

Systematic notes on Asian birds. 23. Types of the Campephagidae

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Keywords: Campephagidae; cuckoo-shrikes; cicadabirds; trillers; minivets; types; lectotype designations. A list of nearly 300 names applied to Asian forms of species of cuckoo-shrikes and minivets and their allies (family Campephagidae) is provided. This list provides information on the whereabouts of a type; where our information does not include reliable data we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information. Lectotypes are designated for the following: *Phoenicornis affinis* McClelland, 1840; *Muscicapa flammea* Forster, 1781; *Phoenicornis elegans* Horsfield, 1840.

Introduction

In our previous paper 'Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3. Types of the Eurylaimidae' (Dekker et al., 2000) we have explained the rationale for this comprehensive set of articles on the types of Asian birds. Readers are referred to that paper for a fuller introduction than the abbreviated one given here, and for more details on methodology.

Methodology

Our table shows the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date (these being reported in the 'References'), the acronym of a museum holding a type and,

especially where this is lacking, we give the number of the comment following the table. The arrangement of the list is by species and within that by subspecies. The sequence is somewhat modified from that of Peters et al. (1960).

The subspecies recognized here differ from those recognized in Peters's Check-list in two particulars. First, we include all subsequent names of which we are aware: *Coracina striata boholensis* Rand & Rabor, 1959; *Coracina coerulescens deschauenseei* duPont, 1972; *Coracina morio lecroyae* Parkes, 1971; *Coracina morio ripleyi* Parkes, 1971; *Coracina melaschistos quyi* Dao Van Thien, 1961; *Pericrocotus flammeus gonzalesi* Ripley & Rabor, 1961; *Pericrocotus flammeus nigroluteus*, Parkes, 1981 (originally named *neglectus* by Parkes, 1974). Second, we apply the decisions made in the accompanying paper on this family (Dickinson & Dekker, 2002), most already made by previous authors. The most obvious changes are the separation of *Coracina novaehollandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) *sensu lato* into several species (*macei* Lesson, 1831; *javensis* Horsfield, 1821; *novaehollandiae* and *personata* S. Müller, 1843); the association of *pollens* Salvadori, 1874a, with *personata*, removal of three subspecies from *Coracina tenuirostris* (Jardine, 1831) with *C. dispar* (Salvadori, 1878) treated as a species and the races *talautensis* (Meyer & Wigglesworth, 1895) and *salvadorii* (Sharpe, 1878) assigned to *Coracina morio* (S. Müller, 1843); the separation of *Coracina morio sensu lato* into several species (*morio*, *mindanensis* Tweeddale, 1879; *sula* Hartert, 1918; *ceramensis* Bonaparte, 1850, and extralimital *incerta* Meyer, 1874). Also of note is the arrangement of *Lalage nigra* Forster, 1781. We also employ the name *Tephrodornis virgatus* (Temminck, 1824) in place of *Tephrodornis gularis* (Raffles, 1822) although the issue here might be taken to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature for determination. This is explained in the review by Dickinson & Dekker (2002, this issue).

We stress, as before, that these views are preliminary in nature. Additional information and suggestions received before the 'Synopsis' may lead to modified treatment therein, see Introduction to 'Systematic notes on Asian birds' (Dickinson & Dekker, 2000).

We have again omitted 'new combinations' (wherein the generic name changed, but the specific epithet was maintained). Please advise us if you think we have missed anything that should appear in the definitive synonymies that will be in the Synopsis. All names have been checked to the original citations, except for *Picnonotus* [sic] *humeraloides* Lesson, 1844, which was checked to the later reprint, and original spellings are used. In the case of unusual spellings we add the usual adjunction '[sic]'. Exceptions to this rule are made in this particular paper in case of the usage of the generic names *Ceblephyris* (instead of *Ceblepyris*) and *Edoliisoma* and *Edoliosoma* (instead of *Edolisoma*) as these spellings were used deliberately based on differing opinions about the "correct" spelling and we do not treat them as errors.

In our reports on Asian types of the Eurylaimidae (Dekker et al., 2000), the Pittidae (Dickinson et al., 2000) and the Alaudidae (Dickinson et al., 2001a), we investigated all the names that we found in synonymy, and we then went on to list each name in our type table. For every such name we explored what was known about the types. Our work on the Hirundinidae persuaded us, in the context of certain old names, that a lesser investigation and a more limited report would suffice. When the literature reports a type locality far outside our range, the search for type specimens places a burden on us that may not be appropriate to take up. Our tables now therefore some-

times include a ¶ in place of a comment number. Like all listed names those with a ¶ have a citation in our list of references. The symbol explains that, once we know the terra typica or type locality, and after we have established the validity of the name, we have not pursued the type information because of the degree of irrelevance of the name to Asian ornithology. We accept that these exclusions marginally reduce the value of our survey, but the preparation of the planned Synopsis requires us to deliver the core of our work within a reasonable time span.

Our type-papers are intended to serve as a reference source for all these old names, by continuing to include those marked with a ¶ the citations appear in our list of References so that in the rare cases when the original information needs to be examined further it can be. A list of acronyms appears before the list of References.

Published type catalogues and data provided as part of the original description have remained our main sources, but an increasing community of interested museum curators and collection managers is providing a growing amount of help that is very welcome. 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. We have examined some where we had a particular reason to do so.

As regards the taxonomic treatments that have informed our views, the principal sources have been White & Bruce (1986) and Schodde & Mason (1999). More information is contained in our preliminary review (Dickinson & Dekker, 2002, this issue).

<i>Coracina macei</i>				
<i>C. m. layardi</i>				
<i>Graucalus layardi</i>	Blyth	1866	?	1.
<i>C. m. macei</i>				
<i>Graucalus Macei</i>	Lesson	1831	MNHN	
<i>C. m. nipalensis</i>				
[<i>Graucalus</i>] <i>Nipalensis</i>	Hodgson	1836 ¹	BMNH	
<i>Coracina javensis lushaiensis</i>	Koelz	1954	UMMZ	
<i>C. m. siamensis</i>				
<i>Graucalus macei siamensis</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1918	BMNH	
<i>C. m. rexpineti</i> ²				
<i>Graucalus rexpineti</i>	Swinhoe	1863a	BMNH	
<i>Graucalus javensis mellianus</i>	Stresemann	1923	ZMB	
<i>C. m. larvivora</i>				
<i>Graucalus macei larvivorus</i>	Hartert	1910	AMNH	
<i>C. m. andamana</i>				
<i>Graucalus macei andamanus</i>	Neumann	1915	ZMB	
<i>Graucalus javensis andamanensis</i>	Whistler	1940	BMNH	
<i>C. m. larutensis</i>				
<i>Artamides larutensis</i>	Sharpe	1887b	BMNH	

¹ Peters et al. (1960: 170) seemed to date this 1837 (p. 327), but on p. 193 they dated *Volvocivora melaschistos* Hodgson (p. 328) of the same paper as 1836. We accept 1837 for *Tenthaca pelvica* (= *Tephrodornis virgatus pelvicus*) on p. 447, but we lack firm evidence for this date.

² Hyphenation is not permitted in this case (Art. 32.5.2., ICZN, 1999).

<i>Coracina javensis</i>				
<i>Ceblephyris Javensis</i>	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>				
<i>C. n. melanops</i>				
<i>C[orvus] melanops</i>	Latham	1802 ³	?	2.
<i>Graucalus Choucari</i>	Laugier	1836	?	3.
<i>Graucalus melanotis</i>	Gould	1838	ANSP ?	4.
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae westralensis</i>	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae connectens</i>	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
<i>Coracina novæ-hollandiæ didimus</i>	Mathews	1912b	AMNH	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae kuehni</i>	Hartert	1916	AMNH	
<i>Coracina personata</i>				
<i>C. p. floris</i>				
<i>Artamides floris</i>	Sharpe	1878 ⁴	BMNH	
<i>C. p. sumbensis</i>				
<i>Graucalus sumbensis</i>	A.B. Meyer	1882	MTD	
<i>C. p. alfrediana</i>				
<i>Graucalus floris alfredianus</i>	Hartert	1898	AMNH	
<i>C. p. personata</i>				
<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Graucalus) personata</i>	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
<i>Graucalus lettiensis</i>	A.B. Meyer	1885	MTD	
<i>C. p. pollens</i>				
<i>Graucalus pollens</i>	Salvadori	1874a	MNSG	
<i>C. p. unimoda</i>				
<i>Graucalus unimodus</i> ⁵	P.L. Sclater	1883	BMNH	6.
<i>Coracina fortis</i>				
<i>Graucalus fortis</i>	Salvadori	1878	RMNH	
<i>Coracina atriceps</i>				
<i>C. a. magnirostris</i>				
<i>G[raucalus]. magnirostris</i>	'Forsten, Mus. Lugd.' Bonaparte	1850 ⁶	RMNH	
<i>C. a. atriceps</i>				
<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Graucalus) atriceps</i>	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
<i>Coracina schistacea</i>				
<i>Artamides schistaceus</i>	Sharpe ⁷	1878	BMNH	
<i>Coracina schistacea petersi</i>	Neumann	1939	MTD	

³ Peters et al. (1960: 172) dated this 1801; we follow Browning & Monroe (1991) in dating this from 1802. We did not apply this judgement in our earlier lists but will do so henceforth.

⁴ Peters et al. (1960: 171) listed this as described in Sharpe (1879), Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 4: 9 (in key), 14. However, Warren & Harrison (1971) noted that it was named earlier by Sharpe (1878), Mitt. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden 3: 363.

⁵ Peters et al. (1960: 173) gave the original name as *Artamides unimodus*; it was in fact named *Graucalus unimodus* as used here.

⁶ Peters et al. (1960: 173) gave the date as 1851, but it is now generally accepted that 1850 is the date applicable to pages through to at least 500 (Zimmer, 1926).

Coracina temminckii***C. t. temminckii***

<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Graucalus) Temminckii</i>	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
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C. t. rileyi

<i>Coracina temminckii rileyi</i>	Meise	1931	MTD	
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C. t. tonkeana

<i>Graucalus temminckii [sic] tonkeanus</i>	A.B. Meyer	1903	MTD	7.
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Coracina larvata***C. l. melanocephala***

<i>Graucalus melanocephalus</i>	Salvadori	1879a	MNSG	
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C. l. larvata

<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Graucalus) larvata</i>	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
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C. l. normani

<i>Graucalus normani</i>	Sharpe	1887a	AMNH	
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Coracina striata***C. s. dobsoni***

<i>Graucalus Dobsoni</i>	Ball	1872	ZSI ?	8.
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C. s. sumatrensis

<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Graucalus) sumatrensis</i>	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
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<i>G[raucalus] concretus</i>	Hartlaub	1864	RMNH	
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<i>Graucalus crissalis</i>	Salvadori	1894	AMNH	
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<i>Artamides sumatrensis halistephis</i>	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
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<i>Artamides sumatrensis messeris</i>	Oberholser	1926	USNM	
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<i>Artamides sumatrensis nesiarachus</i>	Oberholser	1926	USNM	
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C. s. bungurensis

<i>Graucalus bungurensis</i>	Hartert	1894	AMNH	
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<i>Artamides sumatrensis calopolius</i>	Oberholser	1917a	USNM	
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C. s. simalurensis

<i>Graucalus simalurensis</i>	Richmond	1903	USNM	
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C. s. babiensis

<i>Graucalus babiensis</i>	Richmond	1903	USNM	
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C. s. kannegieteri

<i>Artamides Kannegieteri</i>	Büttikofer	1896 ⁸	RMNH	
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C. s. enganensis

<i>Graucalus enganensis</i>	Salvadori	1892	MNSG	
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C. s. vordermani

<i>Graucalus vordermani</i>	Hartert	1901	AMNH	
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C. s. difficilis

<i>Graucalus sumatrensis difficilis</i>	Hartert	1895	AMNH	
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C. s. striata

<i>Corvus striatus</i>	Boddaert	1783	Plate	9.
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[<i>Corvus</i>] <i>Novae-Guineae</i>	J.F. Gmelin	1788	Plate	9.
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⁷ Peters et al. (1960: 173) listed this as described in Sharpe (1879), Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 4: 9 (in key), 11. However, Warren & Harrison (1971) showed that it was named earlier by Sharpe (1878), Mitt. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden 3: 363. Sharpe (1879: 11) listed *Graucalus temminckii* Wallace as a synonym. Wallace (1863a: 342) did not name a new taxon, but simply applied S. Müller's name (q.v.) for Sulawesi birds to birds from the nearby Sula Islands.

⁸ Peters et al. (1960: 176) gave the date as 1897. However, publication was on 24 December 1896.

<i>Coracina fasciata</i>	Vieillot	1817a	Plate	9.
<i>Ceblepyr[is] plumbea</i> nomen nudum? ⁹	Wagler	1827		
<i>Graucalus lineatus</i> ¹⁰	Lesson	1831	Plate	9.
<i>Graucalus Dussumieri</i>	Lesson	1831	MNHN	
<i>Graucalus lagunensis</i>	Bonaparte	1854	MNHN	
<i>C. s. mindorensis</i>				
<i>Artamides Mindorensis</i>	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>C. s. panayensis</i>				
<i>Artamides Panayensis</i>	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>C. s. cebuensis</i>				
<i>Artamides cebuensis</i>	Ogilvie-Grant	1896	BMNH	
<i>C. s. kochii</i>				
<i>Graucalus Kochii</i>	Kutter	1882	ZMB	
<i>Artamides Mindanensis</i>	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>C. s. boholensis</i>				
<i>Coracina striata boholensis</i>	Rand & Rabor	1959	FMNH	
<i>C. s. guillemardi</i>				
<i>Graucalus guillemardi</i>	Salvadori	1886	AMNH	
<i>Coracina bicolor</i>				
<i>Ceblephyris bicolor</i>	Temminck	1824	RMNH	
<i>Coracina leucopygia</i>				
<i>G[raucalus]. leucopygius</i>	Bonaparte	1850 ¹¹	RMNH	
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>				
<i>C. p. papuensis</i>				
<i>Corvus papuensis</i>	J.F. Gmelin	1788	?	
<i>Campephaga melanolora</i>	G.R. Gray	1860	BMNH	
<i>C. p. hypoleuca</i>				
<i>Graucalus hypoleucus</i>	Gould	1848	ANSP	
<i>Graucalus timorlaoensis</i>	A.B. Meyer	1884	MTD	7.
<i>G[raucalus]. mertoni</i>	von Berlepsch	1911	SMF	
<i>Coracina hypoleuca parryi</i>	Mathews	1912b	AMNH	
<i>Coracina parvula</i>				
<i>Graucalus parvulus</i>	Salvadori	1878	RMNH	
<i>Coracina abbotti</i>				
<i>Celebesia abbotti</i>	Riley	1918	USNM	

⁹ We have examined the name herein but can find neither a description nor a valid indication.

¹⁰ This name is preoccupied by *Ceblepyris lineata* Swainson, 1825 now *Coracina lineata* (q.v.). It was attributed to this species by Sharpe (1879: 18) presumably because Lesson (1831: 349) mentioned Daubenton's plate 629 and Gmelin's earlier name, but Lesson also gave "la Nouvelle-Hollande" as the *terra typica* which has evidently been judged an error. Lesson (1831) described both an adult and a young bird and the identity appropriate to this name needs re-evaluation on the basis of the original description. It may not belong here.

¹¹ Peters et al. (1960: 179) gave the date as 1851, but it is now generally accepted that 1850 is the date applicable to pages through to at least 500 (Zimmer, 1926).

Coracina coerulescens***C. c. coerulescens****Ceblepyris coerulescens* Blyth 1842a ZSI ? 10.***C. c. deschauenseei****Coracina coerulescens deschauenseei* duPont 1972 DMNH***C. c. altera****Edoliosoma alterum* Wardlaw Ramsay 1881 BMNH***Coracina dohertyi****Edoliosoma dohertyi* Hartert 1896b AMNH***Coracina dispar****Edoliosoma dispar* Salvadori 1878 MNSG***Coracina tenuirostris******C. t. grayi****Campephaga melanotis* G.R. Gray¹² 1860 BMNH*Edoliosoma grayi* nom. nov. Salvadori 1879b BMNH***C. t. amboinensis****C[ampephaga]. amboinensis* Hartlaub 1865 RMNH***C. t. edithae****Edoliosoma tenuirostre edithae* Stresemann 1932 ZMB***C. t. pererrata****Edoliosoma morio pererratum* Hartert 1918¹³ AMNH***C. t. kalaotuae****Edoliosoma morio kalaotuae* Meise 1929 ZMB***C. t. timoriensis****E[doliisoma]. timoriense* Sharpe 1878 BMNH***C. t. emancipata****Edoliosoma emancipata* Hartert 1896a AMNH***C. t. obiensis****Edoliosoma obiense* Salvadori 1878 MNSG***C. t. pelingi****Edoliosoma obiense pelingi* Hartert 1918¹⁴ AMNH***Coracina mindanensis******C. m. lecrovayae****Coracina morio lecrovayae* Parkes 1971 AMNH***C. m. ripleyi****Coracina morio ripleyi* Parkes 1971 AMNH***C. m. mindanensis****Volvocivora mindanensis* Tweeddale 1879 BMNH***C. m. everetti****Edoliisoma everetti* Sharpe 1893 BMNH***C. m. elusa****Edoliisoma elusum* McGregor 1905 MLA 11.¹² Preoccupied by *Graucalus melanotis* Gould, 1838, q.v.¹³ Not 1917, see Hartert (1922).¹⁴ Not 1917, see Hartert (1922).

Coracina morio***C. m. morio***

<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Campephaga) morio</i>	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
<i>Edoliisoma morio septentrionalis</i>	Meyer & Wigglesworth	1898	MTD	

C. m. wigglesworthi

<i>Edoliisoma morio wigglesworthi</i>	van Oort	1907	RMNH	
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C. m. talautensis

<i>Edoliisoma talautense</i>	Meyer & Wigglesworth	1895	MCZ	12.
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C. m. salvadorii

<i>E[doliisoma]. salvadorii</i>	Sharpe	1878	MTD	13.
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Coracina sula

<i>Edolisoma mindanense sula</i>	Hartert	1918 ¹⁵	AMNH	
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Coracina ceramensis***C. c. ceramensis***

<i>G[raucalus]. ceramensis</i>	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
<i>Campephaga marginata</i>	Wallace	1863b	BMNH	

C. c. hoogerwerfi

<i>Edolisoma morio hoogerwerfi</i>	Jany	1955	MZB	
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Coracina ostenta

<i>Edoliisoma (Graucalus) panayensis</i> ¹⁶	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>Coracina ostenta</i> nom. nov.	Ripley	1952a	BMNH	

Coracina mcgregori

<i>Malindangia mcgregori</i>	Mearns	1907	USNM	
<i>Edolisoma mcgregori peterseni</i>	Salomonsen	1953	ZMUC	

Coracina polioptera***C. p. jabouillei***

<i>Coracina polioptera jabouillei</i>	Delacour	1951	BMNH	
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C. p. indochinensis

<i>Lalage fimbriata indochinensis</i>	Kloss	1925	BMNH	
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C. p. polioptera

<i>C[ampophaga]. polioptera</i>	Sharpe ¹⁷	1878	BMNH	
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¹⁵ Not 1917, see Hartert (1922).

¹⁶ Preoccupied by *Artamides panayensis* Steere, 1890. Peters et al. (1960: 193) employed the name *Coracina panayensis* (Steere). Mayr provided an editorial footnote stating that Ripley's substitute name *ostenta* was "invalid because of the mandatory provision stated in Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 4 (1950): 265, par 38 and id., 14 (1957): 184, Art. 24, Sect. 14, which states that 'If homonyms are of identical date, one proposed for a species takes precedence over one proposed for a subspecies'". Peters et al. (1960: 177) also employed *panayensis*, as a trinomial, and both this and the binomial on page 193 are used within the genus *Coracina*. It seems to have been clearly Mayr's intent that the entry on page 177 should be given a new substitute name. In fact, as shown by Parkes (1971), both Steere's names were assigned to new species. Ripley's new name was thus justified.

¹⁷ Peters et al. (1960: 173) listed this as described in Sharpe (1879), Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 4: 59 (in key), 69 (and indeed that appears to be the original description). However, Warren & Harrison (1971) showed that it was named earlier by Sharpe (1878), Mitt. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden 3: 370.

Coracina melaschistos***C. m. melaschistos***

<i>Lanius silens</i>	Tickell	1833	?	14.
[<i>Volvocivora</i>] <i>Melaschistos</i>	Hodgson	1836	BMNH	
<i>Ceblepyris lugubris</i>	Sundevall	1837	?	15.
<i>Graucalus maculosus</i>	McClelland ¹⁸	1840	BMNH	
<i>V[olvocivora]. melanura</i>	Hartlaub	1865	RMNH	
<i>C. m. avensis</i>				
<i>C[ampephaga]. melanoptera</i>	Blyth	1846	ZSI ?	16.
<i>C[ampephaga]. avensis</i> nom. nov.	Blyth	1852	ZSI ?	16.
<i>C. m. intermedia</i>				
<i>Volvocivora intermedia</i>	Hume	1877b	BMNH	
<i>Campophaga innominata</i>	Oates	1883	BMNH	
<i>Volvocivora koratensis</i>	Kloss	1918	USNM	
<i>Campephaga lugubris asakurai</i>	Kuroda	1920	Lost	17.
<i>C. m. saturata</i>				
<i>Volvocivora saturata</i>	Swinhoe	1870	BMNH	
<i>Coracina melaschistos quyi</i>	Dao Van Tien	1961	LZUH	18.

Coracina fimbriata***C. f. neglecta***

<i>Volvocivora neglecta</i>	Hume	1877b	BMNH	
<i>C. f. culminata</i>				
<i>Ceblepyris Culminatus</i>	Hay	1845	?	19.
<i>Campophaga minor</i>	Davison	1892	BMNH	
<i>C. f. schierbrandi</i>				
[<i>Drymonax niger</i>]	Lesson ¹⁹	1839	?	
<i>Volvocivora schierbrandi</i>	von Pelzeln	1865 ²⁰	NMW	
<i>Volvocivora borneensis</i>	Salvadori	1868b	MNSG	
<i>C. f. compta</i>				
<i>Campephaga compta</i>	Richmond	1903	USNM	
<i>C. f. fimbriata</i>				
<i>Ceblepyris fimbriatus</i>	Temminck	1824	RMNH	
<i>Volvocivora vidua</i>	Hartlaub	1865	UMB	20.

Coracina melanoptera***C. m. melanoptera***

<i>Ceblepyris melanoptera</i>	Rüppell	1839	SMF	
<i>Lalage sykesi eximia</i>	van Tyne & Koelz	1936	UMMZ	
<i>C. m. sykesi</i>				
<i>Lalage Sykesi</i>	Strickland	1844	BMNH	

¹⁸ This paper appears to be under the sole authorship of Horsfield. The descriptions in English, placed in quotation marks by Horsfield, are McClelland's, but all Latin diagnoses are Horsfield's. Horsfield published for McClelland, intending to credit him with the names of most of the new birds. The authorship of each name must be judged on its merits. Evidence from Horsfield & Moore (1854) shows that Horsfield attributed most names to McClelland (e.g. *Graucalus maculosus* on p. 177).

¹⁹ This name was associated with *culminatus* by Chasen (1935: 184), but he did not apply the name although it is a prior name to *culminatus* (and, in the context of recognition of a Sumatran and Bornean form, to *schierbrandi*), and this, as evidenced by his footnote, is apparently because he considered it indeterminate. We concur and list it here only for completeness.

²⁰ Peters et al. (1960: 195) spelled *schierbrandi* with terminal -ii. The original spelling ends -i.

[<i>Lalage melanothorax</i>]	Sharpe ²¹	1879	BMNH	
<i>Lalage melanoleuca</i>				
<i>L. m. melanoleuca</i>				
<i>Pseudolalage melanoleuca</i>	Blyth	1861	?	21.
<i>L. m. minor</i>				
<i>Pseudolalage minor</i>	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>Lalage nigra</i>				
<i>L. n. davisoni</i>				
<i>Lalage nigra davisoni</i>	Kloss	1926	BMNH	22.
<i>L. n. striga</i>				
<i>Ceblephyris striga</i>	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
<i>Picnonotus humeraloides</i>	Lesson	1844	?	23.
<i>Lalage nigra empheris</i>	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
<i>Lalage nigra brunnescens</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1923	BMNH	
<i>L. n. nigra</i>				
<i>Turdus Dominicus</i>	P.L. Stadius Müller	1776	Plate	24.
<i>Turdus Niger</i>	Forster	1781	Plate	24.
<i>Turdus Terat</i> 'Linn.'	Boddaert	1783	Plate	24.
[<i>Turdus</i>] <i>orientalis</i>	J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	24.
<i>Ceblepyris chilensis</i>	Meyen	1834	ZMB	
[<i>Lalage nigra schisticeps</i>]	Neumann ²²	1919	ZMB	
<i>Lalage niger mitifica</i>	Bangs	1922	MCZ	
<i>L. n. leucopygialis</i>				
<i>Lalage leucopygialis</i>	Walden	1872	BMNH	
<i>Lalage sueurii</i>				
<i>Sylvia leucophaea</i> ²³	Vieillot	1817	MNHN	25.
<i>Turdus Suerii</i> [sic]	Vieillot	1818a	MNHN	25.
<i>Cebl[epyris]. (Lalage) timorensis</i> ²⁴	S. Müller	1843	RMNH	5.
<i>Lalage Riedelii</i>	A.B. Meyer ²⁵	1885	MTD	7.
<i>Lalage timoriensis</i> var. <i>celebensis</i>	A.B. Meyer	1885	MTD	7.
<i>Perissolalage chalepa</i>	Oberholser	1917b	USNM	
<i>Lalage aurea</i>				
<i>Ceblephyris aureus</i>	Temminck ²⁶	1825	RMNH	

²¹ This name is also only included for completeness. Although the specimen on which the name was based is presumably in the Natural History Museum, Tring, no mention of its appears in Warren & Harrison (1971). This is likely to be due to the fact that the name was apparently applied to a composite specimen or artefact made up of parts of *Lalage sykesi* and parts of *Dicrurus ater* (Baker, 1930).

²² This name is also only included for completeness. Kloss (1926) reported that Stresemann (1922) had found it a composite specimen with the body of a *Lalage* from Culion and the head of a *Pericrocotus cinereus* from China.

²³ Name as rendered by Sharpe (1879); examination of the original suggests the œ diphthong may have been used.

²⁴ Peters et al. (1960: 198) gave the page number as 90, an error for p. 190.

²⁵ Peters et al. (1960: 198) dated this name and the next 1884 which appears to be the date of the meeting not that of publication of the proceedings.

²⁶ Peters et al. (1960: 199) dated this 1827, but pl. 382 is from Livraison 64 and appeared in Dec. 1825 (Dickinson, 2001).

Lalage atrovirens***L. a. moesta***

<i>Lalage moesta</i>	Sclater	1883	BMNH	
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Lalage leucomela***L. l. keyensis***

<i>Lalage karu keyensis</i>	Rothschild & Hartert	1917	AMNH	
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Pericrocotus cantonensis

<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Swinhoe	1861	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus sordidus</i> ²⁷	Swinhoe	1863b	AMNH	26.
[<i>Pericrocotus</i>] <i>immodestus</i>	Hume	1877a	BMNH	

Pericrocotus roseus

<i>Muscicapa rosea</i>	Vieillot	1818b	MNHN	
[<i>Pericrocotus</i>]. <i>intensor</i>	Hume	1877a	—	27.

P. roseus* x *P. divaricatus

<i>Pericrocotus stanfordi</i>	Hybrid form ²⁸ Vaughan & Jones	1913	BMNH	
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Pericrocotus divaricatus***P. d. divaricatus***

<i>Lanius divaricatus</i>	Raffles	1822	?	28.
<i>Pericrocotus cinereus</i>	Lafresnaye	1845	MCZ	
<i>Pericrocotus modestus</i>	Strickland	1847	UMZC	
<i>Ceblepyris luctuosus</i>	de Filippi	1847	MNSM	29.
<i>Pericrocotus motacilloides</i>	Swinhoe ²⁹	1860	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus japonicus</i>	Stejneger	1887	USNM	
<i>Pericrocotus cinereus intermedius</i>	Clark	1907	USNM	

P. d. tegimae

<i>Pericrocotus tegimae</i>	Stejneger	1887	USNM	
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Pericrocotus cinnamomeus***P. c. malabaricus***

[<i>Parus</i>] <i>malabaricus</i>	J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	30.
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P. c. cinnamomeus

[<i>Motacilla</i>] <i>cinnamomea</i>	Linnaeus	1766	Plate	31.
<i>Muscicapa subflava</i> ³⁰	Vieillot	1818b	?	32.
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus ceylonensis</i>	Whistler & Kinnear	1933	BMNH	

²⁷ The type was examined and the following comments supplied to us: "The bill size and shape match *cantonensis*, whereas *P. cinereus* (= *P. d. divaricatus*, the other taxon Swinhoe compared it to) has a broader and heavier bill". (M. LeCroy, in litt.).

²⁸ We accept *roseus* and *cantonensis* as distinct species, but we believe this requires us to treat *stanfordi* as a hybrid population until its range is better understood.

²⁹ The original description here is limited to some comments on how Swinhoe's females differed from Lafresnaye's description of *P. cinereus*. It seems that the editors of *Ibis* determined that Swinhoe's proposed species *motacilloides* should be placed in synonymy.

³⁰ *Muscicapa subflava* Vieillot, 1818b, was treated by Gould (1857) a synonym of *Pericrocotus flammeus* and by Sharpe (1879) as a synonym of *Pericrocotus peregrinus*. However the name is based on material from Ceylon.

<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus sidhoutensis</i>	Koelz	1939	FMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus dharmakumari</i>	Koelz	1950	AMNH	
<i>P. c. pallidus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus pallidus</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1920	BMNH	
<i>P. c. peregrinus</i>				
[<i>Parus</i>] <i>peregrinus</i>	Linnaeus	1766	?	33.
[<i>Parus</i>] <i>coccineus</i>	J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	34.
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus iredalei</i> nom. nov. ³¹	E.C.S. Baker	1929		
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus galbinus</i>	van Tyne & Koelz	1936	UMMZ	
<i>P. c. vividus</i>				
<i>Perecrocotus</i> [sic] <i>peregrinus vividus</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1920	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus osmastoni</i>	Roselaar & Prins	2000	ZMA	
<i>P. c. thai</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus thai</i>	Deignan	1947 ³²	USNM	
<i>P. c. sacerdos</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus sacerdos</i>	Riley	1940b	USNM	
<i>P. c. separatus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus separatus</i>	Deignan	1947	USNM	
<i>P. c. saturatus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus saturatus</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1920	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>				
<i>P. i. igneus</i>				
<i>P</i> [<i>ericrocotus</i>]. <i>igneus</i>	Blyth	1846	ZSI ?	35.
<i>Pericrocotus minutus</i>	Strickland	1849	ANSP	
[<i>Pericrocotus</i>] [<i>Phaenicornis</i>] <i>flagrans</i>	'Boié' Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
<i>P. i. trophis</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus igneus trophis</i>	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
<i>Pericrocotus lansbergei</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus Lansbergei</i>	Büttikofer	1886	RMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus erythropygius</i>				
<i>P. e. erythropygius</i>				
<i>M</i> [<i>uscicapa</i>]. <i>erythropygia</i>	Jerdon	1840	?	36.
<i>P. e. albifrons</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus albifrons</i>	Jerdon	1862a	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>				
<i>P. s. solaris</i>				
<i>P</i> [<i>ericrocotus</i>]. <i>solaris</i>	Blyth	1846	ZSI ?	37.
[<i>Phoenicornis affinis</i>] ³³	McClelland	1840	BMNH	38.
<i>P. s. rubrolimbatus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus rubrolimbatus</i>	Salvadori	1887	MNSG	

³¹ Baker (1929) under the misapprehension that the name *peregrinus* must be seen to be a synonym of *cinnamomeus* offered this as a new name for the "continental" (i.e. non Ceylonese) form.

³² Erroneously printed as 1948 in Peters et al. (1960: 210).

³³ This name is not a synonym of any subspecies of *Pericrocotus solaris*. Hume (1876, 1877a) considered that McClelland's female of *affinis* was in fact a female of *P. solaris*.

<i>P. s. montpellierii</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus montpellierii</i>	La Touche	1922b	BMNH	
<i>P. s. griseogularis</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus griseogularis</i>	Gould	1863	USNM	
<i>Pericrocotus solaris mandarinus</i>	Stresemann	1923	ZMB	
<i>P. s. deignani</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus solaris deignani</i>	Riley	1940a	USNM	
<i>P. s. nassovicus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus solaris nassovicus</i>	Deignan	1938	USNM	
<i>P. s. montanus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus montanus</i>	Salvadori	1879b	MNSG	
<i>Pericrocotus wrayi</i>	Sharpe	1888	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus croceus</i>	Sharpe	1888	BMNH	
<i>P. s. cinereigula</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus cinereigula</i>	Sharpe	1889	AMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>				
<i>P. e. favillaceus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus</i> [sic] <i>brevirostris</i>				
<i>favillaceus</i> [sic] ³⁴	Bangs & Phillips	1914	MCZ	
<i>P. e. laetus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus laetus</i>	Mayr	1940	FMNH	
<i>P. e. ethologus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris ethologus</i>	Bangs & Phillips	1914	MCZ	
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris styani</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1920	BMNH	39.
<i>P. e. yvettae</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus yvettae</i>	Bangs	1921	AMNH	
<i>P. e. mariae</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus mariae</i>	Ripley	1952b	YPM	
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris aureus</i>	Koelz	1952	UMMZ	
<i>P. e. ripponi</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus solaris ripponi</i>	E.C.S. Baker	1924	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus cryptus</i>	Mayr	1940	ANSP	
<i>P. e. annamensis</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris annamensis</i>	Robinson & Kloss	1923	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris</i>				
<i>P. b. brevisrostris</i>				
<i>Muscipeta brevisrostris</i>	Vigors	1831	Plate ?	40.
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris sanguineus</i>	Koelz	1952	UMMZ	
<i>P. b. affinis</i>				
<i>Phoenicornis affinis</i> ³⁵	McClelland	1840	BMNH	41.
<i>P. b. neglectus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus neglectus</i>	Hume	1877a	BMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus pulcherrimus</i>	Salvadori	1887	MNSG	
<i>P. b. anthoides</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris anthoides</i>	Stresemann	1923	ZMB	
<i>Pericrocotus brevisrostris tonkinensis</i>	Delacour	1927	BMNH	42.

³⁴ The corrected spelling *favillaceus* was offered by Bangs (1921) and this emendation has been generally accepted ever since.

³⁵ Hume (1876, 1877a) considered that McClelland's "male" was in fact a female of *P. brevisrostris*.

Pericrocotus miniatus

<i>Muscicapa miniata</i>	Temminck	1822	RMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus miniatus dammermani</i>	Neumann	1937	MCZ	

Pericrocotus flammeus***P. f. flammeus***

<i>Muscicapa flammea</i>	Forster	1781	Plate	43.
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P. f. siebersi

<i>Pericrocotus speciosus siebersi</i>	Rensch	1928	AMNH	
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P. f. exul

<i>Pericrocotus exul</i>	Wallace	1864	BMNH	
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P. f. andamanensis

<i>Pericrocotus andamanensis</i> "Tytler"	Beavan	1867	?	44.
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P. f. minythomelas

<i>Pericrocotus andamanensis minythomelas</i>	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
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P. f. modiglianii

<i>Pericrocotus modiglianii</i>	Salvadori	1892	MNSG	
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P. f. speciosus

[<i>Turdus</i>] <i>speciosus</i>	Latham	1790	?	45.
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<i>Muscipeta princeps</i>	Vigors	1831	?	46.
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<i>Phoenicornis elegans</i>	Horsfield ³⁶	1840	BMNH	47.
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P. f. fraterculus

<i>Pericrocotus fraterculus</i>	Swinhoe ³⁷	1870	BMNH	
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<i>Pericrocotus speciosus bakeri</i>	La Touche	1922a	MCZ	
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P. f. fohkiensis

<i>Pericrocotus speciosus fohkiensis</i>	Buturlin	1910	ZMMU	
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<i>Pericrocotus speciosus fohkiensis</i>	E.C.S. Baker ³⁸	1920	BMNH	
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P. f. semiruber

<i>Pericrocotus speciosus semiruber</i>	Whistler & Kinnear	1933	BMNH	
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<i>Pericrocotus flammeus suchitrae</i>	Deignan	1946	USNM	
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P. f. flammifer

[<i>Pericrocotus</i>] <i>flammifer</i>	Hume	1875	BMNH	
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P. f. xanthogaster

<i>Lanius xanthogaster</i>	Raffles	1822	?	48.
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[<i>Pericrocotus</i>] [<i>Phaenicornis</i>] <i>ardens</i> 'Boié'	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
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P. f. insulanus

<i>Pericrocotus subardens</i>	Hume ³⁹	1877a	Plate	49.
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<i>Pericrocotus flammeus insulanus</i>	Deignan	1946	USNM	
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P. f. novus

<i>Pericrocotus novus</i> nomen nudum	Wardlaw Ramsay	1886		
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<i>Pericrocotus novus</i> "Wardlaw Ramsey" [sic]	McGregor	1904	Lost	50.
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³⁶ Peters et al. (1960: 216) attributed this name to McClelland, but no English description was supplied and the diagnosis in Latin was by Horsfield.

³⁷ This name was not given by Peters et al. (1960), but the name was inferentially treated as a synonym of *elegans*. Ripley (1961, 1982) disagreed and treated *elegans* as a synonym of *speciosus* and then used Swinhoe's name as the oldest available name for the population, which Deignan had called *elegans*, stretching from easternmost India south of the Brahmaputra through Burma and Indochina to Hainan. The details of this disagreement and reasons for choosing to use *fraterculus* are given in the accompanying "Preliminary Review" (Dickinson & Dekker, 2002, this issue).

³⁸ Baker was apparently unaware of Buturlin's earlier identical name.

<i>P. f. leytenis</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus Leytenis</i>	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>P. f. johnstoniae</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus johnstoniae</i>	Ogilvie Grant	1905	BMNH	
<i>P. f. gonzalesi</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus flammeus gonzalesi</i>	Ripley & Rabor	1961	YPM	
<i>P. f. nigroluteus</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus flammeus neglectus</i> ⁴⁰	Parkes	1974	AMNH	
<i>Pericrocotus flammeus nigroluteus</i> nom. nov.	Parkes	1981	AMNH	
<i>P. f. marchesae</i>				
<i>Pericrocotus marchesae</i>	Guillemard	1885	AMNH	
<i>Hemipus picatus</i>				
<i>H. p. capitalis</i>				
<i>Muscicapa ? capitalis</i>	Horsfield ⁴¹	1840	BMNH	
<i>H[emipus]. picicolor</i>	Hodgson	1845	BMNH	
<i>H. p. picatus</i>				
<i>Muscicapa picata</i>	Sykes	1832	BMNH	
<i>Muscicapa Tyrannides</i>	Tickell	1833	?	51.
<i>Hemipus picatus pileatus</i>	Koelz	1954	UMMZ	
<i>H. p. intermedius</i>				
<i>Hemipus intermedius</i>	Salvadori	1879a	MNSG	
<i>H. p. leggei</i>				
<i>Hemipus picatus leggei</i>	Whistler	1939	BMNH	
<i>Hemipus picatus insulae</i>	Koelz	1939	AMNH	
<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>				
<i>Muscicapa obscura</i>	Horsfield ⁴²	1821	BMNH	
<i>Muscicapa hirundinacea</i> 'Reinw. '	Temminck	1822	RMNH	
<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>				
<i>T. v. sylvicola</i>				
<i>T[ephrodornis]. Sylvicola</i>	Jerdon	1839	?	52.
<i>T. v. pelvicus</i>				
<i>[Ténthaca] Pelvica</i>	Hodgson	1837	BMNH	
<i>Tentheca petrica</i> 'Hodgson' <i>nomen nudum</i> ⁴³	G.R. Gray	1840		

³⁹ Hume's text is somewhat confusing but we believe that it is clear that he proposed this name as a substitute name for *ardens* Salvadori, 1874b, of Borneo, a name preoccupied by *Pericrocotus ardens* 'Boié' Bonaparte, 1850, from Sumatra. So this name, which must be associated with the Bornean birds depicted in the plate in Salvadori (1874b), antedates Deignan's name. It has been used incorrectly in the context of Sumatran birds, especially in synonymy, as in Chasen (1935), and also for Malayan birds, as in Robinson (1915). We have found no usage of the name for Sumatran birds since 1899 and thus we do not believe the name should be resurrected to replace Deignan's name.

⁴⁰ Preoccupied by *Pericrocotus neglectus* Hume, 1877a.

⁴¹ Peters et al. (1960: 218) attributed this name to McClelland but no English description was supplied and the diagnosis in Latin was by Horsfield.

⁴² Preoccupied by *Muscicapa obscura* Gmelin, 1789. Peters et al. (1960: 218) listed "*Hemipus obscurus* of Sharpe's Handlist"; the name we cite here is the source for that listing.

⁴³ Included for completeness only. *A lapsus calami* and not validly used.

<i>T. v. jugans</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis gularis jugans</i>	Deignan	1948	USNM	
<i>T. v. vernayi</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis pelvica verneyi</i> [sic] ⁴⁴	Kinnear	1924	BMNH	
<i>T. v. annectens</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis pelvica annectens</i>	Robinson & Kloss	1918	BMNH	
<i>T. v. fretensis</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis sordida</i> 'Wallace' ⁴⁵	Stoliczka	1870		53.
<i>Tephrodornis sordida</i> 'Stoliczka'	Robinson & Kloss	1918		53.
<i>Tephrodornis pelvica fretensis</i>	Robinson & Kloss	1920	BMNH	53.
<i>T. v. virgatus</i>				
<i>Lanius gularis</i> ⁴⁶	Raffles	1822	BMNH	54.
<i>Lanius virgatus</i>	Temminck	1824	RMNH	
<i>T. v. frenatus</i>				
<i>T[ephrodornis]. frenatus</i>	Büttikofer	1887	RMNH	
<i>T. v. mekongensis</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis gularis mekongensis</i>	Meyer de Schauensee	1946	ANSP	
<i>T. v. hainanus</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis hainanus</i>	Ogilvie-Grant	1910	BMNH	
<i>T. v. latouchei</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis gularis latouchei</i>	Kinnear	1925	BMNH	
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>				
<i>T. p. affinis</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis affinis</i>	Blyth	1847	ZSI ?	55.
<i>T. p. pondicerianus</i>				
[<i>Muscicapa</i>] <i>pondiceriana</i>	J.F. Gmelin	1789	?	56.
<i>Lanius muscipapoides</i>	Franklin	1831	?	57.
<i>Lanius griseus</i>	Tickell	1833	?	58.
<i>Keroula indica</i>	Gray ⁴⁷	1834	Plate	59.
<i>Lanius sordidus</i>	Lesson in Belanger ⁴⁸	1831	?	60.
<i>Tenthaca Leucurus</i>	Hodgson	1837	?	61.
<i>Tephrodornis superciliosus</i>	Swainson	1838	UMZC	
<i>Tephrodornis grisola</i>	Blyth	1843	?	62.
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus thai</i>	Kloss & Chasen	1926	BMNH	
<i>Tephrodornis pondiceriana warei</i>	Koelz	1939	FMNH	
<i>T. p. pallidus</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus pallidus</i>	Ticehurst	1920	BMNH	
<i>Tephrodornis pondiceriana freta</i>	van Tyne & Koelz	1936	UMMZ	
<i>T. p. orientis</i>				
<i>Tephrodornis pondiceriana orientis</i>	Deignan	1948	USNM	

⁴⁴ Kinnear corrected the spelling to *vernayi* early in the next volume of the Bull. B.O.C.: 45 (1925): 28.

⁴⁵ Preoccupied by *Lanius sordidus* Lesson in Belanger, 1831-34, a name in the synonymy of *Tephrodornis pondicerianus*.

⁴⁶ Preoccupied by *Lanius gularis* Bechstein, 1811.

⁴⁷ See Wheeler (1998) for part details and dates of issue.

⁴⁸ Sometimes cited as from Lesson, 1837, Compl. Buff. 2: 422. See also footnote to entry in List of References.

Comments

1. Blyth described this taxon in his 'Commentary on Dr. Jerdon's 'Birds of India'' and provided no details that would suffice to identify a type. This paper appeared some years after Blyth returned to England. It is known that he examined material in the British Museum, the India Museum, the Derby Museum of Liverpool, and the private collections of Mr. Wallace and others. He could also still have described from personal notes specimens that were in Calcutta.
2. The type is considered lost. It was depicted by Thomas Watling and was No. 58 in his drawings in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. There is some doubt as to the identity of the bird illustrated and Schodde & Mason (1999) have designated a neotype in the Australian National Wildlife Collection.
3. Baron Laugier's name was no doubt associated with a specimen in his own collection, which was eventually auctioned. We have not traced this. The reference to Levaillant is to plate 30 in his "*Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de Paradis et des Rolliers suivie de celle des Toucans et des Barbus*" (1806) which justifies this placement in synonymy.
4. ANSP is supposed to hold "nearly all" of Gould's type material from Australia in so far as it related to the multi-volume book on the Birds of Australia, which began to appear in 1841. However, birds described in Gould's earlier Synopsis are believed to have come from a prior source and types in such instances are rather unlikely to be in the ANSP. Neither Stone (1899) nor Meyer de Schauensee (1957) listed a type for *Graucalus melanotis* Gould, 1838. A possible type ANSP 414 (Verreaux No. 1267) has been located but validation is problematic (C. Fisher, L. Joseph & R. Schodde, separately *in litt.*).
5. Müller (1843) actually gave the subgeneric name in the heading first, so the name as given here is not quite as he rendered it.
6. The type was not listed by Warren & Harrison (1971), but has been found since. Details are on the "on-line" version of the Natural History Museum's type catalogue.
7. Type not now extant; either known or thought to have been destroyed in World War II.
8. Two type specimens were still in Calcutta when Sclater (1892) visited.
9. Name based on the specimen depicted in Daubenton's Planche Enluminée 629.
10. Blyth described this from a specimen he received from MM. "Liataud" (later spelled Lieutard) and 'Reymoneng' of the French corvette 'Danaide'. Blyth (1852: 191) indicates that the specimen was received in 1842. Not mentioned by Sclater

(1892). Van Steenis-Krusemann (1950) listed Augustin Liautaud and stated that he accompanied the voyage of the *Danaïde* (1839-1841). She dated the presence of the vessel in or near Manila as June to July 1841 with a return visit in November; but a visit to Calcutta on the way home is not mentioned, nor a name such as 'Reymoneng'.

11. The types are thought to have been destroyed in Manila in 1945 during World War II.
12. This taxon was described prior to the publication of "The Birds of the Celebes" in which Meyer & Wigglesworth suggested that there were two "co-types", one male and one female. Peters (1943), who had a specimen from the type series at the MCZ, argued that this selection by Meyer & Wigglesworth did not negate the type status of other specimens from the type series. In the context of the Code (ICZN, 1999) the views of Peters seem to be those retained today. From a type series one may later designate a lectotype, but one may not designate co-types (except within the original publication). Dresden apparently holds six syntypes.
13. The adult type specimen is missing; believed lost in World War II. The one extant syntype is an immature bird.
14. Tickell's material from India seems to have been presented to the Zoological Society of London and dispersed when that collection was dispersed in 1854-57 (Wheeler, 1997). Tickell presumably used this name believing that he applied it to the same bird for which it was used earlier by Levaillant, which Blyth (1846) said was a name applied to a "true *Curruca*". That Sharpe (1879) placed it in synonymy under *Campophaga* [sic] *lugubris* Sundev. was no doubt due to Blyth (1846), but in a bracket Sharpe clarified that the name was preoccupied by *Lanius silens* Shaw - now employed in the combination *Melaenormis silens* (Shaw, 1809), see Watson et al. (1986: 307).
15. We believe most of Sundevall's types are in Stockholm, but this is not listed (Gyldenstolpe, 1926) and we have not yet located it.
16. Sclater (1892), who listed types he found in Calcutta as well as those that he deemed lost, made no mention of either *C[ampephaga]. melanoptera* Blyth, 1846, or *C[ampephaga]. avensis* Blyth, 1852, which was a nom. nov. for the former. From the original description we only know that the collector was Captain Phayre (later Sir. A. Phayre). Blyth (1852: 191) mentioned two specimens from Phayre ("1844-1847") which seems to imply a type and a later specimen (but might relate to two syntypes), still then in Calcutta.
17. The bulk of Kuroda's collection was destroyed in World War II and the type of this taxon is thought to have been lost then (Morioka et al., in prep.).
18. As far as we know the type has not been compared with the type of *Coracina*

melaschistos saturata (Swinhoe) and we believe it to need such a comparison, or a comparison with a substantial series of *saturata*, before the proposed taxon can be validated.

19. Logically one would expect the type specimen relevant to this name, and the types relevant to the 12 other taxa newly named in this paper, to have formed an early part of what became the Tweeddale Collection. Such early types, held in a private collection, may not have been marked type and they may all have reached the British Museum as part of that collection as the bequest of Wardlaw Ramsay (Tweeddale's nephew). Not one of these 13 or more types had been identified when the British Museum type catalogue (Warren, 1966; Warren & Harrison, 1971) was published. A fresh search for this material has been carried out and Tweeddale's original registers located and inspected. No material from this period was registered by Tweeddale and the types must surely be unlikely to survive unless perhaps in Calcutta.
20. Hartlaub (1865) believed this to be from the Arakan in Burma. Sharpe (1879: 104) noted that he had examined the type and placed the name in the synonymy of nominate *fibriata* of which his range statement said "Java". At this juncture Sharpe (op. cit.: 68) had no specimens of *neglecta* Hume from Tenasserim. Had he had such specimens it seems extremely unlikely he would have placed the latter in *Campophaga* and *fibriata* in *Lalage* for the two are now seen as related subspecies. It is therefore entirely possible that *vidua* belongs with Hume's birds, Arakan being not far from their range. Hartlaub's is the older name but has probably not been in use since 1879 and if applicable to the Tenasserim birds will have to be declared a *nomen oblitum*. The label of the type bears annotations that seem to report Sharpe's views. We hope to arrange to have the Bremen type properly compared.
21. The specimens that Blyth described were "to be returned" and should not be expected to be in Calcutta. Hartlaub (1865) obtained his description of this taxon from a specimen, or specimens in Leiden, and mentioned Swinhoe's collection. We know Blyth to have been in communication with Swinhoe, so it is very possible that Swinhoe sent the material that Blyth named. Most of Swinhoe's later collection was incorporated in Seebohm's collection, now in Tring, and it seems that some Swinhoe specimens lack Swinhoe's original labels.
22. Kloss did not identify the specimens he described; his text paraphrases the description from, and gives the wing lengths from, Baker (1923: 13). He designated no types, but his types must be such specimens as Baker had from the Nicobars, and as Baker in that paper described *brunnescens* from a British Museum specimen we can reasonably assume that the Nicobar birds were in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in 1922-23. Based on this several syntypes have been located.
23. We do not know whether Lesson's type survives, it has not been located in Paris. It was said to be from Java. For the identification of this name with this species see

Kloss (1927); Kloss identified it with nominate *nigra*, but Stresemann (1952) has transferred that name to the Philippine population.

24. Based on the bird depicted as figure 2 in Daubenton's plate 273. In the context of Forster's name, this is sometimes given as figure 3 but this plate has no third figure. Gmelin (1789) listed figure 1, but this appears to have been an error.
25. Hellmayr (1916) discussed the situation as regards Timor. Two types obtained there by Maugé on the Baudin Expedition were mistakenly said to be from New Holland and were given different names. The first named was *Sylvia leucophaea* Vieillot, 1817b, the female. Sharpe (1879) thought that as this was said to be grey above it could not be referred to *Lalage terat* or *L. timoriensis*. The second named was *sueurii* Vieillot, 1818a, a young male. The lead ornithologist Maugé died on the expedition and Lesueur (apparently also known, at least to Vieillot, as Le Sueur) then became responsible for collecting birds (Stresemann, 1951). Vieillot's earlier name is preoccupied by *Sylvia leucophaea* Latham, 1802.
26. The name *Pericrocotus sordidus* was employed by Hodgson (1844) in his catalogue of Nipalese birds, but was a *nomen nudum*. Swinhoe (1863b) did not use the name in this connection, he was describing a bird from Amoy that he believed to be an immature male. Gould (1874) wrote, under *P. cantonensis* "Swinhoe now considers [this] the young bird". Hume (1877a) agreed and Sharpe (1879) listed it in that synonymy.
27. Hume (1877a) introduced the name *intensior* together with the description "richer coloured" in relation to "eastern" birds, by which he meant the Tennasserim birds he had discussed the previous year (Hume, in Armstrong, 1876), and yet said "I personally would certainly not separate it". In these circumstances this name would seem to be covered by Art. 1.3 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) and to be invalid.
28. Kinnear & Robinson (1927) reported on the collections made by Raffles and state that his drawings "together with a collection of birds and mammals" were forwarded to Europe about June 1820. It is important to understand that by Europe they meant to East India House. The bulk of this first collection was sent later and went down with the Indiaman⁴⁹ "Fame" off the coast of Sumatra. This first collection must have been largely made by Diard and Duvaucel, who Raffles effectively discharged. In the case of this name there seems to have been no more than a drawing, at least by the time the East India Museum Catalogue was prepared (Horsfield & Moore, 1854). Warren & Harrison (1971) argued that this drawing, once drawing No. 598 in the collection in the India Office, and now presumably in the British Library, may be "accepted as the type". Kinnear & Robinson (1927) had made this point in general terms about the drawings. Our understanding is that they would be correct *only* if the drawing had been referred to in the original

⁴⁹ The term 'Indiaman' was used for the strongly armed merchant vessels of the Hon. East India Co.

description or had been published therewith, and on this ground we do not believe it qualifies, but it is obviously germane and of almost equivalent historic importance. A subsequent collection brought to London was presented to the Zoological Society of London in 1827 by Lady Raffles, but this can have held no types relevant to the 1822 paper.

29. The type was in Milan (Salvadori, 1868a). The museum in Milan was burned down in 1943 and this type will have perished.
30. Doubtless no type survives; the name was given to a bird depicted by Sonnerat (1782) in plate 114. All plates in Sonnerat's book were in black and white.
31. Linnaeus described this on the basis of a drawing associated with Claud Loten, Governor of Ceylon (Hume, 1877a). Linnaeus wrote "D. Lothen". This drawing is now in the collection of The Natural History Museum, South Kensington.
32. Vieillot's description is based upon plate 155 in Levaillant (1805). This Levaillant called "Le Gobe Mouche Oranor" and the origin he gave was Ceylon not Africa. Hume (1877a) thought this name might be a synonym of *Pericrocotus flammeus*. Our examination of his plate suggests this name is a synonym of *P. cinnamomeus*.
33. Linnaeus gave no source for this. Hume (1877a) thought that the name was based on the description of the female of the species.
34. Gmelin's name is said to be based on the two birds depicted in plates 48 and 49 by Sparrman (1787). And, apparently due to confusion, the bird depicted in Sparrman's plate 50 labelled *Parus indicus* has been associated with *Pericrocotus peregrinus* by Horsfield & Moore (1854). But this is a depiction of *Parus bicolor* Linnaeus, 1766, as suggested by Hume (1877a), with whom, having examined the plate, we agree. Sharpe (1879) did not list this. Hume felt that plates 48 and 49, named *Parus coccineus* by Gmelin (1789), probably related to *Pericrocotus peregrinus* ("the northern race"). Plate 48 is a male minivet with a grey head, throat and back. The rump, breast and wing patches are reddish-pink. Plate 49 is a pinkish-red rumped female minivet that is yellow below and on the wing patch. Both birds have some red on the outer tail feathers (a pair of feathers in the male and two pairs in the female). We are inclined to agree with Hume that the plates depict the northern form *peregrinus*. If there were ever any types in NRM, Stockholm these cannot now be traced (P. Ericson *in litt.* 14 Feb. 2000).
35. Blyth (1846) had no females and said that this was described from Malaccan material. Blyth (1852: 193) listed just one specimen, but this was received from "C. Huffnagle" in 1849, which is three years too late for it to have been type material unless the description was based on material lent in 1846 and donated three years later which seems improbable. At least one of the types of this was said to be still in Calcutta at the time of Sclater (1892).

36. Kinnear (1952) reported that what was probably Jerdon's first material was sent from Jalna to Sir William Jardine and that after the long voyage it was destroyed due to a serious infestation. Kinnear wrote that, after that, "Jardine decided to publish the account of his collections and rely on his own identifications". The description of *erythropygia* may therefore have been drawn from memory or based on notes and perhaps a drawing. Blyth (1852) listed a specimen received from Jerdon in 1843, which therefore may or may not have been in front of Jerdon when he described this. Jerdon sent much of his later material to Blyth in Calcutta, who usually identified such specimens and passed them on to the Hon. East India Co., but the species was not listed by Horsfield & Moore (1854) and in 1840, when Jerdon described this, Blyth had not yet arrived in Calcutta. Jerdon also sent material directly to the British Museum, but the Jerdon accessions are from later years. Gould (1850) and Blyth (1852: 193) both related this species to the Cawnpore Flycatcher of Latham (1823), and Latham's plate tends to support this identification, but Sharpe (1879: 85) did not list this and perhaps did not agree. Jerdon (1840) made no mention of Latham or the Cawnpore Flycatcher, but he mentioned it in 1845. He later wrote that he "first procured it at Ajunteh, near Jalna" (Jerdon, 1862b). Gould (1850) did say that prior to his own plate the species was known only from Jerdon's description and the figure in Latham (1823), and inferred that he thought Jerdon had not collected a specimen.
37. Blyth described both the male and the female. Two types of this taxon were still in Calcutta at the time of Sclater (1892) and were no doubt amongst those listed by Blyth (1852: 193).
38. Although we list this name here, the name belongs, as confirmed later in this paper, in the synonymy of *Pericrocotus brevirostris*. McClelland's species was a composite species: his "male" specimen was a female of *Pericrocotus brevirostris* and his female specimen, according to Hume (1877a) was a female of *Pericrocotus solaris* although other views existed earlier. However Mayr (1940) seems to imply that it could have been a specimen of *P. ethologus*.
39. Warren & Harrison (1971) selected a male for segregation in the type collection. As will be seen from the original description, the subspecific characteristics in this species are better seen in females. We understand that it is hoped that the female syntype will also be segregated soon.
40. The paper by Vigors describing this taxon was published in six parts, relating to six meetings of the Zoological Society of London at which Vigors exhibited and named new birds being depicted in Gould's "Century of birds from the Himalayan mountains". At the outset of this process Vigors was dealing with birds that were part of a collection apparently belonging to Gould, and nothing in the text of parts two to four suggests that names therein were bestowed on specimens not belonging to Gould. The same cannot be said of the fifth and sixth parts. At the end of the sixth part, however, Vigors stated that Mr. Gould had presented *all* the birds to the Society. Bangs (1930) thought the type of this taxon to be lost.

The collection of the Zoological Society of London was disposed of between 1854 and 1857, and of the birds that Vigors described in this paper it would appear that the type of *Cinnyris gouldiae* at least is in now in Melbourne (Wheeler, 1997). There has been considerable discussion of the precise geographic origin of the birds Vigors described. Baker (1920) restricted the type locality of this taxon to Mussoorie. Ticehurst & Whistler (1924) reviewed the situation and suggested that the whole collection obtained by Gould must have come from between Simla and Almora, and in this instance they accepted Mussoorie. Bangs (1930) disagreed pointing out that Gould's plate did not fit the birds from the western Himalayas. It fell to Mayr (1940) to establish that *P. brevirostris* had an unrecognised sibling species *P. ethologus*. He compared the two species with Gould's plate and his research convinced him that in fact *P. brevirostris* did not appear to occur west of the Sikkim foothills, and that not all of Vigors's specimens could have come from the western Himalayas. We consider that Mayr (1940) corrected the type locality to the Sikkim foothills.

41. This name was given to two yellow and grey minivets of differing sizes, and thus of different species. Aware of the possibility that one or other of the forms described might be the species *ethologus* (see previous note) we obtained assistance to arrange that the drawings from McClelland's Assam collection be brought together with the purported types. A report on the findings forms Appendix 1.
42. Mayr (1940) restricted the name *tonkinensis* to the male specimen. We consider that this action must be construed as the designation of the male (BMNH 1927.6.5.7) as a lectotype.
43. Whistler & Kinnear (1933) wrote that Forster (1781) had based his description on a drawing from Governor Loten of Ceylon and that the original of this drawing was still extant. They confirmed on this evidence that Ceylon should be taken as the *terra typica*. In fact Forster included a colour plate (plate xv), which depicts two birds. Both are largely red and black, the livery of male minivets, yet Forster thought the smaller, pendant, dead bird a female. Examination of the plate (See colour plate 1) shows that it is, in fact, a depiction of the male of *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*. This implies that Forster's name was given to a composite description and we hereby designate the upper, male specimen that he depicted, presumed lost, as the lectotype of *Muscicapa flammea* Forster, 1781. Interestingly Forster's plate is quite evidently a combination of two plates by Pieter de Bevere done for Governor Loten of Ceylon, which we have examined in South Kensington. Of the "live" bird handwriting on the back of the plate reports that the writer, apparently Loten, knew the bird, but could not recall its name; for the dead bird the same hand-writing provided a local name for the species. Both *P. flammeus* and *P. cinnamomeus* occur in Ceylon.
44. Of the 14 taxa described by Beavan (1867) based on Tytler's material the only reported extant type of which we are aware is that of *Eulabes andamanensis*; this is in the Natural History Museum and had previously been in the Tweeddale Collec

tion. Most of Tytler's specimens went to the Lahore Central Museum (Whistler, 1918) and it is surprising that the specimen of *Eulabes andamanensis* reached Tweeddale. We shall investigate the claim of this to type status in due course.

45. Latham mentioned that the bird he described had been received by Lady Impey. She was the wife of Sir Elijah Impey, sometime Chief Justice of Bengal, and is known for her collection of Indian drawings of birds. We have not found other evidence that she also received specimens. It seems improbable that the specimen survives.
46. Another bird described by Vigors from Gould's collection and depicted in Gould's "*Century of birds from the Himalayan mountains*". The circumstances affecting the type of this parallel those of the type of *Muscipeta brevirostris* (see note 40 above).
47. Historical evidence shows that at different periods in time each of two rather different McClelland specimens has been considered to be "typical". This has clouded the issue of the applicability of the name *elegans* to the population of southern Assam. Details of a careful review appear in Appendix 1.
48. Warren & Harrison (1971) did not list type material for this name, and it is likely they were lost aboard the "Fame" (see note 28). Horsfield & Moore (1854) reported that the Museum of the Hon. East India Co. held male and female specimens said to be this, but these were actually from Java and from Horsfield's collection and thus not relevant. The Museum of the Hon. East India Co. also held two drawings from the Raffles Collection, one apparently relating to the female and presumably therefore of the type, since the description is of a yellow and black bird. However, as the drawing was not published as part of Raffles's paper, nor referred to, it seems that the female depicted cannot be considered a lectotype. However the drawing has significant, if less formal, historical value.
49. It is possible that Salvadori's specimens from Borneo can be found and that a specimen depicted in his colour plate (Pl. II.) can be designated as a lectotype.
50. Wardlaw Ramsay (1886) introduced the name *novus* but gave no description and the specimen collected by F. Maitland Heriot was lost in the post. McGregor (1904) reintroduced the name and listed four specimens. All four syntypes are thought to have been lost in World War II, but it is possible that McGregor had exchanged one or more earlier with a museum in the United States. As long as the original labels have been retained these will show McGregor's numbers and can be checked to his original description.
51. Tickell's material from India seems to have been presented to the Zoological Society of London and dispersed when that collection was dispersed in 1854-57 (Wheeler, 1997). The type must be presumed lost.
52. No trace of a type for this has been found.

53. This holotype (BMNH 1936.4.12.139) proposed as the type of *fretensis* with a collection date given as Nov. 1907, was first erroneously proposed as a neotype for *Tephrodornis sordida* Stoliczka, with date of collection of Nov. 1901 (Robinson & Kloss, 1918, 1920). Although Stoliczka designated no type and used a preoccupied, and thus unavailable, name he did describe the same Malayan form, which Robinson & Kloss needed to name afresh. In Warren & Harrison (1971) the collection date is given, without comment, as Nov. 1904. The label does seem to read 1907; this is consistent with the idea that the FMS numbering [No. 821/07] probably included the year of collecting. The 1904 date appears on a later label.
54. In two of the above notes we have discussed the collections of Raffles. In this instance it would appear that a type survived in the East India Museum and was duly absorbed by the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) after the East India Company was wound up.
55. Sclater (1892) apparently did not look for types of this when in Calcutta. Blyth (1847) did not mention specimens. Blyth (1852) reported that the Museum of the Asiatic Society had two specimens that Layard presented in 1848; these may have been lent to Blyth first for identification and presented after being named, but there is no evidence to support this.
56. Gmelin based his description on the account of the 'Gobe-mouche de Pondichery' of Sonnerat, who did not depict this. It is most improbable that a type is extant.
57. Major James Franklin's collection was presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Physical Committee of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta⁵⁰ (Franklin, 1831), at a time when the Asiatic Society was having financial difficulties and before it had a curator for its specimens (Sclater, 1892). The birds, perhaps only single specimens of each, were exhibited and a list attributed to Franklin appeared with 28 new taxa named in it. Of Franklin's type specimens, once in the hands of the Zoological Society, whose collection was dispersed in 1854-57, the part of the collection that was acquired by the British Museum seems to have included only one, the holotype of *Certhia spilonota* Franklin, 1831 (Warren & Harrison, 1971). No records exist to show what happened to the balance of the Zoological Society's collection (Wheeler, 1997).
58. Tickell's material from India seems to have been presented to the Zoological Society of London and dispersed when that collection was dispersed in 1854-57 (Wheeler, 1997). The type is presumably lost beyond trace.
59. In Gray (1834) the birds depicted were named on the plate and in a list of the plates. Although text was planned it seems not to have been published, so there was no description and no type details were given. In the circumstances the plate

⁵⁰ Later the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

must serve as the reference point for the identity of the name. This name is sometimes, wrongly, rendered as *Lanius keroula*.

60. We have not traced the type.

61. This name antedates the arrival of Blyth in Calcutta and, we believe, the period when Hodgson gave skins to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. We do not know whether Hodgson sent any type material to London before returning to England in 1843, but Warren & Harrison (1971) did not list any. Sharpe (1877) listed *Tenthaca leucurus* Hodgson as a synonym of *pondicerianus* and included three Hodgson skins from Nepal in his list, but he did not suggest that these were types of *leucurus*. These have Hodgson's No. 236 on their labels. Although there is some likelihood that these are syntypes the problem is that no material from Hodgson bears a collection date and some, or perhaps all, of these potential types could have been collected between 1837 and 1843. These specimens are of historical importance and differ only in a minor degree from types whose status can be proven beyond dispute. The fact that such specimens cannot be confirmed as types should not prevent at least one of them being provided with the extra degree of protection that would accrue from segregation with the type collection. They should be regarded as types but with an appropriate cautionary note in the type catalogue.

62. Blyth (1843) provided this name for a "supposed variety of *Tephrodornis superciliosus*, having no whitish line over the eye, nor white on the exterior tail-feathers" that he had previously discussed (Blyth, 1842b: 799).

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

This summary excludes types reported as present in Calcutta in 1892 that may not still survive, and excludes types that were almost certainly lost in the Second World War: *Graucalus layardi* Blyth, 1866; C[orvus]. *melanops* Latham, 1802; *Graucalus Choucari* Laugier, 1836; *Graucalus melanotis* Gould, 1838; *Corvus papuensis* Gmelin, 1788; *Ceblepyris coerulescens* Blyth, 1842; *Lanius silens* Tickell, 1833; *Ceblepyris lugubris* Sundevall, 1837; C[ampephaga]. *melanoptera*, Blyth, 1846; C[ampephaga]. *avensis* Blyth, 1852; *Ceblepyris Culminatus* Hay, 1845; *Volvocivora vidua* Hartlaub, 1865; *Pseudolalage melanoleuca* Blyth, 1861; *Picnonotus humeraloides* Lesson, 1844; *Lanius divaricatus* Raffles, 1822; [Parus] *peregrinus* Linnaeus, 1766; *Muscicapa subflava* Vieillot, 1818b; M[uscicapa]. *erythropygia* Jerdon, 1840; *Muscipeta brevirostris* Vigors, 1831; *Pericrocotus andamanensis* "Tytler" Beavan, 1867; [Turdus] *speciosus* Latham, 1790; *Muscipeta princeps* Vigors, 1831; *Lanius xanthogaster* Raffles, 1822; *Muscicapa Tyrannides* Tickell, 1833; T[ephrodornis]. *Sylvicola* Jerdon, 1839; *Tephrodornis affinis* Blyth, 1847; [Muscicapa] *pondiceriana* Gmelin, 1789; *Lanius muscipapoides* Franklin, 1831; *Lanius griseus* Tickell, 1833; *Lanius sordidus* Lesson, 1831; *Tenthaca Leucurus* Hodgson, 1837; *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth, 1843.

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Acronyms

- AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 ANSP Academy of National Sciences, Philadelphia.

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Natural History).
DMNH	Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville, Delaware.
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
LZUH	Laboratory of Zoology, University of Hanoi.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.
MLA	Bureau of Science, Manila (destroyed 1945); precursor of the Philippine National Museum.
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
MNSG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova.
MNSM	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano.
MTD	Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Dresden. Museum für Tierkunde.
MZB	Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Nr. Bogor.
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna.
NRM	Swedish Natural History Museum, Stockholm.
RMNH	National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.
SMF	Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt.
UMB	Überseemuseum, Bremen.
UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.
UMZC	University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington DC.
YPM	Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven.
ZMA	Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam.
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.
ZMMU	Zoological Museum, Moscow University.
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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Appendix 1

McClelland's drawings and the minivets of Assam

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John McClelland was a member of a deputation that was sent to Assam by the Honourable East India Company in 1836 to investigate the nature of the tea plant. Horsfield (1840) wrote that "On the return of the deputation to Calcutta Mr. McClelland delivered his collection of Mammalia and Birds, accompanied by a descriptive catalogue and drawings of many subjects, to the Bengal Government, to be forwarded to the Court of Directors."

Horsfield made no mention of a second set of drawings, but one existed. The British Library, Oriental & India Office Collections, now holds a consolidated collection of McClelland's work (NHD6; drawings 811-996).

Although a final appraisal awaits completion a preliminary report can be given here. There are 186 drawings, of which all but a dozen or so are of birds. Most bird subjects appear in two near-identical drawings; this may prove to apply in the case of all the depictions from the trip to Assam. Others are not duplicated. The duplicates

evidently formed a set retained by McClelland. An analysis of drawings 811 to 843 showed how the two sets could be distinguished.

The original text in Indian ink included a scientific name: often one proposed as new and, as was then usual, this is signalled by the addition of "mihi". Some of these names were adopted by Horsfield (1840), but others were not as Horsfield was able to establish to his satisfaction that the taxa concerned had been named before. Separately, in the left hand bottom corner is to be found "McClelland Assam Collection" and a date, usually in August or September 1836, but at least once in 1837. We suspect these are the dates the drawings were done. This text block may also include an English name, but often none was suggested. A number in Indian ink in the bottom right hand corner is a "plate number" that is the same in both sets.

McClelland's retained set seems to have been comprised of the first attempts, perhaps made during the trip, by artists of varying skills. This has the Indian ink text in McClelland's hand. Some drawings record in blacker ink that they were presented to the Hon. East India Company by McClelland in 1856. McClelland's set has pencil notes in it made by Blyth, the longer notes being initialled and dated May 1846. Other pencil notes in this set may be by McClelland himself. In this copy there are many changes to the original names given in Indian ink, some changes in ink, but most in the forms of additions in pencil, usually just Latin names suggested as synonyms or corrected identities. There have been deletions and erasures to ink names and to later pencil names.

The set despatched to the Court of Directors has McClelland's signature on each picture, which appears to be a fair copy. Some are rather more finished than the first drawing, and generally undamaged in cases where the colour in the first drawing has suffered from some chemical reaction, perhaps due a longer exposure to the Indian climate, although this damage may be more recent. The Indian ink text is usually in the 'copperplate' writing of a copyist, and the identical date for each drawing is copied over (with occasional errors). This set has a few pencil annotations too, but far fewer and none is signed by Blyth.

As Horsfield & Moore (1854) reported McClelland drawings to be then already in the East India Company's Museum these were the drawings first sent to the Court of Directors. It is unclear when the whole collection was assembled and bound. In their present bound form the pairs of near-identical drawings mounted on large uniform sheets of paper appear face to face. Red ink numbers are those used when the drawings were assembled and arranged for binding; it is these, not the original numbers, which we cite below.

Horsfield (1840) referred generically to the existence of the drawings and we consider this "indication" enough to qualify them as depictions of the type material. Had he not done so we should be obliged to make our deductions about type specimens solely from the text. There Horsfield wrote that "the entire collection has been carefully compared with subjects from India contained in the British Museum and in the Museums of the Zoological Society and the East India Company, as well as with the drawings and descriptions to which Mr. McClelland had no access". One must presume that the term "the entire collection" includes the set of drawings sent to the Court of Directors; however nowhere does Horsfield explicitly refer individually to any one of these drawings (except, rather elliptically, on p. 157 where he wrote 'Mr. McClelland has given on one sheet a comparative view').

The British Library (Dr Jerry Losty) most kindly lent the drawings to The Natural History Museum, so that we could make comparisons. Our conclusions below in respect of the minivets could not have been reached without bringing together specimens thought to be the types, comparative specimens of related taxa, a copy of Gould's "*Century of birds from the Himalayan mountains*" and the McClelland drawings. The process was greatly facilitated by Ann Datta (South Kensington) and Alison Harding (Tring) of The Natural History Museum.

It seems desirable here to explain the attribution of new names found in the paper attributed to Horsfield (1840). Horsfield was conveying McClelland's report, which Horsfield had improved at McClelland's request. It seems probable that Horsfield intended that the only names that should be accredited to him were those where he gave his name as the author (see *Sciurus McClellandii*, p. 152; and *Hypsipetes McClellandii*, p. 159). Horsfield placed all McClelland's original text in inverted commas and supplied all the Latin diagnoses (none was supplied for *Ixos monticola*). In most of these cases McClelland's English description is given, and in such cases, as well as in the case of *Ixos monticola*, we believe it is correct to sustain McClelland's authorship. In other cases Horsfield included no description by McClelland, and in these cases, as well as in those of the two taxa named for McClelland, we believe the names must be credited to Horsfield (although in some of these cases McClelland did supply the name in MS form on his drawings).⁶⁰ The case of *Phoenicornis elegans* (see below) is such a case.

***Phoenicornis affinis* McClelland, 1840
(Drawings 825 and 826)**

The original description in English by McClelland is extremely brief and reports two yellow and black minivets that differed in size. It is preceded by a description in Latin by Horsfield. In the description in English McClelland presumed he had a male larger than the female and said the male differed by having a yellow band on the forehead between the eyes. Horsfield's Latin diagnosis referred to no such distinction. Horsfield did not mention yellow on the head. Following McClelland's brief text Horsfield (1840) wrote "Gould has figured this bird as the female of *Phoen. brevirostris* but by annexing a mark of interrogation to the specific character, has indicated his doubt regarding the correctness of his determination, or its being really a distinct species. This doubt has now been explained by the researches of Mr. McClelland in its native country." On the drawing McClelland wrote "The male of this species is figured in Gould as the female of *Phoenicornis* [sic] *brevirostris*. See *Century of birds*. Tab. VIII". As this is in ink on both drawings this must have been written before the despatch of drawings to the Court of Directors. Horsfield therefore paraphrased a comment by McClelland. From the remarks of previous writers we briefly formed the false impression that Elizabeth Gould had actually depicted McClelland's specimen; but Gould's "*Century*" appeared in 1830-32 and as McClelland discovered *affinis* in 1836 it is evident that Gould could have had no such specimen.

⁶⁰ See Art. 50 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).

Horsfield listed *affinis* as a species, but his words quoted above show that he thought that Gould had used the name *brevirostris* incorrectly for his yellow “female” and that McClelland had solved the problem: *affinis* was indeed, in Horsfield’s view, a species in which both sexes were yellow. And, accepting this, and presumably believing that Elizabeth Gould’s plate of the “male”⁶¹ was so good that no re-description was required, provided, we conclude, a description that is solely of McClelland’s “female”. McClelland’s drawing shows that his female does not have yellow on the forehead. By contrast McClelland’s male is depicted not with the sharply contrasting yellow forehead that one might expect from his text, but with more of a yellow suffusion of the face, reaching as far back as the eye.

When it was realised, from as early as 1846, that these two yellow minivets could not both belong to the same species attempts were made to clarify their identities. Blyth (1846, 1852) considered *affinis* McClelland a synonym of *P. roseus*, which Blyth said he had “identified from the unpublished figures”. What is probably Blyth’s annotation in pencil appears on drawing 826, where the name *roseus* is given at the foot of the page seeming to suggest that both images relate to the bird of that name.

Horsfield & Moore (1854) considered the “male” (the upper image) was a female of *Pericrocotus brevirostris*. This flowed logically from what Horsfield himself had written 14 years earlier. But they considered that the “female” was a specimen of *P. roseus* probably based on the views of Blyth (1846). So, giving the East India Museum holdings, they listed two specimens and a drawing of *brevirostris* and under *roseus* just a drawing from McClelland (which must be the other image in drawing 825, as there is no other drawing that could be considered). This arrangement, however, does not accord with the statement by McClelland in Horsfield (1840) that his “male” was larger, for *P. roseus* is a slightly larger bird than *P. brevirostris*. We therefore examined Assamese specimens of *P. roseus* in the BMNH, both females and young, and they all have too little yellow on the rump and lower back to give substance to this view. And if two McClelland specimens agreed with the upper figure and there was no specimen that agreed with the lower then, admitting that three might have been sent back from Assam, where now was the bird that matched the lower figure?

Another species of minivet, *Pericrocotus solaris*, was described by Blyth (1846). As we know that Blyth examined McClelland’s drawings in 1846 it is possible that Blyth wished to be sure then that the drawings did not depict his new form. In fact drawing 825 (the London one, not 826 that Blyth saw in 1846) has been annotated in pencil “*P. solaris*” female. It is unclear when. Hume (1877a) rejected Blyth’s identification with *roseus* and reported that McClelland’s “male” specimen was a female of *Pericrocotus brevirostris* and his “female” specimen was a female of *Pericrocotus solaris*. This had the logic of relating the smaller “female” to a slightly smaller species. The annotation on drawing 825 is presumably based on Hume (1877a), but this is not certain. We have examined the BMNH material of *solaris* from Assam and we consider that the lower image in the drawing might depict the female of *solaris*, but it can be put no stronger than that.

⁶¹ Now depicted less well in the McClelland drawings, and briefly described in McClelland’s text.

The true identity of the name-bearing type, or types, was necessarily questioned again by Mayr (1940) when he revealed that a sibling species, hitherto confused with *brevirostris* (and, it later appeared, with *solaris*), needed separation under the name *P. ethologus*. Mayr wrote "it seems a distinct possibility that the name *affinis* was based on females of both species", i.e. *brevirostris* and *ethologus*.

After defining these two species he restricted the name *affinis* to what he considered *brevirostris*. Mayr's decision was based on Gould's illustration, in the "Century" (pl. VIII), and predicated upon the fact that Horsfield said that the name *brevirostris* applied to the female figured by Gould (which was believed by Horsfield to be the same as McClelland's "male"). We have compared BMNH specimens of *P. ethologus* with the McClelland drawings and the yellow wing patch in the upper image in the drawings is consistent with *brevirostris*, but not with the differently shaped patch in the wing of *ethologus*.

Having established the background we now turn to the question of surviving specimens and the type status that we believe that they have.

Two specimens of yellow minivet from McClelland's collection are in Tring (BMNH 1880.1.1.2756 and 2757). We located specimen 2756, still labelled as *brevirostris*, in the general collection. The smaller specimen (2757), which Kinnear selected and had segregated as a type, is in poor condition and lacks most of its tail feathers. Both are labelled *brevirostris* and both have some yellow on the front of the forehead so that each might relate to the supposed "male". The former is larger, and has the yellow on the forehead more restricted to a narrow band, as in the text but not the drawing. The latter, smaller bird has the yellow in the form of a suffusion of the forehead like the drawing. These would seem to be the two listed by Horsfield & Moore (1854). Neither of these matches the drawing of the supposed "female" with its all grey head, but no such specimen was listed in 1854 either. We consider that the lower figure is best treated as indeterminate.

We conclude from comparison that the drawing and the description of the "male" do relate to *P. brevirostris* although not depicted as beautifully as in Gould's Plate VIII for the "Century". We also conclude that BMNH 1880.1.1.2757 is the better match for the drawing. The larger bird (2756), which is perhaps more in line with the descriptive text, poses problems. However, taking both text and drawings into account we feel that 2756 is best rejected as a type because it matches neither drawing. When we found 2756 in the general collection we found it placed, as seemed appropriate from its size, among specimens of *Pericrocotus flammeus* from Assam, with which it was a fair, but not outstandingly good, match (indeed we are not 100% sure of its identity). We accept it nonetheless as an adult female of *P. f. speciosus*.

Warren & Harrison (1971) mentioned two syntypes, but Warren also noted on her cards that Kinnear had substituted the smaller specimen (2757) for the larger one (2756) which had originally been selected. Our views accord with Kinnear's selection, although no notes have been found explaining his action. We therefore designate BMNH 1880.1.1.2757 as the lectotype of *Phoenicornis affinis* McClelland. Although Warren & Harrison (1971) apparently thought 2756 to be another syntype we do not consider that to be proven and, as we feel it matches neither drawing, we do not consider it a paralectotype.

***Phoenicornis elegans* Horsfield, 1840
(Drawings 823 and 824)**

We examined the specimen in Tring that had been segregated as a type of *P. elegans* Horsfield, 1840. We found it to be numbered BMNH 1880.1.1.2935 as mentioned by Warren & Harrison (1971). This is black and scarlet, not black and orange-red as was the specimen described by Horsfield. Further investigation showed that the accession register recorded BMNH 1880.1.1.2755 as "Type" (this word appearing to have been entered on accession as the handwriting seems to be that in which the specific name was entered) and this bird is orange-red below. This specimen has "Type" on the label, consistent with the register, but Kinnear has written on it "No". A rather similar orange-red colour, but even paler, is found in BMNH 1886.4.1.337 collected in February 1881 in Cachar, apparently by or for A.O. Hume. Both these specimens seem to be in the "first nuptial dress" referred to by Deignan (1946). We also found, in 2755, a wing length of 98 mm, which relates well to the 97 mm reported by Stanford & Ticehurst (1931) and noted by Deignan (1946). By contrast the wing length of 2935 was over 100 mm.

Drawing Nos. 823 and 824 differ only in the paint now apparent in them. They contain three figures of which only the centre one is coloured, and our initial comments relate to this. The paint in 824 has suffered chemical damage and cannot be used for identification. By contrast 823 has retained the colouring that we presume was present when it was done for the Court of Directors and this rather scarlet bird is a better match for BMNH 1880.1.1.2935. It bears a red type label, which says "presented by John McClelland to the Museum of the HEIC, 1837, *vide* MSS⁶² card [?] on List of Indian Museum Collection [or Collectors]". It would appear that Kinnear selected this as a type for segregation based on this MS. This is in contradiction to the entry in the register in respect of 2755. The wing measurement suggests that Ticehurst, about 1930, measured 2755 and that Kinnear's selection was made after that. We do not know when the red type label was written and attached.

In selecting a lectotype the choice is between a specimen entered in the register as the type, measured by Ticehurst and presumed by Deignan (1946) to be the type, and the specimen Kinnear selected, based on a manuscript that we have not found, and better matching the McClelland water-colour drawing. It is conceivable that these two specimens were collected in different parts of Assam. Horsfield & Moore (1854) reported that the museum held the drawing of *elegans*, a male, but no specimen and held a male specimen from Assam and a drawing which they considered was *speciosus* (this is what Horsfield, 1840, called *Phoenicornis princeps*). There is no other drawing of male minivets and the reference in Horsfield & Moore to a drawing of *speciosus* can only refer to the uncoloured right hand figure in drawings 823 and 824 which are labelled as "*princeps*" and marked with a reference to Gould's plate VII in the Century.

⁶² We believe that this manuscript was developed at some time after the agreement that the East India Museum collection be transferred to the British Museum and that Kinnear found this (or that he much later on wrote such a document), but we have not traced it.

Because the drawings are uncoloured the Gould plate must give evidence as to the distinction. Horsfield (1840) considered that McClelland sought to 'illustrate the form of the head in each species, and the depression of the sinciput in *Phæn. Elegans*, in which its essential difference consists'. Perhaps this is so, but the preparation of the specimens could have caused such an apparent distinction. There does appear to be a markedly larger bill in *princeps* and a further difference may be deduced despite the lack of colour. This lies in the number of red outer tail feathers; in *elegans* two are shown and in Gould's plate of *princeps*, to which McClelland referred, five are shown. On the sum of this evidence we believe that 2935 was considered to be *princeps* and that Kinnear was wrong to consider this the type of *elegans*. So too were Warren & Harrison.

It is puzzling that the East India Museum catalogue did not record the existence of a specimen of *elegans*, but it seems certain that 2755 came from that Museum; this has two pairs of red outer tail feathers. We believe that Ticehurst in Stanford & Ticehurst (1931) was correct in considering this to be representative of *elegans*. Nonetheless, as the East India Museum did not list the specimen it is impossible to state with certainty that this specimen is that which was depicted in McClelland's drawing and described by Horsfield. As a separate matter we believe that 2935 is the adult male and 2755 is the first year male of the same taxon. We consider BMNH 1880.1.1.2755 reasonably representative of the drawing in so far as the tail feathers are concerned, but not the colour.

Because of all this confusion, and because of the dispute relating to where McClelland found *elegans*, there is a need to designate a lectotype. However we can do no more than designate the specimen painted for drawing 823, and we must add that we cannot be sure that the specimen depicted was preserved.

To restate the facts we consider: 1) that Horsfield (1840) treated the specimen now numbered 2935 as *Phaenicornis princeps* (= *speciosus* in Horsfield & Moore, 1854), a name drawn from plate VII in Gould's "Century", 2) that Horsfield may have described the more orange red bird (2755) although this would appear not to be the adult depicted in the drawing, and 3) that this was the specimen apparently absent from the 1854 catalogue. We believe the lectotype must be the specimen depicted in the McClelland drawing, which is untraceable, and that the case can be made that BMNH 1880.1.1.2755 is a paralectotype of *elegans*.

The matter of the application of the name *elegans* is further discussed in Dickinson & Dekker (2002, this issue).

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