



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 26. Ptilonorhynchidae, Paradisaeidae and Corvidae¹

Claire Voisin¹ & Jean-François Voisin²

¹Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Département Systématique et Évolution, Mammifères et Oiseaux, Case Postale 51, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231, Paris cedex 05, France; e-mail: cvoisin@mnhn.fr

²Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Entomologie, Case Postale 50, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231, Paris cedex 05, France; e-mail: jfvoisin@mnhn.fr

Abstract. The type specimens of 3 Ptilonorhynchidae, 6 Paradisaeidae, and 36 Corvidae taxa in the collections of the MNHN were reviewed and commented upon. The material includes:

(1) Holotypes of Paradisaeidae: *Epimachus regius* Lesson, 1828, *Drepanornis bruijnii* Oustalet, 1880;

(2) Holotypes of Corvidae: *Cyanocitta jolyaea* Bonaparte, 1853, *Cyanocorax geoffroyi* Bonaparte, 1850, *Cyanocorax inexpectatus* Elliot, 1878, *Pica luteola* Lesson 1831, *Garrulus cervicalis* Bonaparte, 1853, *Urocissa flavirostris robini* Delacour & Jabouille, 1930, *Cissa concolor* Delacour & Jabouille, 1928, *Cissa hypoleuca chauleti* Delacour, 1926, *Dendrocitta frontalis kurodae* Delacour, 1927, *Corvus spermologus* Vieillot, 1817b;

(3) Syntypes of Ptilonorhynchidae: *Pyrhhorax violaceus* Vieillot, 1816, *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus* Kuhl, 1820;

(4) Syntypes of Paradisaeidae: *Barita Keraudrenii* Lesson & Garnot, 1826, *Chalybeus cornutus* Cuvier, 1829;

(5) Syntypes of Corvidae: *Garrulus viridi-cyanus* Lafresnay & d'Orbigny, 1838, *Cyanocitta turcosa* Bonaparte, 1853, *Pica caerulea* Vieillot, 1818, *Corvus azureus* Temminck, 1822, *Garrulus glandarius armoricanus* Lebeurier & Rapine, 1939, *Rhinomya atricapillus* Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1832, *Dendrocitta formosae intermedia* Delacour, 1927, *Corvus moneduloides* Lesson, 1927, *Corvus senex* Lesson, 1828, *Corvus leucognaphalus* Daudin, 1800, *Corvus levaillantii* Lesson, 1831, *Corvus torquatus* Lesson, 1831, *Corvus ruficollis* Lesson, 1831, *Corvus leucomelas* Wagler, 1827, *Corvus corax leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817b; and

(6) Paratypes of Corvidae: *Cissa chinensis klossi* Delacour & Jabouille, 1924, *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* Delacour, 1927, *Dendrocitta frontalis kurodae* Delacour, 1927, *Cissa margaritae* Robinson & Kloss, 1919.

Keywords. Types, Aves, Ptilonorhynchidae, Paradisaeidae, Corvidae, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is a continuation of 25 catalogues we wrote on the bird types kept in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, and uses the same conventions (Voisin & Voisin 2008). Throughout this paper, the 'Code' means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, fourth edition (ICZN 1999). Museum acronyms are as follow:

MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France.

NHMUK: Natural History Museum, Tring, Great Britain (formerly the British Museum (Natural History)).

RMNH: Naturalis (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden, The Netherlands.

ZMB: Museum für Naturkunde – Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science, Berlin, Germany.

Jean Delacour and Pierre Jabouille collected extensively in Indochina from 1923 to 1939 (Hennache & Dickinson 2000). They put on their specimens very characteristic labels, which are described in Voisin et al. (2015). Throughout this paper, we call these labels “DJ labels”.

Toward the end of the 20th century a certain number of mounted type specimens in the MNHN bird collections were turned into flat skins. In a few cases, their pedestals were lost, but the inscriptions under them have been copied on white labels wearing the printed mention “Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris”, and attached to their legs. This regards the following five taxa listed here: *Garrulus viridi-cyanus* Lafresnay & d'Orbigny, 1838, *Cyanocitta turcosa* Bonaparte, 1853, *Pica caerulea* Vieillot, 1818, *Garrulus cervicalis* Bonaparte, 1853, and *Pica Mauritanica* Malherbe, 1845. In the following lines, we will call them “specimens with lost pedestals”,

The systematic sequence followed here is that of Mayr (1962a,b) and Blake & Vaurie (1962). Ancient authors did rarely mention on how many specimens they established their descriptions. At their time, specimens, even types, were often traded, exchanged, given away, and so on, and it happened sometimes that we were unable to decide whether the specimen before us was a holotype by monotypy or part of a type series, the other members of which were now kept in other collections. In this case, we followed Recommendation 73F of the Code and avoided to assume that it was a holotype, and considered it as a syntype.

Ptilonorhynchidae

***Coracias viridis* Vieillot**

Coracina viridis Vieillot, 1817a: 9.

Now: *Ailuroedus crassirostris* Paykull, 1815.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-587 (A.C. 5656, N.C. 185). Pedestal underside: Australie / M. Dufresne / 5656 / Ailuroedus crassirostris / Tem. / Coracias viridis / Vieillot / Type. Pedestal label: Ailuroedus crassirostris / (Tem.) / Australie.

REMARKS: The MNHN purchased this specimen from Louis Dufresne, who was “naturalist assistant” in it from 1793 to 1832. He owned a very large personal collection, and exchanges between it and that of the MNHN occurred frequently. This specimen could thus well have been already present in the MNHN in 1817 when Vieillot described his



Fig. 1. *Coracina viridis* Vieillot, 1817a. Specimen MNHN C.G. 2011-587.

Coracias viridis. In his text, Vieillot (1817a) noted that it possessed several characters which set it apart from the bird(s) which he described, in this way excluding it clearly from the type-series.

In fact, specimen C.G. 2011-587 exhibits several features which make its specific identification difficult. According to Walter Boles, of the Australian Museum, it is most likely a juvenile Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris* Paykull, 1815, despite a few atypical features of size and bill shape.

***Oriolus regens* Quoy & Gaimard**

Oriolus regens Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 105.

Now: *Sericulus chrysocephalus* (Lewin, 1808).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-557 (A.C. 9704 - N.C. 158). Pedestal underside: Australie / La Coquille / Lesson et Garnot / 9704 / *Sericulus melinus* Lath. / *S regens* Less. / Type. Pedestal upright: 158. Pedestal label: *Sericulus melinus* (Lath). Mâle / *S. regens* (Less.) Type / La Coquille Australie.

REMARKS: Lesson & Garnot (1826b: pl. 20) figured and Lesson (1830a: 641) made a brief description of the male of *Sericulus regens*, referring to a description by Quoy & Gaimard (1824), and keeping their specific name. This specimen is thus not a type. Lesson (1830a) stated that he brought this specimen back in 1825 from his voyage on the vessel “la Coquille” and that he was glad to offer it to the MNHN, as this institution did not possess any male specimen of *S. regens* at this time. Actually, Quoy & Gaimard (1824) stated that they had lost their only specimen of that species when they shipwrecked in the Falkland Islands, and their plate was drawn after that of Lewin (1808). Lesson (1830a) also described the female of *Sericulus regens* after a specimen which we could not find in the MNHN collections.

***Pyrrhonorax violaceus* Vieillot**

Pyrrhonorax violaceus Vieillot, 1816: 569.

Now: *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (Vieillot, 1816).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-556 (A.C. 5647, N.C. 175). Pedestal underside: Australie / V. de Decouverte / an 12. / 5647 / *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus* / Kuhl. / *Pyrrhonorax violaceus* Vieillot / Type. Pedestal label lost.

REMARKS: We can only rely on the mention “type” under the pedestal, as Vieillot (1816) only specified the origin of this specimen, that is “New Holland” (= Australia). He did not tell how many specimens he examined. “An 12” means the twelfth year of the Republican Calendar, established under the French Revolution i.e. 24 September 1803 – 23 September 1804.

***Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus* Kuhl**

Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus Kuhl, 1820: 150.

Now: *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (Vieillot, 1816).

SYNTYPE: same specimen as n° C.G. 2011-556 above.



Fig. 2. *Barita keraudrenii* Lesson & Garnot, 1826a. Syntype MNHN C.G. 2011-560.

REMARKS: Kuhl (1820) established his new genus *Ptilonorhynchus* from this specimen, a name which is still in use nowadays. His specific epithet *holosericeus* is on the contrary a junior synonym of Vieillot's name *violaceus*.

Paradisaeidae

***Barita Keraudrenii* Lesson & Garnot**

Barita Keraudrenii Lesson & Garnot, 1826a: 110.

Now: *Manucodia keraudrenii keraudrenii* (Lesson & Garnot, 1826).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-560 (A.C. 5505J, N.C. 127). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / La Coquille / Garnot et Lesson / 5505J. / *Manucodia Keraudrenii* / Less. / Type / Ch. cornuttus (cornutus) / Cuv. / Type. Pedestal label: *Manucodia Keraudrenii* / (Less.) Type / La Coquille N. Guinée.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-561 (A.C. 5505K, N.C. 128). Pedestal underside: 1.– Nelle Guinée / La Coquille / Garnot et Lesson / 5505K. 2. – *Manucodia* [streaked mention] / *Keraudrenii* Less. / Type / Ch. cornutus Cuv. Pedestal label: *Manucodia Keraudrenii* / (Less.) Type / La Coquille N. Guinée.

REMARKS: Lesson & Garnot (1826) did not state how many specimens they examined. By dissecting one they discovered the very particular anatomy of the trachea of these birds.

***Chalybeus cornutus* Cuvier**

Chalybeus cornutus Cuvier 1829: 354.

Now: *Manucodia keraudrenii keraudrenii* (Lesson & Garnot, 1826a).

SYNTYPES: the same specimens as for *Barita keraudrenii* Lesson & Garnot, 1826a (above).

REMARKS: The name *Chalybeus cornutus* Cuvier 1829 is an objective synonym of *Barita keraudrenii* Lesson & Garnot, 1826a. Cuvier described it in two lines, quoting the specific name given previously by Lesson & Garnot (1826a).

***Epimachus regius* Lesson**

Epimachus regius Lesson, 1825: 263.

Now: *Ptiloris paradiseus* Swainson, 1825.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-558 (A.C. 10328, N.C. 26). Pedestal underside: Australie / La Coquille / 1825 / 1035 / *Ptiloris paradiseus* / Sw. / *Epim regius* / Less. et Garnot / Type. Pedestal label: *Ptilorthis* [sic] *paradisier* ♂ / *Ptilorthis* [sic] *paradiseus* (Sw.) / *E. regius* (Less. & Garn.) T. / La Coquille Australie.

REMARKS: After a detailed description, Lesson (1830b: 667) stated “we obtained a very nice specimen of ‘Epimaque royal’ [the French name for that species] in Sydney. It came from Port Macquarie”.

***Craspedophora Mantoui* Oustalet**

Craspedophora Mantoui Oustalet, 1891: 261.

Now: *Ptiloris magnificentus* (Vieillot, 1819) × *Seleucidis melanoleucus* (Daudin, 1800).



Fig. 3. *Barita keraudrenii* Lesson & Garnot, 1826a. Syntype MNHN C.G. 2011-561.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G.1891-932 (N.C. 22 A). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / don de M. Mantou / 1891 n° 932 Cat. gen. / Craspedophora Mantoui / Oust. / Type / [one unreadable sentence]. Pedestal label lost.

REMARKS: Oustalet (1891) stated “Monsieur Mantou, merchant in Paris, gave to the Museum one skin of a paradise bird prepared Papou-style, i.e flattened and deprived of legs, which he had found in a batch of ornament skins”. This specimen has been mounted with legs of another species. It proved later to be a hybrid between *Seleudicis melano-leucus* (Daudin, 1800) and *Ptiloris magnificus* (Vieillot, 1819) (Stresemann 1930).

***Drepanornis bruijnii* Oustalet**

Drepanornis bruijnii Oustalet, 1880: [1].

Now: *Drepanornis bruijnii* Oustalet, 1880.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1880-1540 (A.C. 10335 A, N.C. 11). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / M. Laglaize / 1880 n°1540 / Cat. n. / 136° 30' / 137° L.E. ♂ / 10135 A / *Drepanornis bruijnii* / Oust. / Type. Pedestal side: 11. Pedestal label: *Drepanornis bruijnii* ♀ / (Oust.) Type / M. Bruijn N. Guinée.

SPECIMEN (not a type): 1887-807 (N.C. 12). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / M. Laglaize / Cat. g. 1887 N° 60 / *Drepanornis bruijnii* / (Oust.) / Type. Pedestal label: *Drepanornis bruijnii* ♂ / (Oust.) / M. Laglaize N. Guinée.

REMARKS: Oustalet (1880) wrote “the male specimen which served to my description was obtained by M.A. Bruijn on the northern coast of New Guinea, between 136°30' and 137° of east longitude”. He stated, he had before him a young male which did not yet have its adult dress, but specimen C.G.1880-1540 is in fact a female. It was part of a collection which was sent to the MNHN by Léon Laglaize, but had been collected by M.A. Bruijn. These two collectors used to exchange specimens between them before sending their collections to Europe.

A few years later, Oustalet (1893) described the male of *Drepanornis bruijnii* in nuptial plumage after a single specimen also sent by L. Laglaize. Oustalet stated, it had been collected in a coastal locality situated between Geelwinck (= Geelvink) and Humboldt bays. The inscription “type” under its pedestal just indicates that this second specimen has been figured on plate 6 in Oustalet (1893).

***Paradigalla carunculata* Lesson**

Paradigalla carunculata Lesson, 1835: 245.

Now: *Paradigalla carunculata* Lesson, 1835.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-559 (A.C. 10324). Pedestal underside: de la Nelle Guinée. / Acheté à M. Canivet / (le 25 aout / 1843) / *Astrapia carunculata* / Eyd. Gerv., Soul. / type de l'espèce et / de la planche. Pedestal label: *Astrapie caronculée.* / *Astrapia carunculata*, Eyd., Gerv., Soul. (T) / de la Nouvelle Guinée.

REMARKS: *Paradigalla carunculata* Lesson, 1835 was described after a specimen in Dr. Abeillé's museum in Bordeaux (Lesson 1840), which did not enter the MNHN. Eydoux & Souleyet (1841: 83) did not describe *Astrapia carunculata* as a new species,



Fig. 4. *Drepanornis bruijnii* Oustalet, 1880. Holotype MNHN C.G. 1880-1540.

and kept Lesson's name. The inscription "type de la planche" under the pedestal just means that this specimen is the one depicted on plate 4 in Eydoux & Souleyet's work (1841). It was purchased by the MNHN after this book had come out.

Corvidae

***Corvus galericulatus* Cuvier**

Corvus galericulatus Cuvier, 1816: 399.

Now: *Platylophus galericulatus* (Cuvier, 1816).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-567 (A.C. 5948C, N.C.191, numbers not reliable). Pedestal underside: Java / M. Diard. / 1821 n° 11 / 3948B / *Platylophus galericulatus* / Gm. [error] / Vanga id / Type. Lesson. Pedestal label lost.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-568 (A.C.3948B, N.C.190, numbers not reliable). Pedestal underside: Java / Diard. / 1821 n° 27 / 5948C / *Platylophus / galericulatus* / Cuv. Type. Pedestal label: *Platylophus galericulatus* / (Cuv.) Type / M. Diard Java.

REMARKS: The A.C. and N.C. numbers under the pedestals of these two specimens correspond to quite different entries, and are thus not reliable. These specimens have been sent by Diard and came to the MNHN in 1821, whereas Cuvier's description dates back to 1816. Cuvier referred to plate 42 of the *Oiseaux de Paradis* by Levaillant (1806). In his *Traité d'Ornithologie*, Lesson (1830) kept the specific name given by Cuvier.

***Aphelocoma ultramarina wollweberi* Kaup**

Aphelocoma ultramarina wollweberi Kaup, 1855: LV, footnote.

Now: *Aphelocoma ultramarina wollweberi* Kaup, 1855.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1858-577 (A.C. 5610, N.C. 274). Pedestal underside: 1 – Mexique / Coll. Ch. s / 1858 n° 577 / 5610 / ♂ / *Aphelocoma sordida* / Sw. / Var. Wollweberi [sic] / Kaup 2 – Galerie 274, Date: 1836. [Added more recently]. Pedestal label lost.

REMARKS: This specimen belonged to Bonaparte's collection. It is noteworthy that the mention "type" does not stand under the pedestal. It is not to be found in the Catalogue général either. On the contrary, this mention is indicated in the Nouveau catalogue (N.C.), and is probably a late error. Johann Jacob Kaup (1803-1873) was the director of the Natural History Museum of Darmstadt (Germany), where the type of *A. ultramarina wollweberi* must have remained. The inscriptions under the pedestal must just be determinations.

***Cyanocitta jolyaea* Bonaparte**

Cyanocitta jolyaea Bonaparte, 1853: 47.

Now: *Cynolyca viridicyana jolyaea* Bonaparte, 1853.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1852-250 (A.C. 5596). Pedestal underside: Pérou / M. Verreaux / 1852 n° 250 / 5596 / *Cyanocitta Jolyaea* / Bon. / Type. Pedestal label: *Cyanolyca Jolyaea* / (Bp.). Type / M. Verreaux Pérou.

REMARKS: This specimen was purchased from Verreaux by the MNHN.

***Garrulus viridi-cyanus* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny**

Garrulus viridi-cyanus Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny, 1838:9.

Now: *Cyanolyca viridicyana viridicyana* (Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny, 1838).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-566 (A.C. 5599). Recent, white label: *Cyanolyca viridicyana viridicyana* (Scl. et Salv.) / Bolivie / gal. 5599 /// "D'Orbigny 1834 n°397 n° 10 / "Cyanoleuca viridicyana Lafres. et d'Orb." / "Type d'Orbigny".

REMARKS: Specimen with lost pedestal. Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny (1838) made a Latin description of *Garrulus viridi-cyanus* and quoted that this specimen originated from Yungas, a quarter of La Paz, Bolivia. According to its white label, the underside of the now lost pedestal of this specimen wore a mention indicating that it was a type of *Garrulus viridi-cyanus*. Alcide d'Orbigny came back from South America in January 1834, and the Ancien Catalogue (N.C.) shows that this specimen was registered in the MNHN as soon as 1834. It is also noted as coming from Bolivia. The mention "Scl. et Salv." is an error.

***Cyanocitta turcosa* Bonaparte**

Cyanocitta turcosa Bonaparte, 1853: 830.

Now: *Cyanolyca viridicyana turcosa* (Bonaparte, 1853).

SYNTYPE: C.G.1858-583 (A.C. 5595). Recent, white label: *Cyanoleuca* [sic] *viridicyana* n (Bp.) / Colombie / Gal. 5595 / C.G. 1858 N° 583 /// "Coll.Ch. Bonaparte" / "Type" / "dit *Cyanolyca turcosa*".

REMARKS: Specimen with lost pedestal. The MNHN purchased Bonaparte's collection in 1858. This specimen was part of it, and is noted as a type in the Catalogue général and on the white label. Given that its description appeared in "Notes sur les collections de M. A. Delattre", we may think that Bonaparte acquired at least a part of Delattre's collection.

***Cyanocorax geoffroyi* Bonaparte**

Cyanocorax geoffroyi Bonaparte, 1850: 564.

Now: *Cyanocorax beecheii* Vigors, 1829.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-569 (A.C. 5580, N.C. 311). Pedestal underside: Mazatlan / La Vénus / M. Filleux [sic] / 5580 1839 / *Cyanolyca Beecheii*. Vig. / *Cyanolyca Geoffroyii* [sic] / Bp / Type. Pedestal label: *Cyanolyca Beecheii* / (Vig.) C. Geoffroyi (Bp.) T. / La Vénus Mexique.

REMARKS: Bonaparte stated that he found this specimen in the MNHN collections. The voyage of the vessel "La Vénus", in command of Abel du Petit-Thouars lasted from 1836 to 1839. The petty officer in charge of accounts on board of it, Émile-Charles Filleux, collected numerous specimens for the MNHN.

***Pica caerulea* Vieillot**

Pica caerulea Vieillot, 1818: 126.

Now: *Cyanocorax caeruleus* Vieillot, 1818.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-572 (A.C. 5573, N.C. 309). Pedestal underside: Paraguay. / Lisbonne 1808 / 5573. / *Cyanocorax caeruleus* [sic] / V. / *C. azureus*. [sic] / temm. / Type. Pedestal label: *Cyanocorax caeruleus* (V.) / *C. azureus* (Tem.) Type / Cab. Lisbonne Brésil.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-573 (A.C. 5574, N.C. 310). Pedestal underside: Brésil. / Lisbonne 1808. / 5574. / *Cyanocorax caeruleus*. / V. / *C. azureus*. / tem. / Type. Pedestal label: *Cyanocorax caeruleus* (V.) / *C. azureus* (Tem.) Type / Cab. Lisbonne Brésil.

REMARKS: these two specimens were in the MNHN since 1808, as they came from the Lisbon Cabinet. Vieillot referred to the work of Azara (1809), cited a part of Azara's description and added a plumage description by himself. In this way, we can think that Vieillot studied these birds. As Azara only used vernacular names, Vieillot is the first to have given a Linnaean name to that species.

***Corvus azureus* Temminck**

Corvus azureus Temminck, 1822: pl. 168.

Now: *Cyanocorax caeruleus* Vieillot, 1818.

SYNTYPES: the same specimens as for *Pica caerulea* (above).

REMARKS: Temminck (1822) based his description of *Corvus azureus* on an indeterminate number of specimens "in the museums of Paris, Vienna and the Netherlands". One of the MNHN specimens is portrayed on plate 168 of his "Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées" (1822), but we do not know which. The RMNH owns two other syntypes, N° RMNH 100787 and 100788 (Dekker & Quaiser 2006).

***Cyanocorax inexpectatus* Elliot**

Cyanocorax inexpectatus Elliot, 1878: 55.

Now: *Cyanocorax caeruleus* Vieillot, 1818.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1999-259. Recent, white label: *Cyanocorax caeruleus* (V.) / Brésil sud de St. Paul / Gal. 5575 C.G. 1999 N° 259 /// " par ST. Hilaire 1822 " / " id. C. c. id. inexpectatus Elliot " / "Type".

REMARKS: Specimen with lost pedestal. Elliot (1878) stated, the bird he described was in the MNHN and had been brought back from Sao Paulo by A. Saint-Hilaire, whose collections arrived in the MNHN in 1822. Elliot considered specimen C.G. 1999-259 as a new species because it differed from *Cyanocorax caeruleus* Vieillot, 1818 by its adult plumage. Its greenish blue feathers are mixed with brown ones. Its head, lower neck and upper breast are also not plain black, but blackish brown. Above all the belly and chest are brown, but greenish reflections may be seen when leaning the specimen. Elliott (1878) himself stated that this bird was probably not in its adult plumage, even if he made the type of a new species of it. This specimen has sometimes been considered as belonging to the species *Cyanocorax caeruleus* Vieillot, 1818 (Hellmayr, 1906).

***Pica luteola* Lesson**

Pica luteola Lesson 1831: 331.

Now: *Cyanocorax yncas* Boddaert, 1783.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-565 (A.C. 5552, N.C. 334). Pedestal underside: 1 – Pérou. / M. Agasson. [sic] / des Paxamarquilla / 5552 / Xanthura incas / Bodd. 2 – [pencil] est-ce le type de *Pica luteola* Lesson / selon Pucheran / ca Zimmer (*in lit.*) / [signed:] J. Berlioz. Pedestal label: Xanthura incas / (Bodd.) / M. Ajasson Pérou.

REMARKS: The pencil-written phrase means “is it the type of *Pica luteola* Lesson, according to Pucheran, ca Zimmer (*in litt.*)” and has been written by Professor J. Berlioz. Lesson (1831) described briefly *P. luteola* and noted “patria?”. At a time, he had no access to specimens kept in glass-cabinets in the bird exhibition, and could not specify the origin of the specimens he described (Voisin & Voisin 2001). Pucheran (1853) copied exactly Lesson’s description, and added “the type is a specimen from Peru, given in 1827 by M. Ajasson”. We do not see any indication for this bird not being the type of the taxon *Pica luteola*, contrary to Berlioz’ inscription. The mention “Xanthura incas (Bodd.)” is a mere determination.

***Garrulus glandarius armoricanus* Lebourier & Rapine**

Garrulus glandarius armoricanus Lebourier & Rapine, 1939: 219.

Now: *Garrulus glandarius rufitergum* Hartert, 1903.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1960-1733. White label No. 1: Col. Ed. Lebourier [printed crosswise] / N° 1123 [handwritten crosswise, red ink] / Nom: *Garrulus glandarius* / Sexe ♂ armoricanus / Lieu de capture: Fouesnant (Finistère) / Date de capture: 9 mai 1937 / Type [red ink] /// Poids: 156 gr. Bec: 31 Aile: 180 / Estomac: graviers; débris de glands, 1 coléoptère / Muséum de Paris / [scheme of testes] 10. 5 test. crème C.G. 1960 N° 1734 [error]. White label n°2: Collection / J. Rapine [printed crosswise] / *Garrulus glandarius armoricanus* Lebourier / et Rapine / Geai breton des chênes ♂ / Localité Fouesnant (Finistère) / Date: 9 mai 1937 Type [red] /// cf: L’Oiseau et la R.F.O. 1939 n° 2 p. 219. / Muséum de Paris / C.G. 1960 N° 1733.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1960-1734. White label n°1: Col. Ed. Lebourier [printed crosswise] / N° 1094 [handwritten crosswise, red ink] / Nom: *Garrulus glandarius* / Sexe: ♀ armoricanus / Lieu de capture: Fouesnant (finistère) / Date de capture: 11 avril 1937 / Co-Type [type in red]. /// Poids: 152 gr. Aile: 171 / Estomac: gravier; débris de glands, quelques / débris d’insectes. / Muséum de Paris / C.G. 1960 N° 1734. White label n°2: Collection / J. Rapine [printed crosswise] / Nom: *Garrulus glandarius armoricanus* Lebourier et / Rapine, 1939 / Geai breton des chênes ♀ / Localité Fouesnant (finistère) / Date: 11 avril 1937 CO-Type [red] /// cf: L’Oiseau et la R.F.O. 1939 n° 2 p. 219. / Muséum de Paris / C.G. 1960 N° 1734.

REMARKS: In their description of *G. glandarius armoricanus*, Lebourier & Rapine (1939) did not designate any holotype, but just quoted “type mâle 9 mai 1937; femelle 11 avril 1937”. Both specimens are thus to be considered as syntypes.

The subspecies *armoricanus* does not seem to have ever been recognized. Vaurie (1959: 137) and Blake & Vaurie (1962: 229) synonymized it with *Garrulus garrulus rufitergum* Hartert, 1903, as differences between these two forms are very slight.

***Corvus atricapillus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire**

Corvus atricapillus Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1832: text to pl. 3, footnote.

Now: *Garrulus glandarius atricapillus* (Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1832).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-570 (A.C. 5636, N.C. 229). Pedestal underside: Mont Liban / M. Botta / 1831 / 5636 / *Garrulus atricapillus* / Is. Geoffr. / Type. Pedestal label: *Garrulus atricapillus* / (I. Geoff.) / Type / M. Botta M. Liban.

REMARKS: Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1832) described *Rhinomya atricapillus* in a footnote, and quoted that it was “a species very near [of the European Jay], recently discovered in Lebanon by M. Botta, and which is distinguishable from it by its head black above”.

***Garrulus cervicalis* Bonaparte**

Garrulus cervicalis Bonaparte, 1853: 828.

Now: *Garrulus glandarius cervicalis* Bonaparte, 1853.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-571 (A.C. 5637). Recent white label: *Garrulus glandarius cervicalis* Bp. / Algérie ♂ / Gal. 5637 /// “M Levaillant type”.

REMARKS: Specimen with lost pedestal, missing left leg and upper part of the beak. Bonaparte (1853) stated that the bird he described was in the MNHN and wrote “that Jay figured by Major Levaillant ...”. Major Jean Levaillant was in charge of illustrations in Loche’s (1867) work on the birds of Algeria. “M Levaillant type” just means that Levaillant portrayed this specimen on plate 6 of Loche’s book, and, according to the “Ancient Catalogue” caught it. Major Levaillant collected extensively for the MNHN in Algeria by the middle of the 19th century.

***Urocissa flavirostris robini* Delacour & Jabouille**

Urocissa flavirostris robini Delacour & Jabouille, 1930: 393.

Now: *Urocissa flavirostris robini* Delacour & Jabouille, 1930.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1931-704. DJ label: *Urocissa flavirostris* / Robini Del. / C.G. 1931 - N° 704 / Type [framed with red ink] / A: 172 /// Loc: Fan-si-pan - Tonkin / Date: 24. 11. 1929 Sexe: ♂ / Iris: br. / Bec: jaune / Pattes: orange / N° 1537 [crosswise].

REMARKS: Delacour & Jabouille (1930) designated this specimen as the “type”, that is, the holotype, of *Urocissa flavirostris robini*. Five other specimens were also examined for describing this taxon, and are thus paratypes. The NHMUK owns none (Warren & Harrison 1971), and we do not know their whereabouts. They were perhaps kept at Clères, near Rouen (France), where Delacour had a bird collection which was destroyed by a fire in 1939.

***Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* Delacour**

Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana Delacour, 1927b: 164.

Now: *Urocissa whiteheadi xanthomelana* (Delacour, 1927b).

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-962. White label: Mus. Brit. *Cissopica xanthomelana* ♂ [red] / Backan (Tonkin) 21.12.1926 / J. Delacour n° 1959 /// Brit. Mus. Reg. [printed] / Mu-

séum de Paris / C.G. 1928 - N° 962. Red label: Brit. Mus. Type [printed crosswise] / *Cissopica xanthomelana*,

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-963. DJ label: *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* / Del. / C.G. 1928 - n° 963 / A: 228 /// Backan (Tonkin) / Date: 20.1.1927 Sexe: ♂ / Iris: jaune très pâle / Bec: rouge, base verdâtre / Pattes: noires / N° 2763 [crosswise].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-964. Very greasy DJ label: *whiteheadi xanthomelana* / Del. / C.G. 1928 - n° 964 /// Backan - Tonkin) / Date: 21.12.1926 Sexe: ♀. [remaining text unreadable],

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-965. DJ label: C.G. 1928: n° 965 / *Cissopica Jabouille* / juv. *Xanthomela* Del. / bec rose / A: 220 - Q: 231 - T: 55 / Doigt: 241. Bec: culmen 49. /// Localité: Babé (Tonkin) / Date: 19.12.1926 Sexe: ♀ / Iris: brun clair. N° 2043 [crosswise].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-966. DJ label: *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* / Del. / C.G. 1928 - n°966 / A: 208 /// Bac-kan (Tonkin) / Date: 23.12.1926 Sexe: ♀ / Iris: brun cl. / Bec: brun, base grisâtre / Pattes: noires / N° 2103 [crosswise].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-967. Very greasy DJ label: *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* / Del. / C.G. 1928 - n° 967 / A: 217 /// Localité: Bac-Kan – Tonkin / Date: 29-12-26 Sexe: ♂ [remaining text unreadable].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1939-441. Very greasy DJ label: *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* / Del. / C.G. 1939 - n°441 / A= 227 - Q= 230 - T = 58 - Cul.= 37 - C = 44 /// Bac-kan (Tonkin) / Date: 21.12.1926 Sexe: ♂ / N°1959 [crosswise] [Remaining text unreadable].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1939-442. DJ label: *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* / Del. / C.G. 1939 - n° 442 / A: 220 /// Bac-kan (Tonkin) / Date: 25.12.1926 Sexe: ♀ / Iris: jaune verdâtre / Bec: gris- extrême pte orangée / Pattes: noires / N° 2156 [crosswise].

REMARKS: *Cissopica whiteheadi xanthomelana* was described on the basis of 22 specimens. The holotype is deposited in the NHMUK collections with number Reg. no. 1927.6.5.19 (Delacour 1927b, Warren & Harrison 1971).

***Cissa margaritae* Robinson & Kloss**

Cissa margaritae Robinson & Kloss, 1919: 604.

Now: *Cissa chinensis margaritae* Robinson & Kloss, 1919.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1920-378. Beige label: *Cissa margaritae*, Rob + Kloss / ♀ / Lang-bian Peaks, S Annam / 65 - 7500 / T.C. 375. 28 March 1918. C Boden Kloss /// Iris crimson / Orbital skin scarlet red / Bill, Feet blood red / C.G. 1920 - n° 378 / Paratype [red, crosswise].

REMARKS: This skin has never been mounted. The British expedition of C.B. Kloss visited southern Annam and Cochinchina at the beginning of the 20th century. In order to describe *Cissa margaritae*, Robinson & Kloss (1919) examined several specimens and designated two “types”, a male and a female, collected on 21 and 22 April 1918. These two specimens can be considered as syntypes, and the remaining ones as paratypes (for discussion of this problem see Voisin et al. 2015). One syntype is deposited

in the NHMUK collection under No. 1919.12.20.414 (Warren & Harrison 1971), and this paratype, collected on 28 March 1918, came to the MNHN with a donation of 113 bird skins made by Kloss in 1920. We do not know the whereabouts of the remaining specimens of the type series.

***Cissa chinensis klossi* Delacour & Jabouille**

Cissa chinensis klossi Delacour & Jabouille, 1924: 34.

Now: *Cissa chinensis klossi* Delacour & Jabouille, 1924.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1924-1022. DJ label: *Cissa chinensis* Kloss subsp. nov / Type mâle / A = 155 B = 30 / Q = 205 / T = 45 C.G.1924 - N° 1022 /// Localité: Laobao [streaked] - Annam / Date: 16 - 3 - 24 sexe: ♂ / Iris: rubis Type / Bec Pattes: rouge corail /// N° 259-731 [crosswise].

REMARKS: Delacour stated that the “type” of this taxon was a male kept in his own collection, which was destroyed in the fire of Clères Castle in 1939. On the other hand, he also examined and measured two other males for making his description, among which this one caught on 16 March 1924.

***Cissa concolor* Delacour & Jabouille**

Cissa concolor Delacour & Jabouille, 1928: 133.

Now: *Cissa thalassina concolor* Delacour & Jabouille, 1928.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G.1929-1701. DJ label: *Cissa concolor* / Type [framed with red ink] / A = 160 C.G. 1929 - n° 1701 /// Localité: Phuqui Annam. / Date: Fev. 19 - 1928 / Iris: Red. eyelids Red / Bec: Red / Pattes: Red. / N° 30 13 [crosswise].

REMARKS: Delacour & Jabouille (1968) stated that those “wild and cunning birds” are not easily caught, and that they only could bring back this specimen which was deposited in the MNHN collections. They added that it comes from Phuqui [now: Phu Qui], in Annam, had been captured on 19 February 1928 and bears No. 3013.

***Cissa hypoleuca chauleti* Delacour**

Cissa hypoleuca chauleti Delacour, 1926: 19.

Now: *Cissa hypoleuca chauleti* Delacour, 1926.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G.1927-1230. DJ label: C.G. 1927 - n° 1230 Del et Jab. / *Cissa hypoleuca chauleti* / Type [framed red] / (envoyé par M. Chaulet de Thua Lua, / Prov. de Huo - Près col Nuages /// Localité: Venu de la gare de Thuà- Lua / Date: 10-12-15 Sexe ♀ / Iris: brun rouge / Bec: rouge vif. / Pattes: rouge vif. / N° H. 1777 [crosswise].

REMARKS: Delacour (1926) stated that he described this taxon on only one specimen, which was deposited in the MNHN collections, had been collected in Thuà-Lua (Annam) on 10. December 1925 and wore n° 1777 of Delacour and Jabouille. The sentence “envoyé... Nuages” means “sent by Mr Chaulet from Thua Lua, Huo Province near the Pass of Clouds”, and the one after “localité” means “came from Thuà-Lua railway station”.



Fig. 5. *Cissa concolor* Delacour & Jabouille, 1928. Holotype MNHN C.G. 1929-1701.

***Dendrocitta formosae intermedia* Delacour**

Dendrocitta formosae intermedia Delacour, 1927: 165.

Now: *Dendrocitta formosae sinica* Stresemann, 1913.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1928-983. DJ label: *Dendrocitta formosae intermedia* / C.G. 1928 - n° 983 / Type [framed red] / A= 138 /// Localité: Tam-Dao / Date: 30-11-26 Sexe: ♂ / Iris: brun rouge / Bec noir / Pattes n / n noires / N° 1410.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1984-644. DJ label: *Dendrocitta formosae intermedia* / A= 139 /// Localité: Tam-Dao- Tonkin / Date: 5-12-26 Sexe ♂ / Iris: brun rouge / Bec pattes: noirs.

REMARKS: Delacour (1927) quoted that the “type” of *Dendrocitta formosae intermedia* was deposited in the MNHN collections, wore No. 1410 and was collected on 30 November 1926. In addition, he examined five paratypes, one of which is specimen No. 1984-644 above.

***Dendrocitta frontalis kurodae* Delacour**

Dendrocitta frontalis kurodae Delacour, 1927: 165.

Now: *Dendrocitta frontalis frontalis* Horsfield, 1840.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1928-975. DJ label: *Dendrocitta frontalis kurodai* [sic] / C.G. 1928-975 / A = 138 Type [framed red] /// Localité: Bac-Kan - Tonkin / Date: 28 - 12 - 26 Sexe ♂ / Iris: brun rouge / Bec Pattes / noires. N° 2212.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-976. DJ label: *Dendrocitta frontalis Kurodai* [sic] Del / C.G. 1928 - n° 976 / A= 133 /// Localité: Bac-Kan. Tonkin / Date: 6-1-1927. Sexe: ♀ / Iris: br. rouge / Bec Pattes: noires / N° 2460 [crosswise].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-977. DJ label: *Dendrocitta frontalis Kurodai* [sic] Del / C.G. 1928 - n° 977 / A= 133 /// Localité: Bac-Kan. Tonkin / Date: 21-12-26. Sexe: ♀ / Iris: brun / Bec Pattes: noires / N° 1943 [crosswise].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1928-978. DJ label: *Dendrocitta frontalis Kurodai* [sic] Del / C.G. 1928 - n° 978 / A= 133 /// Localité: Bac-Kan. Tonkin / Date: 12-12-26. Sexe: / Iris: rouge foncé / Bec Pattes: noires / N° 1818 [crosswise].

PARATYPE: C.G. 1939-444. DJ label: *Dendrocitta frontalis Kurodai* [sic] Del / Muséum de Paris [blue stamp] / C.G. 1939 - n° 444 / A= 132 /// Localité: Tam Dao / Date: 26-11-26. Sexe: ♀ / Iris: brun / Bec Pattes: noires / N° 1254 [crosswise].

REMARKS: Delacour (1927) described *Dendrocitta frontalis kurodae* on eight specimens. He stated that the male “type” was deposited in the MNHN, had been collected on 28 December 1926 and wore No. 2212. The seven other specimens, of which the MNHN owns three, are paratypes,

***Pica Mauritanica* Malherbe**

Pica Mauritanica Malherbe, 1845: 52.

Now: *Pica pica mauritanica* Malherbe, 1845.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1846-368 (A.C. 5529). Recent, white label: *Pica pica mauritanica* Malherbe / Algérie / Gal. 5529 C.G. 1846 N° 368 /// “Type de Levallant”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1991-1158 (A.C. 5528). Recent, white label: *Pica pica mauritanica* Malherbe / Algérie ♂ / Gal. 5528 /// “Type de Levaillant”.

REMARKS: Specimens with lost pedestals. Malherbe (1845) wrote “this species which I received from Algeria in 1843 ...”. He worked in Metz, where he presumably received his specimens. The “Musée de la Cour d’Or”, in Metz, France, owns one specimen (No. 790) of this taxon dating back to 1845 (C. Pautrot pers. comm.), but there is no indication that it is a type, which it could presumably be. Jean Levaillant was in charge of drawing the plates in Loche’s (1867) work, and the inscription “type de Levaillant” just indicates that he used the above specimens for this task, and probably collected them also. Loche (1867) kept the name given by Malherbe, and also copied Malherbe’s (1845) description after his own. Unfortunately, the natural history collections of the “Musée de la cour d’Or” have been transferred to a store in the suburbs of Metz and cannot be consulted any more.

***Corvus spermologus* Vieillot**

Corvus spermologus Vieillot, 1817b: 40.

Now: *Corvus monedula spermologus* Vieillot, 1817b.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-574 (A.C. 5429, N.C. 89). Pedestal underside: allemagne / Hambourg / 5429 / Colaeus / Corvus monedula / L. / C. spermologus, Wagl. Type / Vieillot. Pedestal label: Colaeus monedula / L. / C. spermologus (Wag.) T. / M. Déjean Hambourg.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1817b) made a very long description of this bird, quoting that “it is completely of a beautiful black with green, purple and violet reflections”. Specimen 2011-574 is in fact totally black. Vieillot (1817b) considers it as representing a new species which he told from *Corvus monedula* Linnaeus, 1758, and was followed in that by many of his contemporaries. It is now currently considered as a mere subspecies.

The reference to *C. spermologus* Wagler means Wagler (1827), where a re-description of this taxon was provided.

***Corvus moneduloides* Lesson**

Corvus moneduloides Lesson, 1831: 329.

Now: *Corvus moneduloides* Lesson, 1831.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-563 (A.C. 5464, N.C. 101). Pedestal underside: 1- Nelle Calédonie / M. de Labillardière / 5464. / Physocorax moneduloides / Less. / Type. / 2- Fig. dans les Vélins. Pedestal label: Physocorax Type / moneduloides (Less.) / Labillardière N. Calédonie.

REMARKS: J. J. Houtou de La Billardière took part to d’Entrecasteaux’ voyage in search of La Pérouse’s expedition from 1791 to 1794 (Brosse 1983), but his specimens came to the MNHN first in 1816, when given back by the British authorities (Stresemann 1953). Anyhow, this specimen was in the MNHN when Lesson (1831) made a very short description of the taxon *C. moneduloides*. The inscription “fig. ... vélins” indicates that there is a picture of this specimen in the MNHN velum collection.

***Gazzola typica* Bonaparte**

Gazzola typica Bonaparte, 1853: 828.

Now: *Corvus typicus* (Bonaparte, 1853).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1991-1157 (A.C. 5463). White, printed label: Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris: *Corvus typicus* (Bp) / Célestes / Gal. 5463 /// "Gazzola typica BP. Type" / Ex M. Labillardiere.

REMARKS: *Gazzola typica* Bonaparte was described after a specimen in A. Delattre's collection, that is, not on specimen 1991-1157, even if this one had been in the MNHN since 1816. The mention "type" is probably due to the fact that Bonaparte may also have examined it, but at another occasion.

***Corvus senex* Lesson**

Corvus senex Lesson, 1828: 370.

Now: *Corvus tristis* Lesson & Garnot, 1827.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-582 (A.C. 5467, N.C. 102). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / M. Lesson et Garnot / La Coquille / 5467 / *Gymnocorax senex*. / Less. et Garnot. / Type. Pedestal label: *Gymnocorax senex* / (Less. & Garn.) Type / La Coquille N. Guinée

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-583 (A.C. 5466, N.C. 103). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / MM. Lesson et Garnot / La Coquille / 5466 / *Gymnocorax senex*. / Less. et Garnot. Pedestal label: *Gymnocorax senex* / (Less. & Garn.) Type / La Coquille N. Guinée.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-584 (A.C. 5465, N.C.104). Pedestal underside: Nelle Guinée / M. Lesson et Garnot / La Coquille / 5465 / *Gymnocorax senex*. / Less. et Garnot. Pedestal label: *Gymnocorax senex* / (Less. & Garn.) Type / La Coquille N. Guinée.

REMARKS: Lesson (1828, 1830b: 650) did not state on how many specimens he founded his description. They were collected by Lesson and Garnot themselves during the voyage around the world by the Corvette "La Coquille" from 1822 to 1825 (Brosse 1983), and were taken in Havre Dorey, now Manokwari, New Guinea. The species was also described by Lesson (1830b: 650), but see Dickinson et al. (2015) for the priority.

***Corvus capensis* Lichtenstein**

Corvus capensis Lichtenstein, 1823: 20.

Now: *Corvus capensis* Lichtenstein, 1823.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-581 (A.C. 5432, N.C. 10). Pedestal underside: Cap B. Espérance / M. Delalande / 1820 / 5432. / *Heterocorax capensis* Licht. / *Corvus coronoides* Less. / Type. Pedestal label: *Heterocorax capensis* / (Licht.) C. coronoides (Less.) T. / Delalande Cap de B.E.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-580 (A.C. 5433, N.C. 11). Pedestal underside: Cap B. Espérance / M. Delalande / 1820. / 5433. / *Heterocorax capensis* / Licht. Pedestal label: *Heterocorax capensis* / (Licht.) C. coronoides (Less.) T. / Delalande Cap de B.E.

REMARKS: Lesson (1828a: 370) described *Corvus coronoides* in his "Manuel d'Ornithologie", attributing this name to Vigors & Horsfield, 1827. He stated that he killed several of these birds as he was camping in the Blue Mountains, about 100 km

west for Sidney, Australia. Thus he knew the species well. The above specimens come from South Africa and have nothing to do with *Corvus coronoides* Vigors & Horsfield. The mention “*Corvus coronoides* Lesson type” under the pedestal and on its label is therefore an error. This mistake does not appear in the Ancient Catalogue, but figures in the Nouveau Catalogue. The above specimens belong rightly to the species *Corvus capensis* Lichtenstein, 1823. The inscriptions referring to this taxon under the pedestals are mere determinations, as M.H. Lichtenstein did not describe any bird taxa in the MNHN collections. The syntypes of *capensis* are in ZMB (Steinheimer 2009: 26).

***Corvus leucognaphalus* Daudin**

Corvus leucognaphalus Daudin, 1800: 231.

Now: *Corvus leucognaphalus* Daudin, 1800.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-579 (A.C. 5434, N.C. 97). Pedestal underside: Antilles / M. Maugé / 5434 / *Microcorax leucognaphalus* / Daud. / Type. Pedestal label: *Microcorax leucognaphalus* (Daud.) / Exp. Baudin Antilles.

REMARKS: Daudin (1800) wrote “Maugé found this crow in Porto Rico, and deposited a specimen of it in the Museum gallery”. Maugé took part as a naturalist to Baudin’s voyage to the West Indies on board of the vessel *La Belle Angélique* from 1796 to 1798. The expedition stayed at Puerto-Rico from June or July 1797 to April 1798 (Faivre 1938).

***Corvus levaillantii* Lesson**

Corvus levaillantii Lesson 1831: 328

Now: *Corvus macrorhynchos levaillantii* Lesson, 1831.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-576 (A.C.5435, N.C. 62). Pedestal underside: Bengale / M. Macé / 5435 / *Corvus Levaillanti* [sic] / Lesson / Type. Pedestal label: *Corvus Levaillanti* [sic] / (Less.) Type / M. Macé Bengale.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) stated that the specimen he studied came from Bengal and had been sent by Macé. This collector sent specimens from Asia to the MNHN from 1813 onward (Stresemann 1951; see also Jansen 2015).

***Corvus torquatus* Lesson**

Corvus torquatus Lesson, 1831: 328

Now: *Corvus pectoralis* Gould, 1836.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-575 (A.C. 5437 - N.C.27). Pedestal underside: Chine / M. Dufresne / 1819 / 5437 / *Corvus torquatus* / Lesson. Pedestal label: *Corvus torquatus* / (Less.) / Type / M. Dufresne Chine.

REMARKS: Louis Dufresne (1752-1832) joined the MNHN in 1794 as a “Naturalist Assistant” (Anonymous 1833). Among other things he was in charge of acquiring new collections for this institution. According to the “Ancient Catalogue”, the above specimen entered the MNHN in 1819, so that Lesson (1831) was able to describe it, believing it came from “Nouvelle Hollande” (Australia), an error which was corrected later on the pedestal when it was remade. As the name *Corvus torquatus* was preoccupied, it

was replaced by *Corvus pectoralis* Gould, 1836 (Dos Anjos 2009). Lesson did not state how many specimens he examined for writing his description.

***Corvus madagascariensis* Bonaparte**

Corvus madagascariensis Bonaparte, 1853: 829.

Now: *Corvus albus* Statius Müller, 1776.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-578 (A.C. 5396). Pedestal underside: *Corvus madagascariensis* / Bonaparte / (type de l'espèce) n° 127 Madagascar / Exp. de L'Astrolabe / 1829. Pedestal label: Corbeau de Madagascar, O. / *Corvus Madagascariensis*, Bonap. (T.) / de Madagascar, / par M.M. Quoy et Gaimard.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1853) described *Corvus madagascariensis* in a paper entitled "Notes sur les collections de M. A. Delattre" (Note on Mr. A. Delattre's collections). He did not give any detail, but just quoted "brought back by Labillardière". The latter took part to d'Entrecasteaux' voyage in search of La Pérouse's expedition from 1791 to 1794 (Brosse 1983). On the contrary, the above specimen was deposited in the MNHN by Quoy and Gaimard after the expedition around the world in command of J.S.C. Dumont d'Urville on the vessel L'Astrolabe from 1826 to 1829 (Brosse 1983). It is thus not Bonaparte's specimen. The inscription "type" under its pedestal has perhaps been added because Bonaparte examined it, but it is not the specimen he described. The type specimen of *Corvus madagascariensis* does not seem to have been part of Bonaparte's collection which was acquired by the MNHN in 1858.

***Corvus ruficollis* Lesson**

Corvus ruficollis Lesson, 1831: 329.

Now: *Corvus ruficollis* Lesson, 1831

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-585 (A.C. 5398, N.C. 20). Pedestal underside: Cap B. Espérance / M. Delalande / 1820 / 5398 / *Corvus fuscicollis* / Vieil. Pedestal label: *Corvus fuscicollis* / (Vieill.) C. ruficollis (Less.) T. / Delalande Cap de B.E.

POSSIBLE SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-586 (A.C. 5399, N.C. 22). Pedestal underside: Cap. B. Espérance / M. Delalande / 1820 n° 152 / 5399 / *Corvus fuscicollis* / Vieil. Type. Pedestal label: *Corvus fuscicollis* / (Vieill.) / Delalande Cap de B.E.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) described *Corvus ruficollis* very briefly, and did not give any information about the number, origin, nor collector name of the specimens he examined. We can only rely on the inscriptions under the pedestals. As specimen C.G. 2011-586 is clearly indicated as a Lesson type on its pedestal label, we may consider it as a syntype of *Corvus ruficollis* Lesson. On the contrary, no such indications figure under the pedestal or on the label of specimen C.G. 2011-585, so that it is less certain that it belongs to the type series of *C. ruficollis*. Nevertheless, the similarities between the inscriptions under the pedestals of these two specimens allow to consider specimen C.G. 2011-585 as a possible syntype. Delalande collected those two specimens in the Cape Verde Islands on his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. The taxon *Corvus fuscicollis* Vieillot does not seem to have ever been described, and its mention under the pedestals may be an error.



Fig. 6. *Corvus leucomelas* Wagler, 1827. Syntype MNHN C.G. 2011-577.

***Corvus leucomelas* Wagler**

Corvus leucomelas Wagler, 1827, sp 4.

Now: *Corvus corax varius* Brünnich, 1764.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-577 (A.C. 5389). Pedestal underside: Europe - Nord / (Færøe.) / 5389 / ♀ [upturned] / *Corvus corax* L / Variété / *C. leucomelas* / Wag / Type. Pedestal label: *Corvus corax* / (L.) *C leucomelas* (Wagl.) T. / Europe du Nord.

REMARKS: This specimen is in a bad state and seems to have been subject to fumigations, a harmful preservation method used in the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century. Its feathers are very worn and faded, appearing brownish black, and not plain black, except for a few exceptions. The areas with white feathers are very large. Its pedestal has been remade, and only data referring to Wagler appear under it as well as on its label.

Van Grouw & Bloch (2015) wrote “it is likely that this white-speckled raven is the same specimen owned by Aubry and described by Brisson (1760)”.

The subspecies *C. corax varius* is widespread in Iceland and the Faroes Islands, but only in the latter locality did partially leucistic birds represent a large amount of the population. They were much sought after by collectors, their skins reached high prices and they were consequently heavily prosecuted. As a result, leucistic birds became less and less numerous and the last one was seen in 1948 (van Grouw 2014). As those partially leucistic birds lived along with with all-black birds, and bred freely with them, they cannot be considered as belonging to a distinct taxonomic unit, but just display an individual variation. All-black *C. corax varius* are still present in the Faroes Islands,

***Corvus leucophaeus* Vieillot**

Corvus leucophaeus Vieillot, 1817b.

Now: *Corvus corax varius* Brünnich, 1764.

PROBABLE SYNTYPE: same specimen as C.G. 2011-577 above.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1817b) described a bird extremely similar to that of Wagler (1827).

This, joined to the great antiquity of this bird and the rarity of specimens from the Faroes Islands at the time of Vieillot and Wagler let us think that this bird is a probable type of *Corvus corax leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817b. For more details on this specimen, and among other things on the invalid name *Corvus borealis albus* Brisson 1760, see van Grouw & Bloch (2015).

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