



## **Types of birds in the collections of the Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, Poland. Part 2: Asian birds**

**Jiří Mlíkovský**

*Department of Zoology, National Museum, Václavské náměstí 68, CZ-115 79 Praha 1, Czech Republic;  
e-mail: jiri.mlikovsky@nm.cz*

**ABSTRACT.** The Museum and Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (MIZ) currently contains types of 51 species-group taxa of Asian birds, incl. 17 holotypes. Holotypes of 6 species-group taxa and all syntypes of further 18 species-group taxa were lost in the past.

**KEY-WORDS.** Museum of Zoology, Warszawa, Aves, types, Asia.

### INTRODUCTION

#### **History**

General history of the Museum was described by Kazubski (1996); see also Sztolcman (1921) and Mlíkovský (2007). The following part of history is related to the types of Asian birds.

First specimens upon which new species-group names were based were sent to Warszawa from Russian Dauria by Polish settlers, incl. M. Mosziński in 1858 (see Dybowski 1930: 460), and Józef Wałeccki in 1862 (label data in MIZ). Subsequent interest in Asian birds was triggered by two political events. First, in 1863, Russian czar suppressed Polish uprising against Russian supremacy (Poland was part of the Russian Empire at that time), and exiled many participants to Siberia. They included Benedykt Dybowski (1833-1930), outstanding zoologist, who collected many birds and did extensive ornithological observations, and also organized zoological work in Siberia, being in contact with fellow exiles, Polish settlers, and local Russian intelligentsia (see Dybowski 1912, 1930, Domaniewski 1954, Brzęk 1955, 1959, 1984, Kowalska & Miklaszewska-Mroczkowska 1960). Second, Aleksandr II (1818-1881), Russian czar, founded *Varšavskij Imperatorskij Universitet* (Imperial Warszawa University) in 1869, where Władysław Taczanowski became curator of zoological collections. This period lasted from 1864 to 1878, when Dybowski and most other exiles were allowed to return home. Significant collectors of this era included Benedykt Dybowski, Wiktor Godlewski, and Alfons Parvex (see below for their profiles).

Awaked interest in Asian birds continued after the end of the exile period. Dybowski returned to Kamchatka as a physician and naturalist for 1879-1883, and Count Konstanty Branicki (1824-1884) started to finance collecting trips to various parts of Asia. Most important collectors of this era were Tomasz Barej, Benedykt Dybowski, Jan Kalinowski, and Michał Jankowski (see below for their profiles). Last birds for Warszawa were collected in Asia in the 1890s.

Asian birds sent to Warszawa before ca. 1870 were forwarded by Taczanowski to European experts for identification, in particular to Jules Verreaux in Paris (Verreaux 1860, 1863, Verreaux & Des Murs 1863), and to Jean Cabanis in Berlin (Cabanis 1870a,b,c,d, 1871a,b,c 1872a,b). Subsequently, Taczanowski started to study received birds personally (Taczanowski 1870, 1871a,b, 1872a,b,c, 1873, 1874, 1875a,b,c, 1876a,b, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883a,b, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888a,b, 1889a,b, 1890, 1891, 1893, Dybowski & Taczanowski 1884). Dybowski also significantly contributed to the knowledge of Siberian birds by his own articles (Dybowski & Parvex 1868, Dybowski & Godlewski 1870, Dybowski 1871, 1874, 1881, 1882a,b, 1883a,b, 1922a,b, 1930, Dybowski & Taczanowski 1884). Additional birds stored at the MIZ were named by Sěvercov” (1875a), Stejneger (1885), Seebohm (1888), Sztolcman (1898), Domaniewski (1915, 1917a,b, 1918, 1922, 1933a,b), Dunajewski (1937), and Wolters (1953).

## Authors

The following authors named Asian birds on the basis of specimens formerly or currently deposited at the MIZ. Number of species-group taxa (“species”) described by each author on the basis of these specimens is given in parentheses. Only names available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature were counted.

Cabanis, Jean (1816-1906): German ornithologist (4 species).

Des Murs, Oeillet (1804-1878): French ornithologist (1 species).

Domaniewski, Janusz (1891-1954): Polish ornithologist (16 species).

Dunajewski, Andreas (1908-1944): Polish ornithologist (1 species).

Dybowski, Benedykt (1833-1930): Polish zoologist (17 species).

Seebohm, Henry (1832-1895): British ornithologist (1 species).

Sěvercov”, Nikolaj Alekseevič (1827-1885): Russian zoologist (1 species).

Stejneger, Leonhard Hess (1851-1943): Norwegian-US zoologist (1 species).

Sztolcman, Jan (1854-1928): Polish ornithologist (2 species).

Taczanowski, Władysław (1819-1890): Polish zoologist (33 species).

Verreaux, Jules (1807-1873): French ornithologist (2 species).

Wolters, Hans Edmund (1915-1991): German ornithologist (1 species).

## Collectors

The following persons collected birds in Asia, upon which species-group taxa were later based. All data are related to specimens formerly or currently deposited at the MIZ. Brief itineraries are added.

Barej, Tomasz (also spelled Thomas Barey): Polish forester in Transcaucasia (1887), later collector in Iran, Turkmenistan (1889-1890), Uzbekistan (1893-1894), Kyrgyzstan (1894), and Kazakhstan (see e.g. Sztolcman 1893, 1898, Kowalska et al. 1964).

David, Armand (1826-1900): French zoologist, paleontologist and collector. Contributed a single syntype from China (collected in 1884).

Dybowski, Benedykt (1833-1930): Polish zoologist, exiled to Siberia for 1864-1877. His basic itinerary was as follows:

1864 (Aug – Dec): from Europe to Irkutsk.

1864 (Dec) – 1865 (spring): Irkutsk.

1865 (spring): Sivakovo, Čita.

1865 (summer) – 1868 (summer): Kurort-Darasun.

1868 (fall): Irkutsk.

1869 (Jan – Jul): Kultuk.

1869 (Jul – Dec): Participation in the exploratory expedition to Amur, Ussuri and Vladivostok region, and to Korea, headed by Ivan Grigor'evič Skolkov (1814-1879) and guided by Nikolaj Mihajlovič Prževal'skij (1839-1888). The expedition started at Pokrovka, descended the Amur to its mouth near Nikolaevsk-na-Amure, visited Sakhalin Island at Due, and sailed along Russian shores for Vladivostok. Here, Dybowski and Prževal'skij crossed the mainland to Kamen'-Rybolov, came over Lake Hanka and ascended the Sungača to join the main expedition at Kazakevičevo. They continued upwards the Amur to Pokrovka, and then overland to Kultuk. See e.g. Prževal'skij (1870), and Dybowski (1930).

1870 (Jan) – 1872 (Aug): Kultuk, with trips to surrounding regions, incl. Hamar-Daban Mountains.

1872 (fall) – 1873 (Aug): Starocuruchtaj at the Argun'. Departed on 9 August 1873 [= 21 August 1873]. Continued down the Argun', reaching the Amur in early [= middle] September 1873, Blagovešensk on 20 September 1873 [= 2 October 1873], and Habarovsk in early [= middle] October 1873.

1873 (Oct) – 1874 (May): Kazakevičevo at the confluence of the Amur with the Ussuri. Continued down the Ussuri and Sungača rivers, crossed Lake Hanka, and reached Vladivostok on 10 June 1874 [= 22 June 1874], where he stayed for two weeks.

1874 (Jul – Aug): Askol'd Island.

1874 (Sep) – 1875 (Aug): Bol'soj Kamen' (in Strelak Bay). Returned to Irkutsk via Vladivostok on the same way as he traveled in 1872-1874 to the east.

1875 (Sep) – 1876 (Feb): Irkutsk.

1876 (Feb) – 1877 (Jun): Kultuk.

1877 (Jul) – 1878 (Dec): back in Europe.

1878 (Dec) – 1879 (Jun): trip from Warszawa to Vladivostok. Left Vladivostok on 5 June 1879 [= 17 June 1879].

1879 (Jul) – 1883 (fall): Kamchatka. Arrived at Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij on 10 July 1879 [= 22 July 1879]. Visited Komandorskie Islands (for the first time in July 1879 [= between 13 July – 12 August 1879], when he stayed at the Bering Island for two weeks).

1883 (fall): back in Europe.

Garliński, Władysław: Polish officer in Russian army. Taczanowski's letters (see Kowalska et al. 1964: 139, 149, 160) indicate that Garliński sent to Taczanowski a few sample specimens of birds between 28 December 1877 and 17 March 1878 [= 9 January 1878 – 29 March 1878], and then a large shipment sometime between 8 May 1879 and 20 July 1879 [= 20 May 1879 – 1 August 1879]. Types of *Carduelis major* were included in the second shipment (see Kowalska et al. 1964: 160). Details of the

- geographic origin of collected birds are unknown. Specimens were labeled “Turkestan” or “Ferghana”, which probably means that Garliński was garrisoned in the Russian Turkestan, perhaps in Fergana, which was eastern part of Russian Turkestan in that time, and that most if not all birds he sent to Warszawa were collected in the latter area (see also Dunajewski 1937: 69).
- Godlewski, Wiktor (1831-1900): Polish exile to Siberia (1864-1877). Worked together with B. Dybowski in spring 1865-1877, but stayed at Kultuk, while Dybowski took part in the Skolkov expedition in 1869 (see there).
- Jankowski, Michał (1840-1903): Polish exile to Siberia from 1864. Worked together with Dybowski in 1865-1874, but did not take part in the Skolkov expedition in 1869. Separated from Dybowski and Godlewski at Kazakevičevo in April or May 1874), settled on the Askol'd Island (at least for 1874-1879), moving later to Sedimi (at least for 1882-1887); also collected in Korea (1886).
- Kalinowski, Jan (1860- ca. 1942): Polish collector. Traveled to Kamchatka with B. Dybowski in 1879. Collected in Kamchatka (1879-1883), in eastern Siberia (1883-1885), and in Korea (1885-1888). All specimens collected in Kamchatka in 1879-1883 are credited to B. Dybowski on labels and in published reports. However, it would be more appropriate to credit them to both Dybowski and Kalinowski.
- Młokosiewicz, Ludwik (1831-1909): Polish naturalist and collector. Officer of the Russian army at Lagodekhi, Georgia and later forester at the same place.
- Molleson, Władysław (1853-1899), Polish-Russian teacher (1877-1896) and later museum curator at Troickosavsk [= Kjahta], Buryatia (see Domaniewski 1933b).
- Mosziński, M: Polish settler in Russian Dauria, probably based at Čita, Russia.
- Parvex, Alfons (1833- after 1890): Swiss-Polish clerk, exiled to Siberia for 1864-1868. Worked with B. Dybowski in 1865-1866 (see there).
- Sěvercov”, Nikolaj Alekseevič (1827-1885): Russian zoologist. Contributed a single syntype from the Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan border area (collected in 1874).
- Wałęcki, Józef (†1866; also spelled Osip Valeckij), Polish settler in Russian Dauria, probably based at Nerčinsk.

## Gazetteer

- Abrek (bay), Primorskij Province, Russia [42.9°N, 132.4°E]
- Alazani (river), Georgia and Azerbaijan [flows into the Kura, Azerbaijan, at 41.1°N, 46.7°E]
- Amu-Darya (river), Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan [flows into the Aral Sea at 44.0°N, 59.5°E]
- Argun' (river), Russian/Chinese border [confluences with the Šilka to form the Amur at 53.3°N, 121.4°E]
- Ashgabat (capital), Turkmenistan [37.9°N, 58.4°E]
- Askol'd (island), Primorskij Province, Russia [42.7°N, 132.3°E]
- Baikal (lake), between Irkustskaja Province and Buryatia, Russia [ca. 54°N, 109°E]
- Beijing (capital), China [39.9°N, 116.4°E]
- Bering Island, Kamčatskaja Province, Russia [55.0°N, 166.3°E]
- Blagovešensk, Amurskaja Province, Russia [50.3°N, 127.5°E]
- Bogosch = a hill at Zaqatala, Azerbaijan (not identified)
- Čikoj (river), Buryatia, Russia [flows into the Selenga, Buryatia, at 51.0°N, 106.7°E]
- Čita, Čitinskaja Province, Russia [52.0°N, 113.5°E]

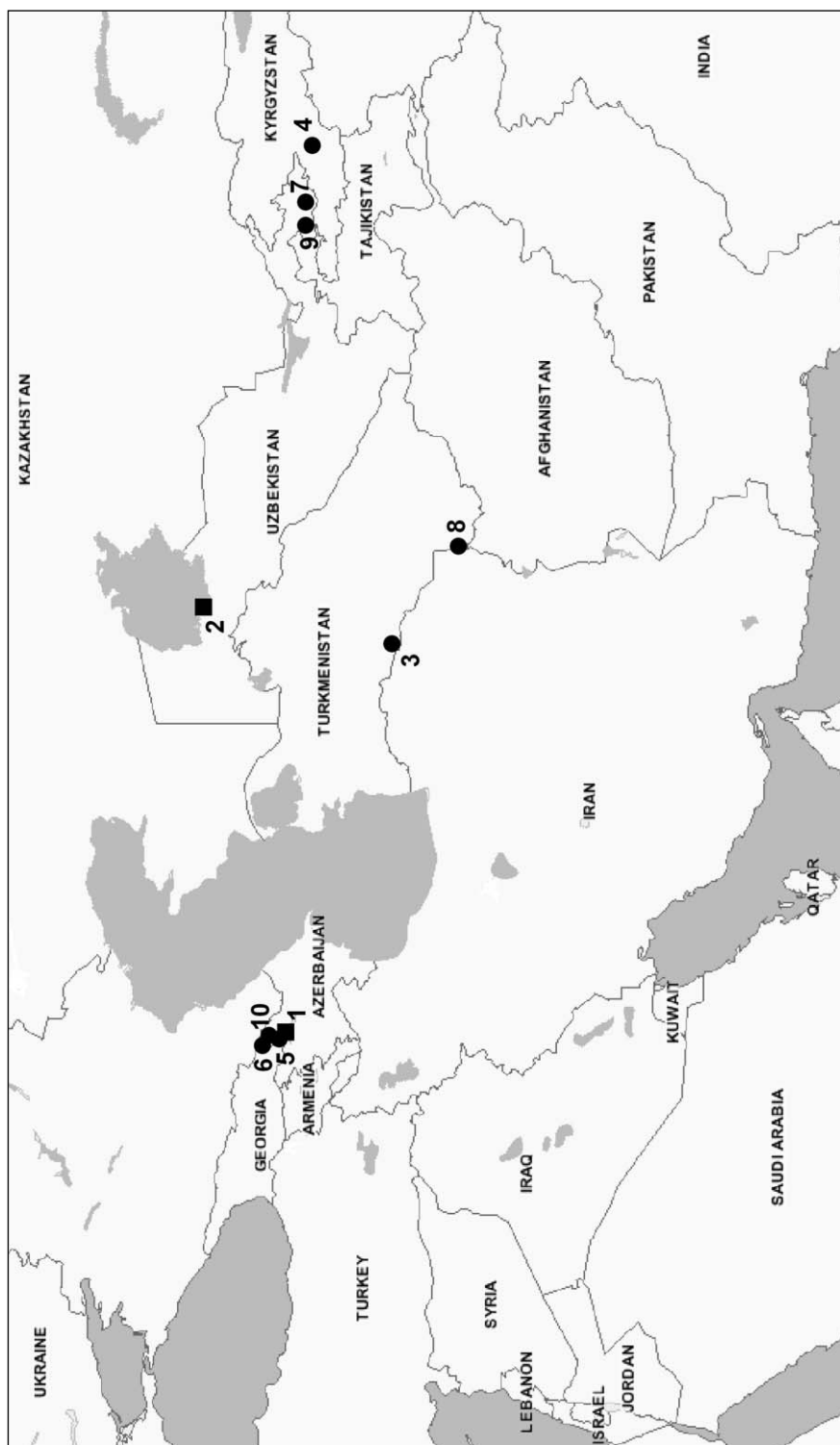


Fig. 1. Type localities of birds in western Asia. 1 – Alazani River (mouth), 2 – lower Amu-Darya River (mouth), 3 – Ashgabat, 4 – Gul’cha, 5 – Kasristskali, 6 – Lagodekhi, 7 – Marghilon, 8 – Potekhatum, 9 – Qukon, 10 – Zaqazala.

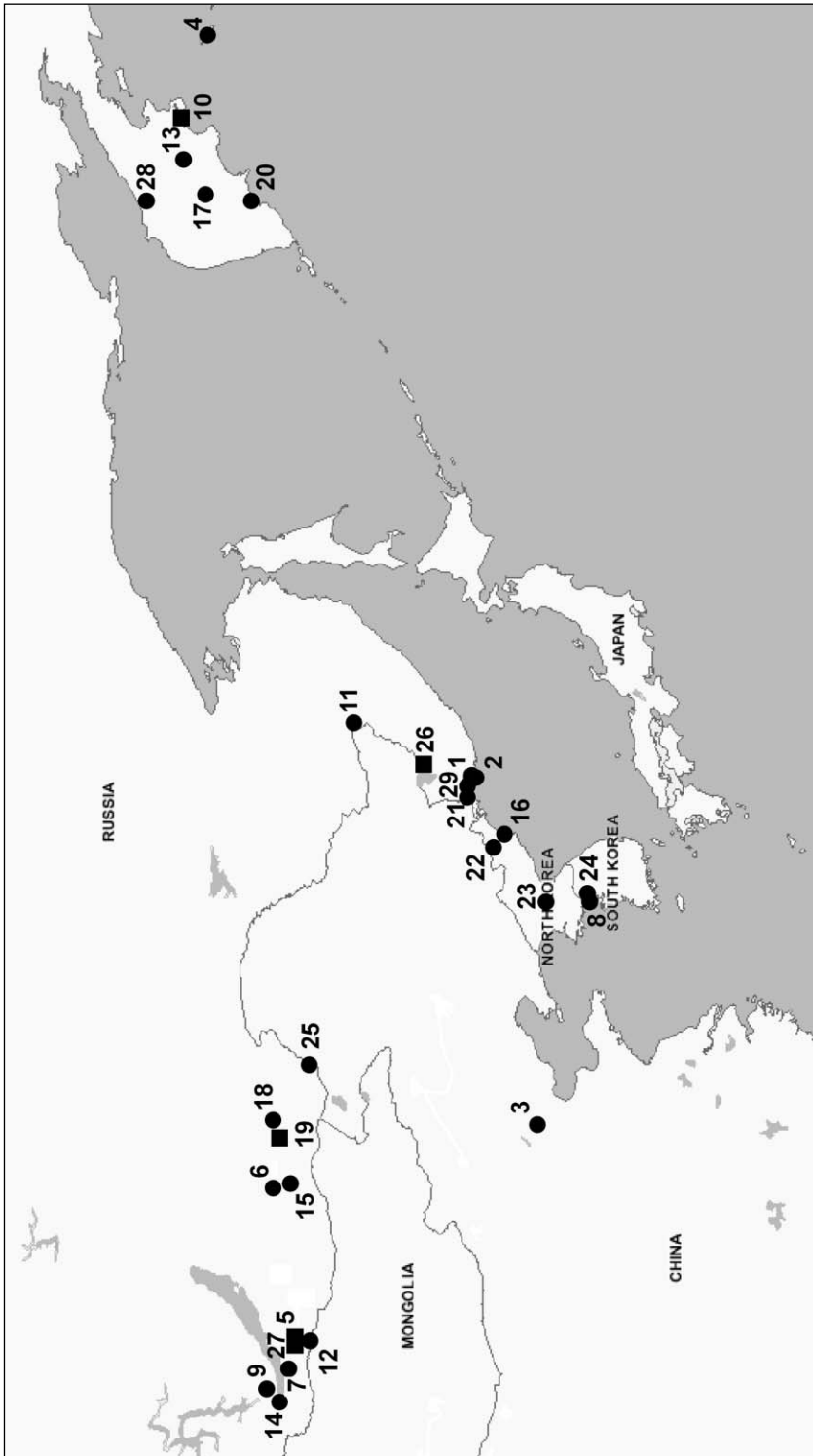


Fig. 2. Type localities of birds in eastern Asia. 1 - Abrek, 2 - Askol'd, 3 - Bering Island, 4 - Kamčatka River (mouth), 5 - Čikoj River (mouth), 6 - Čita, 7 - Hamar-Daban Mountains, 8 - Inch'on, 9 - Irkutsk, 10 - Kamčatka River (mouth), 11 - Kazakevičovo, 12 - Kjahta, 13 - Ključevskaja Sopka, 14 - Kultuk, 15 - Kurort-Darasun, 16 - Magun'gae, 17 - Mašura, 18 - Nerčinsk, 19 - Onon River (mouth), 20 - Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, 21 - Sedimi, 22 - Simp'yong, 23 - Slong-ni, 24 - Soul, 25 - Starocuruchtaj, 26 - Sungača River (mouth), 27 - Tennik River (mouth), 28 - Tigil', 29 - Vladivostok.

Due, Sachalin Island, Habarovskij Province, Russia [50.8°N, 142.1°E]  
 Gul'cha, Osh Province, Kyrgyzstan [40.3°N, 73.4°E]  
 Hamar-Daban (mountain range), Buryatia, Russia [ca. 52°N, 105°E]  
 Hanka (lake), Heilongjiang, China, and Primorskoj Province, Russia [45.0°N, 132.4°E]  
 Inch'on, Inch'on Province, South Korea [37.5°N, 126.6°E]  
 Irkutsk, Irkutskaja Province, Russia [52.3°N, 104.3°E]  
 Kamčatka (river), Kamčatskaja Province, Russia [flows into the Pacific Ocean at 56.2°N, 162.5°E]  
 Kamchatka (peninsula), Korjaksij and Kamčatskaja Provinces, Russia. All localities mentioned by B. Dybowski and J. Kalinowski lie south of 59°N.  
 Kamen'-Rybolov, Primorskij Province, Russia [44.7°N, 132.1°E]  
 Kasristskali, Dedoplistskaro District, Georgia [41.3°N, 46.5°E]  
 Kazakevičevo, Habarovskij Province, Russia [48.3°N, 134.8°E]  
 Kjahta, Buryatia, Russia [50.3°N, 106.5°E]  
 Ključevskaja Sopka (volcano), Kamčatskaja Province, Russia [56.1°N, 160.6°E]  
 Kultuk, Irkutskaja Province, Russia; [51.7°N, 103.7°E]  
 Kurort-Darasun, Čitinskaja Province, Russia [51.2°N, 113.7°E]. This village is often called just „Darasun“ in the writings by Taczanowski and Dybowski. It should be noted that Darasun and Kurort-Darasun are two different settlements, some 50 km crow-fly distance from each other.  
 Lagodekhi, Lagodekhi Province, Georgia [41.8°N, 46.3°E]  
 Magun'gae, South Hamgyong Province, North Korea [41.4°N, 129.7°E]  
 Marghilon, Fargona District, Uzbekistan [40.5°N, 71.7°E]  
 Mašura, Kamčatskij Province, Russia [55.1°N, 159.0°E]  
 Nerčinsk, Čitinskaja Province, Russia [52.0°N, 116.6°E]  
 Nikolaevsk-na-Amure, Habarovskij Province, Russia [53.1°N, 140.7°E]  
 Onon (river), Russia [confluences with the Ingoda, Russia, at 51.7°N, 115.8°E, forming the Šilka River]  
 Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Kamčatskaja Province, Russia [53.0°N, 158.7°E]  
 Pokrovka, Čitinskaja Province, Russia [53.3°N, 121.5°E]  
 Polekhatum, Ahal District, Turkmenistan [35.9°N, 61.1°E]  
 Quqon, Fargona District, Uzbekistan [40.5°N, 71.0°E]  
 Sachalin (island), Habarovskij Province, Russia [ca. 51°N, 143°E]  
 Sedimi, Primorskij Province, Russia [43.1°N, 131.4°E]  
 Sinp'yong, North Hamgyong Province, North Korea [41.9°N, 129.1°E]. The locality was spelled “Tsiempion” by Taczanowski (1889a: 452) and its identification is uncertain.  
 Siong-ni, North Pyongan Province, North Korea [39.5°N, 126.6°E]  
 Sivakovo, Čitinskaja Province, Russia [51.9°N, 113.3°E]  
 Soul (capital), South Korea [37.6°N, 127.0°E]  
 Starocuruchtaj, Čitinskaja Province, Russia [50.2°N, 119.3°E]  
 Strelok (bay), Primorskij Province, Russia [42.9°N, 132.4°E]  
 Sungača (river), Chinese/Russian border [flows into Hanka Lake at 45.1°N, 132.9°E]  
 Temnik (river), Buryatia, Russia [51.0°N, 106.3°E]  
 Tigil', Korjaksij Province, Russia [57.8°N, 158.7°E]  
 Udscoe, Russia [54.5°N, 134.4°E]  
 Ussuri (river), Russia and China [opens in the Amur at 48.4°N, 135.0°E]  
 Vladivostok, Primorskij Province, Russia [43.1°N, 131.9°E]  
 Zaqatala, Zaqatala District, Azerbaijan [41.6°N, 46.6°E]

## Types and type series

The following comments need to be made on specimens listed as types by Taczanowski (1889b) and/or by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) or labeled as types and stored at the MIZ among types in 2007 (J. Mlíkovský, pers. observation).

Władysław Taczanowski was listed on labels as an author of two nominal taxa, specimens of which I found at the MIZ among the types in 2007. They include *Phasianus torquatus coreensis* Taczanowski (MIZ 34113, 34114, 34305), and *Turdus torquatus caucasicus* Taczanowski (MIZ 04779). These names were not listed in the catalogues by Taczanowski (1889b) and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) and I did not find them in any of Taczanowski's publications. They are thus to be considered label names without standing in zoological nomenclature. Relevant specimens have consequently no type status.

Similarly, *Troglodytes behringianus* Dybowski (MIZ 11464) is a label name without standing in zoological nomenclature. The relevant specimen has no type status.

Eight specimens were stored among types at the MIZ and labeled as types of *Phylloscopus tristis* Blyth, 1843, but were not included in the catalogues by Taczanowski (1889b) and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927). They were collected by T. Barej in Turkmenistan in 1888-1891 (MIZ 34161, 34166, 34168, 34170, 34171) and in Uzbekistan in 1892-1893 (MIZ 34158, 34160, 34169), i.e. much later than the species was described. They have no type status.

Taczanowski (1889b) and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) stated that the MIZ contains types of ten species described by Nikolaj Mihajlovič Prževal'skij (1839-1887) on the basis of birds collected by himself during his First Expedition to Central Asia made in 1871-1873 (Prževal'skij 1876) and his Second Expedition to Central Asia made in 1876-1878 (Prževal'skij 1878). However, Taczanowski stated in letters to Konstanty Branicki from 29 March 1881 [= 10 April 1881] and to Benedykt Dybowski from 9 May 1881 [= 21 May 1881] (see Kowalska et al. 1964: 185-186, 189) that Prževal'skij donated to the Branicki Museum 31 "birds", which arrived in Warszawa on 28 March 1881 [= 9 April 1881] and that these birds were collected during the last (!) Prževal'skij's expedition, i.e. his Third Expedition to Central Asia made in 1879-1880 (for Prževal'skij's expeditions see e.g. Dubrovin 1890, Kozlov 1985, and Potapov & Potapov 2006). Taczanowski (l.c.) stated that the shipment included 19 new species for the Museum (Kowalska et al. 1964: 186) and listed some of them, which leaves no doubts that relevant specimens originated from this shipment. Consequently, these specimens were collected later than the relevant species were described by Prževal'skij (1876, 1878) and have no type status. The following specimens are still present at the MIZ: *Caccabis magna* Prževal'skij, 1876 (MIZ 34104 = WT N.11552 = SD P.2332), *Phasianus strauchi* Prževal'skij, 1876 (MIZ 34303 = TW N.11557 = SD P.2333), *Phasianus vlangalii* Prževal'skij, 1876 (MIZ 34304 = TW N.11556 = SD P.2334), *Merula kessleri* Prževal'skij, 1876 (MIZ 34215 = WT N.11739 = SD P.2714), *Poecile affinis* Prževal'skij, 1876 (MIZ 34334 = SD P.2741), and *Onychospiza taczanowskii* Prževal'skij, 1876 (MIZ 15018 = WT N.11563 = MZBW 2342a). The following specimens were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (see Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927) and destroyed there in the 1920s: *Urocynchramus pylzowi* Prževal'skij, 1876 (WR N.11548), and *Carpodacus dubius* Prževal'skij, 1876 (WT N.11560). The following specimen was still present at the MIZ in the 1920s, but was no more found after World War II: *Urocynchramus pylzowi* Prževal'skij, 1876 (WT N.11559 = SD P.2754). The following specimens were listed by Taczanowski



(1889b: 12), but no more by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927): *Rhopophilus deserti* Prževal'skiĵ, 1878 (two unnumbered specimens).

Taczanowski (1889b: 39) listed a pheasant collected by N. Prževal'skiĵ in China during his Third Expedition to Central Asia (MIZ 40565 = WT N.9883) as a type of *Phasianus tarimensis* Prževal'skiĵ. However, *Phasianus tarimensis* Prževal'skiĵ (Prževal'skiĵ 1883: 95, Prževal'skiĵ in Taczanowski 1839: 39) is a nomen nudum, which has no type. The species was described only by Pleske (1889: 415), who was not cited by Taczanowski (1889b), eight years after the specimen was donated by Prževal'skiĵ to the Warszawa museum (see above). There is no evidence that this specimen is a type of *Phasianus tarimensis* Pleske, 1889.

Jean Cabanis (1816-1906), German ornithologist based at Berlin, described several species of birds on the basis of specimens collected by B. Dybowski in Siberia (Cabanis 1870a,b, 1871b, 1872b, see also Cabanis 1871c). Cabanis did not define type series upon which he based these species. Taczanowski (1872b: 341-342) mentioned that he sent specimens, the determination of which required confirmation, to Cabanis in Berlin. One such shipment was returned to Warszawa on 28 April 1873 [= 10 May 1873] according to Taczanowski's letter to Konstanty Branicki (Kowalska et al. 1964: 177). There is no evidence which specimens Cabanis had at disposal when he described new species of Siberian birds in 1870-1872. Taczanowski (1889b) and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) listed some specimens at the MIZ as types of Cabanis's new species, but they apparently considered also topotypes as types (sensu ICZN 1999) (see above under Prževal'skiĵ), so that this information itself is not sufficient to establish the type status of these specimens. Considering, however, the evidence that Taczanowski sent specimens for identification to Cabanis in Berlin and that at least some of them were returned to Taczanowski in Warszawa, I treat here these specimens as potential types (see below). This regards the following species: *Gallinago heterocerca* Cabanis, *Accentor erythropygus* Cabanis, *Parus obtectus* Cabanis, and *Pyrrhula cineracea* Cabanis.

Jules Verreaux (1807-1873), French ornithologist who worked in Paris, described two species of Siberian birds on the basis of material he received from Taczanowski (Verreaux 1860, Verreaux & Des Murs 1863), incl. *Micropalama tacksanowskia* Verreaux, 1860, and *Perdix barbata* Verreaux & Des Murs, 1863. Dybowski (1930: 460) mentioned that Taczanowski received only one specimen of Asian Dowitcher, which was described by Verreaux (1860) as *Micropalama tacksanowskia*, and this specimen was later recorded as present at the MIZ (Taczanowski 1889b: 40, see also Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 104). This means that Verreaux returned this specimen, and perhaps also the specimen upon which he and Des Murs (1863) based their *Perdix barbata*. Hence, I consider these specimens as the types of these two species (but see under *Perdix barbata* for other specimens of that species).

Ten specimens of *Regulus tristis* Pleske, 1892 were labeled as "cotypus" at the MIZ and stored among avian types. They were collected by T. Barej in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in 1890-1895, and have no type status.

*Coturnix muta* Dybowski & Parvex (1868: 337) is a nomen nudum (no description or indication).

### Sources of information

The following sources of information were used in addition to general ones (see Mlíkovský 2007):

- (1) Letters written by W. Taczanowski to Konstanty Branicki and Benedykt Dybowski in 1866-1890 (Kowalska et al. 1964).
- (2) Memory book of Benedykt Dybowski (Dybowski 1930).
- (3) Biographic books on Benedykt Dybowski (Brzęk 1984).

### Dates

See Mlíkovský (2007). Jan Kalinowski collected birds in Korea in 1885-1888, when Korea still used traditional lunar calendar (switching to the Gregorian calendar in 1895). I assume that Kalinowski continued to use Julian calendar, when he left Russia for Korea.

### Museum acronyms

- MIZ = Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii [= Museum and Institute of Zoology], Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, Poland.
- MZBW = Muzeum Zoologiczne Branickich [Branicki Zoological Museum], Warszawa, Poland.
- NMPW = Narodowe Muzeum Przyrodnicze, Dział Zoologiczny [= National Museum of Natural History, Department of Zoology], Warszawa, Poland.
- SD = Numbers used by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927). They are prefixed with 'P'.
- WT = Numbers used by Taczanowski (1889b). They are prefixed with 'N'.

## SYSTEMATIC LIST

### Phalacrocoracidae

#### *Phalacrocorax carbo dahuricus* Dybowski

*Phalacrocorax carbo dahuricus* Dybowski, 1930: 463.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 40990, unsexed specimen (label data) or ♀ (Dybowski 1930: 463), collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (Dybowski 1930: 463) or by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex (label data) in 1867 at Darasun, Dauria [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 40850, unsexed specimen (Dybowski 1930: 463) or ♂ (label data), collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 6 April 1873 [= 18 April 1873] at the Argun, Dauria [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1874: 334) received more than one specimen from Dybowski, and two specimens from Dauria are still present at the MIZ. The original type series might have been larger, however.

NOW: *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Blumenbach, 1798).

### Ardeidae

#### *Ardea cinerea dahurica* Dybowski

*Ardea cinerea dahurica* Dybowski, 1930: 463.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 15 May 1873 [= 27 May 1873] at the Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia] (see Dybowski 1930: 464).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 18 May 1873 [= 30 May 1873] at the Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia] (see Dybowski 1930: 464).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1874: 333) described features of male and female plumage, but did not specify the number of specimens he studied. This means that at least a male and a female from the Argun area were present at the MIZ in 1874. Size of the original type series remains unknown, but it is probable that it consisted just of the two specimens mentioned by Dybowski (1930: 464). They were not listed by Anonymous (s.d.), so they probably did not survive World War II.

NOW: *Ardea cinerea cinerea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

## Accipitridae

### *Astur candidissimus* Dybowski

*Astur candidissimus* Dybowski, 1883b: 353.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.12409), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka (Taczanowski 1889b: 5).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.12547), ad. ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka (Taczanowski 1889b: 5).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.12548), juv. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka (Taczanowski 1889b: 5).

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not specify how many specimens he used for the description of this species, but he described both juvenile and adult plumage of this Goshawk and presented measurements of an adult male and an adult female. The type series thus included at least three specimens. Taczanowski (1889b: 5) listed three specimens which qualify as syntypes of *Astur candidissimus* Dybowski and cover all sex and age categories described by Dybowski (1883b). There is no evidence that Dybowski's type series included more than the three syntypes listed above. The fate of these syntypes is unknown. They were probably absent from the MIZ already in the 1920s, because Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) did not mention them.

NOW: *Accipiter gentilis albidus* (Menzbier, 1882).

### *Haliaeetus branickii* Taczanowski

*Haliaeetus branickii* Taczanowski, 1889a: 451; fig. 1 (head).

HOLOTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (SD P.2283), ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski on 28 February 1888 [= 11 March 1888] at Tsiempion, Korea [= Sinp'yong, North Korea].

REMARKS: The specimen was still present at the MIZ in the 1920s (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 99), but was found neither shortly after World War II (Anonymous s.d.), nor by myself in 2007. It probably did not survive World War II.

NOW: *Haliaeetus pelagicus niger* Heude, 1887.

### *Pernis apivorus orientalis* Taczanowski

*Pernis apivorus orientalis* Taczanowski, 1891: 50.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34115 (SD P.2285), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 12 June 1874 [= 24 June 1874] at "Fl. Oussouri, 48°N" [= Kazakevičevo, Russia].

NOW: *Pernis ptilorhynchus orientalis* Taczanowski, 1891.

## Falconidae

### *Falco subbuteo ussuriensis* Domaniewski

*Falco subbuteo ussuriensis* Domaniewski, 1917a: 260. [This is junior primary homonym of *Falco peregrinus ussuriensis* Buturlin, 1907 = *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771.]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05171 (MZBW 1220p), ♂, collected by A. David on 15 May 1884 (= 27 May 1884) at Pekin [= Beijing, China].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05173 (MZBW 1220h), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 756.315.0) on 26 May 1884 [= 7 June 1884] at “rzeka Sungucz” = fl. Sungucz, Amuria [Sungača River, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05174, ad. ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 790.322.05) on 21 September 1883 [= 3 October 1883] at Sidemi, Amuria [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05180, skin, ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski on 24 September 1883 [= 6 October 1883] at Sidemi, Amuria [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05182 (MZBW 1220n), juv. ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski either on 24 or 29 September 1883 [= 6 or 11 October 1883] at Sidemi, Amuria [= Sedimi, Russia]. Cf. specimen MIZ 05207.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05183 (MZBW 1220e), ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 823.332.0) on 27 September 1883 [= 9 October 1883] at Sidemi, Amuria [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05185 (MZBW 1220f), juv. ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 811.327.0.10) on 23 September 1883 [= 5 October 1883] at “Sidimi”, Amuria [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 05207, juv. ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski either on 24 or 29 September 1883 [= 6 or 11 October 1883] at Sidemi, Amuria [= Sedimi, Russia]. Cf. specimen MIZ 05182.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34102 (SD P.2278, MZBW 1220g), ♂, collected by M. Jankowski (his field-Nr. 2875) on 28 May 1886 [= 9 June 1886] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 99). Domaniewski (1917a: 257) erroneously wrote that this specimen was collected by J. Kalinowski, which is opposed by the data on the original label (see also Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 99).

REMARKS: Domaniewski (1917a) based this form on nine syntypes, all of which are still deposited at the MIZ. Some labels have been lost, however, which results in uncertainty, which of the specimens MIZ 05182 and 05207 was collected on 24 September 1883 [= 6 October 1883] and which one on 29 September 1883 [= 11 October 1883] (all other data being the same).

Now: *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758.

## Phasianidae

### *Lagopus lagopus sserebrowsky* Domaniewski

*Lagopus lagopus sserebrowsky* Domaniewski, 1933b: 156.

HOLOTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, collected by W. Molleson on 18 July 1896 [= 30 July 1896] at “fl. Temnik, Transbaikalie” [= Temnik River, Buryatia].

REMARKS: The MIZ possesses two specimens of *Lagopus lagopus* from the same region from which the holotype of *sserebrowsky* originated, both of which were apparently present at the Museum when Domaniewski (1933b) worked on the description of this form. They include an adult male in early spring plumage (MIZ 30288) and an unsexed adult in winter plumage (MIZ 41919). Both were collected at “Kiachta” [= Kjahta, Buryatia], the former one in 1862, the latter one on an unknown date. However, Domaniewski (1933b) made no mention of them and, consequently, they cannot be regarded even as paratypes of *Lagopus lagopus sserebrowsky*.

NOW: *Lagopus lagopus sserebrowsky* Domaniewski, 1933 (e.g. Potapov 1985, Dickinson 2003, Stepanân 2003) or *Lagopus lagopus okadai* Momiyama, 1928 (e.g. Vaurie 1965).

### ***Perdix barbata* Verreaux & Des Murs**

*Perdix barbata* Verreaux & Des Murs, 1863: 62; pl. IX.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 33996 (WT N.1824, SD P.2331), ad. ♂, collected by J. Wałeckı on an unknown date [= 1862] at Nertschinsk [= Nerčinsk, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1889b: 39) listed also two females as types of this species, but Verreaux & Des Murs (1863) based it on a single male, explicitly mentioning that they had no female at disposal (the latter sex was later described by Verreaux 1863). The latter two females (both labeled WT N.1824, similarly as the holotypical male) have thus no type status and are not even paratypes of the species. Their current whereabouts is unknown. They were not explicitly mentioned by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 7) and were not found at the MIZ after World War II (Anonymous s.d.). Taczanowski’s (1889b: 39) statement that the holotype was collected at Kjahta [= Kjahta, Buryatia] is erroneous.

NOW: *Perdix dauurica dauurica* (Pallas, 1811).

### ***Perdix daurica turcomana* Sztolcman**

*Perdix daurica turcomana* Sztolcman, 1898: 79.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 33992 (SD P.2279, MZBW 2659d), ad. ♂, collected by T. Barej on 7 October 1894 [= 19 October 1894] at “Gulcza, 6000’ “ according to the original label [= Gul’cha, Kyrgyzstan, 1800 m a.s.l.]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 101).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 33995 (MZBW 2659b), ad. ♂, collected by T. Barej on 7 December 1894 [= 19 December 1894] at “Gulcza, 6000’ “ [= Gul’cha, Kyrgyzstan, 1800 m a.s.l.].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 33991 (MZBW 2659c), sad. ♂, collected by T. Barej on 7 December 1894 [= 19 December 1894] at Gulcza, 6000’ “ [= Gul’cha, Kyrgyzstan, 1800 m a.s.l.].

REMARKS: Sztolcman (1898) based this form on five males and a female, of which three males are still present at the MIZ. The remaining two males and the female (collected at Gul’cha in May, September and November 1894 [old style] according to Sztolcman 1898; no other data are available) probably did not survive World War II, because they were not listed by Anonymous (s.d.).

NOW: *Perdix dauurica dauurica* (Pallas, 1811).

### ***Phasianus chrysomelas* Sěvercov**

*Phasianus chrysomelas* Sěvercov", 1875a: 207.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.8480), ♂, collected by N.A. Sěvercov" in the fall 1874 (see Sěvercov" 1875b) at the lower Amu-Darja [= Amu-Darya, Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan].

REMARKS: Sěvercov" (1875a,b) did not specify the size of the type series of *Phasianus chrysomelas*. It is unknown when the Warszawa specimen was collected in the field, so it remains not sure, whether the specimen was a syntype of *Phasianus chrysomelas* or not. I follow here Taczanowski's (1889b: 39) assurance that this specimen was "one of Sěvercov"'s types, [...], collected by himself at Amu-Darya, and donated to the Museum" (my translation). The specimen was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 101), where it was destroyed in the 1920s. Some authors (e.g. Ogilvie-Grant 1893: 327, Hartert 1921: 1983, Buturlin 1935: 213, Gladkov 1952: 216) listed *Phasianus oxianus* Sěvercov", 1875b and *Phasianus Dorranti* Sěvercov", 1875b as the synonyms of *Phasianus chrysomelas* Sěvercov", 1875a. If available, these names would have been based on the same type series as *Phasianus chrysomelas*. However, Sěvercov" (1875b: 225) just mentioned that he evaluated various names (incl. *oxianus*, *dorranti* and *chrysomelas*) before he decided to describe the pheasant under the name *Phasianus chrysomelas*. Consequently, *Phasianus oxianus* and *Phasianus Dorranti*, mentioned by Sěvercov" (1875b: 225) are not available for nomenclatural purposes and should not be listed as the synonyms of *Phasianus chrysomelas* Sěvercov".

Now: *Phasianus colchicus chrysomelas* Sěvercov", 1875.

### ***Tetrao mlokosiewiczii* Taczanowski**

*Tetrao mlokosiewiczii* Taczanowski, 1875: 267; fig. 1 (tail of a male), fig. 2 (tail of a female), fig. 3 (flank feather of a male), fig. 4 (flank feather of a female).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34111 (WT N.8377, SD P.2290), ad. ♂, collected by W. Młokosiewicz in 1875 at "montagne de Bogosch" near "Zakataly" [= Mount 'Bogosch' near Zaqatala, Azerbaijan]. This specimen was listed as a "typus" by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 100).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34112 (WT N.8377), ♀, collected by W. Młokosiewicz in 1875 at "montagne de Bogosch" near "Zakataly" [= Mount 'Bogosch' near Zaqatala, Azerbaijan].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1875a) based this species on "une paire", so the type series listed above is complete. Type locality of this species is often given as "Lagodechi", and Taczanowski (1875a) indeed stated that the syntypes originated from the "reservoir Lagodechi", but he specified (Taczanowski 1875: 269, footnote), that they were collected at the „montagne de Bogosch aux environs de Zakataly, non loin de la route de Tiflis à Derbent, 42° lat. bor., 111° long. de Ferro“, i.e. Mount 'Bogosch' near Zaqatala, Azerbaijan. The latter area which then belonged to Russian Georgia is now part of Azerbaijan.

Now: *Lyrurus mlokosiewiczii* (Taczanowski, 1875). See also Potapov 1985, 2005.

### ***Urogallus urogallus taczanowskii* Stejneger**

*Urogallus urogallus taczanowskii* Stejneger, 1885: 193.

Syntypes (lost): MIZ Ø, at least two ♂♂, collected by unknown collector or collectors at Irkoutsk [= Irkutsk, Russia] prior to 1876 (Taczanowski 1876a: 243).

REMARKS: Stejneger (1885: 193) based this subspecies on birds from Irkutsk, described by Taczanowski (1876a: 243), who mentioned “les mâles obtenu d'Irkutsk”. Plural used by Taczanowski (1876a) indicates that he had at least two males from Irkutsk, but no more data are available. This form was not listed in available catalogues (Taczanowski 1889b, Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927, Anonymous s.d.) and I did not find these specimens at the MIZ in 2007.

## Rallidae

### *Porzana pusilla bareji* Dunajewski

*Porzana pusilla bareji* Dunajewski, 1937: 73.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34351, ♂, collected by T. Barej on 27 September 1894 [= 9 October 1894] at “Gulcza, 6000’ “ [= Gul’cha, Kyrgyzstan, 1800 m a.s.l.].

PARATYPE: MIZ 28582 (MZBW 1322c), “juv. F”, collected by T. Barej on 20 September 1894 [= 2 October 1894] at “Gulcza, 6000’ “ [= Gul’cha, Kyrgyzstan, 1800 m a.s.l.].

PARATYPE: MIZ 28577 (MZBW 1322d), ♀, collected by T. Barej on 8 October 1889 [= 14 October 1889] at “Aschabad” [= Ashgabat, Turkmenistan].

REMARKS: Dunajewski (1937) listed a holotype and two paratypes of this species. All are still preserved at the MIZ.

Now: *Porzana pusilla pusilla* (Pallas, 1776).

### *Porzana undulata* Taczanowski

*Porzana undulata* „Przewalski et Severtzow“ Taczanowski, 1874: 333.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ad. ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on in 1866-1867 at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia], at a nest with 3 eggs.

REMARKS: Dybowski & Parvex (1868: 338) mentioned this specimen under the name “*Crex erythrothorax* Maak?”. Taczanowski (1873: 107) described it in some detail, but identified it as “*Porzana erythrothorax* Temm. et Schl.”. Subsequently, Taczanowski (1874: 333, 1876a: 200) applied to the birds a name *Porzana undulata*, which he attributed to “Przew. et Severtz.” [= N. Prževal’skij & N. Sěvercov”. However, Prževal’skij and Sěvercov” never used this name in a manner required by ICZN (1999). The name should be credited to Taczanowski (1874: 333), who was the first who used it in a manner required by ICZN (1999), referring to the description of the bird given earlier by himself (Taczanowski 1873: 107). The species was not listed in catalogues by Taczanowski (1889b) and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927). Taczanowski (1874: 333) based this species on two specimens: the female at the MIZ, and an unspecified specimen collected by Prževal’skij in 1868 at Ussuri, which can be identified with the male collected by Prževal’skij on 22 April 1868 [= 4 May 1868] at Lake Hanka at the Russian/Chinese border (see Nejfel’dt 1967: 375).

Now: *Coturnicops exquisitus* Swinhoe, 1873 (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Koblik et al. 2006) or *Porzana exquisita* (Swinhoe, 1873) (e.g. Vaurie 1965, Stepanân 2003).



## Otididae

### *Otis dybowskii* Taczanowski

*Otis dybowskii* Taczanowski, 1874: 331.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 41128 (SD P.2330), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex (old label) or B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (Taczanowski 1889b: 39-40) on an unknown date [= 1865-1868] at “Darasun, Dauria” (old label) = Darasoun [= Kurort-Darasun].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 41130, juv. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski (old label) or B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (Taczanowski 1889b: 39-40) on an unknown date [= 1865-1868] in “Sibir”, i.e. in Daurian steppes (Taczanowski 1889b: 40).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1874) did not specify how many specimens he had at disposal, but gave measurements for two males and mentioned that the female of this species is still unknown. It is probable that the two syntypes listed above constitute a complete type series of *dybowskii*.

Now: *Otis tarda dybowskii* Taczanowski, 1874.

## Scolopacidae

### *Ereunetes taczanowskii* Seebohm

*Ereunetes taczanowskii* (Verreaux): Seebohm 1888: 399.

HOLOTYPE (lost): Same as for *Micropalama tacksanowskia* Verreaux, 1860 (see there).

REMARKS: *Taczanowskii* is an incorrect emendation of *tacksanowskia*, and hence a new name for it (see ICZN 1999, Para. 32, 33). See below under *Micropalama tacksanowskia* Verreaux, 1860.

Now: *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Blyth, 1848).

### *Gallinago heterocerca* Cabanis

*Gallinago heterocerca* Cabanis, 1870a: 235.

SYNTYPE (?): MIZ 34347 (SD P.2329), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 13 May 1869 [= 25 May 1869] at Koulouk [= Kultuk, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 103).

SYNTYPES (?; lost): two unspecified specimens, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1865-1869] in Dauria and at southern Baikal (Taczanowski 1889b: 40; see also Taczanowski 1870: 311-312).

REMARKS: See Introduction for the identity of Cabanis’s types of Siberian birds. Taczanowski (1889b: 40) listed three specimens as types of this species (WT N.5357 and two unnumbered). Only one of these specimens seems to have survived World War II (Anonymous s.d.).

Now: *Gallinago megala* Swinhoe, 1861.

### *Micropalama tacksanowskia* Verreaux

*Micropalama tacksanowskia* [sic!] Verreaux, 1860: 106, pl. 14.

HOLOTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅ (WT N.2015), ♂, collected by M. Mosziński, possibly at Chita = Czyta in Dauria [= Čita, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 40, Dybowski 1930: 460).



REMARKS: The holotype was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 104), where it was destroyed in the 1920s. Type locality is unclear. M. Mosziński was probably based at Čita, but he could have obtained the specimen anywhere in that region. See also Dybowski (1930: 460). Although it is clear that Verreaux (1860) named this species for Taczanowski, one would not know correct spelling of this person without resource to external information. Following ICZN (1999, Art. 32.5.1.) it is thus necessary to consider *tackzanowskia* correct original spelling (see e.g. Steinheimer & Dean 2007: 15 for a similar case). See also above under *Ereunetes taczanowskii* Seebohm.

NOW: *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Blyth, 1848).

## Strigidae

### ***Bubo bubo paradoxus* Domaniewski**

*Bubo bubo paradoxus* Domaniewski, 1933a: 79.

HOLOTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by T. Barej on 3 September 1890 [= 15 September 1890] at „Pul-i-chatum (Fl. Heri-rud), Südl.-Transkaspien” [= Polekhatum, Turkmenistan].

REMARKS: The holotype of *Bubo bubo paradoxus* was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I did not find it at the MIZ in 2007. It probably did not survive World War II.

NOW: *Bubo bubo omissus* Dement'ev, 1932.

### ***Glaucidium passerinum orientale* Taczanowski**

*Glaucidium passerinum orientale* Taczanowski, 1889b: 6.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.6703), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1866-1867 – see Dybowski & Parvex 1868: 331] at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.8200), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1873-1874] at Ussuri River at 48° N [= Kazakevičevo, Russia].

REMARKS: Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) attributed this form to Taczanowski (“1893” = 1891: 128), being followed in this e.g. by Vaurie (1965: 614) and Dickinson (2003: 230), who attributed the name to Taczanowski (1891). However, Taczanowski (1889b: 6) listed this name as his own manuscript name (“Taczanowski M. S.”) and described the subspecies in a manner required by ICZN (1999). The name thus originates from Taczanowski (1889b). Taczanowski (1889b: 6) listed two specimens of his *Glaucidium passerinum orientale* and there is no evidence that he possessed other specimens of this form. His information (Taczanowski 1889b: 6) that *Glaucidium passerinum orientale* occurs at “Oudskoi Ostrog, Boureia-Koultouk, Onon en Daourie, l’embouchure d’Oussouri” [= Udscoe, Russia; Kultuk, Buryatia; Onon River, Russia; and opening of the Ussuri, i.e. probably Kazakevičevo, Russia] may have been based on the data supplied from Siberia by his correspondents. At least a syntype of *Glaucidium passerinum orientale* was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 106), where it was later destroyed. The fate of the other syntype is unknown, but Anonymous (s.d.) did not list it and I found no trace of it at the MIZ in 2007. It is thus probable that it did not survive World War II.

Now: *Glaucidium passerinum orientale* Taczanowski, 1889 (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Stepanân 2003) or *Glaucidium passerinum* (Linnaeus, 1758), if the species is considered monotypic (e.g. Koblik et al. 2006).

## Apodidae

### ***Micropus pacificus kamtschaticus* Domaniewski**

*Micropus pacificus kamtschaticus* Domaniewski, 1933a: 80.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 33762 (MZBW 1537c), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 192.425-32) on 16 June 1882 [= 28 June 1882] at “Pietropawlowsk” (orig. label) = “Petropawlowsk, Kamtschatka” (Domaniewski 1933a) [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Russia].

Now: *Apus pacificus pacificus* (Latham, 1802).

### ***Micropus pacificus kurodae* Domaniewski**

*Micropus pacificus kurodae* Domaniewski, 1933a: 80.

HOLOTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, an individual, collected in Japan, ex Museo Berlepschi (Domaniewski 1933a). No other data are available (see also Morioka et al. 2005: 77).

REMARKS: The holotype of *Micropus pacificus kurodae* was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I did not find it at the MIZ in 2007. It probably did not survive World War II. Hans Berlepsch (1857-1933) was German ornithologist, who amassed a huge collection of birds (Gebhardt 1964). The collection is now housed at the FMS (Roselaar 2003).

Now: *Apus pacificus pacificus* (Latham, 1802).

## Picidae

### ***Picus major kamtschaticus* Dybowski**

*Picus major kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883b: 368.

*Picus major kamtschatkensis* Dybowski: Taczanowski 1893: 717 [Incorrect subsequent spelling.]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 24878 (WT N.12656), juv., collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka (Taczanowski 1889b: 34).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.12655), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski in Kamchatka (Taczanowski 1889b: 34).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ad. ♀, collected by B. Dybowski in Kamchatka (Taczanowski 1889b: 34).

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b: 368) did not specify how many specimens formed the type series of his *Picus major kamtschaticus*. Taczanowski (1889b: 34) listed three syntypes and stated that all were collected in Kamchatka. Dybowski (1883b: 368), however, observed that the species was “Commune dans les forêts de Bouleau, visitant pendant les deux passages l’île Behring”, i.e. “common in birch forests, visiting Bering Island on both migrations” (my translation). Dybowski’s type series was thus probably larger than the three specimens he sent to Taczanowski. Terra typica of *Picus major kamtschaticus* should thus be the peninsula of Kamchatka and the Bering Island. I found one syntype of *kamtschaticus* at the MIZ in 2007 and at least another one was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927:

116), where it was destroyed in the 1920s. The fate of the remaining syntype is unknown, but the latter two syntypes were not listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I did not find them at the MIZ in 2007. They probably did not survive World War II.

Now: *Dendrocopos major kamtschaticus* (Dybowski, 1883).

### ***Thriponax kalinowskii* Taczanowski**

*Thriponax kalinowskii* Taczanowski, 1888b: 607.

SYNTYPE MIZ 25188 (SD P.2291), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski on 23 June 1886 [= 5 July 1886] at Siul = Seoul [= Soul, South Korea]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 116).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski on 28 February [= 12 March] of an unknown year [= 1886-1887 – cf. Taczanowski 1888b: 596] at Siongno [= Siong-ni, North Korea].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1888b) described two syntypes of this species. The specimen MIZ 25188 was listed in Anonymous (s.d.), but bears no labels that would clearly show that it is the specimen described by Taczanowski (1888b: 607) and later listed among types by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 116). A rather recent, probably post-World War II label attached to the specimen tells solely that it originated from “Korea, Siul” and that it was collected by M. Dunajewska. The latter person, however, is listed by Anonymous (s.d.) as a determiner of the specimen, leaving collector’s name unknown. Relevant information on the label is thus probably erroneous. The MIZ received shipments of Korean birds in the 1880s (Taczanowski 1888b, 1889a, 1890), but no such 20th-century shipments are known. Such a shipment cannot be excluded with absolute certainty, however, and because all relevant catalogues of the MIZ were conflagrated in 1944 it is currently impossible to prove that the specimen MIZ 25188 is a syntype of *Thriponax kalinowskii*. I am inclined to believe, however, that it is one of the syntypes. The fate of the other syntype is unknown: No suitable specimen was listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I found no suitable specimen at the MIZ in 2007. The latter syntype thus probably did not survive World War II.

Now: *Dryocopus javensis richardsi* Tristram, 1879.

## **Alaudidae**

### ***Alauda arvensis sushkini* Domaniewski**

*Alauda arvensis sushkini* Domaniewski, 1933b: 168.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19514, ad. ♂, collected by W. Molleson on 30 March 1896 [= 11 April 1896] at “na reke Čikoû” (orig. label in Russian) = „fl. Tschikoï“ [= Čikoj River, Buryatia, probably at Kjahta].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19519, ad. ♀, collected by W. Molleson on 30 March 1896 [= 11 April 1896] at “na r. Čikoû” (orig. label in Russian) = „Tschikoï“ [= Čikoj River, Buryatia, probably at Kjahta].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19516, ad. ♂, collected by W. Molleson on 29 March 1896 [= 7 April 1896] at „Na r. Čikoû” (orig. label in Russian) = Tschikoï“ [= Čikoj River, Buryatia, probably at Kjahta].

REMARKS: Domaniewski (1933b) based this subspecies on three syntypes, all of which are still present at the MIZ. Strangely enough, each of the two syntypes bears a label on which J. Domaniewski identified them (on an unknown date) as “*Alauda arvensis intermedia* Sw.”. None of the three specimens was labeled as a type, but agreement between original Molleson’s data (whose original labels are still attached to the specimens) and the data given by Domaniewski (1933b) leave no doubts that there were the three specimens listed above which served Domaniewski as a basis for the description of his *Alauda arvensis sushkini*. Domaniewski (1933b: 169) intended to design a specimen collected on 30 March 1896 [= 11 April 1896] as a holotype of the subspecies, but failed (possibly due to printer’s error) to indicate its sex. It is thus impossible to decide from the information contained in his work which of the two specimens collected on that date he had in mind. All three specimens listed above thus qualify as syntypes of *Alauda arvensis sushkini* Domaniewski.

Now: *Alauda arvensis kiborti* Zaleskij, 1917.

### ***Galerida cristata caucasica* Taczanowski**

*Galerida cristata caucasica* Taczanowski, 1887: 621.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19674 (MZBW 294a), ad., unsexed, collected by W. Młokosiewicz on 16 February 1887 [= 28 February 1887] at “reka Alazań // 24 w. od L. n. d.” [= Alazani River, 25 km south of Lagodekhi at the border between Georgia and Azerbaijan].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19671 (MZBW 294b), ad., unsexed, collected by Młokosiewicz on 16 February 1887 [= 28 February 1887] at “reka Alazań // 600 st. nad morem // na 24 werst nad od. L.” (old label) [= Alazani River, 25 km south of Lagodekhi at the border between Georgia and Azerbaijan, 190 m a.s.l.]

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1887: 620) based this form on „une paire“ from the „environs de Lagodechi, d’une localité élevée à 600 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer“. The expression „une paire“ means simply two birds, not a proper pair. The type series listed above is thus complete. Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 167) listed one of the syntypes as a „typus“ (giving it a number SD P.2751). This number does not appear on any label attached to the two syntypes and it cannot be decided any more which of the two syntypes they meant. In addition to the two syntypes, a juvenile specimen of this form (MIZ 33987, MZBW 294c), collected by W. Młokosiewicz on 21 July 1887 [= 2 August 1887] at „Eldar“ // „300 st. n. p. mor...“ [= Kasristskali, Georgia, 100 m a.s.l.] is labeled as „cotypus“ at the MIZ, but it does not belong to the types series upon which Taczanowski (1887) based his *Galerida cristata caucasica*.

Now: *Galerida cristata caucasica* Taczanowski, 1887.

### ***Galerida cristata coreensis* Taczanowski**

*Galerida cristata coreensis* Taczanowski, 1888b: 603.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 33982 (SD P.2752, MZBW 295a), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 362.197.25) on 14 January 1886 [= 26 January 1886] at “Siul, Koreja” (orig. label) = Séoul, Corée [= Soul, South Korea]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 167).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19652 (MZBW 295b), ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 330.185.25) on 14 January 1886 [= 26 January 1886] at “Siul, Koreja” [= Soul, South Korea].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1888b) described this form on the basis of „une paire“, collected in January 1886 at Seoul. The type series listed above is thus complete.

Now: *Galerida cristata coreensis* Taczanowski, 1888.

### ***Otocorys parvexi* Taczanowski**

*Otocorys Parvexi* Taczanowski, 1876a: 161.

*Otocorys albigula Parvexi* Taczanowski: Taczanowski 1891: 423 [New rank.]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19304 (WT N.2988, NMPW 1263i), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex in 1868 at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 19320 (WT N.2988, MZBW 1263h), ad. ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex on an unknown date [= 1865-1868] at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ♂ (Taczanowski 1876a: 161) or ♀ (Taczanowski 1889b: 15) or, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex on an unknown date [= 1865-1868] at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia]. See also under Remarks.

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1876a) did not specify the number of specimens he had at disposal while describing *Otocorys parvexi*, but presented measurements for two males and a female, which represent the minimum size of the type series. I found two of these syntypes at the MIZ in 2007, while the third one was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 168), where it was destroyed in the 1920s. Taczanowski (1876a: 161, 1889b: 15) listed the missing syntype formerly as a male and later as a female. This is either a correction, or a misprint, or there were four specimens in the type series. If the latter case is valid, for which there is no further evidence, then both the latter syntypes are lost.

Now: *Eremophila alpestris brandti* (Dresser, 1874) (e.g. Dickinson 2003), or *Eremophila alpestris albigula* (Bonaparte, 1850 (e.g. Dickinson et al. 2001a), or *Eremophila alpestris parvexi* (Taczanowski, 1876), if the latter subspecies is considered valid (e.g. Koblik et al. 2006).

## **Hirundinidae**

### ***Hirundo kamtschatica* Dybowski**

*Hirundo kamtschatica* Dybowski, 1883b: 356.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 12448 (SD P.2705, MZBW 1546i), ad. M., collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 333.197.30) on 4 June 1882 [= 16 June 1882] at Petropavlovsk, Kamtschatka [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 152).

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) described and measured a single male, which has to be understood a holotype of this form. Dybowski’s original label, still attached to the specimen, bears text: “*Hir. leucogastra* . mihi”, which indicates under which name he intended to describe the species, but this name never was published. Instead, the specimen received later two available names, viz. *Hirundo kamtschatica* Dybowski, 1883b and *Hirundo rustica borealis* Dybowski and Taczanowski, 1884 (see also under the latter name).

Now: *Hirundo rustica saturata* Ridgway, 1883 (e.g. Vaurie 1959, Dickinson & Dekker 2001, Dickinson et al. 2001b, Dickinson 2003) or *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* (Scopoli, 1786), if *saturata* is merged with *gutturalis* (e.g. Stepanân 2003, Koblik et al. 2006).

### ***Hirundo rustica baicalensis* Dybowski & Taczanowski**

*Hirundo rustica baicalensis* Dybowski & Taczanowski, 1884: 151.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34364 (SD P.2704), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 6 July 1871 [= 19 July 1871] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 151).

REMARKS: Dybowski & Taczanowski (1884) did not specify upon which series they founded this form, but they gave measurements for two males and a female (all presumably adult). The type series consisted thus of at least of the latter three specimens. Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 151) had five specimens of *Hirundo rustica baicalensis* from the vicinity of Lake Baikal at disposal, but it is not clear from their note, how many of them belonged to the original type series of *baicalensis*. Only one syntype appears to have survived. I found no trace of the remaining two (or more) syntypes at the MIZ in 2007 and they should thus be considered lost.

Now: *Hirundo rustica tyleri* (Jerdon, 1864).

### ***Hirundo rustica borealis* Dybowski & Taczanowski**

*Hirundo rustica borealis* Dybowski & Taczanowski, 1884: 151.

HOLOTYPE: Same as for *Hirundo kamtschatica* Dybowski, 1883 (see there).

REMARKS: Dybowski & Taczanowski (1884) apparently based this form on the same specimen upon which Dybowski (1883) based his *Hirundo kamtschatica* (see also Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 152).

Now: *Hirundo rustica saturata* Ridgway, 1883 (Dickinson et al. 2001b, Dickinson 2003) or *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* (Scopoli, 1786), if the *saturata* is not separated from *gutturalis* (e.g. Stepanân 2003, Koblik et al. 2006).

## **Motacillidae**

### ***Agrodroma godlewskii* Taczanowski**

*Agrodroma Godlewskii* Taczanowski, 1876a: 158.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34407 (SD P.2749, MZBW 1257b), ♂ (Taczanowski's label, and Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 167) or ♀ (Taczanowski 1875b: 152, 1876a: 158), collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 26 May 1873 [= 7 June 1873] (see Taczanowski 1875b: 152) in “Dauria” (Taczanowski's label) = at “Argunfluss” (Taczanowski 1875b: 152) = at “Fl. Argun, Daourie” (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 167) [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 167).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1876a) based this species on a single female, which thus constitutes its holotype.

Now: *Anthus godlewskii* Taczanowski, 1876.

### ***Motacilla camtschatica* Taczanowski**

*Motacilla camtschatica* “Pallas” Taczanowski, 1882: 388.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 26 April [= 8 May] of an unknown year [= 1879-1882] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 26 April [= 8 May] of an unknown year [= 1879-1882] in Kamchatka.

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1882: 388) attributed this species to Pallas, without giving exact reference to the relevant work. Pallas (1811: 507) provided description of White Wagtails from Kamchatka on the basis of specimens collected during the Joseph Billings's expedition in 1785-1794 (see. e.g. Sauer 1802, Saryčev 1802, 1811), calling them a variety of *Motacilla albeola* Pallas, 1811, but not naming them. Schlegel (1844: 68) listed a name "*Motacilla albeola*, var. *Camtschatcae*" with a reference to Pallas (1811: 507), where such a name does not exist. Instead, Pallas (1811: 507) wrote in Latin: "In maritimis Camtschatcae", i.e. at the seas of Kamchatka. Schlegel (1844: 68) listed this name in the synonymy of *Motacilla lugubris* Temminck, 1820, and did not make it available for nomenclatural purposes by this action. Taczanowski (1882: 388) listed the species as valid and provided a description for it. Although he attributed the name to Pallas, he became his author (ICZN 1999, Para. 50.1). Taczanowski (1882: 388) based this description on two specimens, which thus should be considered syntypes of this species.

Now: *Motacilla alba lugens* Gloger, 1929 (e.g. Alström & Mild 2003, Dickinson 2003) or *Motacilla lugens* Gloger, 1929, if the latter form is separated at the species level (e.g. Stepanân 2003).

### ***Motacilla kamtschatica* Dybowski**

*Motacilla kamtschatica* Dybowski, 1883b: 360. [This is a junior homonym of *Motacilla kamtschatica* Stejneger, 1882 = *Motacilla alba lugens* Gloger, 1829.]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 13244 (MZBW 313d, NMPW 2327), ad. ♀, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 299.205.59) on 17 May 1881 [= 29 May 1881] at "Pietropawlow'sk" (orig. label) = Petropavlovsk (later label) [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Russia]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 13246 (MZBW 313f, NMPW 2322), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 290.203.60 // No. 119) on 28 May [= 9 June] of an unknown year [= 1879-1883] on "Berynga" (orig. label) = Ins. Behringi (later label) [= Bering Island, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 13247 (MZBW 313e, NMPW 2325), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 303.211.60) on 4 June 1881 [= 16 June 1881] at Petropavlovsk [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Russia]. This specimen was labeled "*Motacilla kamtschatkensis*" [sic!] by Dybowski's hand.

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not specify on which specimens he based his *kamtschatica* and gave no measurements of these wagtails. Neither Taczanowski (1889b) nor Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) listed this species, but the Catalogue of Branicki collections indicates that the collection contained a male and a female of *Motacilla kamtschatica* from Kamtschatka and a male from "ins. Behringi". These three specimens are still deposited at the MIZ and qualify as syntypes of *Motacilla kamtschatica* Dybowski.

Now: *Motacilla alba lugens* Gloger, 1929 (e.g. Alström & Mild 2003, Dickinson 2003) or *Motacilla lugens* Gloger, 1929, if the latter form is separated at the species level (e.g. Stepanân 2003).



## Laniidae

### *Lanius speculigerus* Taczanowski

*Lanius speculigerus* Taczanowski, 1874: 322.

*Otomela isabellina speculigera* (Taczanowski): Taczanowski 1891: 504 [New rank.]

SYNTYPES (lost): eight specimens (WT N.7563, WT N.7567, WT N.7578, WT N. 7623 and four unnumbered), collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1873] at Alt-Tsukuchaitui [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1874: 322) based this form on „vier Paar ... aus Alt-Tsuruchaitui“, i.e. “four pairs ... from Starocuruchtaj”. Of these eight specimens, only four were listed by Taczanowski (1889b: 19), while the missing four were either forwarded to another museum or collector or were lost before that date (cf. Schalow 1875: 150). One or more of the four specimens still present at the MIZ in the 1890s were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 160), where they were destroyed in the 1920s. See also Dybowski (1930: 462-463).

Now: *Lanius isabellinus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833. See Pearson 2000.

## Troglodytidae

### *Troglodytes dauricus* Dybowski & Taczanowski

*Troglodytes dauricus* Dybowski & Taczanowski, 1884: 155.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 11472 (WT N.2981), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (Dybowski & Taczanowski 1884: 155) or by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex (old label, which bears an inscription that it is a copy of the original label) in 1866 at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 11465 (WT N.2981), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in 1866 in “Dauria” (old, but not original label) [=Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

REMARKS: Dybowski & Taczanowski (1884) based this species on an unknown number of specimens, but gave measurements for a male and a female only, which are still present at the MIZ. Dybowski & Parvex (1868: 334) mentioned three collected specimens. The third specimen should thus be considered syntype as well, but is unknown whether it reached Europe. Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 154) listed specimen SD P.2711 as a “typus”, but this number does not appear on any label attached to the syntypes listed above and it is thus currently impossible to conclude which of the two syntypes they meant.

Now: *Troglodytes troglodytes dauricus* Dybowski & Taczanowski, 1884.

## Prunellidae

### *Accentor dahuricus* Taczanowski

*Accentor dahuricus* Taczanowski, 1874: 320.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 13 April 1873 [= 25 April 1873] at Starotsurukhaytuy, Daourie [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 14 April 1873 [= 26 April 1873] at Starotsurukhaytuy, Daourie [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1889b: 8-9) identified his *Accentor dahuricus* with *Accentor ful-*



*vescens* Sěvercov”, stating that both names were published simultaneously, but that *dahuricus* should be given precedence, because its description was prepared for press earlier. However, Sěvercov”’s book was published in 1873 (Stepanân 1988), while Taczanowski’s paper appeared only in 1874. *Accentor dahuricus* Taczanowski, 1874 is thus junior subjective synonym of *Accentor fulvescens* Sěvercov”’, 1873. Taczanowski (1891: 220) already changed his mind and listed his *dahuricus* in the synonymy of *fulvescens*. At least one syntype was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 158), where it was or they were destroyed in the 1920s. No specimens were listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I found none at the MIZ in 2007. See also Dybowski (1930: 462).

Now: *Prunella fulvescens dahurica* (Taczanowski, 1874).

### ***Accentor erythropygus* Cabanis**

*Accentor erythropygus* Cabanis, 1870c: 457; not figured.

SYNTYPE (?, lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.5763), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in 1869 in Hamar-Daban Mountains, Buryatia (Taczanowski 1889b: 8).

SYNTYPE (?, lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.5763), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in 1869 in Hamar-Daban Mountains, Buryatia (Taczanowski 1889b: 8).

SYNTYPE (?, lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.5762), juv., collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in 1869 in Hamar-Daban Mountains, Buryatia (Taczanowski 1889b: 8).

SYNTYPE (?, lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.5762), juv., collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in 1869 in Hamar-Daban Mountains, Buryatia (Taczanowski 1889b: 8).

REMARKS: See Introduction for the identity of Cabanis’s types of Siberian birds. Taczanowski (1899b: 8) listed four specimens as types of *Accentor erythropygus*, incl. a male, a female (both WT N.5763), and two juveniles (both WT N.5762). Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 158) mentioned that at least one of these alleged syntypes was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915, where it or they were destroyed in the 1920s. Anonymous (s.d.) did not list any such specimens, and I did not find any at the MIZ in 2007. Note that *Accentor erythropygus* Cabanis, 1870 was described independently from *Accentor erythropygius* Swinhoe, 1870 (see also Hartert & Steinbacher 1935: 334), so that *erythropygus* Cabanis is not a subsequent incorrect spelling of *erythropygius* Swinhoe, as believed e.g. by Sharpe (1883: 663).

Now: *Prunella collaris erythropygia* (Swinhoe, 1870).

## **Turdidae**

### ***Phoenicurus aureora orientalis* Domaniewski**

*Phoenicurus aureora orientalis* Domaniewski, 1933a: 81.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 10604 (MZBW 454f, NMPW 1528), ad. ♂, collected by M. Jankowski (his field-Nr. 2262) on 18 April 1885 [= 30 April 1885] at „Sidemi, Umgebung von Wladiwostok“ [= Sedimi, Russia].

Now: *Phoenicurus aureoreus aureoreus* (Pallas, 1776) (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Koblik et al. 2006) or *Phoenicurus aureoreus* (Pallas, 1776), if the species is considered monotypic (e.g. Stepanân 2003).

## ***Turdus hyemalis* Dybowski**

*Turdus hyemalis* Dybowski in Taczanowski, 1872b: 439.

REMARKS: Dybowski described this form as a „Varietät mit dem dunklen wolkenartigen Schilde“ (Taczanowski 1872b: 439), i.e. „a variety with dark cloudlike shield”, which makes the name available. Taczanowski (1872b: 439) explicitly assigned the name to Dybowski and disagreed with his conclusions. Dybowski is thus author of the name. Taczanowski (1872b) apparently had one or more specimens of *hyemalis* at disposal, but I found no specimens at the MIZ in 2007, that would fit the description. The species was not listed in the catalogues by Taczanowski (1889b) and Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927).

Now: *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas, 1776. See Hartert (1910: 660).

## ***Turdus naumanni abrekianus* Domaniewski**

*Turdus abrekianus* Dybowski in Taczanowski, 1876b: 193 [Unavailable name, listed in synonymy of *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas without description or indication. The whole text reads: „Dr. Dybowski glaubt, dass diese Drossel einer von *T. ruficollis* ganz verschiedenen Form angehören, und hat sie *T. abrekianus* benannt, ...“ (Taczanowski 1876b: 193), i.e. „Dr. Dybowski believes that these thrushes belong to a form that is very different from *T. ruficollis*, and named it *T. abrekianus*“ (my translation).]

*Turdus naumanni abrekianus* „Tacz[anowski]”: Domaniewski, 1918: 444 [Domaniewski (1918) used *abrekianus* as a valid name and provided for the form a relevant description. He thus became its author, although he attributed it to Taczanowski 1876b; see ICZN 1999.]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 03229, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in 1875 at “Mar. jap. 43°L. boz Sinus Abrek” (old, but not original label) [= Abrek Bay, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04626 (MZBW 1787e), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 407.250.53) on 13 December 1883 [= 25 December 1883] at “Sidimi” [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04750 (MZBW 913g), ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 16 October 1886 [= 28 October 1886] at Mangugaj [= Magun’gae, North Korea].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04755 (MZBW 913h), ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 18 October 1886 [= 30 October 1886] at Mangugaj [= Magun’gae, North Korea].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04759, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 14 April 1875 [= 26 April 1875] at “Mare japonicum // Sinus Abrek 43° Latid.” [= Abrek Bay, Russia]. This specimen is labeled as “*Turdus abrekianus*” on the field-label.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04776 (MZBW 1787c), ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 410.252.50) on 24 January 1884 [= 5 February 1884] at “Sidimi” [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04777 (MZBW 1787a, NMPW 2468), ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 17 October 1885 [= 29 October 1885] at “Sidimi” [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04781 (MZBW 1787b), ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 27 April 1885 [= 9 May 1885] at “Sidimi” [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04805 (MZBW 1787d), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 365.235.45) on an unknown date [= 1883-1885] at “Sidimi” [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34327 (SD P.2716), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and M. Godlewski on 10 April 1875 [= 22 April 1875] at “Sinus Abrek, 43° Latid. Nor”, Oussouri [= Abrek Bay, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” of *Turdus abrekianus* Taczanowski, 1876 by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 156).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 04769 (MZBW 1787f), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski on 5 April 1884 [= 17 April 1884] at “Rzeka Sunguczka” [= Sungača River, Chinese/Russian border].

REMARKS: The name *Turdus abrekianus* was attributed to Taczanowski (1876b) by subsequent authors (e.g. Hartert 1910: 657, Domaniewski 1918: 444, Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 156), but Domaniewski (1918b) is its author (see above). Domaniewski (1918) did not specify which specimens he studied, but he compared nine birds from the Baikal region with an unknown number from Ussuri and applied *abrekianus* to the latter group of *naumanni* thrushes. All specimens of *Turdus naumanni* sensu stricto (excluding *eunomus*) from Ussuri, which were present at the MIZ prior to 1918 thus qualify as syntypes of *abrekianus* Domaniewski. I did not include among the syntypes of *Turdus naumanni abrekianus* specimens of *Turdus naumanni* from Korea, although some were present at the MIZ prior to 1918 (MIZ 04747, 04756, 04758), because Domaniewski (1918) did not mention this country. Similarly, I did not include among the syntypes of *abrekianus* specimen MIZ 04760, which was collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski at an unknown place in East Siberia (but probably at Kultuk or in Dauria according to its number in the Branicki Museum).

NOW: *Turdus naumanni* Temminck, 1820.

### ***Turdus obscurus buturlini* Domaniewski**

*Turdus obscurus buturlini* Domaniewski, 1918: 444.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34325 (SD P.2717), ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 15 May 1879 [= 27 May 1879] on “Ascol’d” [= Askol’d Island, Russia].

PARATYPE: MIZ 04925 (MZBW 894a), ad. ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 396.237.45) on 21 May 1887 [= 2 June 1887] at “Siul” [= Soul, South Korea].

PARATYPE: MIZ 04933 (MZBW 894h), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 11 July [= 23 July] of an unknown year [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

PARATYPE: MIZ 04935 (MZBW 894f), ad. ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 374.230.40) on 28 May 1885 [= 9 June 1885] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

PARATYPE: MIZ 04949, ad. ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 382.237.45) on 21 May 1887 [= 2 June 1887] at “Siul” [= Soul, South Korea].

PARATYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 14 May 1885 [= 26 May 1885] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

PARATYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 20 May 1885 [= 1 June 1885] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

PARATYPE (lost): MIZ ∅, ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 22 May 1885 [= 3 June 1885] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

REMARKS: I did not find three of the paratypes at the MIZ in 2007.

NOW: *Turdus obscurus* Gmelin, 1789.

## **Panuridae**

### ***Suthora webbiana mantschurica* Taczanowski**

*Suthora webbiana mantschurica* Taczanowski, 1885: 470.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ ∅ (WT N.8788), ♂, collected by W. Godlewski on an unknown date

[= October 1874 – August 1875; see Dybowski 1930: 554] at “Alamanowka” (Taczanowski 1875: 470) = „zaliv Meien, 43° L.“ (Taczanowski 1889b: 15) = “Atamanowka, Oussouri” (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 161) [= Strelok Bay, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.8760), ♀, collected by W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= October 1874 – August 1875; see Dybowski 1930: 554] at Alamanowka” (Taczanowski 1875: 470) = „zaliv Meien, 43° L.“ (Taczanowski 1899b: 15) = “Atamanowka, Oussouri” (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 161) [= Strelok Bay, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1885: 470) based this form on „une paire d’Alamanowka“ [sic!]. Both syntypes were present at the MIZ in the 1880s (Taczanowski 1889b: 15), but one or both were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 161), where it was or they were destroyed in the 1920s. The species was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.). Type locality is somewhat confusing, but Dybowski (1930: 554, 566-567) specified that these birds were collected at Strelok Bay, Russia, and I follow here his opinion.

NOW: *Paradoxornis webbianus mantschuricus* (Taczanowski, 1885) (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Koblik et al. 2006) or *Suthora webbiana mantschurica* Taczanowski, 1885, if *Suthora Hodgson*, 1837 is separated from *Paradoxornis* Gould, 1836 (e.g. Stepanân 2003).

## Sylviidae

### *Locustella pleskei* Taczanowski

*Locustella pleskei* Taczanowski, 1890: 620.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34152 (SD P.2721, MZBW 1843b, NMPW 1459), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 241.179.42) on 15 July 1887 [= 27 July 1887] at “Czymulpo” [= Inch’on, South Korea]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 159).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34153 (MZBW 1843a, NMPW 1460), collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 223.180.52) on 15 July 1887 [= 27 July 1887] at “Czymulpo” [= Inch’on, South Korea].

SYNTYPE: (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski on 15 July 1887 [= 27 July 1887] at Tschemulpo, Corea.[= Inch’on, South Korea].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1890) based this species on three specimens, all of which were collected on the same day and on the same locality. Anonymous (s.d.) listed only two syntypes, and I found both of them at the MIZ in 2007. The missing syntype was thus not present at the MIZ already shortly after World War II.

NOW: *Locustella pleskei* Taczanowski, 1890.

### *Phyllopneuste homeyeri* Dybowski

*Phyllopneuste* [sic!] *Homeyeri* Dybowski, 1883b: 358.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34151 (SD P.2720, MZBW 430a, NMPW 1411), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 25 August 1881 [= 6 September 1881] at “Tigil” [= Tigil’, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 158).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34149 (MZBW 430b), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 25 August 1881 [= 6 September 1881] at “Tigil” [= Tigil’, Russia]

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not specify how many specimens of *Phylloperone homeyeri* he studies, but he presented measurements of a male and a female. Both of these syntypes are still present at the MIZ.

NOW: *Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus* (Blyth, 1842) (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Stepanân 2003) or *Phylloscopus fuscatus homeyeri* (Dybowski, 1883), if the latter subspecies is considered valid (e.g. Koblik et al. 2006).

### ***Sylvia margelanica* Sztolcman**

*Sylvia margelanica* Sztolcman, 1898: 72.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 02156 (SD P.2723), ♂, collected by T. Barej on 3 October 1893 [= 15 October 1893] at “Margelan” = Marguelane, Ferghana [= Marghilon, Uzbekistan]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927:159).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 02211 (NMPW 1806), ♂, collected by T. Barej on 5 April 1894 [= 17 April 1894] at “Margelan” (original label) = Marguelane (Sztolcman 1898) [= Marghilon, Uzbekistan].

REMARKS: The type series of *Sylvia margelanica* consisted explicitly of two males (Sztolcman 1898).

NOW: *Sylvia curruca margelanica* Sztolcman, 1898. See also Loskot (2005) and Loskot & Abramson (2006).

## **Aegithalidae**

### ***Aegithalos caudatus kamtschaticus* Domaniewski**

*Aegithalos caudatus kamtschaticus* Domaniewski, 1933a: 81.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34157 (MZBW 223d), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

PARATYPE: MIZ 08097 (MTBW 223e), unsexed, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamtschatka.

PARATYPE: MIZ 08098 (MZBW 223c), unsexed, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamtschatka.

REMARKS: All three specimens examined by Domaniewski (1933a) are still preserved at the MIZ.

NOW: *Aegithalos caudatus caudatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (e.g. Dickinson 2003) or *Aegithalos caudatus kamtschaticus* Domaniewski, 1933, if the latter subspecies is recognized (e.g. Lobkov 1999, Stepanân 2003, Koblik et al. 2006).

## **Paridae**

### ***Parus major caucasicus* Domaniewski**

*Parus major caucasicus* Domaniewski, 1933a: 81.

HOLOTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by T. Barej on 23 March 1887 [= 4 April 1887] at „Lagodechi (Transkaukasien, Georgien)“ [= Lagodekhi, Georgia].

REMARKS: This specimen was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I did not find it at the MIZ in 2007. It probably did not survive World War II.

NOW: *Parus major major* Linnaeus, 1758.

### ***Parus obtectus* Cabanis**

*Parus (Poecila) obtectus* Cabanis, 1871: 237

SYNTYPE (?): MIZ 07991 (WT N.5999, SD P.2740), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 4 October 1870 [= 16 October 1870] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 160).

SYNTYPE (?): MIZ 08018 (WT N.5999), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 22 October 1870 [= 3 November 1870] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia].

SYNTYPE (?, lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.5999), collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski in October 1870 [= 13 October – 12 November 1870] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 12).

REMARKS: See Introduction for the identity of Cabanis’s types of Siberian birds. Taczanowski (1889b: 12) listed three specimens as types of this species, all of which were numbered WT N.5999. Two of them are still present at the MIZ, but the third one was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.), and I did not find it at the MIZ in 2007. It probably did not survive World War II.

NOW: *Parus cinctus cinctus* Boddaert, 1783.

### ***Poecilia brevirostris* Taczanowski**

*Poecilia brevirostris* Taczanowski, 1872b: 444

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1877] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 13).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1877] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 13).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1877] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 13).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1872b: 445) did not specify on how many specimens he based his *Poecilia brevirostris*, mentioning only that all received individuals were shot in winter months. Later (Taczanowski 1889b: 13), he listed two males and a female as types of this species. They are listed above, although they do not necessarily represent the whole type series. One or more of these syntypes were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 161), where it was or they were destroyed in the 1920s. None were listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I found none at the MIZ in 2007. No syntype of *Poecilia brevirostris* thus probably survived World War II.

NOW: *Parus palustris brevirostris* (Taczanowski, 1872).

### ***Poecile palustris crassirostris* Taczanowski**

*Poecile palustris crassirostris* Taczanowski, 1885: 470

SYNTYPE: MIZ 08032, unsexed, collected by J. Kalinowski on 5 December 1883 [= 17 December 1883] at “Sidemi” [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (SD P.2742; MZBW 222a), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski on 4 December 1884 [= 16 December 1884] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 161).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1885: 470) based this form on „une paire“ from „Sidemi“, but later (Taczanowski 1889b: 13) listed only one such specimen. I found only one of the two syntypes at the MIZ in 2007. Another specimen stored at the MIZ among avian types was collected in 1886 and has consequently no type status.

NOW: *Parus palustris brevirostris* (Taczanowski, 1872) (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Stepanân 2003) or *Parus palustris crassirostris* (Taczanowski, 1885), if the latter subspecies is recognized (e.g. Koblik et al. 2006).

### ***Poecilia palustris macroura* Taczanowski**

*Poecilia palustris macroura* Taczanowski, 1889b: 13. [Nomen nudum; no description or indication, but type specimens listed.]

*Poecilia palustris macroura* Taczanowski, 1891: 436.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.6000), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1877] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 13).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.6000), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1877] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 13).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, unsexed, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1865-1868] at Darasun [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia] (Taczanowski 1889b: 13).

REMARKS: The type series of *Poecilia palustris macroura* consisted of three specimens listed above (Taczanowski 1889b: 13). One or more of them were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 161), where they were destroyed in the 1920s. None of these syntypes were listed by Anonymous (s.d.), I found none at the MIZ in 2007 and none probably survived World War II.

NOW: *Parus montanus borealis* Séllys-Longchamps, 1843.

## **Sittidae**

### ***Sitta albifrons* Taczanowski**

*Sitta albifrons* Taczanowski, 1882: 385.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 12299 (MZBW 279a), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34372 (SD P.2744, MZBW 276cc), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 162).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka (see Taczanowski 1882: 385).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1882: 385) based this form on „deux mâles et une femelle adultes du Kamtschatka“. I found two of these three syntypes at the MIZ in 2007, but the fate of the remaining syntype (an adult male) is unknown. It was not listed by Taczanowski (1889b: 15), which indicates that it disappeared from the MIZ prior to that date. This opens a possibility that Taczanowski exchanged or sold it to another



museum or collector. It was not found at the MIZ after World War II (Anonymous s.d.).

Now: *Sitta europaea albifrons* Taczanowski, 1882.

### ***Sitta baicalensis* Taczanowski**

*Sitta baicalensis* Taczanowski, 1882: 386.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 12245, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 22 October 1870 [= 3 November 1870] at “Kultuk” [= Kultuk, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 12246, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (older, but not original label) or B. Dybowski and A. Parvex (younger label) on 26 November 1865 [= 8 December 1865] at “Darasuń” [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34365 (SD P.2743), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex on 28 November 1865 [= 10 December 1865] at “Darasoun”, Daourie [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 162).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1882: 385-386) applied this name to white-bellied nuthatches of “les environs d’Irkoutsk, du lac Baical et la Daourie”, without specifying which specimens he had at disposal. Specimens listed above as syntypes are those that I found at the MIZ in 2007 and that were available at the MIZ prior to 1882 (all of them were recorded already by Anonymous s.d.). It remains unknown, whether the type series included one or more specimens from the vicinity of Irkutsk or whether this part of the type locality was based solely on report or reports of one or more of Taczanowski’s correspondents.

Now: *Sitta europaea asiatica* Gould, 1837 (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Stepanân 2003, Koblik et al. 2006) or *Sitta europaea baicalensis* Taczanowski, 1882, if the latter subspecies is recognized (e.g. Dickinson et al. 2006, Red’kin & Konovalova 2006).

## **Certhiidae**

### ***Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski**

*Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski, 1922: 4.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34368 (SD P.2747), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex in 1867 at “Darasoun”, Daourie [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

PARATYPE: MIZ 11883, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex in 1867 in “Dauria” (labels) = at Darasoun, Daourie [= Kurort-Darasun, Russia].

REMARKS: Both specimens attributed by Domaniewski (1922) to his *Certhia familiaris daurica* are still preserved at the MIZ.

Now: *Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski, 1922.

### ***Certhia familiaris orientalis* Domaniewski**

*Certhia familiaris orientalis* Domaniewski, 1922: 5.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34369 (SD P.2748, MZBW 284d, NMPW 2663), ad. ♂, collected by M. Jankowski (his field-Nr. 2961) on 7 December 1887 [= 19 December 1887] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].



PARATYPE: MIZ 11843 (MZBW 284f, NMPW 2674), ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 16 October 1876 (orig. label) [= 28 October 1876] or 18 October 1876 (Domaniewski 1922: 5, which is probably a misprint) at Ascold [= Askol'd Island, Russia].

PARATYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 27 December 1883 [= 8 January 1884] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

REMARKS: One of two paratypes was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I did not find it at the MIZ in 2007. It probably did not survive World War II.

NOW: *Certhia familiaris orientalis* Domaniewski, 1922 (e.g. Dickinson 2003, Stepanân 2003, Koblik et al. 2006), or *Certhia familiaris daurica* Domaniewski, 1922 (e.g. Dickinson et al. 2006, Martens & Tietze 2006).

## Emberizidae

### *Emberiza godlewskii* Taczanowski

*Emberiza Godlewskii* Taczanowski, 1874: 330.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.9614), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1872] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.9753), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1869-1872] at Kultuk [= Kultuk, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1874) did not specify how many specimens he had at disposal while describing *godlewskii*. However, he later listed (Taczanowski 1889b: 29) two males as the type. The original type series thus consisted of two males, both collected at Kultuk (Taczanowski 1889b: 29). Herewith, the type locality, originally given by Taczanowski (1874: 331) as “Dauria meridionalis et Kultuk (Dybowski), Mongolia (A. David)”, can be restricted to Kultuk. This bunting was said to visit Kultuk only in winter (W. Godlewski in Taczanowski 1889b: 29).

At least one of the syntypes was transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 174), and destroyed there in the 1920s. Anonymous (s.d.) did not list this species and no specimens were found by myself at the MIZ in 2007, so that these syntypes probably did not survive World War II. The same applies to the topotypical female WT N.10445 mentioned by Taczanowski (1889b: 29).

NOW: *Emberiza godlewskii* Taczanowski, 1874.

### *Emberiza jankowskii* Taczanowski

*Emberiza Jankowskii* Taczanowski, 1888a: 317; pl. VIII.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 33836 (SD P.2771), ad. ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 9 March 1886 [= 21 March 1886] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

NOW: *Emberiza jankowskii* Taczanowski, 1888.

## Fringillidae

### *Acanthis innominatus* Dybowski

*Acanthis innominatus* Dybowski, 1883b: 366.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34190 (SD P.2766, MZBW 42d), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski in August 1881 [= 13 August – 12 September 1881] at Kliutschewskaia Sopka, Kamtschatka [=

Ključevskaja Sopka, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 170).

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not give size of the type series. It remains unknown whether Dybowski sent one or more specimen of *Acanthis innominatus* to Warszawa, but only one such specimen was present at the MIZ in the 1910s (Domaniewski 1917b: 1057) and I found only this specimen at the MIZ in 2007. In absence of any evidence that Dybowski based this species on more than one specimen I treat here the specimen MIZ 34190 as a holotype of the species. Taczanowski (1889b) did not list this species.

Now: *Acanthis flammea flammea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

### ***Acanthis intermedius* Dybowski**

*Acanthis intermedius* Dybowski, 1883b: 365.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34189 (SD P.2767), ♂ (label) or ♀ (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 171), collected by B. Dybowski on 18 May [= 30 May] of an unknown year [= 1879-1883] on Ile de Behring, Kamtschatka [= Bering Island, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 171).

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not give size of the type series, but he obviously measured more than one individual. It remains unknown whether he mailed one or more specimen of *innominatus* to Warszawa, but one eligible specimen was listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and I found only that one at the MIZ in 2007. Taczanowski (1889b) did not list this species.

Now: *Acanthis flammea flammea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

### ***Acanthis linaria asiaticus* Domaniewski**

*Acanthis linaria asiaticus* Domaniewski, 1917b: 1054.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30001 (MZBW 42i), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1865-1883] in „Siberia“.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30005 (MZBW 42m), ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 20 January 1882 [= 1 February 1882] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30012 (MZBW 42o), ♂, collected by M. Jankowski on 1 December 1885 [= 13 December 1885] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia.]

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30016 (MZBW 42e), ♀, collected by M. Jankowski on 20 January 1882 [= 1 February 1882] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30021 (MZBW 42h), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30023 (MZBW 42c), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30026 (MZBW 42f), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1865-1883] in „Siberia“.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30031 (SD P.2768), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 27 April [= 9 May] of an unknown year [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 172).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30074 (MZBW 42i), ♂, collected by Jankowski on 12 February 1882 [= 24 February 1882] at Sidemi [= Sedimi, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 30076 (MZBW 42b), ♂, collected by Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamtchatka.

REMARKS: Additionally there are a male (MIZ 30015) and two females (MIZ 30013, 30014) of "*Acanthis linaria*" at the MIZ, all collected by B. Dybowski in Kamchatka (no more data available) and all formerly deposited at the Branicki Museum and thus potentially at disposal to Domaniewski, which would qualify as syntypes of *Acanthis linaria asiaticus*. However, Domaniewski (1917b) did not mention them for some reason, and I thus do not list them here among the syntypes of *Acanthis linaria asiaticus*.

Now: *Acanthis flammea flammea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

### ***Carduelis carduelis frigroris* Wolters**

*Carduelis carduelis frigroris* Wolters, 1953: 280. [New name for *Carduelis major* Taczanowski; said to be pre-occupied.]

SYNTYPES (lost): Same as for *Carduelis major* Taczanowski, 1880 (see below).

Now: See under *Carduelis major* Taczanowski.

### ***Carduelis major* Taczanowski**

*Carduelis major* Taczanowski, 1880: 672. [This is a junior secondary homonym of *C[annabina] major* Brehm, 1855 = *Carduelis cannabina cannabina* (Linnaeus, 1758)].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.10434), ♂, collected by W. Garliński on an unknown date [= 1878-1879] in Turkestan (Taczanowski 1880) or, more particularly, in "Fergana" (Taczanowski 1889b: 31) [= Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.10434), ♀, collected by W. Garliński on an unknown date [= 1878-1879] in Turkestan (Taczanowski 1880) or, more particularly, in "Fergana" (Taczanowski 1889b: 31) [= Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1880) based this species on "une paire". Both syntypes, as listed above, were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 170), where they were destroyed in the 1920s.

Now: *Carduelis carduelis frigroris* Wolters, 1953 (e.g. Dickinson 2003) or *Carduelis carduelis major* Taczanowski, 1879 (e.g. Vaurie 1956, 1959, Stepanán 2003, Koblik et al. 2006), depending on whether *Acanthis* Borkhausen, 1797 is merged with *Carduelis* Brisson, 1760, or not, and on the interpretation of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999).

### ***Chrysomitris dybowskii* Taczanowski**

*Chrysomitris Dybowskii* Taczanowski, 1876b: 199.

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on 30 May 1875 [= 11 June 1875] on Ascold [= Askol'd Island, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 30 May 1875 [= 11 June 1875] on Ascold [= Askol'd Island, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 30 May in 1875 [= 11 June 1875] on Ascold [= Askol'd Island, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on 30 May in 1875 [= 11 June 1875] on Ascold [= Askol'd Island, Russia].

REMARKS: This species was not listed in catalogues by Taczanowski (1889b), Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927) and Anonymous (s.d.), so that the four syntypes were probably absent from the MIZ already in the 1880s. There is a chance, however, that Taczanowski some or all of them sent to another museum or other museums, where they still can be extant. The MIZ currently possesses only a topotype of *Chrysomytris dybowskii* (MIZ 29862), which was collected by M. Jankowski on Askol'd Island on 14 May 1879 [= 26 May 1879]. See also Dybowski (1930: 567-568).

NOW: *Carduelis spinus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

### ***Corythus enucleator kamtschatkensis* Dybowski**

*Corythus enucleator kamtschatkensis* [sic!] Dybowski, 1883b: 367.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15943, unsexed, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 206.310.45) on 3 November 1879 [= 15 November 1879] at “Maszur – Kamczatka” [= Mašura, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15944 (MZBW 53a), M?, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 226.340.45) on 3 November 1879 [= 15 November 1879] at “Maszur – Kamczatka” [= Mašura, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15946 (MZBW 53b), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 340.227.56) on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] on Ins. Behringi [= Bering Island, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15949, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] at “Petropol” (newer label, orig. missing) [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15953, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] at “Petropol” (newer label, orig. missing) [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 33719 (SD P.2770), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 225.342.47) on 3 November 1879 [= 15 November 1879] at “Maszura – Kamczatka” (orig. label) = in Kamtschatka [= Mašura, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a „typus“ by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 173).

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not define the type series of his *Corythus enucleator kamtschatkensis*, but specified type locality of this form, stating that he met the species in May [= 13 May – 12 June] at Petropawlowski [= Petropavlovsk-Kamčatskij], and on “ile de Behring” [= Bering Island], and also (without giving date) “au bord de la riviere Kamtschatka” [= at Kamčatka River]. Dybowski (1883b: 367) also referred to Taczanowski (1882: 394), where Taczanowski said that he received from Dybowski two males and two females, all collected in November [= 13 November – 12 December] in Kamchatka. Considering these statements, I found six specimens at the MIZ in 2007 that qualify as syntypes. The original type series might have been larger, however. It follows from the text by Dybowski (1883b) that *kamtschatkensis* is an incorrect original spelling, which must be corrected to *kamtschatkensis* (ICZN 1999, Para. 32.5), as was already done by Sharpe (1888: 460).

NOW: *Pinicola enucleator kamtschatkensis* Dybowski, 1883. See also Red'kin & Babenko 1998.

### ***Pyrrhula cineracea* Cabanis**

*Pyrrhula cineracea* Cabanis, 1872b: 316.

SYNTYPES (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.7170), 3 ♂♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1866?] at the Onon in Dauria (Taczanowski 1889b: 32) [= Onon River, Russia].

REMARKS: See Introduction for the identity of Cabanis's types of Siberian birds. Taczanowski (1889b: 32) listed three specimens as types of this species, all numbered WT N.7170. One or more of these three specimens were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 174), where it was or they were destroyed in the 1920s. None were listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and none probably survived World War II.

NOW: *Pyrrhula pyrrhula cineracea* Cabanis, 1872.

### ***Pyrrhula kamtschatica* Taczanowski**

*Pyrrhula kamtschatica* Taczanowski, 1882: 395.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15926 (MZBW 62d), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 33720 (SD P.2784), ad. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka. This specimen was listed as a "typus" by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 174).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15932 (MZBW 62b), juv. ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15931, ad. F (JM), collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 15954 (MZBW 62c), juv., collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1882: 395) based this species on „huit exemplaires des deux sexes, du Kamtschatka“, but later listed only a male (WT N.12278) and a female (WT N.12292) as types of *Pyrrhula kamtschatica* (Taczanowski 1889b: 33). Of the original eight syntypes, five are still present at the MIZ, while the fate of the remaining three specimens is unknown. They were not listed by Anonymous (s.d.), so that they either did not survive World War II or were forwarded by Taczanowski to another museum or collector. It remains unknown which two of the eight specimens were listed by Taczanowski (1889b: 33), though both were said to have been collected by B. Dybowski in Kamchatka.

NOW: *Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii* Baird, 1869.

### ***Pyrrhula kamtschatkensis* Dybowski**

*Pyrrhula kamtschatkensis*: Dybowski, 1883b: 367.

*Pyrrhula rubicilla kamtschatkensis* Taczanowski: Dybowski & Taczanowski 1884: 146 [New rank.]

SYNTYPES: All syntypes of *Pyrrhula kamtschatica* Taczanowski, 1882 are also syntypes of *Pyrrhula kamtschatkensis* Dybowski, 1883. The type series of the latter species could have been larger, however.

Now: *Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii* Baird, 1869.

## Ploceidae

### *Passer montanus dybowskii* Domaniewski

*Passer montanus dybowskii* Domaniewski, 1915: 562.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34110 (SD P.2774), ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 237.156.40) on 2 November 1887 [= 14 November 1887] at “Siul” [= Soul, South Korea]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 172).

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by J. Kalinowski on 26 November 1886 [= 8 December 1886] at “Siul” [= Soul, South Korea].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by J. Kalinowski on 22 December 1885 [= 3 January 1886] at “Siul” [= Soul, South Korea].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 9 November 1873 [= 21 November 1873] at Ussuri, 48° Lat. bor. [Kazakevičevo, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 9 November 1873 [= 21 November 1873] at Ussuri, 48° Lat. bor. [= Kazakevičevo, Russia].

REMARKS: Domaniewski (1915: 562) listed five syntypes of this form, of which only one was listed by Anonymous (s.d.) and found at the MIZ in 2007. The remaining four syntypes probably did not survive World War II.

Now: *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger, 1885.

### *Petronia brevirostris* Taczanowski

*Petronia brevirostris* Taczanowski, 1874: 323.

*Petronia stulta brevirostris* Taczanowski: Taczanowski 1889b: 31 [New rank.]

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.7594), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1873] at Argunfluss = Fl. Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♂, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1873] at Argunfluss = Fl. Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.7622), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on an unknown date [= 1873] at Argunfluss = Fl. Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 13 July 1873 [= 25 July 1873] (see Dybowski 1930: 461) at Argunfluss = Fl. Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

SYNTYPE (lost): MIZ Ø (WT N.7657), juv., collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski on 13 July 1873 [= 25 July 1873] (see Dybowski 1930: 461) at Fl. Argun [= Starocuruchtaj, Russia].

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1874: 323-324) did not specify how many specimens he had at disposal while describing *Petronia brevirostris*, but gave measurements of two males and two females (all presumably adult) and mentioned features of juvenile plumage. Later, Taczanowski (1889b: 31) listed a male, a female and a juvenile as types of this species. Hence, there were at least five syntypes. Dybowski (1930: 461) mentioned that he collected eight specimens of *Petronia brevirostris*, but it remains unknown, whether all of them were sent to and arrived in Warszawa. Comparing the date pre-

sented by Taczanowski (1889b: 31) and Dybowski (1930: 461), it is possible to conclude that there were not less than five, and not more than eight syntypes of this species. One or more of these syntypes were transferred to Rostov-na-Donu in 1915 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 172), and destroyed there in the 1920s. A theoretical possibility exists, however, that Taczanowski forwarded one or more of syntypes to another museum or collector between 1874 and 1889, where they still could survive. *Petronia brevirostris* was not listed by Anonymous (s.d.), which means that no syntypes survived World War II at the MIZ. Dybowski (1930: 461) specified that the birds were found at Starocuruchtaj only at Kruglaja Hanga, an isolated rock in the steppe above the Argun, near a Cossack station 'Durojskie'.

NOW: *Petronia petronia brevirostris* Taczanowski, 1874.

## Corvidae

### *Corvus corax behringianus* Dybowski

*Corvus corax behringianus* Dybowski, 1883b: 363.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34119 (WT N.12606, SD P.2792A), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 1375.693.60 // Nr. 51) on 17 April [= 29 April] (year not given = 1879-1883) on "Beryng" [= Bering Island, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a "typus" by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 03747 (WT N.12606), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski (old, but not original label) (his field-Nr. 1670.611.67) or J. Kalinowski (Taczanowski 1889b: 23) on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] on "I. Beryng" [= Bering Island, Russia].

SYNTYPE: MIZ 41394, ♀, collected by B. Dybowski (his field-Nr. 1325.662.30) on 15 December [= 27 December] of an unknown year [= 1879-1883] at "Beryng[a]" [= Bering Island, Russia].

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not specify how many specimens were available to him when he described *Corvus corax behringianus*, but gave measurements of two males and a female, which sets the minimum number of syntypes at three. Later, Taczanowski (1889b: 23) stated that there were two type specimens at the MIZ, but I found three syntypes at the MIZ in 2007. Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193) erroneously believed that no type locality was given.

NOW: *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883.

### *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski

*Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883b: 362.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34106 (SD P.2793; MZBW 1413b), ♂, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka. This specimen was listed as a "typus" by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193).

SYNTYPE: MIZ 03958 (WT N.3958, MZBW 1413a), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski on an unknown date [= 1879-1883] in Kamchatka.

REMARKS: Dybowski (1883b) did not specify the size of the type series, but gave measurements of a male and a female. I found both these syntypes at the MIZ in 2007.

NOW: *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883.



### ***Corvus corax sibiricus* Taczanowski**

*Corvus corax sibiricus* Taczanowski, 1891: 526. [This is junior primary homonym of *Corvus sibiricus* Gmelin, 1788 = *Perisoreus infaustus sibiricus* Boddaert, 1783.]

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34116 (SD P.2794), unsexed, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex (their field-Nr. 4203) on an unknown date [= 1865-1868] in Sibérie orientale [= Dauria]. This is also a syntype of *Corvus coronivox* Taczanowski (see below). This specimen was listed as a “typus” of *Corvus coronivox* Taczanowski by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1891: 526) described this subspecies with reference to “*Corvus corax*” of himself (Taczanowski 1876a: 172), without specifying the type series, but presenting measurements of a single specimen of unknown geographic origin. There is no evidence that Taczanowski had at disposal more than this one specimen (cf. also Buturlin 1915: 107, and Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 193), so that I consider the specimen listed above holotype of the form.

NOW: *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883.

### ***Corvus corax ussurianus* Taczanowski**

*Corvus corax ussurianus* Taczanowski, 1889b: 24.

HOLOTYPE: MIZ 34118 (WT N.9072, SD P.2795), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (their field-Nr. 4196) on 4 January 1875 [= 16 January 1875] at Sinus Abrek, 43°N (label and Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 193) or by W. Godlewski at „poberež’e Japonskogo morja“, i.e. shores of the Japanese Sea (Taczanowski 1889b: 24) [= Abrek Bay, Russia]. This specimen was listed as a “typus” by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193). This is also a syntype of *Corvus cornivox* Taczanowski.

PARATYPE: MIZ 3957 (MZBW 1073a), ♂ collected by J. Kalinowski (his field-Nr. 1380.690.45) on 27 January 1885 [= 8 February 1885] at “Sidimi” [= Sedimi, Russia]. A label contains Taczanowski’s note that descriptions and measurements of this specimen were used in Taczanowski (1891).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1889b: 24) listed *Corvus corax ussurianus* as his own manuscript name “Tacz. MS.”, but gave full description of the form. The name thus originates from Taczanowski (1889b). The “MS.” mentioned by Taczanowski (1889b: 24) was undoubtedly his forthcoming *Faune ornithologique de la Sibérie Orientale* (Taczanowski 1891: 527). Although Taczanowski (1889b) had a series of Ravens from Ussuri at hand while describing his *Corvus corax ussurianus*, he listed only specimen WT N.9072 as a type of the subspecies and this is to be understood as a designation of a holotype.

NOW: *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883.

### ***Corvus coronivox* Taczanowski**

*Corvus coronivox* Taczanowski, 1876a: 172.

SYNTYPE: MIZ 34116 (SD P.2794), unsexed, collected by B. Dybowski and A. Parvex (their field-Nr. 4203) on an unknown date [= 1865-1872 or 1876-1877] in Sibérie orientale [= Dauria]. This is also a holotype of *Corvus corax sibiricus* Taczanowski. This specimen was listed as a “typus” of *Corvus coronivox* by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193).



SYNTYPE: MIZ 34118 (WT N.9072, SD P.2795), ♀, collected by B. Dybowski and W. Godlewski (their field-Nr. 4196) on 4 January 1875 [= 16 January 1875] at Sinus Abrek, 43°N (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 193) or by W. Godlewski at „pobereże Japonskago morja“, i.e. shores of the Japanese Sea (Taczanowski 1889b: 24) [= Abrek Bay, Russia]. This is also a holotype of *Corvus corax ussurianus* Taczanowski. This specimen was listed as a “typus” of *Corvus corax ussurianus* Taczanowski by Sztolcman & Domaniewski (1927: 193).

REMARKS: Taczanowski (1876a: 172) proposed this name conditionally, which does not prevent its availability for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Para. 11.5.1). He did not define type series of *coronivox*, stating only that this form lives in „contrées de la Sibérie orientale et du pays de l’Ussuri“, i.e. in East Siberia and in the Ussuri region (in a broad sense). I found at the MIZ two specimens, which fulfill these conditions and which were available at Warszawa prior to 1876. It is uncertain, however, whether Taczanowski had at disposal just the mentioned two, or more syntypes. Later, Taczanowski (1889b, 1891) distinguished Ravens inhabiting Ussuri from those inhabiting more western parts of east Siberia, to which he applied names *Corvus corax ussurianus* Taczanowski and *Corvus corax sibiricus* Taczanowski, respectively, abandoning his *Corvus coronivox*. Ravens inhabiting Siberia east of Lake Baikal were lumped in a single form by Buturlin (1915) and Vaurie (1959), both of whom applied to the form a name *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, overlooking the existence of *Corvus coronivox* Taczanowski (see also Meinertzhagen 1926, Rustamov 1954: 21, Blake & Vaurie 1962: 280, Stepanân 2003: 458). The name *coronivox* Taczanowski, 1876 has priority over *kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883 (see also Dickinson et al. 2004: 124) and it is not a nomen oblitum, because it was used as a valid name after 1900 (Sztolcman & Domaniewski 1927: 193). However, I hesitate to suggest nomenclatural changes until the taxonomy of Siberian Ravens is revised.

Now: *Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883.

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