



Eighteenth century bird specimens in the Baillon Collection, La Châtre, France

Christophe Gouraud

Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, 71 rue Venose 36400 La Châtre, France. E-mail: collection.baillon@gmail.com¹

Abstract. The Baillon Collection houses 2,478 mounted bird specimens from the 18th and 19th centuries. In this paper, I list and comment 62 pre-nineteenth century bird specimens.

Key words. Jean François Emmanuel Baillon, Louis Antoine François Baillon, mounted specimens, bird collection, pre-nineteenth century specimens.

INTRODUCTION

Pre-nineteenth century specimens of birds are very rare in current collections (Steinheimer 2005). Here I report 62 eighteenth century specimens from a previously overlooked collection of 2,478 mounted bird specimens deposited in the Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France (hereafter MLC). All these specimens belong to the Baillon Collection, which was initiated by Jean François Emmanuel Baillon (c. 1742-1801; henceforth “Emmanuel Baillon”), and completed by his son Louis Antoine François Baillon (1778-1855; henceforth “François Baillon”). All pre-nineteenth specimens were collected during the lifetimes of Emmanuel Baillon.

Emmanuel Baillon was a lawyer at Montreuil-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais) and bailiff of Waben, who devoted most of his spare time to natural history. The frequency with which he would send specimens and the quality of his observations earned him the distinction of “First correspondent of the Muséum” (Prarond 1857: 626). He also had on-going correspondences with Edmé-Louis Daubenton (1730-1785), Bernard Germain Étienne de Lavoisier (1756-1825) and Georges Cuvier (1769-1832) in Paris, as indicated by many letters found in later years in the Baillon family’s inheritance (for excerpts of those letters see Prarond 1857).

The nomenclature of scientific names follows del Hoyo et al. (1992-2013), which is the basis for the arrangement of the Baillon Collection, updated according to the *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive* (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com> on 31 October 2014). I do not provide the complete information of labels but only the relevant ones, when

¹ Present address: 6 route de Chef Boutonne, Vezeçais, 79170 Brioux-sur-Boutonne, France.

available, that matters in this study, i.e. place and date specimens have been collected or given to the Baillon, as well as the name of collectors or donators.

RESULTS

Emmanuel Baillon obtained pre-nineteenth specimens from a few sources listed below.

Specimens from the Expedition in search of La Pérouse (1791-1794)

To respond to the successful expeditions of James Cook (1728-1779), Louis XVI (1754-1793), King of France, ordered in 1785 a voyage of exploration around the world and approved Jean-François de La Pérouse (1741-1788) to be in charge of this journey. In 1791, without having any news from La Pérouse since the 25 February 1788, the National Constituent Assembly granted Antoine Bruny d'Entrecasteaux (1737-1793) to captain another expedition in order to find the La Pérouse Expedition (Brosse 1998: 101). The expedition failed to fulfill its main goal but has been a real success in collecting scientific material through Jacques-Julien Houtou de La Billardière (1755-1834), naturalist aboard *La Recherche*. Nevertheless, as France was at war with The Netherlands, naturalists of the expedition were arrested on 19 February 1794 in Surabaya on the island of Java (de La Billardière 1800: 319) and all collections have been confiscated by the Governor of Samarang, in Java (Stresemann 1953), a Dutch colony at this time. La Billardière has been released on 29 March 1795 and was back in Paris in March 1796 (de La Billardière 1800: 331-332). The British, also at war with the Dutch, seized the collections of the French naturalist. Immediately La Billardière wrote to Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), president of the Royal Society at this time and councilor of King George III (1738-1820). Out of concern to restore the good relationship with the French, Banks ensured that the collections will be returned to France, and that had been done in the second half of the year 1796 (Bonnet 1892, Stresemann 1953).

Zoological collections were very far to be as important as botanical collections (Anonymous 1796, de Blainville 1841: 693) and the ornithological part was consisting in “three tin cans” (translated from French, Bonnet 1892) comprising about 300 species of birds (Anonymous 1796). According to Stresemann (1953), La Billardière gave 422 specimens of birds to the Paris Museum in March 1816 but because of their bad condition, the French institution has kept only one hundred.

The Baillon Collection holds 36 specimens collected by or for La Billardière. At least 15 specimens come from the Paris Museum (Georges Cuvier and Achille Valenciennes have given them to Baillon). The 21 remaining specimens lack any evidence to be from the Paris Museum and could have been provided directly by La Billardière. The specimens came from South Africa (17 January – 16 February 1792; de la Billardière 1799: 63, 102), Tasmania (22 April – 30 May 1792; de La Billardière 1799: 121, 193; and 22 January – 28 February 1793; de La Billardière 1799: 429 and 1800: 82), New Caledonia (16-30 June 1792, no landing; de La Billardière 1799: 196, 208; and 18 April – 10 May 1793; de La Billardière 1800: 181, 249), Ambon (6 September – 14 October 1792; de La Billardière 1799: 288, 368), southwest coast of Australia (10 December 1792 – 4 January

1793; de La Billardière 1799: 389, 424), Tonga Islands (23 March – 9 April 1793; de La Billardière 1800: 91, 173), Buru Island (4-16 September 1793; de La Billardière 1800: 294, 298) and Java (28 October 1793 – 29 March 1795; de La Billardière 1800: 308, 331). I included in the list one specimen collected in Mauritius (7 May to 21 November 1795, de La Billardière 1800: 331) while La Billardière was on his way back to France.

MLC.2010.0.59, *Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert, 1783), 1791-1794. From the “Terre de Nuyts” [sic], Australia. Given by Cuvier in 1821. Note that the species does not occur on the south coast of Australia.

MLC.2010.0.62, *Sula sula* (Linnaeus, 1766), 1791-1794. From the “Terre de Nuyts” [sic], Australia. Note that the species does not occur on the south coast of Australia.

MLC.2010.0.63, *Sula sula* (Linnaeus, 1766), 1791-1794. From the “Terre de Nuyts” [sic], Australia. Given by Cuvier in 1821. Note that the species does not occur on the south coast of Australia.

MLC.2010.0.79, *Ardea purpurea* Linnaeus, 1766, Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795. Given by Cuvier in 1821.

MLC.2010.0.80, *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790), Australia, 10 Dec 1792 – 4 Jan 1793. Given by Cuvier.

MLC.2010.0.109, *Ardeola speciosa* (Horsfield, 1821), 1791-1794. No location mentioned on the label.

MLC.2010.0.309, *Larus pacificus* Latham, 1801, Maria Island, Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. Given by Cuvier.

MLC.2011.0.23, *Trichoglossus haematodus* (Linnaeus, 1771), Ambon, 6 Sep – 14 Oct 1792. Given by Cuvier.

MLC.2011.0.34, *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus* (Boddaert, 1783), 1791-1794. No location mentioned on the label.

MLC.2011.0.46, *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw, 1791), Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. From Australia (label), but probably from Tasmania as the species is absent from the southwest coast of Australia. Given by Valenciennes.

MLC.2011.0.47, *Lathamus discolor* (J. White, 1790), 1791-1794. From New Caledonia [sic] as the species is absent from this region.

MLC.2011.0.98, *Eos bornea* (Linnaeus, 1758), Ambon/Buru, 6 Sep – 14 Oct 1792 (Ambon) or 4–16 Sep 1793 (Buru). Species endemic to the Maluku Islands, where La Billardière stopped in Ambon and Buru.

MLC.2011.0.150, *Todiramphus chloris* (Boddaert, 1783), 1791-1794. Given by Cuvier.

MLC.2011.0.191, *Acridotheres melanopterus* (Daudin, 1800), Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795.

MLC.2011.0.721, *Haliastur indus* (Boddaert, 1783), 1791-1794. From Australia [sic], but the expedition visited only the southwest coast of Australia and Tasmania, where the species is absent. From La Billardière.

- MLC.2011.0.811, *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826, Australia, 10 Dec 1792 – 4 Jan 1793. From the “Terre de Nuyts”, Australia. Given by Cuvier.
- MLC.2011.0.884, *Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845, Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. From “cap de van Diemen” [i.e. Tasmania].
- MLC.2011.0.916, *Glareola maldivarum* J.R. Forster, 1795, Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795. Given by Cuvier.
- MLC.2011.0.1143, *Hypotaenidia philippensis* (Linnaeus, 1766), Tonga, 23 Mar – 9 Apr 1793. From “îles des Amis” [i.e. Tonga Islands]. Given by Cuvier in 1821.
- MLC.2011.0.1170, Rallidae indet., 1791-1794, From “îles des Amis, Tonga Tabou” [i.e. Tongatapu]. Specimen in bad condition making its identification difficult. Given by Cuvier in 1821.
- MLC.2011.0.1193, *Neophema chrysogaster* (Latham, 1790), Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. From “cap de Diemen” [i.e. Tasmania].
- MLC.2011.0.1366, *Phaps elegans* (Temminck, 1810), Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. From “Terre de Diemen” [i.e. Tasmania]. Given by Cuvier.
- MLC.2011.0.1459, *Cecropis striolata* (Schlegel, 1844), Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1687, *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus, 1758), Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1688, *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus, 1758), Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1689, *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus, 1758), 1791-1794. No location mentioned on the label. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1704, *Cercomela familiaris* (Wilkes, 1817), South Africa (?), 17 Jan – 16 Feb 1792 (?). No location mentioned on the label. Specimen in bad condition making its identification difficult. Cape of Good Hope is the only place where this species could have been collected. Given by Cuvier.
- MLC.2011.0.1723, *Coracina novaehollandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789), 1791-1794. No location mentioned on the label. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1856, *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Latham, 1801), 1791-1794. No location mentioned on the label. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1958, *Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1801), Australia, 10 Dec 1792 – 4 Jan 1793. From “Terre de Diemen” [sic] (label), i.e. Tasmania, but the species is absent from this region. Probably collected on the southwest coast of Australia. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1962, *Colluricincla harmonica* (Latham, 1801), Maria Island, Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. From “Terre de Diemen” (label), i.e. Tasmania. Given by Cuvier.

- MLC.2011.0.1969, *Melithreptus validirostris* (Gould, 1837), Tasmania, 22 Apr – 30 May 1792 or 22 Jan – 28 Feb 1793. From “Terre de Diemen” (label), i.e. Tasmania. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.2004, *Artamus leucorhynchus* (Linnaeus, 1771), New Caledonia, 18 Apr – 10 May 1793. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.2018, *Aplonis striata* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788), New Caledonia, 18 Apr – 10 May 1793. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.2039, *Acridotheres melanopterus* (Daudin, 1800), Java, 28 Oct 1793 – 29 Mar 1795. From La Billardière.
- MLC.2011.0.1965, *Zosterops borbonicus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789), Mauritius, 7 May – 21 Nov 1795. From “Île de France” (label), i.e. Mauritius. From La Billardière.

Specimens from the Baudin Expedition to the Caribbean (1796-1798)

The experienced marine officer, Nicolas Thomas Baudin (1754-1803) was appointed captain of the *Belle-Angélique* by the French government for a journey to the Caribbean to increase the natural history collections on behalf of the Paris Museum (Brosse 1998: 117). Mainly during the years 1797-1798, the expedition visited St. Thomas and St. Croix (in the Virgin Islands) as well as Porto Rico and Tenerife and returned to France in 1798 with an important collection of plants, insects and birds.

From this expedition, the Baillon Collection owns three specimens from Porto Rico (17 July 1797 to 13 April 1798, Ledru and Sonnini de Manoncourt 1810: 48, 280) given to Emmanuel Baillon by René Maugé de Cely (c. 1761-1802), the naturalist of the expedition. Another specimen, given by Maugé de Cely, bears on its label the mention “*Brésil*” but Maugé de Cely has never been to Brazil and it is most likely that this specimen has been purchased on a local market in the West Indies during the Baudin’s Caribbean Expedition (Justin Jansen, pers. comm., 27 November 2013).

- MLC.2010.0.92, *Egretta caerulea* (Linnaeus, 1758), Porto Rico, 17 Jul 1797 – 13 Apr 1798. Given by Maugé de Cely.
- MLC.2010.0.114, *Nyctanassa violacea* (Linnaeus, 1758), Porto Rico, 17 Jul 1797 – 13 Apr 1798. Given by Maugé de Cely.
- MLC.2010.0.120, *Tigrisoma lineatum* (Boddaert, 1783), Brazil 1796-1798. From “*Brésil*” [i.e. Brazil] (label). Given by M. Maugé de Cely. This expedition has never been to Brazil, and the specimen was probably bought on a market. The MNHN in Paris also houses some specimens from Maugé de Cely with South American mainland countries as the given locality (Justin Jansen, pers. comm., 27 November 2013).
- MLC.2011.0.103, *Aramus guarauna* (Linnaeus, 1766), Porto Rico, 17 Jul 1797 – 13 Apr 1798. Given by Maugé de Cely.

Specimens from the Le Vaillant’s journey to South Africa (1781-1784)

After visiting many large collections of stuffed animals in Paris and collecting himself many birds in northeast of France, Le Vaillant planned an extraordinary journey to ex-

plore territories never visited by ornithologists before. Then, he headed to South Africa in December 1780 where he arrived in April 1781 (Bokhorst 1973). He organized two trips: the first one to the east reaching the Great Fish River between December 1781 and October 1782 (the latest), and the second one to the north up to the Orange River between July 1783 and late 1783 – early 1784 (Forbes 1973, Mundy 2005).

Le Vaillant came back to Europe with considerable natural history collections comprising *c.* 2,000 specimens of birds (Bokhorst 1973, Mundy 2005). The major part of this collection has been purchased by Jacob Temminck (1746-1822), but the remaining part became widely dispersed by subsequent sales and smaller purchases (Bokhorst 1973). François Baillon obtained three Le Vaillant's specimens probably from this source.

MLC.2010.0.9, *Spheniscus demersus* (Linnaeus, 1758), Cape of Good Hope.

MLC.2011.0.1257, *Dendropicos fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1818), Cape of Good Hope.

MLC.2011.0.2080, *Bradypterus baboecala* (Vieillot, 1817), Cape of Good Hope.

Specimens from the Olivier's journey to Egypt (1792-1798)

At the end of the 18th century, Guillaume-Antoine Olivier (1756-1814) accepted from the French Government to take part on a six years expedition to the Middle East, Persia and Egypt (Anonymous 1862). Two specimens from this journey are held in the Baillon Collection.

MLC.2011.0.838, *Sternula albifrons* Pallas, 1764, Egypt.

MLC.2011.0.882, *Rostratula benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758), Egypt.

Specimen from the Bonaparte's Egyptian Expedition (1798-1801)

To face the British's access to India and to protect the French trade interests, the French engaged in a series of battles through Egypt and Syria. As a result of the devotion of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) to the cultural and intellectual movements of his time, many scientists from all disciplines took part on this expedition.

The Baillon Collection holds a single specimen from the Nile River, given by Marie Jules César Savigny (1777-1851), one of the naturalists.

MLC.2010.0.357, *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758, Nile River. Given by Savigny.

Specimens given by Buffon

The Baillon Collection contains nine specimens given to Emmanuel Baillon by George Louis Leclerc, comte de Buffon (1707-1788). Buffon died on 16 April 1788, so these specimens are for sure of pre-nineteenth century origin. The absence of fumigation marks indicates that those specimens are probably not old enough to have been used for the *Planches enluminées* (issued in 1765-1780) or in Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux* (issued in 1770-1785)

All nine specimens given to Emmanuel Baillon by Buffon are from South America. Unfortunately, neither their collectors nor the date of collection are mentioned on the labels. At the date of Buffon's death (i.e. 1788), several French naturalists have already

travelled in South America, especially in Cayenne and Peru, and one or more of them might have been the collectors of these specimens: Charles-Nicolas-Sigisbert Sonnini de Manoncourt (1751-1812), Joseph de Jussieu (1704-1779), Jacques-François Artur (1708-1779), Joseph Dombey (1742-1794), Jean-Baptiste Leblond (1747-1815), and Bertrand Bajon (1720?-1790).

MLC.2010.0.124, *Ixobrychus exilis* (Gmelin, 1789), Cayenne, given by Buffon in 1778.

This specimen is the only one with a date. It seems to be the oldest specimen housed in the Baillon Collection.

MLC.2011.0.170, *Rupicola peruvianus* (Latham, 1790).

MLC.2011.0.749, *Falco femoralis* Temminck, 1822. Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.1197, *Brotogeris chrysoptera* (Linnaeus, 1766).

MLC.2011.0.1257, *Capito niger* (Statius Müller, 1776), Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.1323, *Campephilus rubricollis* (Boddaert, 1783), female, Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.1433, *Piaya cayana* (Linnaeus, 1766), Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.1434, *Piaya cayana* (Linnaeus, 1766), Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.2111, *Icterus cayanensis* (Linnaeus, 1766), Cayenne.

Specimens given by the “Muséum”

At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, the Paris Museum was trying gradually to replace its old and damaged specimens by new ones of the same species. Then, in a short note, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1809) stated that between 10 June 1793 and 12 January 1809, 361 bird specimens from the “*vieux cabinet*” have been replaced. The Baillon Collection houses five specimens given by the Paris Museum to Emmanuel Baillon who died on 25 October 1801. Unfortunately, there is no date mentioned on the labels except for one specimen having been given in 1796. According to Stresemann (1953), no catalogue of specimens in the collections existed before 1816 when Louis Dufresne (1752-1832), taxidermist at the Paris Museum, started to register the specimens entering and leaving the French institution. Once again, there is no evidence to properly document if the other four specimens have been given to Emmanuel Baillon before 1800. Nevertheless, I believe the chance is quite high that those specimens were collected before 1800. As they come from the “*vieux cabinet*”, those five specimens (or some of them) could have existed while Buffon was still alive.

MLC.2011.0.115, *Ramphastos vitellinus* M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823, Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.500, *Cacicus haemorrhous* (Linnaeus, 1766), Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.1524, *Thamnophilus doliatus* (Linnaeus, 1764), Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.1547, *Perissocephalus tricolor* (Statius Müller, 1776), Cayenne.

MLC.2011.0.2102, *Cacicus cela* (Linnaeus, 1758), Cayenne.

Specimen given by Audebert

Jean-Baptiste Audebert (1759-1800) was a famous French artist and naturalist who contributed in illustrating many important natural history publications (Anonymous 1853).

He died in late 1800 and the specimen he gave to Baillon has most likely been collected during the 18th century.

MLC.2011.0.1119, *Perdix perdix* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Specimen collected by Emmanuel Baillon

A partridge *Perdix perdix* in the Baillon Collection bears two labels, of which one tells (in François Baillon's handwriting) "Stuffed by my father [i.e. Emmanuel Baillon]", while the other (in different handwriting by an unknown person) reads: "Baillon from Waben, 1808" (translated from French).

Emmanuel Baillon died on 25 October 1801, thus it is highly possible that this specimen has been collected in the 18th century. The information from the second label is hardly interpretable.

MLC.2011.0.325, *Perdix perdix* (Linnaeus, 1758).

DISCUSSION

It is possible that the Baillon Collection houses more specimens from the 18th century. For example, "Bécoeur" is mentioned on labels from 26 specimens. So far it is impossible to provide any adequate conclusion if those specimens, or even part of them, come from Jean-Baptiste Bécoeur (1718-1777) because (1) there is no date mentioned on their label and (2) Jean-Baptiste Bécoeur seems to have had a nephew working as a taxidermist at the Paris Museum (Dorveaux 1923). A Bécoeur was also known to be a naturalist dealer in Paris (*fl.* 1799-1827)². Moreover, specimens that have changed ownerships before they arrived in the Baillon Collection or have been obtained via dealers such as Charles and Emile Parzudaki³, have probably lost important information preventing any possible connection to the 18th century. Finally, over 400 specimens in the collection (i.e. 16%) either lack their labels or even their wooden pedestals. In absence of any catalogue that could provide information on specimens, it might be very difficult to fill gaps due to the loss of labels.

Such as the Bamberg Collection (Steinheimer 2003), the Baillon Collection reveals the importance of small collections for the history of sciences. Intensive investigations of such collections can undoubtedly help, for instance, to answer questions related to taxonomy of birds, by the discovery of lost type material.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My communication at the 8th Meeting of European Bird Curators in Prague follows the inventory of the Baillon Collection which has been supported by the *Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles* (DRAC Centre) and the *Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur*

² See the *Almanach du Commerce de Paris* (years 1799-1800 and 1827). No more biographic details, including the first name or the dates of birth and death, are given.

³ The Baillon Collection holds 21 specimens mentioning "Parzudaki" on their labels. Emile Parzudaki was known to have had access to old collections such as duplicates from the Paris Museum or the Massena Collection, which themselves contained historic specimens (Frank Steinheimer, pers. comm., 10 December 2013). A biographic note about Charles and Emile Parzudaki is in preparation (Gouraud & Chevrier in prep.).

et de la Recherche. My visit to Prague has been possible with the agreement of Annick Dussault, director of the *Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire* of La Châtre, and has been partly financed by the city of La Châtre. I am grateful to Madeline Quemin, with whom I worked on this inventory. I would like to thank Frank Steinheimer, Richard Mearns, Robert Prÿs-Jones, Claire Voisin, and Jean-François Voisin, who were always prompt at responding to any matters. Many thanks to Jöel White, Ludovic Besson, Laurent Chevrier and Barbara Post who helped me in many ways. Last but not the least, I would like to thank Justin Jansen and Jiří Mlíkovský for improving the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Anonymous, 1853: Audebert (Jean-Baptiste). – In: Hoefler J.C.F. (ed.): Nouvelle biographie générale. Vol. 3: col. 598-599. Paris: Firmin Didot Frères.
- Anonymous, 1862: Olivier (Guillaume-Antoine). – In: Hoefler, J.C.F. (ed.) Nouvelle biographie générale. Vol. 38: col. 644-645. Paris: Firmin Didot Frères.
- Bokhorst M., 1973: François Le Vaillant: his life and work. – In: Quinton J.C., Lewin Robinson A.M. & Sellicks P.W.M. (eds.): François Le Vaillant, traveller in South Africa and his collection of 165 water-colour paintings. Vol. 1: 1-31. Cape Town: Library of Parliament, Cape & Transvaal Printers Ltd.
- Bonnet E., 1892: Les collections de l'expédition envoyée à la recherche de la Pérouse d'après des documents inédits. – In: Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences (ed.): Compte Rendu de la 20^e session. Marseille 1891. Seconde partie: pp. 488-492. Paris: M.G. Masson.
- Brosse J., 1998: Les tours du monde des explorateurs. Les grands voyages maritimes 1764-1843. 2nd ed. – Paris: Larousse-Bordas, 288 pp.
- del Hoyo J., Elliott A., Sargatal J. & Christie D.A., eds. 1992-2013: Handbook of the birds of the world. 16 volumes + 1 special volume. – Barcelona: Lynx Edicions.
- Dorveaux P., 1923: Bécoeur, apothicaire à Metz et taxidermiste (suite et fin). – Bulletin de la Société d'histoire de la pharmacie 40: 277-290.
- Forbes V.S., 1973: Le Vaillant's travels in South Africa, 1781-4. – In: Quinton J.C., Lewin Robinson A.M. & Sellicks P.W.M. (eds.): François Le Vaillant, traveller in South Africa and his collection of 165 water-colour paintings. Vol. 1: 31-111. Cape Town: Library of Parliament, Cape & Transvaal Printers Ltd.
- Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire E., 1809: Sur l'accroissement des collections des mammifères et des oiseaux du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle. – Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle 13: 87-88.
- La Billardière J.-J.H. de, 1799-1800: Relation du voyage à la recherche de La Pérouse, fait par ordre de l'Assemblée constituante, pendant les années 1791, 1792, et pendant la 1^{ère} et le 2^{ème} année de la République Française. Vol. 1-2. – Paris: H. J. Jansen.
- Ledru A.-P. & Sonnini de Manoncourt C.N.S., 1810: Voyage aux îles de Teneriffe, La Trinité, Saint-Thomas, Sainte-Croix et Porto-Rico [...]. Vol. 2. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 324 pp.
- Mundy P.J., 2005: François Levaillant – 18th Century Ornithologist. – BFA Seminar Series N°37. Christian Brothers College, Bulawayo, Thursday 26 May 2005.
- Prarond E., 1857: Baillon (Louis-Antoine-François). – Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Emulation d'Abbeville 8: 620-651.
- Steinheimer F.D., 2003: Bamberg's Natural History Museum – the scientific significance of small collections. – Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 51: 141-146.
- Steinheimer F.D., 2005: The whereabouts of pre-nineteenth century bird specimens. – Zoologische Mededelingen (Leiden) 79: 45-67.
- Stresemann E., 1953: Vögel gesammelt von Labillardière während der «Voyage à la Recherche de Lapérouse» (1791-1794). – Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin 29: 75-106.

