been collected in this period.

Taxonomic history.— No less than four taxa are involved in the type series of *Falco (Lophotes) Reinwardtii*. In 1866, 25 years after the original description, Schlegel separated the birds with rufous-barred underparts from the specimens with grey barring and named them *Baza rufa*. The type series of this race from the northern Moluccan Islands does also include RMNH 87172, the bird depicted in figure 1 on plate 5 in the original description.

With more material coming from the Moluccas, Schlegel (1873a) then split the darkest and most richly rufous-barred race from Sulawesi and the Sula Islands and

described it as *Baza celebensis*. Within the type series he also listed a type specimen of *reinwardtii* from Tondano, Sulawesi (RMNH 87169).

In 1876, Brüggemann, while discussing birds from Sulawesi, stated that Schlegel's bird from Borneo could not belong to *reinwardtii* but should be considered a separate race, which he named *borneensis*. Brüggemann gave no separate description, but referred to Schlegel (1873a: 135), where under the description of *Baza magninostris* a single specimen, RMNH 87168, is listed. The name was thereby made available through indication (ICZN, 1999, Art. 12.2.).

As a result the type series of *reinwardtii* is composed of four different taxa, now distributed between two species: *Aviceda jerdoni borneensis* (Brüggemann, 1876), *A. j. celebensis* (Schlegel, 1873), *A. subcristata rufa* (Schlegel, 1866) and *A. s. reinwardtii*. (Schlegel & Müller, 1841).

Nomenclatural consequences. — In most of the recent bird standard references (e.g. Stresemann & Amadon, 1979; Thiollay, 1994; Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001; Dickinson, 2003) *Aviceda subcristata reinwardtii* (Schlegel & Müller, 1841) is considered a valid subspecies occurring in the southern Moluccas. The composite nature of the type series of *Falco* (*Lophotes*) *Reinwardtii* under this ongoing usage of the name as a valid subspecies name makes it necessary to designate a lectotype. RMNH 87171 matches the description, was depicted on a plate linked to the original description and can be identified as *Aviceda subcristata reinwardtii* under current taxonomy. In order to provide stability in the usage of all four well-accepted names, RMNH 87171 is therefore selected as lectotype of *Falco* (*Lophotes*) *Reinwardtii*.

In accordance with Art. 74.7 of the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999) we hereby designate as lectotype of *Falco* (*Lophotes*) *Reinwardtii* Schlegel & Müller, 1841: RMNH 87171, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Amboine [= Ambon, Indonesia], 1821. Leg.: C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Following Art. 74.1.3 (ICZN, 1999) all other specimens of the type series consequently become paralectotypes:

RMNH 88925, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Amboine [= Ambon, Indonesia], 1821. Leg.: C.G.C. Reinwardt. [= *Aviceda subcristata reinwardtii*].

RMNH 87172, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Ternate [Indonesia], 1821. Leg.: C.G.C. Reinwardt. [= syntype of *Baza rufa* Schlegel, 1866 = *Aviceda subcristata rufa*].

RMNH 87168, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Pontianak, Borneo [Indonesia]. Leg.: P. Diard. Received: 1826. [= holotype of *Baza borneensis* Brüggemann, 1876 = *Aviceda jerdoni borneensis*].

RMNH 87169, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Tondano, Celebes [Indonesia]. Leg.: E.A. Forsten. Received: 1840. [= syntype of *Baza celebensis* Schlegel, 1873 = *Aviceda jerdoni celebensis*].

***Buteo capensis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 16**

Original description. — As a preface to their description of *Buteo japonicus* in von Siebold's 'Fauna Japonica', Temminck & Schlegel gave an overview of several species of the genus *Buteo*. In this context they applied the name *Buteo capensis* to the buzzards from the Cap (= S Africa, or Cape Province, S Africa), referring to Shaw's "*Falco tachardus*", Levaillant's "le Tachard", and for the adult birds to "le Rougri". The last was listed under *Buteo buteo vulpinus* (Gloger, 1833) by Sharpe (1874). The original description of

B. capensis is rather short. Temminck & Schlegel characterised it as slightly smaller but very similar to "*Buteo vulgaris*" and added "son plumage tire fortement au roux à l'âge" (its plumage is becoming strongly red with age).

Type specimens. — In his first catalogue of "Buteones" in the Leiden collection, Schlegel (1862: 6) listed two specimens which fit as types of *Buteo capensis*. Both are still available:

RMNH 87194, Ad. ♂, mounted skin. Loc.: "Afrique australe", Kaap [= Cape, South Africa]. Ex: J. Verreaux.

RMNH 87195, Ad. ♂, mounted skin. Loc.: Kneisna, Cap, [= Knysna, South Africa]. Ex: J. Verreaux.

Both were collected in South Africa and sent to Leiden by Jules Pierre Verreaux. No exact data are given. Nevertheless, Schlegel (1862: 6) linked them to the "voyage de J. Verreaux". J.P. Verreaux (1807-1873), one of the two brothers of "Maison Verreaux" in Paris, worked in South Africa twice (1818-1821, 1825-1838), where he collected animals. Delivery lists and letters in the archives of Naturalis in Leiden reveal purchases of birds from the Cape starting after his return to Paris in 1838. Thus, both specimens could have been available to Temminck & Schlegel in 1844. Additionally, the inscription on the underside of the socle of RMNH 87194 refers to "le Rougri" and gives "Kaap" (Cape) as locality. Also under the socle RMNH 87195 is said to be a "jong" (young) bird and is identified as *tachardus*.

Taxonomy. — RMNH 87194 is identified as an adult male of *Buteo buteo vulpinus*, collected in its wintering area in South Africa. Identification of RMNH 87195 is more difficult. In addition to *B. b. vulpinus* another identity, *B. oreophilus trizonatus* Rudebeck, 1957, must be considered.

Several works focused on specific separation of *Buteo buteo* and *B. oreophilus* and the morphological details needed to distinguish *B. b. vulpinus* and *B. o. trizonatus* in southern Africa, e.g. by Rudebeck (1958); Siegfried & Frost (1973); Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001); Hockey et al. (2005) and Clark (2007). From details given there, RMNH 87195 is identified: the proportionately broad subterminal band on the tail characterizes the specimen as an adult bird (in immatures all bars are of equal size; e.g. Siegfried & Frost, 1973). Wing length (338 mm), tail (163 mm) and tarsus (69 mm) characterize it as a male (see Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001; Hockey et al., 2005), but the broad overlap of measurements between *trizonatus* and *vulpinus* (Rudebeck, 1958; Hockey et al., 2005) does not allow for identification on that basis. However, the breast of RMNH 87195 is blotched rufous as in *trizonatus* and not streaked as in *vulpinus* (see Siegfried & Frost, 1973) and the broad pale "U" band separating breast and belly is also in accordance with *trizonatus* (see photos in Clark, 2007). Additionally, the rufous flanks, rufous feathered tarsi and rufous edged feathers on the back support the identification of RMNH 87195 as an adult male of *Buteo oreophilus trizonatus*, which substantiates previous investigations of this specimen (A. James, on label, ix.1982).

Nomenclatural consequences. — Consequently, the type series is composed of two taxa, *Buteo buteo vulpinus* (Gloger, 1833) and *Buteo oreophilus trizonatus* Rudebeck, 1957 and a decision has to be made as to which bird the name *Buteo capensis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844 has to be applied. Temminck & Schlegel explicitly mentioned the rufous (or "red") plumage of an adult bird. This is only shown by one of the two type specimens. The name should therefore be fixed to RMNH 87194, an adult male of *Buteo b.*

vulpinus. This decision maintains current applicability of the nomenclature and provides stability in the usage of the well-accepted but younger name *B. o. trizonatus* Rudbeck, 1957.

In accordance with Art. 74.7 of the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999) we hereby designate as lectotype of *Buteo capensis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: RMNH 87194, Ad. ♂, mounted skin. Loc.: "Afrique australe", Kaap [= Cape Province, South Africa]. Ex: J. Verreaux.

Following Art. 74.1.3 (ICZN, 1999) the second specimen of the type series becomes the paralectotype: RMNH 87195, Ad. ♂, mounted skin. Loc.: Kneisna, Cape, [Knysna, South Africa]. Ex: J. Verreaux. [= *Buteo oreophilus trizonatus*].

Ptilopus humeralis iobiensis Schlegel, 1873b: 16

Original description.— Schlegel characterised *iobiensis* as similar to *humeralis* being a bit smaller and lacking the rich purple patch on the lesser coverts.

Schlegel listed five specimens. Four had been collected by von Rosenberg on Jobi, the type locality. As number 5 of his type series, he explicitly included the holotype of *Ptilopus insolitus* Schlegel, 1863 (RMNH 87788): "type du *Ptilopus insolitus* acquis 1862". He considered it an aberrant specimen ("monstrosité") of his new taxon and mentioned it without any collecting details, ignoring "New Caledonia" mentioned on the label and in the original description.

Type specimens.— All five syntypes listed by Schlegel are still present in the collection:

RMNH 87789, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 08.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87790, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 08.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87791, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 22.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87792, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 28.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87788, Ad., skin. Loc.: "New Caledonia" [error]. Leg.: -. Received: 1862.

Taxonomy.— The most distinctive character of *insolitus* compared to *iobiensis* is the swollen bright red cere, which is found in both sexes of *insolitus* (Gibbs et al., 2001). RMNH 87788 shows this feature in contrast to the remaining four syntypes. Moreover, the broad ashy-grey shoulder-patch, grey markings on scapulars and tertials identify RMNH 87788 as *insolitus* (Gibbs et al., 2001). There is no doubt either about the taxonomic identity of the remaining syntypes from Jobi. They can indeed be identified as *iobiensis*. Consequently, the type series is composed of two taxa, *Ptilinopus insolitus* (Schlegel, 1863) and *P. iozonus iobiensis* (Schlegel, 1873) (e.g. Baptista et al., 1997; Gibbs et al., 2001; Dickinson, 2003). There is no geographical overlap in the distribution range of these two taxa, with *insolitus* being endemic to the Bismarck Archipel and *iozonus* to New Guinea and surrounding islands (Gibbs et al., 2001).

Type locality.— The type locality of *insolitus* caused confusion with New Caledonia being an obvious error. However, this type locality is of relevance for subsequent nomenclatural decisions in this case.

Overlooking the original description of *insolitus* and the merger of *insolitus* in *iobiensis*, Cabanis & Reichenow (1876: 326) described a new species of *Ptilopus* on the basis of a single male collected by Hüsker during the expedition of the "Gazelle" to New Ireland. Referring to the swollen red cere, Cabanis & Reichenow named it *Ptilopus globifer*. One year later Sclater (1877), who was surprised that Schlegel (1873) considered *insolitus* a monstrous variety of *Ptilopus iobiensis*, stated that there is no doubt of the validity of *insolitus* and listed *globifer* and *insolitus* in synonymy. He referred to the specimen mentioned by Cabanis & Reichenow (1876) and added another specimen collected on Duke of York Island.

Hartert (1924) officially corrected the type locality of *insolitus* to New Ireland "where the species is not rare, and from where the first specimen, collected during the voyage of the Gazelle, became known – cf. Journ. F. Orn., 1876, p. 326."

Nomenclatural consequences. — Schlegel (1873) considered all syntypes of *iobiensis* to be part of a single taxon, including the type of *insolitus*. According to the Principle of Priority of the Code (ICZN, 1999, Art. 23.1), the oldest available taxon name has priority over its junior synonym, in this case *insolitus* over *iobiensis*. However, the younger name may be used as valid in case the synonymy is found to be erroneous (ICZN, 1999, Art. 23.3.6). For more than 100 years the name *insolitus* has been applied to birds from the Bismarck Archipel (New Ireland, New Britain and Duke of York Island) and *iobiensis* to specimens from Northern New Guinea and adjacent islands from the Geelvink to the Astrolabe Bay, including Yapen and Tarawai (Salvadori, 1893). Both have been used as valid names, regardless of the fact that the type series of *iobiensis* involved specimens of both taxa. In order to confirm current taxonomy and preserve stability of the usage of these two well-established names, fixation of the name *iobiensis* to a sole name-bearing type specimen is advised. Syntype RMNH 87792 gives a perfect match of the original description and represents well what is identified as *iobiensis*.

According to ICZN (1999), Art. 74.7., we herein designate as lectotype of *Ptilopus humeralis iobiensis* Schlegel, 1873: RMNH 87792, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 28.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

Following ICZN (1999), Art. 74.1.3. the specimens listed below (former syntypes) become paralectotypes:

RMNH 87789, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 08.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87790, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 08.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87791, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Jobi, [= Yapen, Indonesia], 22.iv.1869. Leg.: C.B.H. von Rosenberg.

RMNH 87788, Ad., skin. Loc.: "New Caledonia" [error]. Leg.: -. Received: 1862. [= holotype of *Ptilopus insolitus* Schlegel, 1863 = *Ptilinopus insolitus*].

Hirundo rufula Temminck, 1835 (ex Levaillant, MS¹): 298

Original description.— Temminck introduced the name *rufula* for Levaillant's

¹ Levaillant gave French instead of Latin names : Hirondelle Rouselline.

Hirondelle Rousseline and copied his description (see Levaillant, 1807: p. 116-117, pl. 245, fig. 1). Levaillant discovered the birds in Cape Province during the summer. He described both sexes and depicted "a male" as figure 1 on plate 245. By copying Levaillant's description and referring to the Cape of Good Hope as type locality, Temminck included Levaillant's specimens in the type series of *Hirundo rufula*. (ICZN, 1999, Art. 72.4).

Besides reference to the Cape of Good Hope, Temminck listed Egypt and Sicily and mentioned three specimens, which he had received from Bürger from Japan and which did not differ from those from the Cape or Sicily.

Type specimens.— The type series therefore comprise Levaillant's specimens from the Cape of Good Hope and specimens in Temminck's original collection which originate from Egypt, Sicily and Japan. In the Leiden collection there are three specimens which match these requirements and can be listed as syntypes of *Hirundo rufula*:

RMNH 88907, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Sicily. Leg.: F. J. Cantraine.

RMNH 88905, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Japan. Leg.: Ph. F. von Siebold.

RMNH 88906, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Japan. Leg.: Ph. F. von Siebold.

There is no trace of the specimens which were available to Levaillant, nor is there a bird from Egypt in the Leiden collection which could fit as syntype. Two specimens collected by von Siebold in Japan have been identified as types, even though Bürger is not mentioned on the label as mentioned by Temminck. Heinrich Bürger went to Japan in 1825 as assistant of von Siebold (Fransen et al. 1997). He collected most of the specimens later described by Temminck & Schlegel in the "Fauna Japonica". Obviously, it was a matter of honour to change Bürger into von Siebold on the label. Changes of this sort happened regularly. Suppression of field assistants was a common process in the early years of natural history collecting (pers. obs.). The third specimen from Japan mentioned by Temminck is missing. Apart from these Japanese specimens, a bird collected by Cantraine on Sicily belongs to the type series of *rufula*. François Joseph Cantraine (1801-1868), a Belgian zoologist, went to Italy in 1827 to collect zoological material for Temminck and the Leiden museum. He stayed on Sicily between 1832 and 1833 (Fransen et al., 1997). Cantraine left Italy in 1833 with extensive collections of crustaceans and molluscs but also birds and other vertebrates. It is most likely that RMNH 88907 has been collected in this period, two years before Temminck described *Hirundo rufula*.

Taxonomy.— The original description of *Hirundo rufula* is based on Levaillant's text on Hirondelle Rousseline (Levaillant, 1807, see above). He described and depicted "a male" in figure 1 on plate 245, which match best with *Cecropis senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766). However, the description of the "female" (not illustrated) with a red instead of a bluish crown does not fit *senegalensis*. The female might have been *Cecropis cucullata* (Boddaert, 1783) as identified by Rookmaaker (1989).

Copying Levaillant's text, Temminck made a few changes. He changed the coloration of the underparts of the male from "bright rufous" into "rufous isabelline" and stressed the narrow brown streaks on the feathers of the underparts. The lighter underpart coloration and the brown streaks change essential characters in the identification of this swallow and might lead to misidentification of the swallow described by Levaillant. This is confirmed by the type specimens: the syntype from Sicily (RMNH 88907) can be identified as *Cecropis daurica rufula* (Temminck, 1835). The syntypes from Japan were separated by Temminck & Schlegel (1844: p. 33, pl. 11) as a new taxon under the

name *Hirundo alpestris japonica*, which is still valid under current taxonomy (Dickinson, 2003; Turner, 2004).

Consequently, the type series of *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835 is composed of two taxa: *Cecropis daurica rufula* (Temminck, 1835) and *C. d. japonica* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844). Taking the original description into account there might even be more taxa involved, but Levaillant's birds from the Cape as well as the type specimen(s) from Egypt to confirm this are missing.

Nomenclature.— While discussing *japonica*, Temminck & Schlegel (1844) applied the name *rufula* to the European population and restricted the type locality of *rufula* to "Sicily and southern France". Recognizing the composite nature of the type series, Hume (1877) tried to exclude the specimens from Japan by proposing *L[illia]. Temmincki* as a new name for *rufula*. However, according to the Code (ICZN, 1999), Art. 72.7. *Temmincki* is an objective synonym of *rufula*, both having "the same name-bearing types despite any simultaneous restriction or application of the new replacement name.... to particular specimens or any contrary designation of type, or any different taxonomic usage of the new replacement name." Hume's name therefore covers not only the Sicilian specimen but also the other type specimens of *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835.

Nomenclatural consequences.— The composite nature of the type series of *Hirundo rufula* under an ongoing usage of the name as a valid subspecies name makes it necessary to designate a lectotype. In order to confirm current taxonomy and taking the restriction of the type locality by Temminck & Schlegel (1844) to Sicily and southern France into account RMNH 88907 is selected as the lectotype of *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835, regardless of any additional syntypes we are not yet aware of.

In accordance with Art. 74.7 of the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999) we hereby designate as lectotype of *Hirundo rufula* Temminck, 1835: RMNH 88907, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Sicily. Leg.: F. Cantraine.

Following Art. 74.1.3. (ICZN, 1999) all other specimens of the type series consequently become paralectotypes:

RMNH 88905, Ad. ♂, skin. Loc.: Japan. Leg.: Ph.F. von Siebold. [= syntype of *Hirundo alpestris japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844 = *Cecropis daurica japonica*].

RMNH 88906, Ad. ♀, skin. Loc.: Japan. Leg.: Ph.F. von Siebold. [= syntype of *Hirundo alpestris japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844 = *Cecropis daurica japonica*].

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