



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 18. Coraciiformes

Claire Voisin & Jean-François Voisin

Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Département Systématique et Évolution & Département Ecologie
et Gestion de la Biodiversité 12, USM 305, Case Postale 51, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231, Paris cedex 05, France;
e-mails: cvoisin @mnhn.fr, jfvoisin@mnhn.fr

ABSTRACT. The type specimens of 43 coraciiform taxa in the collections of the MNHN were reviewed and commented upon. The material includes:

(1) Holotypes of the Alcedinidae (*Actenoides hombroni* Bonaparte, 1850, *Actenoides variegata* Pucheran in Jacquinet & Pucheran, 1853, *Dacelo macrorhinus* Lesson, 1830, *Halcyon cianoventris* Vieillot, 1818, *Syma torotoro* Lesson, 1827, *Alcedo cinerei-frons* Vieillot, 1818, *Cyanalcyon quadricolor* Oustalet, 1880, *Halcyon Gambieri* Oustalet, 1895, *Alcedo vagans* Lesson, 1830), Meropidae (*Merops Revoilii* Oustalet, 1882, *Merops Leschenaultii* Vieillot, 1817), Momotidae (*Momotus levaillantii* Lesson, 1841), Coraciidae (*Coracias papuensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Eurystomus gularis* Vieillot, 1819, *Colaris violaceus* Wagler, 1827), and Bucerotidae (*Buceros Montani* Oustalet, 1880, *Anthracoceros fraterculus* Elliot, 1878, *Buceros bucinator* Temminck, 1824, *Tockus erythrorhynchus kempi* Treca & Erard, 2000);

(2) Syntypes of the Alcedinidae (*Dacelo gaudichaud* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, *Dacelo Acteon* Lesson, 1830., *Todiramphus sacer* Lesson, 1827, *Dacelo rufipes* Dumont, 1823, *Halcyon alfredi* Oustalet, 1890, *Todiramphus divinus* Lesson, 1826, *Alcedo albicilla*, Dumont, 1823, *Alcedo viridi rufa* Boddaert, 1783), Meropidae (*Merops modestus* Oustalet, 1878, *Merops cyanopygius* Lesson, 1830, *Merops nubicooides* Des Murs & Pucheran, 1846, *Merops azarur* Lesson, 1830, *Merops Lefebvrii* Des Murs & Prévost, 1846), Coraciidae (*Eurystomus rubescens* Vieillot, 1819, *Brachypteracias pittoides* Lafresnaye, 1834, *Brachypteracias squamigera* Lafresnaye, 1838), Leptosomidae (*Leptosomus gracilis* Milne-Edwards & Oustalet, 1885), and Bucerotidae (*Tockus bocagei* Oustalet, 1881, *Buceros Deckeni* Cabanis, 1869 and *Anthracoceros Marchei* Oustalet, 1885);

(3) Neotype of *Buceros erythrorhynchus erythrorhynchus* Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1823;

(4) Paralectotype of *Buceros sulcatus* Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1823.

In addition, 13 specimens proved not to be types and the holotypes of *Alcedo beryllina* Vieillot 1818 and *Alcedo coerulescens* Vieillot 1818 were not identified with certainty.

KEY WORDS. Aves, Alcedinidae, Meropidae, Coraciidae, Brachypteracidae, Leptosomidae, Bucerotidae, type specimens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is a continuation of 17 catalogues we wrote on the bird types contained in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France. As this institution owns a great number of bird types, we found it easier not to write a single large catalogue, but to produce a series of smaller catalogues, each devoted to a higher taxonom-

ic unit, usually an order or a family. Most of the specimens we deal with were formerly mounted, and later re-prepared as flat skins. They bear red type labels, and the bases of their pedestals are kept together with them in their boxes.

In the second half of the 19th century, the pedestals of many specimens were changed, and the text written on their bases was copied, often in a summarized form, on the new ones, an operation which in some cases led to errors and inaccuracies. Some specimens from the 19th century bear a misleading remark „type de la planche“ („type of the plate“), usually followed by a reference, even if they never have been used for describing any species. It only means that they were portrayed on some plate. The remark “planches enluminées”, often found on the pedestals and even in writings of authors of the 19th century, refers to the superb plates of Buffon’s *Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux* (1783); on his side Boddaert (1783) called them „planches enluminées [sic] de M. d’Aubenton“, thus acknowledging the role of this zoologist in their publication. Finally, some authors of the late 19th and early 20th centuries wrote „type“ on the labels of specimens which they considered either as members of the nominate form of the species, or „typical“ representatives of it. This was often made for commercial purposes, and we did not take those specimens in account here.

Throughout this paper, the „Code“ means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, fourth edition (ICZN 1999). Museum acronyms are as follows:

MNHN = Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France

RMNH = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie).

For each taxon, we give successively:

1. The name under which it was described, respecting the original spelling, including capital, hyphens, etc., and the reference of the description.
2. The list of relevant specimens, with their numbers given in the *Catalogue général* (General Catalogue; prefixed C.G.), *Ancien Catalogue des Oiseaux montés* (Ancient Catalogue of Mounted Birds; prefixed A.C.) and the *Nouveau Catalogue des Oiseaux montés* (New Catalogue of Mounted Birds; prefixed N.C.). Note that *Catalogue général* is the only catalogue currently in use in the Bird section of the MNHN, but that several catalogues were formerly used here (see Voisin et al. 1997 for details).
3. Each specimen is accompanied with remarks written on the specimen’s pedestal. In a few instances, these remarks were inscribed in distinct groups, eventually written by different hands. In this case we render these groups, as far as we can identify them, under separate headings. Specimens which have always been flat skins bear only labels. We render a new line by the symbol /, and a change of side on a label by ///.
4. Remarks.
5. Current name of the species, following Hoyo et al (2001).

Many specimens in the collections of the MNHN have been brought back by the great exploration voyages around the world undertaken by French sailors in the first half of the 19th century. A list of these expeditions with the names of the main naturalists who published their results can be found in Voisin et al. (2004).

The collections of the MNHN do not hold type specimens of the families Todidae, Upupidae and Phoeniculidae.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Alcedinidae

***Actenoides hombroni* Bonaparte**

Actenoides hombroni Bonaparte, 1850: 157.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-567 (A.C. 3426, N.C. 196). Pedestal underside: “Mindanao / M. Hombron et Jacquinot / 1841 n° 184 / 3426 ♀ / Halcyon Hombronii [sic] / Bp. / Actenoides variegata / Type / H. et J.” Pedestal label: “Halcyon Hombroni (Bp.) / Act. Variegata (H. & J.) T. / L’Astrolabe Mindanao”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1850) stated that the specimen he described originated from the voyage of the corvette *L’Astrolabe* to the „South Pole“ (in fact, the Antarctic coast) and Oceania, in which Hombron and Jacquinot participated (Voisin et al. 2004).

NOW: *Actenoides hombroni* Bonaparte, 1850.

***Actenoides variegata* Pucheran**

Actenoides variegata “Homb. et Jacq.” Pucheran in Jacquinot & Pucheran, 1853: 101.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-567 (A.C. 3426, N.C. 196). Same specimen as for *Actenoides hombroni* (see above).

REMARKS: This bird was first depicted by Hombron & Jacquinot (1846, pl. 23, fig. 2) under the French name „Acténoide variée“. Pucheran (1853) was aware of the name previously given to this species by Bonaparte because he cited him, but he obviously preferred to follow Hombron & Jacquinot by merely Latinizing their French name, and created thus a junior synonym of *Actenoides hombroni* Bonaparte.

NOW: *Actenoides hombroni* Bonaparte, 1850.

***Dacelo macrorrhinus* Lesson**

Dacelo macrorrhinus Lesson, 1827b: 131.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-563 (A.C. 3417, N.C. 288). Pedestal underside: “Nelle Guinée / La Coquille / Lesson et Garnot. / 3417 / Melidora macrorrhina [sic] / Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Melidora macrorrhina [sic] / (Less.) Type / La Coquille N. Guinée”. Note: This specimen has only three rectrices left, and the lower part of its beak has been tinged pink.

REMARKS: After his description, Lesson (1827b) mentioned that „the Hook-billed Kingfisher lives in the forests of New Guinea not far from Doréry (= Manokwari). Mr. Lesson obtained only one individual at this place, which is deposited in the Museum“ (our translation). Was it in order to insure him the authorship of this name when he wrote „Mr. Lesson“ instead of „I“? He repeated this statement in the *Voyage autour du Monde de la Coquille* (Lesson in Lesson & Garnot 1830). The plate where this specimen is depicted, together with the Latin name given by Lesson, appeared already in 1826. On the crown of this specimen, only peripheric feathers have blue tips, and the green yellow edgings of central feathers are less developed, indicating that it is a young bird, as Lesson already thought.

NOW: *Melidora macrorrhina* (Lesson, 1827).

***Dacelo gaudichaud* Quoy & Gaimard**

Dacelo gaudichaud Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 112, pl. 25.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-536 (A.C. 3413, N.C. 279). Pedestal underside: “L’Uranie Nelle Guinée / ♂ [male symbol pecking downward] Exp. Freycinet / Xbre 1820 / 3413 / Sauromarptis / Gaudichaudi [sic] / (Q et G) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Sauromarptis Gaudichaudi [sic] / (Q. & G.) / Type ♀ / L’Uranie N. Guinée”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-537 (A.C. 3414 - N.C. 280). Pedestal underside: “De la [unreadable word] des papous / Nelle Guinée / Exp. Freycinet Xbre. 1820 / Quoy et Gaimard / L’Uranie / 3414 / Sauromarptis / Gaudichaudi / (Q et G) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Sauromarptis Gaudichaudi / (Q. & G.) / Type / L’Uranie N. Guinée”. The mention „Xbre“ is an old abbreviation for „décembre“ (December).

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1824) name this species after the pharmacist and botanist Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré, also a participant of the voyage of *L’Uranie* (Voisin et al. 2001). The MNHN still owns a male (C.G. 2006-536) and a female (C.G. 2006-537), the pedestals of which have been changed in the 19th century. Two other specimens, a male (RMNH 885515) and a female (RMNH 88514), collected on the *Uranie* expedition, are kept in the collections of the RMNH in Leyden, and were considered syntypes by Hoek Ostende et al. (1997). As Quoy and Gaimard stated that they only studied three specimens, two males and one female, only the male specimen RMNH 885515 can be considered as belonging to the type series of *Dacelo gaudichaud*. It remains possible that specimen RMNH 88514 was acquired very early by the RMNH, prior to Quoy’s and Gaimard’s work, which would explain that its pedestal is very old, with remarks apparently made by Temmink’s hand (van Grouw, pers. com.). Exchanges of specimens between the RMNH and the MNHN occurred frequently at Temmink’s time.

Now: *Dacelo gaudichaud* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824.

***Dacelo acteon* Lesson**

Dacelo Acteon Lesson, 1830b: 247.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-538 (A.C. 3439, N.C. 134). Pedestal underside: “San Iago / M. Delalande / 1820 / 3439 / Halcyon erythrogaster / Tem. / D. acteon. Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon erythrogastra / D. acteon (Less.) Type / Delalande San Yago”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006 – 539 (A.C. 3441 - N.C. 135). Pedestal underside: “San Iago / M. Delalande / 1820 / 3441 / Halcyon erythrogaster / Tem. / D. acteon. Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon erythrogastra / D. acteon (Less.) Type / Delalande San Yago”.

REMARKS: P.A. Delalande, together with the young J. Verreaux, stayed in South Africa from 1818 to 1820. He brought, among other things, 2205 bird specimens back from there (Delalande 1822). As *Halcyon leucocephala* does not live in Africa south of the tropic of Capricorn, and as the subspecies *acteon* is confined to the Cape Verde Islands (Woodall 2001), the two specimens listed above can only have been collected by Delalande on his way to South Africa or back from it, during a stopover about which he gave no details. The locality San Yago corresponds to modern-day Santiago, one of the Cape Verde islands.

Lesson’s description is very brief. The word „type“ written on the pedestals refers nevertheless without doubt to the name given by Lesson, indicating that these specimens were those studied by him.

Now: *Halcyon leucocephala acteon* (Lesson, 1830).

***Halcyon cianoventris* Vieillot**

Halcyon cianoventris Vieillot, 1818a: 412.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-558 (A.C. 3450, N.C. 132). Pedestal underside: “Java / par M. Leschenault / 1807 / Coll de / Temminck / Halcyon / cyaniventris [sic] / (V) / 3450 / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon cianoventris / (Vieill.) Type / Leschenault Java”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818a) gave a long and detailed description of this species and stated that the specimen before him originated from Java, which corresponds to remarks on the pedestal. Leschenault stayed in Timor from 1803 to 1806 (Voisin et al. 2005).

NOW: *Halcyon cianoventris* Vieillot, 1818.

***Syma torotoro* Lesson**

Syma torotoro Lesson, 1827: 443.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-562 (A.C. 3419, N.C. 118). Pedestal underside: “Nelle. Guinée / M. Less. et Garnot / La Coquille / 3419 / Syma Torotoro. / Less. et Garn. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Syma torotoro / (Less.) Type. / La Coquille N. Guinée”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1827) himself collected this specimen during the voyage of the frigate *La Coquille* (Voisin et al. 2004). He wrote about this species “we observed several individuals flying low over the water of small rivers which flow into the haven of Doréry (= Manokwari), in New Guinea. Papuan people call them *torotoro*, probably by reference to their call”.

NOW: *Halcyon torotoro* (Lesson, 1827).

***Todiramphus sacer* Lesson**

Todiramphus sacer Lesson, 1827: 419, pl. 11.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-544 (A.C. 3473, N.C. 238). Pedestal underside: “Borabora / Exp de la Coqui. / 341 - 198 / 3473 / Halcyon / Tuta / (Gm) / T. Sacer (Less) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon tuta (Gm.) / T. sacer (Less.) / Type / La Coquille Borabora”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006 – 545 (A.C. 3472 - N.C. 239). Pedestal underside: “Borabora / de la Coquille, par / Lesson et Garnot / Halcyon / Tuta (Gm) / 3472 / T. Sacer (Less) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon tuta (Gm.) / T. sacer (Less.) / Type / La Coquille Borabora”.

REMARKS: These two specimens were collected by Lesson during the voyage of the frigate *La Coquille* in 1822-1825 (Voisin et al. 2004). Lesson described this species in detail as soon as 1827, but without stating the number of specimens he had before him. He seems to have focused on one of them in particular, as he wrote „this bird (a male)...“, but we cannot know which one it was. As he obtained all of them himself, he must have examined all of them, and it is possible that the type series initially comprised more specimens.

This species is figured in black and white on plate 11 of the *Atlas of the Voyage de la Coquille* (Lesson in Lesson & Garnot 1826), with the French name *Todiramphus sacré*.

NOW: *Halcyon tuta* (Gmelin, 1788).

***Dacelo ruficeps* Dumont**

Dacelo ruficeps Dumont, 1823. 273.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-540 (A.C. 3485, N.C. 185). Pedestal underside: “I. Mariannes / L’Uranie / Cap. Freycinet / 1820 n° 178 / 3485 / Halcyon cinnamomina / Sw. / D. rufi-

ceps. Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon cinnamomina / (Sw.) / D. ruficeps (Cuv.) T. / L’Uranie Mariannes”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006 – 541 (A.C. 3483 - N.C. 186). Pedestal underside: “I. Mariannes / L’Uranie / M. Freycinet / 1820 / 3483 / Halcyon cinnamomina / D. ruficeps. Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon cinnamomina / (Sw.) / D. ruficeps (Cuv.) T. / L’Uranie Mariannes”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006 – 542 (A.C. 3485 B - N.C. 187). Pedestal underside: “I. Mariannes / L’Uranie / 3485B / Halcyon cinnamomina / D. ruficeps. Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon cinnamomina / (Sw.) / D. ruficeps (Cuv.) T. / L’Uranie Mariannes”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-543 (A.C. 3485A, N.C. 188). Pedestal underside: “I. Mariannes / L’Uranie / Cap. Freycinet / 3485A / Halcyon cinnamomina / D. ruficeps. Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon cinnamomina / (Sw.) / D. ruficeps (Cuv.) T. / L’Uranie Mariannes”.

REMARKS: Dumont (1823) attributes the name *ruficeps* to Cuvier, but the latter never described this species. Dumont mentions that the birds he describes were collected by Quoy and Gaimard at the Marianne Islands during the voyage of Captain Louis de Freycinet, who was in command of the *Uranie*, a statement which corresponds to the mentions under the pedestals.

NOW: *Halcyon cinnamomina* Swainson, 1821.

***Alcedo cinerei-frons* Vieillot**

Alcedo cinerei-frons Vieillot, 1818a: 403.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-532 (A.C. 3448, N.C. 163). Pedestal underside: “Sénégal / M. Watrin / 1817 / 3448 / Halcyon malimbica / Shaw / A. cinerei-frons / Vieillot / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon malimbica (Shaw.) / A. cinereifrons (Vieill.) T. / M. Watrin Sénégal”.

NOW: *Halcyon malimbica* (Shaw, 1811).

***Cyanalcyon quadricolor* Oustalet**

Cyanalcyon quadricolor Oustalet, 1880: 323.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1880-1480 (A.C. 3490B, N.C. 173). Pedestal underside: “1- Nelle Guinée / [one unreadable word, probably Laglaize] / 1880 n° 1480 / 3490 B ♀ / Hacyon quadricolor / Oust. / Type [these two last words almost unreadable]. 2- Collection Bruijn”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon quadricolor ♀ / (Oust.) / Type / M. Bruijn / N. Guinée”.

SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 1881-1765 (A.C. 3490 C - N.C. 172). Pedestal underside: “Nelle Guinée / M. Laglaize / 1881 n°1765 / 3490 C / ♂ / Halcyon quadricolor / Oust. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Halcyon quadricolor ♂ / Oust.) / M. Bruijn / N. Guinée”.

REMARKS: Both L. Laglaize and A.A. Bruijn, who knew one another, sent specimens from New Guinea to the MNHN in the same period, which seems to have sometimes been a cause of confusion between those two collectors. In the description, Oustalet (1880b) explicitly mentioned Bruijn, as he states „we cannot attribute this colour difference to a sex difference, as, according to Mr. Bruijn’s remarks, the bird acquired by the Muséum d’Histoire naturelle is of the female sex“. Oustalet thus described only

one specimen, which he believed to be a female, but which is a male in fact. Moreover, Oustalet's description appeared already in 1880, whereas the second specimen was acquired in 1881. Because of this, specimen C.G. 1881-1765 does not belong to the type series, which is limited to the specimen C.G. 1880-1480.

Now: *Todiramphus nigrocyanea quadricolor* (Oustalet, 1880).

***Halcyon Gambieri* Oustalet**

Halcyon Gambieri Oustalet, 1895: 182.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-555 (A.C. 3485C, N.C. 217). Pedestal underside: "1- Mangarawa [sic] / Voy de l'Astrolabe / 181 - 154 / 3485 C / Alcyon / gambieri / (Oust) / Type. 2 - Voy. Pôle Sud [written with lead pencil]". Pedestal label: "Halcyon Gambieri / (Oust.) / Type / Voy. Pôle S. Mangarawa [sic]".

REMARKS: In the description of this taxon, Oustalet stated that he described one specimen „brought back in 1841 from Mangareva (Gambier Islands) by l'*Astrolabe* (Voyage au Pôle Sud“.

The nominotypic subspecies *Todiramphus gambieri gambieri* from Mangareva (Gambier Islands) is now extinct. The subspecies *Todiramphus gambieri gertrudae* Murphy, 1924 still survives on Niau, a tiny island of only 26 km² in the Tuamotu Archipelago (Woodall 2001). Doubts have been raised regarding the type locality of *Halcyon gambieri*, and it has been suggested that its type specimen may actually come from Micronesia (Woodall 2001), but things are by no means clear, and further work is needed.

Now: *Todirhamphus gambieri* (Oustalet, 1895).

***Halcyon alfredi* Oustalet**

Halcyon alfredi Oustalet, 1890: 62.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-625. Attached collector's label: "n° 2641 ♂ / Decembre [?] 1884 / ile Bongao / Ar. de Tawi Ta. Philippines / Alf. Marche". Vellum label: "Halcyon Alfredi ♂ / (Oust.) Type / C.G. 1885-625 / M. Marche / Philippines".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-626. Attached collector's label: "n° 2640 ♂ / Decembre [?] 1884 / ile Bongao / AR. de Tawi Ta. Philippines / Alf. Marche". Vellum label: "Halcyon Alfredi ♂ / (Oust.) Type / C.G. 1885-626 / M. Marche / Philippines".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-627. Attached collector's label: lost. Vellum label: "Halcyon Alfredi ♂ / (Oust.) Type / C.G. 1885-627 / M. Marche / Philippines".

REMARKS: When describing this species, Oustalet wrote „in the collections sent from the Philippines by M. Alfred Marche in 1885, I found three kingfishers, killed on Bongao Island, in the archipelago of Tawi Tawi“. This statement corresponds with remarks on the labels. Alfred Marche was a collector, born in 1844, who stayed in the Philippines from 1879 to 1888. These three specimens were initially prepared as flat skins.

Now: *Todirhamphus winchelli alfredi* (Oustalet, 1890).

***Todirhamphus divinus* Lesson**

Todirhamphus divinus Lesson in Lesson & Garnot, 1830: 687.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-561 (A.C. 3469, N.C. 235). Pedestal underside: "Borabora / La Coquille / M. Lesson et Garnot / 3469 / Halcyon venerata / Gm. / T. divinus / Less. /

Type". Pedestal label: "Halcyon venerata (Gm.) / L. [sic] divinus (Less.) Type / La Coquille Borabora".

REMARKS: Lesson took part in the voyage of *La Coquille* in 1822-1825 (Voisin et al. 2004). After a long description of *T. divinus*, he stated that the two specimens he had before him were collected on the Bora Bora Island, but did not mention any differences between them. We have now only one of them left. Having a plumage with greenish reflections, this bird is very probably a juvenile of the nominotypic subspecies *T. veneratus veneratus* from Tahiti. However, its culmen is noticeably shorter (20.7 mm) than that of *T. v. veneratus* and *T. veneratus youngi* Sharpe, 1892, from Moorea (Society Islands) (folded wing: 93 mm, tail: 62 mm). Moreover, its collar is not striated. Perhaps are we dealing with a now extinct subspecies from Bora Bora. The second syntype might help us to solve this problem, but we do not know what happened with it.

NOW: *Todiramphus veneratus veneratus* (Gmelin, 1788).

***Alcedo albicilla* Dumont**

Alcedo albicilla Dumont, 1823: 273.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-533 (A.C. 3460, N.C. 165). Pedestal underside: "Iles Mariannes / Exp. Freycinet / Quoy et Gaimard / L'Uranie 1820 / 3460 / Halcyon / Albicilla / (Cuv.) / Type". Pedestal label: "Halcyon / albicilla / (Less.) / Type / L'Uranie Mariannes".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-534 (A.C. 3459, N.C. 166). Pedestal underside: "L'Uranie / Iles Mariannes / Exp Freycinet / par M M Quoy et Gaimard / 1820 / 3459 / Halcyon / Albicilla / (Cuv.) / Type". Pedestal label: "Halcyon / albicilla / (Less.) / Type / L'Uranie Mariannes".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-535 (A.C. 3462, N.C. 168). Pedestal underside: "I. Mariannes / L'Uranie / M. Quoy et Gaimard / Exp. Freycinet / 3462 / Halcyon albicilla / Cuv / Type". Pedestal label: "Halcyon / albicilla / (Less.) / Type / L'Uranie Mariannes".

REMARKS: Dumont (1823) attributed the name *albicilla* to Cuvier, but the latter never described this taxon. In addition, the mention of Lesson's name on the pedestal labels is erroneous. Dumont stated that Quoy and Gaimard, who participated in the voyage of the corvette *L'Uranie* (1817-1820), collected three specimens of this species on the Mariana Islands. Dumont's description fits them well.

NOW: *Todiramphus chloris albicilla* (Dumont, 1823).

***Alcedo vagans* Lesson**

Alcedo vagans Lesson in Lesson & Garnot, 1830: 694.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2006-564 (A.C. 3487, N.C. 211). Pedestal underside: "N. Zélande / La Coquille / Exp. Duperrey / 1825 / 3487 / Halcyon vagans / Less. / Type". Pedestal label: "Halcyon vagans / (Less.) / Type / La Coquille N. Zélande".

REMARKS: Lesson (in Lesson & Garnot 1830) personally collected this specimen during the voyage of *La Coquille*. He wrote „the type of this species lives in New Zealand. This bird is named „kotaré-popo“ in New Zealand, its homeland“.

NOW: *Todiramphus sanctus vagans* (Lesson, 1830).

***Alcedo viridi rufa* [sic] Boddaert**

Alcedo viridi rufa [sic] Boddaert, 1783: 36.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2006-556 (A.C. 3539). Pedestal underside: “Ceryle inda (L.) / Type de Buffon enl. / 592 ♂ / Cayenne”. Pedestal label: “Ceryle inda ♂ / Type de Buffon enl. 592 / Cayenne”.

SECOND specimen (not a type): C.G. 2006 – 557 (A.C. 3540 - N.C. 81). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / ♀ / Type de Buffon / enl. 592 / 3540 / Ceryle / inda (L)”. Pedestal label: “Ceryle inda ♀ / Type de Buffon (L.) / Cayenne”.

REMARKS: Having a full collar across its upper breast, the specimen C.G. 2006-556 is a female. It is in a very bad state, has lost its rectrices and shows evident marks of fumigations (the only, but harmful, technique used during the 18th century for preserving specimens). The remark „Type de Buffon enl. 592“ evidently refers to the *Planche enluminee* n° 592 of Buffon (1783), which shows a pair of kingfishers belonging to the species *Chloroceryle inda* (Linnaeus, 1766), under the French name *Martin-pêcheur verd* [sic] *et roux*. It is thus certainly the bird which was used as a model to depict the female on this plate.

Specimen C.G. 2006-557 is in a very good state and has not been exposed to fumigations; it was thus acquired after the former one. It has an indication of a collar, unlike the bird figured on Buffon’s plate, which is a typical male with entirely rufous underparts and no collar. No reference to *Planches enluminees* was given on its label. It is certainly not the male figured on Buffon’s plate, and remarks on its pedestal must be erroneous. We do not know what happened to the male specimen figured on plate 592, but it seems likely that it has been discarded because of bad state, as happened to many specimens in the 19th century.

Now: *Chloroceryle inda* (Linnaeus, 1766).

***Alcedo beryllina* Vieillot**

Alcedo beryllina Vieillot, 1818a: 414.

FIRST SPECIMEN (probably holotype by monotypy): C.G. 2006-559 (A.C. 3563, N.C. 24). Pedestal underside: “Java / Exp. Baudin / 3562 / alcedo beryllina / Tem. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Alcedo beryllina / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Java”.

SECOND SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2006-560 (A.C. 3562, N.C. 25). Pedestal underside: “Java / Exp. Baudin / 3565 / alcedo beryllina / Tem / Type”. Pedestal label: “Alcedo beryllina / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Java”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818a) originally described *Alcedo beryllina* and *Alcedo coerulescens* as two different species, the first from Java and the second from Timor. We know now that they represent the same form, in which the male is blue and the female turquoise, and which is distributed from Sumatra to Sumbawa and the Flores Island, though being absent from Timor. This difference in colouration, together with an incorrect locality of origin, let Vieillot to consider them as belonging to two separate species. In the second part of the 19th century, when pedestals of many specimens were exchanged for new ones and the *Ancient Catalogue* was written (Voisin et al. 1997, 1999), it was already known that *A. coerulescens* and *A. beryllina* are a single species. The name *coerulescens* was then logically attributed to these specimens in the *Ancient Catalogue*.

The specific name *beryllina* is incorrectly attributed to Temminck on pedestals and on labels; it was in fact created by Vieillot (1818a). At the time he wrote the catalogue of his private collection, Temminck (1807) did not consistently use the Linnean nomenclature yet, and gave only the French name „Petit Martin-pêcheur aigue-marin“ to this species.

Vieillot (1818a) described *Alcedo beryllina* as being „sea green“ („vert de mer“), which applies to the specimen C.G. 2006-559, which could well be the type of this taxon. Unfortunately, he did not specify who was the collector of the specimen or during which expedition it was collected, just mentioning that the specimen was collected in „Java“, leaving us thus in a state of uncertainty.

Specimen C.G. 2006-560 is blue, which excludes it from to the type series of *Alcedo beryllina*.

NOW: *Alcedo coerulescens* Vieillot, 1818.

***Alcedo coerulescens* Vieillot**

Alcedo coerulescens Vieillot, 1818a: 401.

SPECIMEN (probably holotype by monotypy): C.G. 2006-560 (A.C. 3562, N.C. 25). Same specimen as the second specimen of *A. beryllina* (see above).

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818a) described *Alcedo coerulescens* as blue in colour. The specimen C.G. 2006-560 is conspicuously blue and could well be the one described by Vieillot, who examined many specimens brought back by the Baudin's expedition. Unfortunately, Vieillot did not indicate the collector or expedition, and – moreover – the incorrect locality of origin, Timor, has not been rewritten on the underside of the new pedestal. Under such circumstances we cannot be sure that this specimen is the one described by Vieillot.

NOW: *Alcedo coerulescens* Vieillot, 1818.

***Dacelo occidentalis* Gould**

Dacelo occidentalis Gould, 1870: 602.

SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 2006-568 (A.C. 3412, N.C. 277). Pedestal underside: “♀ Australie / de la baie de Raffles / par MM Hombron et Jacquinot / Exp. de l’Astrolabe et la Zélée / (n° 181 Zélée) (Voy. Pôle. S) / (un des types) / *Dacelo Leachii* / (Lath) / Var *occidentalis* / (Gould) / 3412”. Pedestal label: “*Dacelo leachii* ♀ / Var *occidentalis* (Gould.) / Voy. Pôle Sud / Australie”.

REMARKS: *Dacelo occidentalis* Gould, 1870 has been described on the basis of specimens originating from the region of Hamersley and Oilbara in Western Australia (Woodall 2001), and is now considered a subspecies of *Dacelo leachii* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827. Our specimen came from Raffle's Bay, Northern Territory, where the ships *L’Astrolabe* and *La Zélée* made a call on 27 March 1839 (Brosse 1983), and belongs to the nominotypic subspecies *Dacelo leachii leachii* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, which lives in that region. It cannot thus belong to the type series of *Dacelo occidentalis* Gould, 1870.

NOW: *Dacelo leachii leachii* Vigors et Horsfield, 1827.

***Ceyx purpureus* Cuvier**

Ceyx purpureus Cuvier (label name).

FIRST SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 2006-551 (A.C. 3506, N.C. 103). Pedestal underside: “Pondichery / M. Leschenault / 1811 / n° 39 / 3506 / *Ceyx tridactila* [sic] / Pall. / C.

purpureus / Cuv. T". Pedestal label: "Ceyx tridactyla [sic] (Pall.) / C. purpureus (Cuv.) T. / Leschenault Pondichéry".

SECOND SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 2006 – 552 (A.C. 3505 - N.C. 104). Pedestal underside: "Java / Leschenault / 3505 / 104 / Ceyx rubra / Müller / C. purpureus Cuv. Type". Pedestal label: lost.

REMARKS: Cuvier never described this species, which had already been described under that name by Gmelin (1788: 449). Remarks accompanying these specimens may be labelling errors. It should be noted that the specimen C.G. 2006-551 belongs to the nominotypic subspecies *erythaca* (Linnaeus, 1758), and the specimen C.G. 2006-552 to the subspecies *motleyi* Chasen & Kloss, 1929.

NOW: *Ceyx erythaca* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Alcedo vestita* Dumont**

Alcedo vestita Dumont, 1823: 272.

Not a type: C.G. 2006-566 (A.C. 3531, N.C. 68). Pedestal underside: "♂ Brésil / par M Au St Hilaire / 3531 / Ceryle amazonia / (Lath) / un des types". Pedestal label: "Ceryle amazonia ♂ / (Lath) / M.A.S. Hilaire Brésil".

REMARKS: Dumont (1823) stated that the bird he had in hand „was brought back from Brazil by Mr. Delalande, Assistant Naturalist, who made several travels useful to Natural History“. Here he referred to Pierre Antoine Delalande who, after having gathered numerous animal and plant specimens in eastern Brazil, brought back important collections to the MNHN in 1816. Hence, Dumont specified that he described the taxon *Alcedo vestita* on the basis of a specimen brought back by this collector. One specimen brought back by Delalande is mentioned also in the *Ancient Catalogue* and in the *Nouveau Catalogue* („*Chloroceryle amazonia* [sic] Lath. Delalande Brésil, A.C. 3533, N.C. 66“), but we could not find it. It is probably lost. Under such conditions, the specimen C.G. 2006-566 cannot be a type of *Alcedo vestita* Dumont, 1823.

On his side, Auguste Saint-Hilaire travelled through Brazil from 1816 to 1822, and enriched the MNHN with large collections as he came back.

NOW: *Chloroceryle amazona* (Latham, 1790).

Meropidae

***Merops Revoilii* Oustalet**

Merops Revoilii Oustalet, 1882: 5, pl. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1881-1608 (A.C. 3355A, N.C. 94). Pedestal underside: "Pays des Çomalis / M. Révoil / 1881 n°-1608 / 3355 A / Merops Revoilii / Oust / Type". Pedestal label: "Merops Revoilii / (Oust.) Type / M. Révoil Çomalis".

REMARKS: Oustalet stated explicitly in the description that „Mr. Révoil could send only one specimen“ to the MNHN.

NOW: *Merops revoilii* Oustalet, 1882.

***Merops Leschenaulti* Vieillot**

Merops Leschenaulti Vieillot, 1817: 17.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2007-33 (A.C. 3364, N.C.85). Pedestal underside: "Java / M. Leschenault / 1308 / 3364 / Merops quincolor / M. Leschenaulti V. / V. / Type". Pedestal label: "Merops quincolor (V.) / M. Leschenaulti (V.) T. / Leschenault Java".

REMARKS: Even if its locality of origin is indicated as Java, this specimen belongs to the nominotypic subspecies *Merops l. leschenaulti* Vieillot, 1817, which is distributed in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Yunnan, Indochina and the Malay Peninsula, but not in Bali and Java, where it is replaced by the subspecies *Merops l. quinticolor* Vieillot, 1817. This error was already noticed by Peters (1945) who restricted the type locality of the species to Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), where Leschenault may have obtained this specimen on his way back from Java. As a matter of fact, Leschenault, after having left Baudin's expedition for health reasons, stayed first in Timor and then in Java (Stresemann 1951: 123, 381). It is certainly for that reason that Levaillant (1807), like Vieillot (1817), believed that this specimen came from Java.

Vieillot described his *Merops leschenaulti* in detail, referring to plate 18 of Levaillant (1807). On his side, Levaillant (1807) wrote: „we owe the knowledge of this small bee-eater species with a square tail to Mr. Laichenot [sic], who himself killed one individual in the island of Java, and which he deposited in the Museum in Paris as he came back“. Levaillant thus described a specimen belonging to the MNHN, to which he gave the French name „Guêpier de Laichenot [sic]“. Hence, this specimen is also certainly the one depicted on plate 18 of Levaillant (1807).

The remark „*Merops quinticolor*“ on the label and on the pedestal is an error, due to the fact that both subspecies of *M. leschenaulti* were long confused.

Now: *Merops leschenaulti* Vieillot, 1817.

***Merops modestus* Oustalet**

Merops modestus Oustalet, 1878: 248.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1877-2003 (A.C. 3361B, N.C. 38). Pedestal underside: “I. d’Urville / M. Laglaize / 1877 n° 2003 / 3361 B ♀ / *Merops ornatus* / Lath. / *M. modestus* / Oust. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Merops ornatus* ♀ / *M. modestus* (Oust.) Type. / M. Laglaize I. d’Urville“.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1877-2004 (A.C. 3361A, N.C. 39). Pedestal underside: “I. d’Urville / M. Laglaize / 1877 n° 2004 / 3361 A ♂ / *Merops ornatus* / Lath / *M. modestus*. / Oust. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Merops ornatus* ♂ / *M. modestus* (Oust.) Type / M. Laglaize I. d’Urville“.

REMARKS: These two, now much faded specimens, are juveniles, the appearance of which was still unknown at the end of the 19th century, and Oustalet thus described them as a new species. He stated that they came from the „île d’Urville“, as indicated on pedestals, and gave the native name of that locality as „île Tarawai“, which it still bears nowadays.

Now: *Merops ornatus* Latham, 1801.

***Merops cyanopygius* Lesson**

Merops cyanopygius Lesson, 1830a: 238.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-34 (A.C. 3351, N.C. 17). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvaucel / 1821 / 3351 / Sumatranus / (Raffl.) / *Merops bicolor* Bodd. [streaked] / *M. cyanopygius* [sic] Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Merops sumatranus* (Raff.) / *M. cyanopygius* (Less.) T. / Duvaucel Sumatra”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-35 (A.C. 3350, N.C. 18). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvau-
cel / 1821 / 3350 / Merops sumatranus (Raffl.) / Merops bicolor Bodd. [streaked] / M.
cyanopygius / (Less.) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Merops sumatranus (Raff.) / M.
cyanopygius (Less.) T. / Duvaucel Sumatra”.

REMARKS: Alfred Duvaucel and Pierre-Médard Diard went to India in 1817 in order to
collect specimens for the MNHN. They stayed in Sumatra in 1819. Lesson’s descrip-
tion fits well our two specimens, C.G. 2007-34 being an adult and C.G. 2007-35
a juvenile. Lesson did not specify their collector or origin, but the remarks on
pedestals allow to identify those birds as types.

NOW: *Merops viridis* Linnaeus, 1758.

***Merops nubicoides* Des Murs & Pucheran**

Merops nubicoides Des Murs & Pucheran, 1846b: 243.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-31 (A.C. 3379, N.C. 69). Pedestal underside: “Afrique S. / acq
à M Delgorgue / 7 bre 1845 / 3379 / Merops / nubicoides / (Des M) / un des types / de
l’espèce”. Pedestal label: “Merops nubicoides / (Melittotheres) (Des. M.) T. / M. De-
lorgue Afrique du S”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-32 (A.C. 3380, N.C. 70). Pedestal underside: “Afrique S. / acq à M
Delgorgue / 7 bre 1845 / 3380 / Merops / nubicoides / (P et M) / un des types / de l’e-
spèce”. Pedestal label: “Merops nubicoides / (Melittotheres) (Des. M.) T. / M.
Delorgue Afrique du S”.

SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 2007-40 (A.C.3378, N.C. 68). Pedestal underside: “Port Natal /
acq. à M. Verreaux / 1848 / (jeune) / Merops / Nubicoides / (Des M)”. Pedestal label:
“Merops nubicoides / (Melittotheres) (Des M.) T. / M. Verreaux Port-Natal”.

REMARKS: Des Murs and Pucheran described this taxon in Latin, adding only the follow-
ing statement to the description: „Habit: Port Natalem“. These specimens came thus
from South Africa. The accession date for the syntypes is 1845 in both the *Ancient
Catalogue* and the *Nouveau Catalogue*. Having been catalogued first in 1848, the
specimen C.G. 2007-40 cannot belong to the type series of *Merops nubicoides*. Note:
The mention „7 bre“ stands for „septembre“ (September).

NOW: *Merops nubicus nubicoides* Des Murs & Pucheran, 1846.

***Merops azuror* Lesson**

Merops azuror Lesson, 1830a: 239.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-39 (A.C. 3383, N.C. 72). Pedestal underside: “Cap B. Espérance /
M. Verreaux / 1823 / 3383 / Merops hirundinaceus / V / M. Azuror / Less. Type”.
Pedestal label: “Merops hirundinaceus / V / M. azuror (Less.) T. / M. Verreaux / Cap.
de B. E.”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830a) described briefly the taxon *Merops azuror*, without giving any
indication on the number and origin of the specimens he examined. Specimen C.G.
2007-39 was at his disposal at the time he wrote the description, as it belonged to an
important collection brought by P.-A. Delalande and J. Verreaux as they returned from
South Africa in 1821 (Stresemann 1951, Mearns & Mearns 1988).

As the description of *Merops hirundinaceus* was published by Vieillot in 1817 (Vieillot 1817: 21), it cannot have been made on the basis of that specimen which was acquired by the MNHN in 1823.

Now: *Merops hirundineus* Lichtenstein, 1793.

***Merops lefebvrei* Des Murs & Prévost**

Merops lefebvrei Des Murs & Prévost, 1846a: 243.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-37 (A.C. 3390, N.C. 75). Pedestal underside: “Abyssinie / M. Petit et Q. Dillon / 3390 / *Merops lafresnayi* [sic] / Guérin. / M. Lefévrii [sic] / Des. et Prév. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Merops Lafresnayi* [sic] (Gué.) / M. Lefebrei [sic] (Des-M.) T. / P. & Dillon Abyssinie”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-36 (A.C. 3391, N.C. 74). Pedestal underside: “Abyssinie / M. Petit et Q. Dillon / 3391 / *Merops lafresnayi* [sic] / Guérin. / M. Lefévrii [sic] / Des. et Prév. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Merops Lafresnayi* [sic] (Gué.) / M. Lefebrei [sic] (Des-M.) T. / P. et Dillon Abyssinie”.

SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 2007-38 (A.C. 3393, N.C. 73). Pedestal underside: “Abyssinie / M. Schimper / 1850 n° 117 / 3393 / *Merops lafresnayi* [sic] / Guér. / M. Lefévrii [sic] / Des. et Prév. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Merops Lafresnayi* [sic] (Gué.) / M. Lefebvrei [sic] (Des-M.) T. / M. Schimper Abyssinie”.

REMARKS: Des Murs & Prévost (1846a) stated that they described specimens brought back from Abyssinia to the MNHN by MM. Petit and Quartin Dillon. The *Ancien Catalogue* contains information that these birds were received in 1844, and the remark „type“ is only given for the specimen C.G. 2007-37. Des Murs & Prévost must have focused more precisely on that bird, but it is evident that they have examined both specimens brought back by Petit and Quartin Dillon.

Specimen C.G. 2007-38 was purchased from Schimper and registered in the *Catalogue général* in 1850, and thus cannot be one of the syntypes of *Merops lefebvrei* Des Murs & Prévost, 1846. The specimens which were used to describe the taxon *Merops variegatus lafresnayii* Guérin-Ménéville, 1843, were brought back from Abyssinia by MM. Ferret and Galinier, and thus are not the same as those considered here.

Now: *Merops variegatus lafresnayii* Guérin-Ménéville, 1843.

***Merops bicolor* Daudin**

Merops bicolor Daudin, 1803: 440, pl. 62, fig. 1.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2007-41 (A.C. 3381, N.C. 63). Pedestal underside: “Cote [sic] d’Angole. / Ech. M. Rodrigue / an 12 / 3381 ♀ / *Merops malimbicus* / Sh. / M. bicolor. Vieillot (T.) / (Type) / Type de Vaillant”. Pedestal label: “*Merops malimbicus* ♀ / (Shaw.) / Cote [sic] d’Angole”.

REMARKS: This specimen was obtained in exchange from Mr. Rodrigue in Year 12 of the Republic (An 12 = 22 September 1803 – 21 September 1804). It cannot be the type of the species, as Daudin stated that the specimen he described was brought back from Congo by „Perrin (de Bordeaux)“ [sic]. Levaillant (1807, pl. 5) used only French names and called this species „Guépier gris-rose“. As he stated that the bird he had before him was brought back by „M. Perrin de Bordeaux“, he described certainly the same

specimen as Daudin. The remark „Vieillot T.“ is an error: although Vieillot certainly examined this specimen, he just used in 1825 the name given to it by Daudin in 1803. *Merops bicolor* Daudin, 1803 is a junior primary homonym of *Merops bicolor* Boddaert, 1783, itself a junior synonym of *Merops americanus* Müller, 1776 (Peters 1945).

Now: *Merops malimbicus* Shaw, 1806.

Momotidae

Momotus levaillantii Lesson

Momotus levaillantii Lesson, 1841: 189.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2007-42 (A.C. 3315, N.C. 98). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / Lisbonne 1808 / 3315 / Baryphthengus ruficapillus / Vieill. / M. Levaillantii / Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Baryphthengus ruficapillus (V.) / M. Levaillantii (Less.) Type / Cab. Lisbonne Brésil”.

REMARKS: This bird came from the „Lisbon Cabinet“, and was part of a load of specimens brought to the MNHN by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in 1808 (Pucheran 1850, Daget & Saldanha 1989). According to Sharpe (1892), Lesson described *Momotus levaillantii* already in 1838, but this is a misprint for Lesson (1847).

This specimen cannot be type of the taxon *Baryphonus ruficapillus* Vieillot, 1818, as Vieillot (1818b) in his description referred precisely to plate 39 in Levaillant (1806), who in turn mentioned that the depicted bird has been brought back from Peru by a certain Mr. Dombé, hence the French name „Momot Dombé“ given to it. Referring also to Levaillant (1806), Lesson (1841) mentioned wrongly that this species lives in Peru. He obviously did not examine this specimen which bears Brazil as a locality of origin.

Now: *Baryphthengus ruficapillus* Vieillot, 1818.

Prionites parvirostris Bonaparte

Prionites parvirostris Bonaparte, 1854: 659 [Nomen nudum].

SPECIMEN: C.G. 2007-43 (A.C. 3318, N.C. 80). Pedestal underside: “Bolivie / Carthagène / Barrot. / 3318 / Momotus subrufescens / Sclat. / id. parvirostris / Bp. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Momotus subrufescens (Sclat.) / M. parvirostris (Bp.) Type / M. Barrot Carthagène”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1854) wrote only the following about *Prionites parvirostris*: „the one from Carthagera (*parvirostris*?) is again intermediary“. This short sentence, giving no details, bears no reference to any figure or text, and expresses doubts of the author about the opportunity to name this bird. It is no description in the meaning of the Code, and this taxon should be considered as a *nomen nudum*.

Now: *Momotus momota subrufescens* Sclater, 1853.

Coraciidae

Coracias papuensis Quoy & Gaimard

Coracias papuensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 220, pl. 16.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2007-203 (A.C. 3280, N.C. 16). Pedestal underside: “Nelle Guinée / Astrolabe / Quoy et Gaimard / 3280 / Coracias Temminckii / id.

papuensis. Q. et G. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Coracias Temminckii / C. papuensis (Q. & G.) T. / L’Astrolabe Célébe”.

REMARKS: Quoy and Gaimard (1830), who took part to the voyage of *L’Astrolabe* (1826-1829) (Voisin et al. 2004), described *Coracias papuensis* in detail. However, they stated having collected this bird in New Guinea, and more precisely at the „Hâvre Dorey“. This is certainly an error, as *C. temminckii* lives in Sulawesi, and this specimen has obviously been collected near Manado, in this island, where the expedition made a call (Brosse 1983). This specimen is figured under the French name „Olier de d’Urville“ on plate 16 in Quoy & Gaimard (1830).

NOW: *Coracias temminckii* (Vieillot, 1819).

***Eurystomus rubescens* Vieillot**

Eurystomus rubescens Vieillot, 1819: 426.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-204 (A.C. 3294, N.C. 35). Pedestal underside: “Sénégal / M. de Vere / acq. 1818 / 3294 / Eurystomus afer / Lath. / E. rubescens / Type Vieillot”. Pedestal label: “Eurystomus afer (Lath.) / E. rubescens (Vieill.) Type / M. de Vère Sénégal”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-205 (A.C. 3295, N.C. 36). Pedestal underside: “Sénégal / M. de Vere / acq. 1818 / 3295 / Eurystomus afer / Lath. / Eurystomus rubescens / V. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Eurystomus afer (Lath.) / E. rubescens (Vieill.) Type / M. de Vère Sénégal”.

SPECIMEN (not type): C.G. 2007-206 (A.C. 3296, N.C. 34). Pedestal underside: “Sénégal / M. Verreaux / 1841 / 3296 / Eurystomus afer / Lath”. Pedestal label: “Eurystomus afer (Lath.) / E. rubescens (Vieill.) Type / M. Verreaux Sénégal”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1819) described his *Eurystomus rubescens* as having the abdomen pale blue („ventre bleu clair“), which shows that he had young birds before him, which is the case of these three specimens. The two first ones were acquired in 1818, the third one in 1841. The latter bird thus cannot be one of Vieillot’s types, and the mention “type” is only written on its label, not on its pedestal.

NOW: *Eurystomus glaucurus afer* (Latham, 1790).

***Eurystomus gularis* Vieillot**

Eurystomus gularis Vieillot, 1819: 426.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2007-207 (A.C. 3291, N.C. 32). Pedestal underside: “Afrique occidentale / Exp. Baudin / 3291 ♂ / Eurystomus gularis / V. Type”. Pedestal label: “♂ / (Vieill.) Type / Exp. Baudin Afrique O”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1819) wrote in his description “this bird (“cet oiseau”) was brought from Australasia, and belongs to the collection of the Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle”, which shows that he described the taxon *Eurystomus gularis* on the basis of a single specimen. Peters (1945) already noted that the locality “Australasia” was erroneous, and changed it to Senegal. As a matter of fact, the vessels *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* made on their voyage around the world (1800-1804) a call at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Canary Islands, where the species does not live. It is very likely that this specimen was given to Captain N. Baudin by Pierre Auguste Broussonnet, a French

naturalist who was Commisary of commercial relations in Santa Cruz. We know from Bory de Saint-Vincent (1804: 49) that he put his rich collection at the disposal of N. Baudin for him to choose specimens originating from continental Africa. There is a sketch of this specimen in the ship's book of Captain N. Baudin (C.A. Lesueur collection, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, le Havre, France).

Now: *Eurystomus gularis* Vieillot, 1819.

***Colaris violaceus* Wagler**

Colaris violaceus Wagler, 1827: *Colaris* sp. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2007-208 (A.C. 3288, N.C. 31). Pedestal underside: "Madagascar / par M. Delalande / 1820 / Eurystomus / glaucurus / (Mull.) / 3288 / E. violaceus / (Wagl.) / Type". Pedestal label: "Eurystomus glaucurus / C. violaceus (Wagl.) Type / Delalande Madagascar".

REMARKS: Wagler (1827), when describing his *Colaris violaceus*, stated that he studied one specimen belonging to the MNHN. He identified it as the "Rolle de Madagascar, Buffon pl. enl. n° 501" (Buffon 1783). Delalande, who explored southern Africa, must have either purchased or exchanged this Malagasy specimen.

Now: *Eurystomus glaucurus* P.L.S. Müller, 1776.

Brachypteraciidae

***Brachypteracias pittoides* Lafresnaye**

Brachypteracias pittoides Lafresnaye, 1834: pl. 32 (no page numbering).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-210 (A.C. 3302, N.C. 70). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Brachypterolle Breve / Brachypteracias pittoides (Lafresnaye) / Mag. de Zoologie 1834 pl 32 / de Madagascar / par Bernier / 1834 / n° 79 / [two unreadable words] / 3302"; 2 – "Atelornis Pittoides / (Puch) / Type". Pedestal label: "Brachypteracias pittoides / A. pittoides (Puch.) T. / M. Bernier Madagascar".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-209 (A.C. 3303, N.C. 71). Pedestal underside: 1 – "3303 [ancient China ink. Other ancient mentions worn away]"; 2 – "Brachypteracias pittoides (Lafr.) [pencil, difficult to see under following writing]"; 3 – "Brachypteracias pittoides / (Puch) / A pittoides (Puch) Type [large writing with red ink]". Pedestal label: "Brachypteracias pittoides / A. pittoides (Puch.) T. / M. Bernier Madagascar".

REMARKS: The taxon *Brachypteracias pittoides* was created by Lafresnaye (1834) who described "this new bird from Madagascar" in much detail on three pages. He did not mention any collector's name, but J.A. Bernier, whose name stands on the labels, sent material from Madagascar to the MNHN in 1834. This material was first inscribed in the *Ancient Catalogue* in 1885.

Pucheran (1846) described his genus *Atelornis* after these specimens and his work was at the origin of the corrections and erroneous remarks written on their pedestals and on their labels.

Now: *Atelornis pittoides* Lafresnaye, 1834.

***Brachypteracias squamigera* Lafresnaye**

Brachypteracias squamigera Lafresnaye, 1838: 224.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-212 (A.C. 3297, N.C. 68). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Madagascar / 1834 / [a few streaked, unreadable words] / *Brachypteracias squamigera* / Lafr / type de la planche / 39 de [one unreadable word] / 3297 [All these words very pale, barely readable]”; 2 – “3297”; 3 – “*Brachypteracias squamigera* / A. squamigerus (Puch)”. Pedestal label: “*Brachypteracias squamigera* / A. squamigerus (Puch.) T. / M. Goudot Madagascar”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-213 (A.C. 3298, N.C. 69). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Madagascar / M. Bernier / n° 55-42 / Cascade de la / Simiang / B. squamigera / Lafr. / A. squamigerus / Puch / [one unreadable word] type [All these words very pale, barely readable]”; 2 – “3298”; 3 – “*Brachypteracias* [one streaked name] / squamigerus (Puch) (Less) [written with red ink at a place where an older text has been scratched off]”. Pedestal label: “*Brachypteracias squamigera* / A. squamigerus (Puch.) T. / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2007-214 (A.C. 3299, N.C. 67). Pedestal underside: “Madagascar / M. Bernier / 1834 n° 55 / 3299 / *Brachypteracias* / *Atelornis squamigera* / Lafr. Type”. Pedestal label: “*Brachypteracias squamigera* / A. squamigerus (Puch.) T. / M. Bernier Madagascar”. Note: This specimen lacks all its rectrices.

REMARKS: The first two specimens have old pedestals which have not been changed and show some confusion in their inscriptions, partly because Pucheran (1846) resumed the description of Lafresnaye (1838), quoting him nevertheless as having made the first description. He also specified that there were at his time three specimens of that species in the collections of the MNHN. The pedestal of the third specimen has been changed.

The word “type” mentioned on these specimens in connection with Pucheran refers to the creation of his genus *Atelornis* (Pucheran 1846). The mention “Type de la pl. 39” under the pedestal of specimen C.G. 2007-212 refers to the plate where *Atelornis squamigera* is depicted in the *Iconographie Ornithologique* of Des Murs (1849). Pucheran also specified that this specimen was sent to the MNHN by Goudot. This is not necessarily an error, because both J. Goudot and A.C. Bernier sent specimens from Madagascar to the MNHN in 1834, as quoted in the *Ancien Catalogue*.

NOW: *Brachypteracias squamigera* Lafresnaye, 1838.

Leptosomidae

***Leptosomus gracilis* Milne-Edwards & Oustalet**

Leptosomus gracilis Milne-Edwards & Oustalet, 1885: 220.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-467 (A.C. 2668B, N.C. 61). Pedestal underside: “Grande Comore / M. Humblot / 1885 n° 467 / 2668 B / *Leptosoma gracilis* / A.M.E. / E.O. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Leptosomus discolor* ♂ / Var. *gracilis* (A.M.E. & Oust.) / M. Humblot G. Comore”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-468 (A.C. 2668C, N.C. 62). Pedestal underside: “Grande Comore / M. Humblot / 1885 n° 468 / 2668 C / *Leptosomus gracilis* / A.M.E. / E. Oust. / Type”.

Pedestal label: "Leptosomus discolor ♀ / Var. gracilis (A.M.E. & Oust.) / M. Humblot G. Comore".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-469 (A.C. 2668D, N.C. 60). Pedestal underside: "Grande Comore / M. Humblot / 1885 n° 469 / 2668 D / Leptosomus gracilis / A.M.E. / E.O. / Type". Pedestal label: "Leptosomus discolor ♀ / Var. gracilis (A.M.E. & Oust.) / M. Humblot G. Comore".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1885-466. Attached label: "Leptosomus gracilis / (A.M.E. et Oust.) / C.G. 1885 No / 466 Type / M. Humblot G. Comore".

REMARKS: Both pedestals and labels give precise information, but Milne-Edwards & Oustalet (1885) did not mention any collector's name, and the origin of the specimens is stated only in the title. However, in a later work, Milne-Edwards & Oustalet (1888) specified that "Mr. Humblot deposited in the Museum in 1885 several Leptosoms, males and females, killed in the Grande Comore...". A total of four specimens, two males and two females, were brought to the MNHN at that time and inscribed in the *Catalogue général*.

NOW: *Leptosomus discolor gracilis* Milne-Edwards & Oustalet, 1885.

Bucerotidae

Tockus bocagei Oustalet

Tockus bocagei Oustalet, 1881: 162.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1881-1515 (A.C. 2891A, N.C. 110). Pedestal underside: "Pays des Çomalis / par M. Abdou-Gindi / 1881 n° 1515. Cat gen / Tockus / 2891 A / bocagei / (Oust) / Type". Pedestal label: "Buceros / Tockus Bocagei / (Oust.) Type / M. Abdou-Gindi Çomalis".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1881-1516 (A.C. 2891B, N.C. 111). Pedestal underside: "Pays des Çomalis / M. Abd.-Gindi / 1882 [2 streaked] 1 n° 1516 / 2891 B / Tockus Bocagei / Oust. / Type". Pedestal label: "Buceros / Tockus Bocagei / (Oust.) Type / M. Abdou-Gindi Çomalis".

REMARKS: Oustalet (1881) stated in his description that „the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle acquired recently several birds from an Egyptian traveller, Mr. Abou Gingi“. He supposed rightly that the first specimen with a red beak was a male, and the second, with a black beak, a female.

NOW: *Buceros (Rhynchaceros) deckeni* Cabanis, 1869.

Buceros erythrorhynchus erythrorhynchus Temminck

Buceros erythrorhynchus erythrorhynchus Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1823: sp. 19.

NEOTYPE: C.G. 1955-847. White label: "MNHN / Coll. M. Fr. Edmond-Blanc / Loc.: Cameroun / C.G. 1955 n° 847 /// Lophoceros er. erythrorhynchus / (Temm.) ?+ ad. / Loc.: Mora, 25 février 1955". Red label: "MNHN / Tockus e. erythrorhynchus C.G. 1955 n° 487 / Néotype /// Néotype de Tockus erythrorhynchus erythrorhynchus / (Temminck) / Cf. B. Tréca & C. Erard".

NOW: *Tockus erythrorhynchus erythrorhynchus* (Temminck).

***Tockus erythrorhynchus kempi* Tréca & Erard**

Tockus erythrorhynchus kempi Tréca & Erard, 2000: 366.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1967-1766. White label: “Stn. d’ornithologie de Richard-Toll / n° 942 collectr. G Morel Sakho / Tockus erythrorhynchus (Temm.) / Sexe ♂ Age: ad. /// Muséum de Paris / Lieu: près de Richard-Toll / Date: 20/8 1964 / Aile: 183 mm / Iris: brun / Bec: rouge / rouge à la base noire / Pattes: noires / Gonades: 10 x 6 mm”. Red label: “Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris / Tockus erythrorhynchus / kempi Tréca & Erard / C.G. 1967 n°1766 / Type /// Type de Tockus erythrorhynchus kempi Tréca & Erard / cf. B. Tréca & C. Erard”.

NOW: *Tockus erythrorhynchus kempi* Tréca & Erard, 2000.

***Buceros Montani* Oustalet**

Buceros Montani Oustalet, 1880: 205.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1880-2020 (A.C. 2858, N.C. 56). Pedestal underside: “I. Soulou / MM J. Montano et P. Rey / 1880 n° 2020 / 2858 ♂ / *Buceros / Limonophalus Montani* / Oust. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Buceros / Limonophalus Montani* / (Oust.) Type / Montano & Rey I. Soulou”.

REMARKS: Oustalet (1880a) specified in his description that this specimen belonged to “a collection recently sent to the Museum by the drs Montano & Rey”. Both the casque and beak of this specimen have been painted.

NOW: *Anthracoseros montani* (Oustalet, 1880).

***Anthracoseros Marchei* Oustalet**

Anthracoseros Marchei Oustalet, 1885: 108.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1884-74 (N.C. 39A). Pedestal underside: “Philippines / M. Marche. / 1884 n° 74 / *Buceros Marchei* Oust. / *Anthracoseros.* / ♀ Type”. Pedestal label: “*Buceros / Anthracoseros Marchei* / (Oust.) / Marche Philippines”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1884-288 (N.C. 39B). Pedestal underside: “Philippines / M. Marche / 1884 - n° 288 / ♂ / *Buceros marchei.* Oust. / *Anthracoseros.* / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Buceros / Anthracoseros Marchei* / (Oust.) / Marche Philippines”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1884-1860. First label: “*Buceros (Anthracoseros)* ♂ / *Marchei* (Oust.) / C.G. 1884 n° 1860 / M. Marche Philippines”. Second label: “n° 21160 ♂ / Calao / Fev. 1884 / Ile Paragua / Philippines / Alf. Marche /// Ile Paragua / Puerto Princesa”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1884-290. First label: “*Buceros (Anthracoseros)* / *Marchei* (Oust.) ♂ / C.G. 1884 n° 290 / M. Marche Philippines”. Second label: “n° 20890 / Calao / Jav. 84 / Philippines / Alf. Marche /// Ile Paragua / Puerto Princesa”.

REMARKS: Oustalet (1885) said in his description that “in the course of the year 1884, the Muséum d’Histoire naturelle received from Mr. Alfred Marche important collections gathered at several places in the Philippine Islands”, and that the specimens of *A. marchei* “come from Puerto Princesa in the island of Palawan, but three individuals originate from Busuanga and two from Balabac Island”. In the *Catalogue général*, the four specimens mentioned above are inscribed as originating from Puerto Princesa in Palawan Island (= Paragua). We do not know what happened to the other speci-

mens; they may have been given to other museums or exchanged, as was usual during the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries.

The two first specimens have been dismantled, and both their casques and beaks have been varnished long ago.

Now: *Anthracoceros marchei* Oustalet, 1885.

***Anthracoceros fraterculus* Elliot**

Anthracoceros fraterculus Elliot, 1878: 85.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1865-2690 (A.C. 2870, N.C. 30). Pedestal underside: "Cochinchine / M. Bazire / 1865 n° 2690 / 2870 / *Anthracoceros fraterculus* / Ell. / Type". Pedestal label: "Buceros / *Anthracoceros* / *fraterculus* (Ell.) Type / M. Bazire Cochinchine".

REMARKS: Cochinchina, where this specimen comes from, was the name of a province of the former French Indochina, and corresponds to the southernmost part of to-day's Vietnam. Elliot (1882) depicted this specimen on plate 14. The casque, beak and bare parts of the head have been inaccurately rendered on this figure.

Now: *Anthracoceros albirostris* (Shaw & Nodder, 1790).

***Buceros sulcatus* Temminck**

Buceros sulcatus Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1821: pl. 69

PARALECTOTYPE: C.G. 2007-217 (A.C. 2841 - N.C. 44). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Mindanao / M. de la Susse / 2841 / *Buceros leucocephalus* / V"; 2 – "Cranorrhinus / *C. Sulcatus* Tem. / Type". Pedestal label: "Buceros Cranorrhinus / *leucocephalus* (Vieill.) / *C. sulcatus* (Tem.) Type / R. de la Susse Mindanao". Note: The casque, beak and bare parts of the head of this specimen have been painted.

REMARKS: The MNHN is the first of the institutions cited by Temminck (in Temminck & Laugier 1823) after his description of the species, which indicates that this specimen is the one figured on plate 69 of Temminck & Laugier (Voisin et al. 2001).

The RMNH possesses another specimen (RMNH 24056) from the type series examined by Temminck. It was listed as a holotype by monotypy by Hoek Ostende et al. (1997), who obviously ignored the presence of the MNHN specimen. According to Article 74.6 of the Code, this designation is equivalent to a lectotype designation, and specimen MNHN C.G. 2007-217 is a paralectotype.

Now: *Aceros leucocephalus* (Vieillot, 1816).

***Buceros bucinator* [sic] Temminck**

Buceros bucinator [sic] Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1824: pl. 284.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2007-216 (A.C. 2845, N.C. 59). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Bycanistes bucinator / (Tem.) / Type / Delalande / Cafrerie"; 2 – "Buceros / *Bycanistes bucinator* / (Tem.) Type / Delalande Cafrerie". Pedestal label: "Buceros / *Bycanistes bucinator* / (Tem.) Type / Delalande Cafrerie".

REMARKS: Temminck (1824) stated that "the specimen which served as a model has been brought back from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Delalande". The casque and the area around each eye have been painted with wrong colours, something which must

have happened after the picture on plate 284 has been made (Temminck & Laugier 1824), because it is accurate.

NOW: *Bycanistes bucinator* (Temminck 1824).

***Pholidophalus Brazzae* Oustalet**

Pholidophalus Brazzae Oustalet (label name)

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1886-329 (N.C. 63A). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Congo / M. de Brazza / 1886 n° 399 [stroke out] 329 / Buceros Sharpei [stroke out] ♀”. 2 – “Alima Le Keli / 16/1 1884 / Pholidophalus Brazzae ♀ / (Oust.) / Type / Iris brun foncé”. Pedestal label: lost.

REMARKS: Despite of the remark “type” written on the pedestal of this specimen, Oustalet never described the taxon *Pholidophalus brazzae*, which does not seem to have been used in any publication either.

NOW: *Bycanistes cylindricus albotibialis* (Cabanis & Reichenow, 1877)

***Buceros hydrocorax* Linnaeus**

Buceros hydrocorax Linnaeus, 1766: 153.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2007-218 (A.C. 2826, N.C. 16). Pedestal underside: “Hydrocorax planicornis / Merrem / B. hydrocorax / (Type) / Perrodet / Philippines / 2826”. Pedestal label: “Buceros / Hydrocorax planicornis / B. hydrocorax (Tem.) Type / M. Perrodet Philippines”.

REMARKS: When describing this taxon, Temminck (1824) attributed it properly to Linnaeus. The remark “type” on its pedestal and label just means that this is the bird portrayed on plate 283 in Temminck & Laugier (1824). Temminck (in Temminck & Laugier 1824) indicated this by referring first to the „Musée de Paris“ after the description.

NOW: *Buceros hydrocorax* Linnaeus, 1766.

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