

Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3.¹

Types of the Eurylaimidae

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A list of 62 names applied to Asian forms of species of broadbill (Eurylaimidae) is provided, with information on the whereabouts of one or more type specimens. Where our information does not include reliable information we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information.

Introduction

The planned 'synopsis' of the birds of Asia, which is a primary goal of the collaboration between the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, the Netherlands and the Trust for Oriental Ornithology, will include data allowing researchers to know where to examine a type specimen, and some details of that type.

Although there are published type catalogues for some museums (e.g. Arbocco et al., 1978; Bangs, 1930; Deignan, 1961; Elter, 1986; Hartert, 1922; Herman et al., 1990; Storer, 1988; Warren, 1966; Warren & Harrison, 1971, 1973)², and other museums have begun a series of notes on their types (e.g. Voisin, 1992, 1993, 1995; Voisin & Voisin, 1996 and Voisin et al. 1997), for some others there are none. We here try to bring together the available information and to appeal for help over those types that we have not located or have not understood.

It is not our intent to provide complete lists of syntypes in the 'synopsis' but rather to make clear where at least one type (the holotype, the lectotype or a syntype or paralectotype) can be found. In the synopsis the details of that type will be given. When we list a syntype we do not intend that this should be construed as the designation of a lectotype. We are open to the idea of adding brief notes, in the synopsis, as to where further types can be found.

Many early Latin binomials, especially those of Linnaeus and of Gmelin, were based on prior works in which birds had been named in English or French, or even in Latin but not in the strict binomial convention that Linnaeus adopted. The new Latin

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² These are only those referred to for types dealt with in this paper.

binomials were associated by the more careful of these authors with the earlier names, and with references to the works in which these appeared with page and plate numbers given. This has facilitated explaining relevant type material. Some authors, such as P.L. Stätius Müller, were much less specific about the origins of their new names (Stresemann, 1952), and even some relatively modern papers have been published in which no type details whatsoever were included.

Very often the oldest specimens were not preserved or have not survived (Stresemann, 1952)³. In some instances where no specimen is thought to survive, the specimen that was the subject of a plate painted from it may have been, or may usefully be, designated as the holotype (a designation which, in practice, makes the plate of special relevance) (Art. 73.1.4 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed., 1999). We shall draw attention to these cases where we believe such a designation has been, or should have been, made but we have not researched the designation and cannot cite it nor vouch that the form of that designation complies with the Code (ICZN, 1999).

Methodology

In these papers, dealing with families or, when these are large, one or more genera at a time, our primary objective is to stimulate a supply of missing information from our readers. We therefore provide a table showing the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date, and the acronym of a museum holding a type. Where one is lacking, we refer to a note following the table. The list is arranged by species and subspecies; names in synonymy are in date order and are arranged in a way that is consistent with the preceding preliminary review (Dekker & Dickinson, 2000).

We have not limited ourselves to names included in 'Peters's Check-list of Birds of the World' and new names since, but have sought to include the old names that figured in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum (Sclater, 1888) and were, because of their inclusion there, excluded from 'Peters'. The importance of these names is, of course, that they may remain available for populations that may in future be deemed distinct but which appear not to have a name. This has required further research, as a result of which we have omitted those which seem to us to be new 'combinations' wherein the generic name changed but the specific epithet was maintained. There may be cases where, in doing this, we have erred. The most probable source of error is likely to be our failure to notice that the apparent new combination applies the name to a different geographical source; where this is accompanied by specimens, and these are described, valid names are created (although they will be junior synonyms). Should our readers note that we have omitted names that meet this dual test we should much appreciate being advised so that our 'synopsis' may benefit from such corrections.

There is also the matter of '*nomina nova*'. These are included. They take as their types the type specimens of the names that they replace (Art. 72.7 of the International

³ In rare cases underlying specimens relating to the original names, if they were preserved, have survived (e.g. the specimen now in Vienna, from the Leverian Museum upon which the name of [*Todus macrorhynchos* Gmelin, 1788, was based). Where in existence, these are, of course, type specimens.

Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1999). All names, unless otherwise indicated, have been checked to the original citation and original spellings are used. In the case of unusual spellings we have added the usual adjunction 'sic'.

As part of this work we are, incidentally, trying to establish which types have been lost e.g. as a consequence of World War II. It is clear that types in the Philippine Museum were all lost (Sibley, 1946), that many in Dresden were destroyed, although a few types were sent back in 1982 from Leningrad, and that in Japan almost all of Kuroda's collection was lost as was that of Taka-tuskasa and perhaps others (Austin et al., 1948). Some Japanese material is also known to have been lost to the 1923 earthquake.

Although we have largely relied on published type catalogues and type data we have sometimes tried to confirm museum holdings, and occasionally with the help of the relevant curators it has been possible to obtain additional or corrected information (this especially true of the next part of the type catalogue of the American Museum of Natural History which we were kindly shown in draft). In our personal searches for types, which one cannot safely describe as exhaustive even for the few museums that we have visited, we have been privileged to be able to access and examine type material, as detailed under Acknowledgements. It should not be assumed however that we have re-examined any particular type although we shall quite often have done so; findings relating to collection data will be reported in the Synopsis.

We have elected not to include here the museum registration numbers for any types. Of our several reasons for this the principal one is that we wish to avoid any interpretation that a listed specimen is a lectotype. Details we have selected to include in the 'Synopsis' will therefore appear in due course. By then we hope that data on 'missing' types will often have become available.

Corydon sumatranus

C. s. laoensis

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| <i>Corydon sumatranus laoensis</i> | Meyer de Schauensee | 1929 | ANSP ⁴ | |
| <i>Corydon sumatranus morator</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |
| <i>Corydon sumatranus ardescens</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |
| <i>Corydon sumatranus khmerensis</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |

C. s. sumatranus

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------|----|
| <i>Coracias Sumatranus</i> | Raffles | 1822 | ? | 1. |
| <i>Eurylaimus corydon</i> | Temminck | 1822 | RMNH | 2. |
| <i>corydon Temminckii</i> nom. nov. | Lesson | 1828 | RMNH | 3. |
| <i>Corydon sumatranus pallescens</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |

C. s. brunescens

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|------|--|
| <i>Corydon sumatranus brunescens</i> | Hartert | 1916 | AMNH | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|------|--|

C. s. orientalis

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|--|
| <i>Corydon sumatranus orientalis</i> | Mayr | 1938 | AMNH | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|--|

Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus

C. m. affinis

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------|-----|----|
| <i>Cymbirhynchus affinis</i> | Blyth | 1846 | ZSI | 4. |
|------------------------------|-------|------|-----|----|

C. m. malaccensis

⁴ A key to the acronyms is given at the end of this paper.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|
| <i>Cymborhynchus</i> [sic] <i>malaccensis</i> | Salvadori | 1874 | MZUT | |
| <i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos siamensis</i> | Meyer de Schauensee & Ripley | 1940 | ANSP | |
| <i>C. m. macrorhynchos</i> | | | | |
| [<i>Todus</i>] <i>macrorhynchos</i> | Gmelin | 1788 | NMW | 5. |
| <i>Todus nasutus</i> | Latham | 1790 | NMW | 5. |
| <i>Platyrrhinchus ornatus</i> | Desmarest | 1805 | NMW | 5. |
| <i>Eurylaimus lemniscatus</i> | Raffles | 1822 | ? | 6. |
| <i>Erolla nasica</i> | Lesson | 1830 | ? | 7. |
| <i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos tenebrosus</i> | Meyer de Schauensee & Ripley | 1940 | ANSP | |
| <i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i> | | | | |
| <i>E. j. pallidus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus javanicus pallidus</i> | Chasen | 1935 | BMNH | |
| <i>Eurylaimus javanicus friedmanni</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |
| <i>E. j. harterti</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus javanicus harterti</i> | van Oort | 1909 | RMNH | |
| <i>Eurylaimus javanicus billitonis</i> | Kloss | 1931 | RMNH | |
| <i>E. j. javanicus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus Javanicus</i> | Horsfield | 1821 | BMNH | |
| <i>Eurylaimus horsfieldii</i> nom. nov. | Temminck | 1823 | BMNH | 8. |
| <i>E. j. brookei</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus javanicus brookei</i> | Robinson & Kloss | 1919 | BMNH | 9. |
| <i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i> | Raffles | 1822 | BMNH | |
| <i>Eurylaimus cucullatus</i> | Temminck | 1824 | RMNH | |
| <i>Eurylaimus Rafflesii</i> | Lesson | 1837 | ? | 10. |
| <i>Eurylaimus ochromalus mecistus</i> | Oberholser | 1912 | USNM | |
| <i>Eurylaimus ochromalus kalamantan</i> | Robinson & Kloss | 1919 | BMNH | 9. |
| <i>Eurylaimus steerii</i> | | | | |
| <i>E. s. samarensis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Sarcophanops Samarensis</i> | Steere | 1890 | BMNH | 11. |
| <i>E. s. steerii</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylæmus Steerii</i> | Sharpe | 1876 | UMMZ | 12. |
| <i>Eurylaimus steerei</i> [sic] <i>mayri</i> | Salomonsen | 1953 | ZUMC | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus</i> | | | | |
| <i>S. l. rubropygius</i> | | | | |
| [<i>Raya</i>] <i>Rubropygia</i> | Hodgson | 1839 | BMNH | |
| <i>S. l. elisabethae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus elisabethæ</i> | La Touche | 1921 | MCZ | 13. |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus aphobus</i> | Deignan | 1948 | USNM | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus atrestus</i> | Deignan | 1948 | AMNH | |
| <i>S. l. polionotus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus polionotus</i> | Rothschild | 1903 | AMNH | |
| <i>S. l. impavidus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus impavidus</i> | Deignan | 1948 | FMNH | |
| <i>S. l. lunatus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus lunatus</i> | Gould | 1834 | ? | 14. |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus intrepidus</i> | Deignan | 1948 | AMNH | |
| <i>S. l. stolidus</i> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|------|-----|
| <i>Serilophus lunatus stolidus</i> | Robinson & Kloss | 1919 | BMNH | |
| <i>S. l. rothschildi</i> | | | | |
| <i>Serilophus rothschildi</i> | Hartert & Butler | 1898 | AMNH | |
| <i>S. l. intensus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus intensus</i> | Robinson & Kloss | 1916 | BMNH | |
| <i>Serilophus lunatus moderatus</i> | Chasen | 1939 | RMNH | |
| <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i> | | | | |
| <i>P. d. dalhousiae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus Dalhousiae</i> | Jameson | 1835 | NMSZ | 15. |
| [<i>Raya</i>] <i>Sericeogula</i> | Hodgson | 1839 | BMNH | |
| <i>Psarisomus assimilis</i> | Hume | 1875 | BMNH | |
| <i>P. d. cyanicauda</i> | | | | |
| <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae cyanicauda</i> | Riley | 1935 | USNM | |
| <i>P. d. divinus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae divinus</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |
| <i>P. d. psittacinus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Eurylaimus psittacinus</i> | S. Müller | 1835 | RMNH | |
| <i>P. d. borneensis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis</i> | Hartert | 1904 | AMNH | 16. |
| <i>Calyptomena viridis</i> | | | | |
| <i>C. v. caudacuta</i> | | | | |
| <i>Calyptomena [sic] caudacuta</i> | Swainson | 1838 | UMZC | 17. |
| <i>Calyptomena viridis continentis</i> | Robinson & Kloss | 1923 | BMNH | |
| <i>C. v. viridis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Calyptomena viridis</i> | Raffles | 1822 | BMNH | 18. |
| <i>Calyptomena Rafflesia</i> nom. nov. | Swainson | 1838 | BMNH | |
| <i>Calyptomena viridis gloriosa</i> | Deignan | 1947 | USNM | |
| <i>C. v. siberu</i> | | | | |
| <i>Calyptomena viridis siberu</i> | Chasen & Kloss | 1926 | BMNH | |
| <i>Calyptomena hosii</i> | | | | |
| <i>Calyptomena Hosii</i> | Sharpe | 1892 | BMNH | |
| <i>Calyptomena whiteheadi</i> | | | | |
| <i>Calyptomena whiteheadi</i> | Sharpe | 1888 | AMNH | |

Comments

1. Raffles's types: Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles presented birds collected in Sumatra to the Zoological Museum of the East-India Company (Horsfield & Moore, 1854); in due course the collection of this museum was accessioned by the British Museum (specimens BMNH 1860.4.16.1-000, 1879.11.28.1-000 and 1880.1.1.1-0000), including some of Raffles's types from Sumatra. One or more other types reached the British Museum from the collection of the Zoological Society of London (Warren, 1966). Yet others seem to have resurfaced and been accessioned in relatively recent times. Only some of the types of taxa that he described from Sumatra (Raffles, 1822) have survived and are now present in the Natural History Museum. The types of neither *Coracias Sumatranus* nor *Eurylaimus lemniscatus* are listed as

having been in the East-India Company holdings although Raffles's drawings of these were (Horsfield & Moore, 1854). It may be presumed, from the fact that other type specimens from the same source were then there, that the specimens did not survive. The drawings may be extant; the drawings in the East-India Company's museum may have been duplicates and others may have come to London direct, including NHD 4. Nos. 537-665 (Archer, 1962). These require further study. Raffles's paper is believed to have appeared between March and May 1822 (Kinneer & Robinson, 1927).

2. The exact date of Raffles's name is being reviewed separately. Its retention here is designed to maintain the status quo until this is addressed.
3. Lesson's name was proposed as a *nomen novum* for Temminck's name, which dates from May 1822, because Lesson used *Corydon* as a new generic name.
4. *Cymbirhynchus affinis*, based upon 'a good series', was represented in Sclater's time by three presumed syntypes (Sclater, 1892). Types deposited in Calcutta, originally in the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, later called the Indian Museum, and most recently the Zoological Survey of India, have been reviewed (Sclater, 1892). Sclater found that some 39 of Blyth's names for which he expected to find types did not in fact then appear to have such specimens in Calcutta. Since then all the material present will have aged further and probably have suffered from a lack of air-conditioning. In addition, the museum premises are said to have suffered from a flood and it is thought that more types may now be missing. An up-to-date type catalogue is said to be in an advanced stage of preparation.
5. Gmelin's name was based upon the Great-billed Tody of Latham, 1782⁵, A General Synopsis of Birds, vol. I, pt 2, p. 664. Latham's text stated that the specimen depicted was well preserved in the Leverian Museum, a point about which Pelzeln did not report (Pelzeln, 1873). Some years later the author named it *Todus nasutus* Latham, 1790, Index Orn. 1, p. 268, which of course must yield precedence to Gmelin's name. No *terra typica* was specified. This was reviewed by the first reviser (Hartert, 1904) who affirmed that the accompanying plate depicted a Bornean specimen. The specimen in Vienna, about which we have heard from Dr H. Schifter (pers. comm., 23 Apr. 1999), was bought by Leopold von Fichtel at the auction of the Museum Leverianum (no. 78), acquisition no. 1806.III.13, and has always been listed as the type of *Todus nasutus* Latham. It is also quite clear from Desmarest's description that his name is based on the same specimen. There seems no reason to suppose from the author's description that *Platyrrhynchos nasutus* Vieillot, 1818, is other than a new combination proposed by Vieillot in the context of his dictionary article on the genus *Platyrrhynchos* (it is therefore not includ-

⁵ Two editions of Latham's General Synopsis exist (see Mathews, 1925); the one which is usually cited which consists of three volumes each divided into two parts, published between 1871 and 1783, and one which consists of six volumes, which, according to the title page, were all published in 1781. The pagination in both editions is the same.

ed in our table). The name *Eurylaimus nasutus* Temminck, 1822, is also a new combination implicitly based on Latham, 1790, consequent upon the explicit mention of Latham, 1782. The *terra typica* for Temminck's name is sometimes cited as Sumatra (the precision of which may have been seen as a basis for accepting this as a valid name); however the original description specifies only "iles de la Sonde"; this, not Sumatra, must be taken as the inferential designation of a type locality for both *Todus nasutus* Latham, 1790, and for *Todus macrorhynchos* Gmelin, 1788 – none, so far as we can tell, having been specified before. This has subsequently been corrected to Borneo by Hartert (1904) who judged that the original plate depicted a Bornean bird.

6. See Note 1.
7. This name was based on a specimen from Sumatra collected, probably in 1818-19, by Duvaucel (Lesson, 1830).
8. This name was proposed for specimens from Java by Temminck, who was well aware that Horsfield had already named this population. Temminck, however, held the view that a geographical name was inappropriate and so he provided one that was not. Temminck's name is essentially a *nomen novum* and its types are those of *Eurylaimus javanicus* Horsfield.
9. After the Second World War it was thought that at least 32 bird types from the Raffles Museum, Singapore, had been lost (Gibson-Hill, 1949). Among these the type of *Eurylaimus javanicus brookei* was listed, as was that of *Eurylaimus ochromalus kalamantan*, but both had been accessioned by the British Museum in 1919, and they have been reported to be in the type collection (Warren & Harrison, 1971).
10. The Latin name appears in a footnote with "*E. ochromalus* sir Raffles, Cat. XII, 297". There is a description, but the name appears to be a direct synonym of Raffles's name. As the latter was supposed to be based on both Singapore and Sumatran birds it is possible that Lesson felt a different name was required for those from Sumatra. It is not clear that he had any specimens in hand.
11. This type was not in the type catalogue of the British Museum (Natural History) (Warren & Harrison, 1971). It has now been placed in the type collection and details have been published (Dickinson et al., 1991).
12. Due to the designation of a lectotype (Salomonsen, 1953) the type now in the Natural History Museum, Tring should be regarded as a paralectotype.
13. Sometimes the trivial name is spelled as *elizabethae* (Peters, 1951); strangely although La Touche wrote "named after my daughter Elizabeth" he applied the spelling *elisabethae* (La Touche, 1921).
14. This is the first missing Gould type that we have to list; we hope that current

work by others on Gould will lead to the rediscovery of some of his types. (See colour plate 2).

15. The citation given for this (Peters, 1951) is erroneous; the description appears on page 389 not page 589.
16. The article in which this name appeared was published in 1904 (Hartert, 1922). It is often cited as 1905 (Peters, 1951).
17. We have not completed our enquiries into the disposal of Swainson's collection; some of his specimens are thought to be in Philadelphia but many are in the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, U.K. A type catalogue has just appeared and this type is reported to be there (Benson, 1999). As explained in Dekker & Dickinson (2000; this issue) Singapore birds must be treated with those of peninsular Malaysia and therefore this name must take priority – unless its type can be shown not to be typical of this population and thus not from Singapore. Swainson's name has sometimes been cited as *acuticauda* by later authors but this is purely a *lapsus*.
18. The name *Rupicola viridis* Temminck, 1823, is an admitted synonym of Raffles's name and a new combination. Although painted and described from one or more specimens available to Temminck his name is not entitled to recognized types.

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

We would specifically welcome information concerning the types of *Coracias Sumatranus* Raffles, 1822; *Eurylaimus lemniscatus* Raffles, 1822; *Erolla nasica* Lesson, 1830; *Eurylaemus Rafflesii* Lesson, 1837; and *Eurylaimus lunatus* Gould, 1834.

Acknowledgements

This work could not have been undertaken in a timely fashion had not significant portions of it been readily available in published type catalogues or in catalogues in preparation. We are well aware of the work required to compile a reliable type catalogue and we wish to record our gratitude for all the work that went into each of these.

In connection with this work, mainly based at our own institutions or at the Natural History Museum, Tring, UK (ECD), one or more of us has visited the following additional museums: Berlin (SS 1997), Dresden (SS 1997), New York (ECD 1999), and Paris (SS 1998, ECD, 1999). At these museums we have been welcomed and assisted by Robert Prys-Jones, Michael Walters and some of their predecessors at Tring, by George Barrowclough, Mary LeCroy, Paul Sweet and some of their predecessors in New York, and by Jean-François and Claire Voisin in Paris.

We have also corresponded with Herbert Schifter who has been most helpful about material in Vienna, where we have also had valuable assistance from Ernst Bauernfeind and Amita Gamauf. When ECD was working on the BOU Checklist of

Birds of the Philippines type data was also collected, which has been reused in this series, to those acknowledged in that connection a further word of thanks is now due.

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Michael Walters, David Wells and Carlo Violani have kindly read this paper in draft and helped us with valuable comments and suggestions, which we greatly appreciate.

Acronyms

| | |
|------|---|
| AMNH | American Museum of Natural History, New York. |
| ANSP | Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. |
| BMNH | Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Natural History). |
| FMNH | Field Museum of natural History, Chicago. |
| MCZ | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. |
| MZUT | Museo di Zoologia dell' Università di Torino. |
| NMSZ | National Museums of Scotland – Zoology, Edinburgh. |
| NMW | Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna. |
| RMNH | National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie. |
| UMMZ | University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor |
| UMZC | University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge. ⁶ |
| USNM | United States National Museum, Washington DC. |
| ZSI | Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. |
| ZUMC | University Museum of Zoology, Copenhagen. |

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⁶ Until recently this acronym was in use for ZUMC.

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