

**Systematic notes on Asian birds. 18.**  
**Some nomenclatural issues relating to Japanese taxa described in**  
**the Planches Coloriées (1820-1839) and Fauna Japonica, Aves**  
**(1844-1850)**

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The application and dating of names of several Japanese taxa collected by von Siebold and described by Temminck or by Temminck & Schlegel are explored, and decisions on nomenclature, and on lectotype selection, are explained.

### **Introduction**

The authors are engaged in preparing different type lists, which overlap in that both deal with some of the same material from Japan. Our collaboration, which has benefited from parallel work reported in this volume (Dickinson et al., 2001), has led us to re-evaluate jointly the treatment afforded the collections of Ph.F. von Siebold when these were originally described (Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1820-1839; Temminck & Schlegel, 1844-1850) and when they have been subject to later review in successive Check-lists of the Ornithological Society of Japan (OSJ), and in starting the Leiden type catalogue (van den Hoek Ostende et al., 1997). Past editions of the OSJ check-lists have differed in some details relating to the application and especially the dating of names. We explore these cases and offer our decisions on nomenclature with our reasons. We also comment upon, but do not modify, the differing restrictions applied to the type locality "Japan" in the context of names bestowed on von Siebold's material. Finally we restrict the type localities of certain names and provide lectotypes for such names, in each case choosing a course that will safeguard current nomenclatural practice.

### **Ph. F. von Siebold**

Franz Philipp Balthasar von Siebold (17.ii.1796 – 18.x.1866), usually cited as Philipp Franz von Siebold, took up a position of Medical Officer in the Netherlands East Indian army. From 12 August 1823 until 30 December 1829 he was stationed as

physician at the Dutch trading post on the tiny artificial island of Dejima (also spelled as Decima or Deshima) in Nagasaki Bay, connected by a bridge to Nagasaki (Holthuis & Sakai, 1970; Fransen et al., 1997).

Japan was at that time closed to all western nations except the Netherlands. During much of this time von Siebold was therefore required by the authorities to remain at Dejima. Because of the restrictions on the few foreigners who were allowed into Japan, very little was known to the western world about the natural history of the country. For this reason von Siebold was instructed by the Dutch government to obtain data on the natural history and to collect specimens for 's Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (now National Museum of Natural History/Naturalis) in Leiden. In contrast to other members of the Dutch mission at Dejima, von Siebold received certain privileges and even obtained a house at Narutaki near Nagasaki where he taught medicine to Japanese pupils (Holthuis & Sakai, 1970; Fransen et al., 1997). He asked his Japanese students and patients to donate natural history objects rather than pay him. In this way he obtained a large collection of specimens.

The Head of the Dutch mission was required to visit the Shogun every four years<sup>1</sup>. Between 15 February and 7 July 1826 von Siebold made the journey to the Shogun in Edo (= Tokyo) and back as part of the Dutch delegation. During this trip von Siebold met numerous scholars and obtained collections of plants, books, etc. The main collection of von Siebold was sent back to the Netherlands by ship in December 1828, arriving in August 1829. On earlier occasions he had sent only duplicates.

Back in the Netherlands, where von Siebold arrived on 7 July 1830, he settled in Leiden. There he published on his collections with, among others, Coenraad Jacob Temminck, director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie and Hermann Schlegel, curator of vertebrates, in the famous series *Fauna Japonica* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844-1850<sup>2</sup>). Von Siebold left Leiden in 1847 and moved to Germany. He died in Munich in 1866 (Fransen et al., 1997).

Von Siebold's collecting activities were assisted, and later continued, by Heinrich Bürger, who stayed in Japan from 1825 until 1835 (with the exception of a long leave period in Indonesia between 1832 and 1834) (Fransen et al., 1997). His specimens are also in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (Yamaguchi, 1994) and were available to those working on von Siebold's *Fauna Japonica*. Prior to von Siebold's residence in Japan very little collection material was brought from Japan to the Netherlands. Jan Cock (also spelled 'Kok') Blomhoff, chief of the Dutch trading post in Dejima at irregular intervals between 1809 and 1823, seems to have supplied some specimens that reached the Netherlands, but there is very little information about what he obtained and where his specimens are (see also Roselaar & Prins, 2000).

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<sup>1</sup> At the beginning (1633) this was an annual requirement. It changed to every four years in 1790.

<sup>2</sup> The series as a whole, referred to herein as "Siebold's *Fauna Japonica*" in accordance with general usage, is dated 1833-1850. The above dates are for *Fauna Japonica Aves*.

### Publications on the ornithological material collected

The earliest paper relevant to birds was published by von Siebold in 1824 (Siebold, 1824) in Batavia (now Jakarta) and later reprinted in Würzburg with its typographical errors corrected (Siebold, 1826). The only bird newly described here is the Japanese waxwing *Bombycivora japonica* Siebold, 1824, of which a syntype is in the collection of the Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam (Roselaar & Prins, 2000).

Subsequent Japanese novelties reaching the Netherlands almost all appeared in the "Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées" (Temminck & Laugier, 1820-1839) or, later, in Siebold's *Fauna Japonica* (Siebold, 1844-1850). As Bürger collected for von Siebold his name is associated with some of the specimens both in Temminck's text and on extant labels. We judge, based on the way that Temminck wrote, that he wanted to give credit to each man.

In the context of the *Fauna Japonica* it would appear proper to accept material associated with the name of either von Siebold or Bürger for the purposes of type validation. In the context of earlier names this may not be safe. Von Siebold's early shipments of duplicates may have included some of Bürger's specimens, but when Temminck in the "Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées" named Siebold or Bürger he may then have had a specimen from the one named but no specimen from the other. As regards von Siebold's shipments, lists of the contents as noted on arrival are only present for the first two shipments. These used rough working names that are sometimes not able to be associated with particular scientific names newly proposed. In the case of the names assigned to Japanese birds by Temminck in the "Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées" each case has to be considered on its merits in the selection of types.

### Leiden Museum and material described by 1839

Founded on 9 August 1820, the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden became one of the major natural history collections from the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). Natural history material was also sent to Leiden from other Dutch colonies and from countries where the Dutch had trading posts, including Japan.

While in Japan von Siebold collected on government orders. Specimens were sent to the Leiden Museum and later botanical material, after the Herbarium was founded in 1829 and moved in 1830 from Brussels via Gent (Belgium) to Leiden, to the Rijksherbarium. Most novelties were published after his return in the volumes of *Fauna Japonica* with von Siebold as editor. In the case of the volume "Aves" Temminck and Schlegel were responsible for the contents and they and not von Siebold are credited with the new names in that volume of *Fauna Japonica*. However some taxa were described before von Siebold's return in July 1830 by Temminck in the *Planches Coloriées* and these continued until 1836.

Von Siebold's specimens arrived in Leiden in four parts:

Table 1. Dates of arrival in Leiden of shipments of natural history specimens sent from Japan by von Siebold or brought by him (sources: archives National Museum of Natural History; Holthuis & Sakai, 1970; Yamaguchi, 1994).

Shipment or arrival	Date received in Leiden	Number of specimens	Number of "species"
1 "Première Expédition" <sup>3</sup>	27 May 1827	87	53
2	10 May 1828	50	32
3 "Dernière Expédition"	31 Aug 1829	827	188
4 Brought by von Siebold	July 1830	106	45

The first two shipments were mainly von Siebold's duplicates. The third shipment, by far the largest, was von Siebold's main collection, which contained all the natural history objects he had gathered until then, and which he intended to bring back to the Netherlands personally. In fact, he had to stay in Japan a year longer due to unforeseen and unfortunate events, and this shipment arrived before him. When von Siebold arrived back in July 1830, he brought specimens that must have been collected during his last year in Japan by friends and pupils and by Bürger. Finally in 1833, von Siebold donated a small natural history collection to the Leiden museum. This included some objects not represented in the four previous shipments (Holthuis & Sakai, 1970).

Von Siebold's successor, Bürger, sent three shipments in total. His last shipment arrived in Leiden in 1835 (Holthuis & Sakai, 1970; Uéno, 1975). Most, if not all, of the material from Japan should therefore have been available to Temminck for inclusion, where appropriate, in his *Manuel d'Ornithologie* (1835, 1840) and the final livraisons of the *Planches Coloriées* (Temminck & Laugier, 1820-1839).

A glance at table 2 shows how few birds from Japan were described before the end of 1829 (4). In the context of plate 489 (livr. 83, Feb. 1830) Temminck wrote about von Siebold and his collections: "Cet infatigable voyageur, dont on attend avec impatience le retour en Europe pour l'année 1830, rassemble, depuis plusieurs années, les précieux matériaux pour la Flore japonaise qu'il se propose de publier. La grande collection zoologique de ces contrées, dont il sera porteur, a été précédée par un bel envoi des objets en double que le Musée vient de recevoir, et dont nous publions dans ce recueil ornithologique quelques unes des espèces les plus remarquables...". This suggests that at the time Temminck wrote this the larger shipment was still expected to accompany von Siebold. The text for plate 489, published in Feb. 1830, must therefore have been written before 31 August 1829 when the "dernière expédition" arrived. Between 1 January 1830 and 31 December 1832 only eight more Japanese forms were published (numbers 5 – 12 in table 2).

<sup>3</sup> Expédition [Fr. = shipment]. It is not clear whether the arrival in May 1828 was ever referred to as the "Deuxième Expédition" but no label has been noticed with this caption, whereas "Première Expédition" and "Dernière Expédition" are terms found on old labels.

After careful review of the evidence we believe that the first specimen to be described in the Planches Coloriées that could have come from this large shipment is that of *Alcedo lugubris* (plate 548) and it will be noticed that this appeared in 1834 some four years after von Siebold returned. The Japanese birds described earlier must have come from the two small shipments arriving in 1827 and 1828 (with one probable exception discussed below). This appearance of a considerable delay, at just the time when the issues of the Planches Coloriées were not being published regularly (see Dickinson, 2001), is, at first sight, surprising. However, the cause is to be found in the revolt by the Belgians against Dutch rule in 1830, when the French entered the conflict in support of the Belgians and an independent Belgium emerged. Both travel and post between Leiden and Paris were unsafe, and specimens that Huet and Prêtre needed to keep the illustrations flowing were probably not sent. There is supporting evidence for this in Temminck's Annual Reports of 1831 and 1832 to the Ministry responsible for museum affairs (source: archives National Museum of Natural History). When the war ended it was not till 1835 that Temminck, joined by Schlegel, paid his first visit to Paris.

Table 2. Japanese taxa introduced by Temminck in the Planches Coloriées prior to plate 549, December 1835.

	<b>Temminck's scientific name</b>	<b>Plate no.</b>	<b>Livraison</b>	<b>Date of issue of this livraison</b>	<b>Current scientific name</b>
1	<i>Grus leucauchen</i>	449	76	1.iii.1828	<i>Grus vipio</i>
2	<i>Bombycilla phoenicoptera</i>	450	76	1.iii.1828	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>
3	<i>Larus melanurus</i>	459	77	23.iv.1828	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>
4	<i>Muscicapa cyanomelana</i>	470	79	1.viii.1829	<i>Cyanoptila c. cyanomelana</i>
5	<i>Phasianus soemmerringii</i>	487 <sup>4</sup>	82	2.i.1830	<i>Syrmaticus s. soemmerringii</i>
6	<i>Falco leucopterus</i>	489	83	20.ii.1830	<i>Haliaeetus p. pelagicus</i>
7	<i>Turdus amaurotis</i>	497	84	8.v.1830	<i>Hypsipetes a. amaurotis</i>
8	<i>Columba janthina</i>	503	85	3.vii.1830	<i>Columba j. janthina</i>
9	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	514	87	22.i.1831	<i>Turdus naumanni eunomus</i>
10	<i>Turdus daulias</i>	515	87	22.i.1831	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>
11	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	518	87	22.i.1831	<i>Turdus cardis</i>
12	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i> <sup>5</sup>	537	91	20.xii.1832	<i>Turdus c. chrysolaus</i>
13	<i>Alcedo lugubris</i>	548	92	26.vii.1834	<i>Ceryle l. lugubris</i>

After livraison 91 there is a gap exceeding one and a half years. Plate 548 (*Alcedo lugubris*, No. 13 in table 2) then appears, for which the specimen – either from the 1829 arrival or brought back by von Siebold (as Temminck's account appears to say) – somehow reached Paris safely. Opening the next livraison, probably sometime early in 1835, with plate 549 (livraison 93: 1835 *vide* Dickinson, 2001, this issue) Temminck, in its text, suddenly waxed lyrical: "Le Japon, cette terre de promesse du naturaliste ne sera désormais plus considéré comme un point à peu près inconnu dans les annals du monde savant: la Faune et la Flore vont bientôt concourir à étendre le cercle de

<sup>4</sup> Plate 488 of the female may have appeared later (Dickinson, 2001, this issue).

<sup>5</sup> Spelled as *chrysolaus* on pl. 537, but as *chrycolaus* twice in the heading of the text to the plate.

nos connaissances sur cette partie de l'Asie. M. le Dr. Van-Siebold, chirurgien-major au service du gouvernement des Pays Bas dans l'Inde nourrit le désir de satisfaire, sur ces points, à l'impatience des naturalistes. Un séjour au Japon, de plus de huit années, l'a mis à même de rassembler de nombreux matériaux sur la statistique, l'histoire, les langues et les productions naturelles de cette contrée intéressante."

"Retourné au milieu de nous, après avoir subi toutes les rigueurs d'une captivité et d'une surveillance jalouse, il apporte à ses commettants les résultats précieux de ses travaux scientifiques et les riches collections zoologiques, botaniques et littéraires réunies par ses soins, dans deux voyages<sup>6</sup> à la capitale de l'Empire Japonais. En attendant qu'un travail général sur la partie zoologique du voyage puisse être élaboré, nous avons cru rendre service au public, en donnant dans ce recueil quelques espèces manquantes d'oiseaux du Japon, que le Musée des Pays Bas a obtenu des différents envois de M. Van-Siebold."

This text reads as if it was written in 1830 just after von Siebold's return. However, Temminck may have written it much later after being assured that specimens were once again moving freely to his illustrators. Japanese taxa now provide 14 subjects for the 24 plates of livraisons 96 to 99.

The lists of material received in Leiden as the first two consignments were written by Schlegel and are in the archives of the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden. They show the number of specimens of each species (although the names of "species" are often imprecise). The list of the third shipment, undated, but written by von Siebold, only gives the number of specimens and the number of different taxa: no Latin names are given. As one might suppose from the scenario evoked by Temminck's texts above, the first two shipments did indeed provide the material for all except one of the 12 new names given by Temminck prior to 1834. *Grus leucauchen*, *Bombycilla phoenicoptera* and *Larus melanurus* are listed by Schlegel, sometimes under different names, but clearly referring to the same species, as part of the first shipment, which arrived on 27 May 1827. They were thus available to Temminck for description in 1828. The remaining taxa in table 2, except for *Falco leucopterus* and *Alcedo lugubris*, were (or, judging from the rather generic names used therein, could have been) part of the first (May 1827) or the second (May 1828) arrival. They were therefore available to Temminck in time to be sent to Paris for illustration and to be published in August 1829 or later.

Because *Falco leucopterus* (pl. 489) was not represented in the first two consignments one might conclude that it was described from material in the third shipment. Had the shipment been opened at once, and the eagle shipped to Paris immediately for urgent painting so that it might have been the opening plate in a livraison<sup>7</sup> (as indeed it was), then the normal production period might have been compressed just enough to meet the known Feb. 1830 publication date. If this occurred, then the reason for the lack of the type might well be that it never reached Leiden again due to the

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<sup>6</sup> Temminck erred in stating that von Siebold travelled to Edo twice to meet the Shogun; von Siebold only made this trip once, in 1826.

<sup>7</sup> See Dickinson (2001) - this issue - for an explanation of Temminck's strong preference for using raptors as the first plates in livraisons.

war! However, other explanations exist that do not require that the third shipment be the source. No Japanese specimen of *F. leucopterus* now in Leiden is old enough to be considered the type. The lack of such a type may itself be significant. This – the name is a synonym of *Haliaeetus pelagicus* – is one of the most spectacular eagles on earth, and a specimen would have been a particular treasure and would be most unlikely to disappear without leaving behind a trace of its existence. Unless lists are eventually traced, which show what Temminck sent to Paris and when, it seems probable that no evidence will be found to show that at this time the museum had ever received a specimen. As the *terra typica* given was “une grande partie de l’Asie orientale” the type *might* not have come from Japan, despite a passing reference to von Siebold. The very impreciseness of this statement of its *terra typica* may even indicate that there has never been a type specimen. Perhaps Temminck received a Japanese painting of this from von Siebold, yet plate 489 looks as if it has been painted with a specimen available to the artist and perhaps such a specimen was accessible in another collection<sup>8</sup>.

### Siebold’s “Fauna Japonica, Aves” by Temminck & Schlegel (1844-1850)

There are a number of problems dating names from the Fauna Japonica. These arise partly from uncertainties over the dates when text parts (fascicles) appeared. Equally they arise from doubts about the dates of appearance of the plates. As the plates bore scientific names, not vernacular French names like those in the Planches Coloriées, the names must be dated from whichever came first, the plate or the text. The text and plate, or plates, for any given taxon seem not to have been required to appear together. We have followed Holthuis & Sakai (1970) as regards the dates of texts and plates, but their findings need careful interpretation and do not completely resolve every case.

The names used for certain taxa differed between text and plate and sometimes a third name appears in the list of plates on pp. 136-141 (1850). Two such cases require discussion:

1. The Japanese cormorant was named *Carbo capillatus* on plate 83 and 83b and *Carbo filamentosus* in the text on page 129. This page of text was in fascicle 12 and can be dated from 10 April 1850 (or earlier). It is known which plates were published with fascicles 9 to 11 (although not how these plates were allocated between these three fascicles). Plate 83b, which is of a juvenile (that may or may not be of this species), appeared with one of these. Although the plates accompanying fascicle 12 are not known it is apparent that plate 83 would have preceded plate 83b and that it must have been published with one of fascicles 4 (published 6 Oct. 1847) to 8 (published 27 Nov. 1848). The latest date must be taken in such a case, and so the name *C. capillatus* should be dated as 1848. It therefore has two years precedence over *C. filamentosus*. Peters (1931) cited the name *C. capillatus* from this plate as the earliest name but was over-cautious, we believe, in dating it 1850. Dorst & Mougín (1979) also accepted the

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<sup>8</sup> This will be researched further.

priority of this name, but unlike Peters listed *Carbo filamentosus* in synonymy and, in justification of their selection of *capillatus*, they footnoted that Reichenbach (1850), and Bonaparte (1857) in Bonaparte (1855-1857), both chose to adopt *capillatus*<sup>9</sup>. So too did Hartert (1920: 1392). Up to 1958 Japanese check-lists used the name *capillatus*, but in 1974 began to use *filamentosus* (dating both names from 1850), and this name is used in the most recent Check-list (Ornithological Society of Japan, 2000).

2. The southern Japanese form of the Ural owl was named *Strix fuscescens* on plate 10 and *Strix rufescens* in the text on page 30. The text certainly appeared first, as part of fascicle 2 in 1845. As early as the time of Hartert (1913: 1021) it was apparent that the name *rufescens* was preoccupied by *Strix rufescens* Horsfield, 1822, and that *fuscescens* must be used for the Japanese bird. This was duly followed by Peters (1940) who gave 1847 as the year of publication for *S. fuscescens*. Peters has been followed by virtually all more recent authors, but the date he used is not reliable. The plate may have been included in any of fascicles 4 (1847) to 8 (1848), or possibly even in fascicle 12 (1850): 1850 as the latest possible date must therefore be used as the year of publication for *S. fuscescens*. The name *fuscescens* is used without comment in the list of plate contents. In this it is unlike the previous case where the list makes clear that the plate differs from the text. As the earlier name, even if not available for use, *Strix rufescens* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845, should perhaps have been given a separate listing by van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997: 160) rather than mentioned without its date in the "Remarks" under *S. fuscescens*.

A third point related to the Fauna Japonica may be added. The bird depicted in plate 17 and called *Muscicapa hylocharis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844 is clearly a female flycatcher of the genus *Ficedula*. However for some years there has been an unresolved difference of opinion as to its identity. It was treated as the female of *Xanthopygia* [sic] *tricolor* (Hartlaub, 1845) by Sharpe (1879: 250), which was the name then in use for *Muscicapa zanthopygia* Hay, 1845. However, Yamashina (1941: 44), who did not visit Europe prior to World War II and therefore had not seen the type, placed it in the synonymy of *Muscicapa narcissina* Temminck, 1836. It may reasonably be assumed that he reasoned that this was far more likely as *zanthopygia* is little more than a straggler to Japan. The holotype in Leiden (RMNH 89562) has been examined and it is indeed a female of *Ficedula narcissina*.

### Siebold material from Japan and its exact geographic origins

We have stated above that although von Siebold resided in Dejima he also once travelled overland to visit Tokyo and that during this trip von Siebold met numerous scholars and obtained large collections of natural history objects. It is also possible that when in Tokyo he was offered objects by travellers from elsewhere who came to meet him there (see introduction). So, although most of von Siebold's material, which

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<sup>9</sup> Reichenbach (1850) may be considered First Reviser (see Art. 24.2; ICZN, 1999); our finding is in accord with his decision.

is often labelled only “Japan”, came from the vicinity of Dejima and around Nagasaki, any one specimen might have originated from almost anywhere in Japan. None of the specimens have dates that would show that they antedated the trip to Tokyo.

Over the years various Japanese birds have been found to vary geographically within Japan. Consequent upon perceptions of such variation the following taxa from “Japan” described on the basis of von Siebold’s material have seemed to require a restriction in the type locality. Such restrictions have sometimes been implicit from the description of a second taxon in Japan, but others have been explicitly stated when such a second taxon was described.

Table 3. Japanese taxa for which the type locality has been restricted.

Original name	Author and date	Restricted to	Author/date
1. <i>Picus awokera</i>	Temminck, 1835	Honshu	Momiyama, 1927
2. <i>Picus kizuki</i>	Temminck, 1835	Kyushu	Seebohm, 1884
3. <i>Alauda japonica</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1848	Northern Hondo	Yamashina, 1939
4. <i>Parus (Megisturus) trivirgatus</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1848	Kyushu	Momiyama, 1927
5. <i>Sitta roseilia</i>	Bonaparte, 1850 (in Bonaparte, 1850-1851)	Hiuga, Kyushu	Yamashina, 1933 (in Yamashina, 1933-1934)
6. <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1845	Dejima, Nagasaki	Mees, 1957
7. <i>Garrulus glandarius japonicus</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1847	south of Yezo [= south of Hokkaido]; further restricted to northern Kyushu	Blakiston & Pryer, 1878 Momiyama, 1927
8. <i>Corvus japonensis</i>	Bonaparte, 1850 (in Bonaparte, 1850-1851)	Yesso [= Hokkaido]	Stresemann, 1916

In giving new names to the populations perceived as distinct the opportunity will have rarely been available to examine Leiden types, except in the case of Mees (1957), curator of birds in Leiden from 1963 to 1991. We recognise that some restrictions might be overturned by demonstrating that a holotype, or the syntypes, were typical of the birds from a part of Japan different to those in the area of restriction, but we have only explored this possibility rather than exploited it.

The type of *Picus awokera* (see table 3) cannot now be found. In an effort to clarify the origins of *Picus kizuki* a Kyushu specimen was brought to Leiden from England by Oldfield Thomas. This was compared with at least one type (of three specimens, now RMNH 88703 – 88705) and Kyushu was said to have a population represented by the type (Seebohm, 1884; Dickinson et al., 2001 – this issue). In the case of *Sitta roseilia* the plate in Fauna Japonica is thought to have served as the basis for Bonaparte’s name (Stejneger, 1886). Temminck & Schlegel (1844-1850: 138 footnote) said that the species figured in a collection of Japanese drawings, so we are not surprised that there

appears to be no type specimen. The bird depicted apparently never reached Leiden. Of the other five taxa there are multiple Leiden syntypes: *Alauda japonica* (three: RMNH 88885 - 88887), *Parus (Megisturus) trivirgatus* (three: RMNH 89878 - 89880), *Zosterops japonicus* (six: RMNH 90085 - 90090, of which RMNH 90085 was made the lectotype by Mees, 1957), *Garrulus glandarius japonicus* (three: RMNH 90626 - 90628), and *Corvus japonensis* (six: RMNH 90601 - 90606). Other syntypes of these five taxa may have perished or have been exchanged with other institutions. To now compare the remaining specimens with other material to determine whether the above restrictions were accurate might allow confirmation, but in cases where it did not it would probably be impossible to guarantee that a restriction was wrong.

### The Japanese crested ibis *Nipponia nippon* (Temminck, 1836)

The Japanese crested ibis was described and illustrated as *Ibis nippon* in livr. 93, pl. 551 in the Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées by Temminck in 1836.

During our work it has become apparent that it was not correct of van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997) to list three types for this and that the mounted skin RMNH 87102 should have been recognised as the holotype. Furthermore they erred in suggesting that the type material was also type material for the name *Ibis temmincki* Reichenow, 1877. Reichenow's name is in fact not type-bearing, being no more than a new combination based on *Nipponia Temminckii* Reichenbach, 1850. This is a type-bearing name and, as explained below, the above mentioned holotype is a syntype of Reichenbach's name.

The name *Nipponia Temminckii* Reichenbach appears on page xiv of the Vorläufer einer Iconographie der Arten der Vögel aller Welttheile. This has the printed date 1850 on the title page issued with it<sup>10</sup>. On page xiv there is no description but valid indications appear, first to "Ic. Av. t. 141. ic. 538" and secondly to "t. 149. ic. 2569". These are references to drawings published in the same series. Reichenbach's numbering system is confusing and there is, in fact, a third series of numbers.

"t. 141" in association with 538 may be better defined as a plate showing five ibises in four numbered groups. At the foot of this plate, which appeared in this form on "3 Juni 1846" according to a *handwritten* date on the set in Dresden that gave Meyer (1879) his information, is the number 141. At top centre is "Suppl. XXXVI" and at top right "LXXXI". The centre figure is numbered 538 and comparison with the plate in the Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées shows that it was copied from that. An earlier version of this plate exists, which has the numbers beside the four groups (but lacks 141 at the foot and both the Roman numerals at the top). It differs in minor embellishments added after engraving by the colourist to the birds in the bottom figure and to the turf below each of the four groups and is said to date from 1842. The copy we have seen has had scientific names added by hand

<sup>10</sup> The copy examined in the Rothschild Library, The Natural History Museum, Tring, has had the date on the German title page, but not the French one, emended in ink to 1852. This would appear to be based upon an insufficient understanding of the content, as an eight page foreword is bound in that is from 1852 but, unlike the parts published, this is not mentioned in the title page and probably belongs elsewhere.

with the name *Ibis Nippon* added below this figure. There is nothing to show whether this was added on all copies prior to publication and it must be assumed that it was not.

"t. 149" in association with "2569" is a much less crude plate, also hand-dated "3 Juni 1846". No. 149 appears at the foot of the page, at the top left is "Novit. LVII", at the top centre "LXXVIIIf" and at the top right "CCCXX". Figure 2569 is the bottom of three figures on the page (the other two are of herons, one of them showing two birds). The bird depicted here must be a second syntype of the name *Nipponia Temminckii* Reichenbach. We have not traced this. It is a pure white bird, evidently an adult and unlike Temminck's type lacking the grey plumage of breeding birds.

As there is no evidence that any name or description appeared with the plates in 1846 the name *Nipponia Temminckii* Reichenbach must date from 1850. We have seen it dated 1849 and 1853 in other works and it was these dates that caused a careful review here.

### Notes on some taxa named in Fauna Japonica, Aves

It has come to our notice that the following four names were validly created which appear to have been almost entirely overlooked in the ornithological literature. Three of these are in synonymy, but this does not permit the concerns we address to be ignored.

1. *Pandion haliaëtus orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: p. 13.

This name was associated with a *terra typica* of the Dutch East Indies archipelago and Japan. The potential type material, i.e. those specimens which were available to Temminck & Schlegel in 1844 when they described this taxon, includes two specimens from Japan and two from Bawean, Indonesia. Bawean material could be *P. h. melvillensis* Mathews, 1912, but there is insufficient comparative material in Leiden to determine whether this is the case. If it is, then the type series was composite and it seems to us to be desirable to ensure that the name *orientalis* remains in the synonymy of the nominate form, where it might generally be expected to be found. We therefore hereby designate RMNH 90642, female, Nagasaki, Japan (leg.: Ph.F. von Siebold) as the lectotype, and in so doing restrict the type locality of *P. h. orientalis* to Japan. The remaining three specimens therefore become paralectotypes: RMNH 90643, female, Japan (leg.: Ph.F. von Siebold); RMNH 90644, female, Bawean, Indonesia (leg.: Diard, 1841); RMNH 90645, male, Bawean, Indonesia (leg.: Diard, 1841).

2. *Charadrius pluvialis orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1849: p. 104, pl. 42.

This name was associated with a very broad *terra typica* of southern Africa, Japan to Indonesia, and Australia (la Nouvelle Hollande). The potential type material in Leiden (there may be syntypes elsewhere) includes specimens from "Cape de Bonne Espérance" (the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa), Java, Timor, Borneo, Celebes, and Japan. Apart from the single Japanese specimen, these specimens were not recognised as potential types by van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997: 72). All belong to the species *Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, 1789). However, Temminck may have had a composite series for *Pluvialis dominica* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776) is known as an accidental visitor to Aus-

tralia (American Ornithologists' Union, 1998). For type specimens from Australia, Temminck & Schlegel referred to W. Jardine who received specimens from there. Jardine's collection was dispersed by public auction (Benson, 1999) and the whereabouts of these specimens is not known. We therefore conclude that the name *C. p. orientalis* should be fixed in the synonymy of the species *Pluvialis fulva* (which is common through most of the *terra typica*) and we restrict the type locality of *C. p. orientalis* to Japan and designate RMNH 87515 (labelled "Japan, Dernière Expédition"), unsexed, as the lectotype.

The following specimens can now be listed as paralectotypes: RMNH 90649, female, Borneo (leg.: S. Müller); RMNH 90650 male, Borneo (leg.: C.A.L.M. Schwaner); RMNH 87516, male, Borneo (leg.: S. Müller); RMNH 90651, male, Pagattan, Borneo, 2.ix.1844 (leg.: C.A.L.M. Schwaner); RMNH 90652, female, Batoe Isl., southwest coast Sumatra, ix.1837 (leg.: L. Hörner); RMNH 90653, male, Java (leg.: H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt); RMNH 87517, male, Pagouat, north Celebes (leg.: E.A. Forsten); RMNH 90654, male, Gorontalo, Celebes, 24.ix.1842 (leg.: E.A. Forsten); RMNH 90655, male, Pagouat, north Celebes (leg.: E.A. Forsten) and RMNH 90656 and 90657, two females, Timor, x.1829 (leg.: S. Müller). A male from Latakou, Cape, South Africa (RMNH 90658), obtained through "Maison Verreaux", traders in natural history objects, is without date but *might* prove to be the bird from "Cape de Bonne Espérance" mentioned in the text by Temminck & Schlegel in which case it is also a paralectotype. Both the Verreaux brothers visited the Cape in the period 1820-1830 (Wynne, 1966).

### 3. *Pyrrhula orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847-1848: p. 91, pl. 53.

This name was associated with a *terra typica* of Japan. The name is antedated by *Pyrrhula griseiventris* Lafresnaye, 1841. The origins of *griseiventris* were not known to Lafresnaye, but the type locality was designated as Japan by Bonaparte (1850) in Bonaparte (1850-1851) with the result that *orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel became a synonym of *griseiventris* Lafresnaye. A second form of bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* (Linnaeus, 1758) is now recognized from Japan. This was named *Pyrrhula rosacea* by Seeböhm (1882) and said to come from Yokohama. Normally the connection of Yokohama with this name would have been associated with a reconsideration of the type locality of *griseiventris* and a restriction of that taking account of the newly named form. This does not seem to have been done. As *P. p. rosacea* does not appear to breed in Japan, but to be only a winter visitor, we see no reason to propose a restriction of the type locality of *P. p. griseiventris*.

In Fauna Japonica, Aves, plate 53 of *P. orientalis* depicts three birds. Two are said to be males, one in winter plumage the other in summer, yet seasonal plumage differences are not marked in this species; however none of the birds can be certainly identified with *P. p. rosacea* which has a pinkish-red tinge over almost the whole of the underparts below the breast. A photograph of series of *P. p. rosacea* and of *P. p. griseiventris* supplied by HM has confirmed that there must be some doubt about one of the birds depicted. Because of this doubt, which extends to one of the syntypes (RMNH 90280), nomenclatural stability will be best served by establishing a lectotype and we designate RMNH 90281, a male from Japan, as the lectotype fixing the name firmly upon a specimen typical of *P. p. griseiventris* and thus ensuring that the name

*orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847-1848, does not supplant the name *rosacea* Seeböhm, 1882. RMNH 90280 (male), RMNH 90282 (female) and RMNH 90283 (female) therefore become paralectotypes. We have not been able to compare the types of *orientalis* with the holotype of *Pyrrhula griseiventris*, an adult male with a rosy throat (Bangs, 1930), but we have no reason to believe *orientalis* will differ.

As it cannot be shown that either the plate or the text appeared in 1847 the name must be dated from 1848.

4. *Salicaria turdina orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847, p. 50, pl. 20B.

This name was associated with a *terra typica* of Japan, Borneo, Macassar and Sumatra. However a type locality of Japan is often cited (e.g. Watson, 1986; Ornithological Society of Japan, 2000). Type material in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden is available from localities representative of all the areas mentioned above.

The earliest apparent restriction of the type locality that we have traced is that of Walden (1872) who, in respect of this name, gave "Japan" from Temminck & Schlegel, but credited Schlegel alone. However nowhere have we found this, or any other treatment, cited as the source of the restriction. Although *Acrocephalus orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1847) occurs as a winter visitor in Indonesia, including Borneo, Sulawesi and Sumatra (White & Bruce, 1986; van Marle & Voous, 1988), races of the similar *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Ehrenberg, 1833) are found as residents in Indonesia. Williamson (1963) wrote "many authors have lumped the various forms of Great Reed-Warbler under one species" *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758). We suspect that the emergence of Japan as the sole type locality has flowed from interpretations of ranges in the context of a single polytypic species, especially following the description of *Acrocephalus celebensis* Heinroth, 1903, from Macassar (Celebes). In view of the long-standing, but unsubstantiated, restriction to Japan, it now seems useful to formally restrict the type locality of *Salicaria turdina orientalis* Temminck & Schlegel to Japan. We hereby so restrict it and designate as lectotype RMNH 89449, a male from Japan (no collector indicated, but likely to have been von Siebold). The following specimens are paralectotypes: RMNH 90659, female, Japan (without collector); RMNH 90660, female, Borneo (without collector); RMNH 90661, female, Makassar, Celebes (without collector); RMNH 90662, unsexed, Sumatra (without collector).

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<sup>11</sup> An 8 page foreword published in 1852 is sometimes bound in and confuses the dating.

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