



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 23. Charadriiformes (Part 2: Rostratulidae, Haematopodidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Recurvirostridae, Glareolidae)¹

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Abstract. The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle possesses type specimens of the following species from the families Rostratulidae, Haematopodidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Recurvirostridae and Glareolidae:

(1) Holotypes of Rostratulidae: *Scolopax Chinensis* Boddaert, 1783; *Rhynchoa hilairea* Lesson, 1831;

(2) Holotypes of Haematopodidae: *Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817; *Haematopus leucopodus* Garnot, 1825; *Haematopus leucopus* Lesson, 1830; *Haematopus luctuosus* Cuvier, 1829; *Haematopus ater* Vieillot & Oudart, 1825; *Haematopus niger* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824;

(3) Holotypes of Charadriidae: *Vanellus Villotaei* Audouin, 1826; *Vanellus grillarius* Lesson, 1831; *Charadrius Duvaucelii* Lesson, 1826; *Charadrius ventralis* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius tricolor* Vieillot, 1818; *Charadrius pectoralis* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius myops* Lesson, 1831; *Charadrius macropterus* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius monachus* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot, 1818; *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830; *Pluvianellus socialis* Gray, 1846; *Pluvianellus sociabilis* Jacquinot & Pucheran, 1853;

(4) Syntypes of Charadriidae: *Charadrius lugubris* Lesson, 1826; *Charadrius Spixii* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius tenellus* Hartlaub, 1861; *Charadrius leucopodius* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck, 1822; *Charadrius pastor* Lesson, 1828; *Charadrius sanguineus* Lesson, 1828; *Charadrius cirrhepidesmus* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius Geoffroyi* Wagler, 1827; *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1826; *Vanellus cinctus* Lesson, 1830; *Charadrius nigrifrons* Temminck, 1822;

(5) Holotypes of Scolopacidae: *Numenius tenuirostris* Vieillot, 1817; *Tringa totanus craggi* Hale, 1971; *Totanus brevipes* Vieillot, 1816; *Totanus speculiferus* Cuvier, 1829; *Gallinula bernieri* Pucheran, 1845; *Tringa rufescens* Vieillot, 1819;

(6) Syntypes of Scolopacidae: *Numenius virgatus* Cuvier, 1829; *Gallinago macrodactyla Bonaparte*, 1829;

(7) Holotypes of Recurvirostridae: *Himantopus melas* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841; *Recurvirostra Novae-Hollandiae* Vieillot, 1816; *Recurvirostra rubricollis* Temminck, 1820; *Recurvirostra leucocephala* Vieillot, 1816; *Recurvirostra orientalis* Cuvier, 1817;

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(8) **Holotypes of Glareolidae:** *Glareola isabella* Vieillot, 1816; *Glareola grillaria* Temminck, 1820; *Glareola Geoffroyi* Pucheran, 1845;

(9) **Holotypes of Thinocoridae:** *Thinocorus eschscholtzii* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1830;

(10) **Syntypes of Thinocoridae:** *Tinocorus Orbignyianus* [sic] I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831; *Attagis gayi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831.

Key words. **Aves, Rostratulidae, Haematopodidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Recurvirostridae, Glareolidae, type specimens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.**

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is a continuation of 22 catalogues we wrote on the bird types held in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Voisin & Voisin 2011b). It uses the same conventions (Voisin & Voisin 2009). The inscripts on the pedestal undersides and on the labels of the specimens are in French. We have translated the most important ones, always keeping close to the text in order to render best the thought of their authors. For small, often repeated expressions, the reader may refer to Voisin & Voisin (2010). In French, the Cape of Good Hope is called “Le Cap de Bonne Espérance”, in inscripts often merely abbreviated to “Le Cap”, or “Cap BE”, or even “CBE”. Throughout this paper, the “Code” means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999).

In the following text, the Lesson & Garnot's (1826) *Voyage autour du Monde, exécuté par ordre du Roi, sur la corvette de Sa Majesté, La Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824 et 1825 et publié par M. L.I. Duperrey*, which appeared in livraisons from 1826 to 1830 (Dickinson 2011) is simply referred to as the «Voyage de La Coquille». In the same way, the *Voyage au Pôle sud et dans l'Océanie sur les corvettes L'Astrolabe et La Zélée, exécuté par ordre du Roi pendant les années 1837-1838-1839-1840, sous le commandement de J. Dumont d'Urville, Capitaine de Vaisseau*, which gave rise to several works, is referred to as the «Voyage au Pôle sud».

Many specimens brought back by Baudin's expedition (1801-1804) bear inscripts «An XI», or «An 11», i.e. Year XI of the French Republican Calendar (23 September 1802 – 23 September 1803). At this time, the expedition visited Australia and a part of Australasia. A correspondence between the dates of the Revolutionary Calendar and the Gregorian Calendar can be found in Mlíkovský (2010) and Dickinson et al. (2011), and details about the Gregorian, Julian and Revolutionary calendars can be found in Lefort (1999).

Museum acronyms are as follows:

AMNH: American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.

BMNH: Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum (Natural History)), Tring, United Kingdom.

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

NMI: National Museum of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.

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

USNM: United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., USA.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Rostratulidae

Scolopax Chinensis Boddaert

Scolopax Chinensis Boddaert, 1783: 53.

Now: *Rostratula benghalensis* (Linné, 1758).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-157 (N.C. 13166). Pedestal underside: “[a few unreadable words] du cap / 881, (prob. le type / de la planche) / Scol. capensis / Sonnerat / de la Chine / par Sonnerat”. Pedestal label: “Rhynchée de Chine, o. enl. 881. (T) / Rhynchaea sinensis, Vieill. / Scolopax sinensis, Lath. / de Chine par Sonnerat”. Note: This specimen is in fairly bad state and its rectrices are lacking.

REMARKS: Sonnerat (1806) travelled in the Far East from 1774 to 1781. Many of his specimens were thus available to Buffon when he wrote his “Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux” (1771-1786). Buffon (1780) called this bird “Bécassine de la Chine” in French, and had it portrayed on Planche enluminée n° 881. Boddaert (1783), who gave Latin names to the birds depicted by Buffon (Voisin & Voisin 2008) named it *Scolopax chinensis*. Latham (1790: 717) named the species *Scolopax sinensis* and gave a less than one and a half line long diagnose, then a four lines description of it, and finally referred to it as the “Bécassine de la Chine Buf. VII 495 pl. enl. 881”.

Rhynchaea Hilairea Lesson

Rhynchaea hilairea Lesson, 1831: 191.

Now: *Nycticryphes semicollaris* (Vieillot, 1816).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 20012-154 (A.C. 13169). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Sud de san Pedro / Pres Rio grande M / Aug. de St hilaire août / 1822 / Rhynchea Hilairea / Valenc. bull des Sciences”. 2 – “type de M. / Valenciennes”. Pedestal label: “Rhynchée à demi collier / Rhynchaea semi collaris Vieill. / Rhynchaea Hilairea, Val. (T.) / Rhynchaea magellanica, King / du Brésil, par M. Auguste de St. Hilaire”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) made a long description of *R. hilairea* and specified that the specimen he worked on had been brought back from Brazil by A. de Saint-Hilaire. Lesson (1837) and Sharpe (1896) attributed the name *Rhynchaea hilairea* to Valenciennes, but without giving any reference. We were unable to find any one too, and think that Valenciennes never described that bird.

A. de Saint-Hilaire voyaged in Brazil from 1816 to 1822, and the description of *Nycticryphes semicollaris* (Vieillot, 1816) antedates the capture of this specimen by several years. In fact, Vieillot (1816e) referred to the work of Azara (1805) and specimen C.G. 2012-154 is therefore not a type-specimen of *Nycticryphes semicollaris* (Vieillot, 1816). The mention *Rhynchaea magellanica*, King is a determination mistake.

Haematopodidae

Haematopus longirostris Vieillot

Haematopus longirostris Vieillot, 1817c: 410.

Now: *Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-186 (A.C. 13121). Pedestal underside: [stuck label] 1 – „Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^e. / Expedit. du Cap^{me}. Baudin / an 11”. 2 – “N^{le} Hollande / Peron et Lesueur”. 3 – “haematopus / longirostris, Vieill. / (T.)”. 4 – [another stuck label] “[many streaked, unreadable words] haematopus luctuosus / vient prob. du cap”. Pedestal label: “Huitrier à long bec. / *Haematopus longirostris* Vieill. (T.). / *Haematopus picatus* King. / de la Nouvelle Hollande, / par Péron et Lesueur”.

REMARKS: After a brief description, Vieillot (1817c) just quoted “is to be found in Australasia”. The inscript “*Haematopus picatus* King” is a mere determination. The sentence “vient prob. du Cap” means “comes probably from the Cape of Good Hope”.

***Haematopus leucopodus* Garnot**

Haematopus leucopodus Garnot, 1826: 47.

Now: *Haematopus leucopodus* Garnot, 1825.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-188 (A.C. 13119). Pedestal underside: 1 – “haematopus / luctuosus / Cuv. / huitrier / femelle”. 2 – „haematopus leucopus / des Malouines mm Garnot et Lesson / Garn /et Less. (type) / M. Cuvier / a confondu / cette espèce / avec celle de / la Nouvelle Hollande». Pedestal label: «Huitrier leucopus, / Haematopus leucopus, Garn. et Less. (T.). / Par M.M. Garnot et Lesson».

REMARKS: Garnot (1826) gave only a short diagnosis and a few lines of description of this taxon. He himself took part to the collecting of specimens in the Falkland Islands during the voyage around the World of the corvette “La Coquille” (1822-1825). The inscript “M. Cuvier... Nouvelle Hollande” means “Mr. Cuvier mistook this species for the one of New Holland”.

***Haematopus leucopus* Lesson**

Haematopus leucopus Lesson, 1830: 721.

Now: *Haematopus leucopodus* Garnot, 1825.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-188 (A.C. 13119). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: The taxon *Haematopus leucopus* was described by Lesson in livraison 16 of the *Voyage de la Coquille*, which appeared first in 1830, in spite of the date 1828 written on the book (Sherborn 1901, Dickinson et al. 2011). It is possible that Lesson’s purpose was to keep Garnot’s name, but as he used the name written on the pedestal underside instead of the one used in the description, and provided a description as well, he created a new taxon.

***Haematopus luctuosus* Cuvier**

Haematopus luctuosus Cuvier, 1829: 504.

Now: *Haematopus leucopodus* Garnot, 1825.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-188 (A.C. 13119). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1829) compared this specimen with the European Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus* Linnaeus, 1758), and wrote “in the Falklands [lives] another one, the black of which goes farther down on the breast”.

***Haematopus ater* Vieillot & Oudart**

Haematopus ater Vieillot & Oudart, 1825: 88, pl. 230.

Now: *Haematopus ater* Vieillot & Oudart, 1825.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-189 (A.C. 13129). Pedestal underside: 1 – “N° 258 par MM / Quoy et Gaimard. Expedition Freycinet”. 2 – “de la baie des chiens / marins / haematopus / Ostralegus [streaked, but readable] niger / Cuv.” Pedestal label: “Huitrier noir. Vieill. Gal. 230 / Haematopus niger, Cuv. / Haematopus ater, Vieill. / de la Nouvelle Hollande, / par M.M. Quoy et Gaimard [all very pale]”.

REMARKS: The inscript “Baie des Chiens Marins” (= Shark Bay) is obviously a mistake (see below under *Haematopus niger*). The mention “type” is not written on the pedestal underside nor on the label, but this specimen, brought back by Quoy and Gaimard



Fig. 1. *Haematopus ater* Vieillot & Oudart, 1825. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-189.



Fig. 2. *Haematopus ater* Vieillot & Oudart, 1825. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-189.

from their expedition around the world on the corvette “L’Uranie” (1817-1820), was already in the MNHN at the time when Vieillot & Oudart (1825) wrote their description. Therefore they have certainly examined it.

***Haematopus niger* Quoy & Gaimard**

Haematopus niger Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 129, pl. 34.

Now: *Haematopus ater* Vieillot & Oudart, 1825.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-189 (A.C.13129). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1824) stated correctly that this species lives in the Falkland Islands, where they were shipwrecked and thus had plenty of time to observe it, but added wrongly “also in the Baie des Chiens Marins” [= Shark Bay], Australia. In fact, *H. ater* lives in southern America and the Falkland Islands, whereas Australia is inhabited by *Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845. Both species do resemble one another so much that Quoy & Gaimard’s mistake is quite understandable. The name *Haematopus niger* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, is preoccupied by *Haematopus niger* Pallas, 1811, now *H. bachmani* Audubon 1838, which is a species of the western coast of North America, hence the precedence given to Vieillot & Oudart’s name.

Cuvier (1829: 504) cited *H. niger*, attributing that name to himself, but giving no real description of it: “one with an all-black plumage”.

Charadriidae

***Vanellus Villotaei* Audouin**

Vanellus Villotaei Audouin, 1826: 388, pl. 6, fig. 2.

Now: *Vanellus leucurus* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1999-1488 (A.C.13047). Pedestal underside: 1 – “*Vanellus flavipes* Savigny / ois. d’Egyp. pl. / d’Egypte par M. Savigny”. 2 – “Ch. *Leucurus* Wagl. / *Vanellus* / *grallarius* / Lesson / (type)”. Pedestal label: „*Vanneau leucure* / *Vannellus* {*leucurus*, Licht. / *flavipes* Savigny (T.) / *Villotaei* Aud. (T.) / *grallarius* Less. (T.)} / *Charadrius leucurus*, Wagl. / d’Egypte, par M. Savigny”.

REMARKS: This specimen was collected by Savigny during Bonaparte’s expedition to Egypt (1798-1799). As Savigny fell very sick after coming back to France, he could just work out a few of his specimens, while the remaining, like this one, were described by Victor Audouin in volume 23 of the *Description de l’Egypte* (1826) (Voisin & Voisin 2001a). The inscript *Charadrius leucurus* Wagler is a mere determination.

***Vanellus grallarius* Lesson**

Vanellus grallarius Lesson, 1831: 542.

Now: *Vanellus leucurus* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1999-1488 (A.C.13047). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) described this taxon without giving any indication of neither locality nor collector. Thus we have just to rely on the inscripts on its pedestal’s underside.

***Vanellus albicapillus* Vieillot**

Vanellus albicapillus Vieillot, 1819b: 205.

Now: *Vanellus senegalus* (Linnaeus, 1766).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-170 (A.C. 13020). Pedestal underside: 1 – „Vanneau armé du / Sénégal buff. 362: parra senegala [one streaked word] / Ch. albicapillus, Wagl. / Tringa Senegala Lath. / vanellus albicapillus Vieill gal 236 / Vanneau [difficult to read]“. 2 – „Sénégal par Watrin 1817 / type de / la / planche / de / Vieillot [a few unreadable words] description“. Pedestal label: «Vanneau à tête blanche ? Vieill. Gal. 236. (T). / Vanellus albicapillus, Vieill. (T). / Charadrius albicapillus, Wagl. (T). / du Sénégal, par Watrin».

REMARKS: In his description, Vieillot (1819b) wrote “this bird, which is in the Muséum d’Histoire naturelle, and the homeland of which I do not know ...”. This is obviously not the above specimen, which is clearly indicated as coming from Sénégal and collected by Watrin. Contrary to Lesson, Vieillot had unlimited access to MNHN specimens. As Wagler used the name given by Vieillot, the mention of his name, followed by (T) under the pedestal and on the label is a mistake.

***Charadrius lugubris* Lesson**

Charadrius lugubris Lesson, 1826: 36.

NOW: *Vanellus melanopterus* (Cretzschmar, 1829).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-165 (A.C. 13004). Pedestal underside: 1 – „Vanneau armé du / Sénégal / du cap par m Delande /1820“. 2 – “Charadrius lugubris Lesson / Ch. Spixii Wagl. / un type / de / Lesson / et / Wagler”.

2 – Pedestal label: “Hoploptère de Spix. / Hoplopterus Spixii, G.R.Gr. / Charadrius Spixii, Wagl. (T). / Charadrius lugubris, Less. (T). / du Cap de Bonne Espérance, / par Delalande”.

SYNTYPE: C.G.2012-166 (A.C. 13005). Pedestal underside: 1 – „Pluvier du Cap / M. Delalande / decembre 1820“. 2 – “Charadrius lugubris / Lesson / Ch. Spixii / Wagl. / un des types / de Lesson et Wagler”. Pedestal label: “Hoploptère de Spix. / Hoplopterus Spixii, G.R.Gr. / Charadrius Spixii, Wagl. (T). / Charadrius lugubris, Less. (T). / du Cap de Bonne Espérance, / par Delalande”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-167 (A.C. 13006). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Ch. Spixii, Wagl. / Du Cap par M. Delalande 1820”. 2 – “[crossed out mention] Charadrius / lugubris / Lesson / un des types de Lesson / et Wagler. Pedestal label: Hoploptère de Spix. / Hoplopterus Spixii, G.R.Gr. / Charadrius Spixii, Wagl. (T). / Charadrius lugubris, Less. (T). / du Cap de Bonne Espérance / par Delalande”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1826) stated that the birds he described were deposited in the “Muséum de Paris” (MNHN), but unfortunately added “we ignore what is its homeland”, because he was not allowed to take the specimens in his hands during several years (Voisin & Voisin 2011a).

The description of *Charadrius lugubris* by Lesson (1826) is quite recognizable, as he stated “this species of the size of a Golden Plover ... [has] „sur le haut de l’abdomen” (literally “on its upper abdomen”) a fairly large black belt: the middle coverts are white; the larger quills are black”. Grant (1915: 56) made a mistake when believing that Lesson did describe another, related species, *Vanellus inornatus* Swainson 1837, which in fact is clearly different, as can be seen on museum specimens. He then stated that *Charadrius lugubris* Lesson 1826 had priority over *Vanellus inornatus* Swainson 1837, and nowadays *Vanellus lugubris* (Lesson, 1826) is still generally used for this bird instead of *V. inornatus* Swainson 1837.

The species described as *Charadrius lugubris* Lesson 1826 is called at present *Vanellus melanopterus* (Cretzschmar, 1829). This is sustained by the fact that, in the first half of the 19th century, the MNHN had plenty of specimens from western and southern Africa, but extremely few from eastern Africa.

A strict application of the Principle of Priority (ICZN 1999), ending up in reinstating *Charadrius lugubris* Lesson in its primary acceptance, would create considerable

confusion, as this name has been used in the meaning it has today for over a century in a large number of works, and it is much preferable to follow Art. 23.9 of the Code and keep things as they are now. An argumentation on this point would go beyond the scope of this paper, and will be made asubject of a separate publication.

***Charadrius Spixii*, Wagler**

Charadrius Spixii Wagler, 1827: sp. 7.

Now: *Vanellus melanopterus* (Cretzschmar, 1829).

SYNTYPES: C.G. 2012-165 (A.C. 13004), C.G.2012-166 (A.C.13005) and C.G. 2012-167(A.C.13006). Same specimens as above.

REMARKS: Wagler stated that the specimens he had before him were housed in the MNHN, but dit not tell how many they were. Nevertheless, there were several of them, as he also wrote one line describing the plumage of the young bird.

***Charadrius Duvaucelii* Lesson**

Charadrius Duvaucelii Lesson, 1826b: 38.

Now: *Vanellus duvaucelii* (Lesson, 1826).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-168 (A.C. 13000). Pedestal underside: 1– „du Bengale envoi / de M.M. Duvaucel et / Diard – du 10 mars 1819. Char. Duvaucelii / Lesson“; 2 – “Ch. / bicolor / Tem. / n° 64. 3- pluvier [one streaked word] pie Wagl. / Charadrius ventralis Cu.” Pedestal label: “Hoploptère pie / Hoplopterus ventralis / Charadrius ventralis, Cuv. Wagl. (T). / Charadrius Duvaucelii, Less. (T). / Charadrius bicolor, Tem. / de Calcutta, par M.M. Duvaucel et Diard”.

REMARKS: After a detailed description, Lesson (1826) stated that “one individual of this beautiful species was sent from Calcutta by MM Diard and Duvaucelle”, which fits well the inscripts on the pedestal underside of our only specimen.

Temminck (1832) described the taxon *Charadrius bicolor*, but without having it depicted. He stated that this bird lived in Bengal, where it seemed to be common. No more information appears in his text. He possibly examined this specimen, but we have no evidence of it. As a matter of fact, *Charadrius bicolor* Temminck, 1832 is a junior synonym of *Charadrius duvaucelii* Lesson, 1826.

***Charadrius ventralis* Wagler**

Charadrius ventralis Wagler, 1827: sp. 11.

Now: *Vanellus duvaucelii* (Lesson, 1826).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-168 (A.C. 13000). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) gave a short description of this specimen, stating that it was an adult, without any more commentary. Cuvier did not describe this species.

***Charadrius tricolor* Vieillot**

Charadrius tricolor Vieillot, 1818: 147.

Now: *Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1818).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-169 (A.C. 13029). Pedestal underside: 1 – “[stuck label:] Asie aust Co^{te} Lenat^e / Expedit. du Cap. Baudin / an 11. / Individus types de / Wagler et Vieill.” 2 – [another stuck label] [First hand] “Charadrius pectoralis / Cuv. , Wagl. / Ch. tricolor Vieill. / [Upside down:] Pluvier [several streaked words]”. / [Second hand] “types / de Vieillot, Cuvier et Wagler”. Pedestal label: “Hoploptère tricolore / Hoplopterus tricolor, G.R.Gr. / Charadrius tricolor, Vieill. (T.) / Charadrius pectoralis, Cuv. Wagl. (T.). / par Péron et Lesueur”.



Fig. 3. *Charadrius tricolor* Vieillot, 1818. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-169.



Fig. 4. *Charadrius tricolor* Vieillot, 1818. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-169.



Fig. 5. *Charadrius tricolor* Vieillot, 1818. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-169.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818) stated that “this bird was brought back by the naturalists who accompanied Captain Baudin to the Austral Lands”. This expedition lasted from 1800 to 1804, and F. Péron and C. Lesueur took part to it. Cuvier did not describe this taxon. The words “Co^{te} Lenat” stand for “Corvette Le Naturaliste”.

***Charadrius pectoralis* Wagler**

Charadrius pectoralis Wagler, 1827: sp. 8.

Now: *Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1818).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-169 (A.C. 13029). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) named and described this taxon, attributing it to Cuvier, who never described it himself. Wagler added that the specimen he worked on was in the MNHN and came from “Australasia”. *Hoploterus tricolor* G.R. Gray is a mere determination.

***Charadrius myops* Lesson**

Charadrius myops Lesson, 1831: 546.

Now: *Vanellus malabaricus* (Boddaert, 1783).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-164 (A.C. 13024). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Pluvier / Duvaucel / Juin 1825 / Bengale”. 2 – „Ch. bilobus, Gm. / Charadrius / myops / Lesson / 880 / type / de / M. Lesson“. Pedestal label: «Hoploptère à lambeaux, enl. 880. / Hoplopterus malabaricus, G.R. Gr. / Hoplopterus myops, G.R.Gr. / Charadrius bilobus, Gm / Charadrius myops, Lesson (T). / du Bengale, par Duvaucel“.

REMARKS: We have to rely on the inscripts on the pedestal underside as Lesson (1831) did not specify any locality or collector name. Specimen C.G.2012-164 was collected well after Buffon’s work (1771-1786) appeared, because A. Duvaucel stayed in Bengal several times from 1817 to 1824. The MNHN does not own any more the specimen figured by Buffon (1781) on his pl. 880, which represents *Vanellus malabaricus* (Boddaert, 1783), and is the type of the species. The mentions *Charadrius bilobus*, Gm and *Hoplopterus malabaricus*, G.R. Gr. are mere determinations.

***Charadrius macropterus* Wagler**

Charadrius macropterus Wagler, 1827: sp. 54.

Now: *Vanellus macropterus* (Wagler, 1827).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-163 (A.C. 13017). Pedestal underside: 1 – „n° 26 philbert Java / 1820 / Vaneaux / Vanneau armé aux longues ailes / Tringa macroptera / (T)“. 2 – „Van. cucullatus, Tem / col. 505 / Ch. macropterus, Wagl. / type de Cuvier et Wagler“. Pedestal label: «Vanneau tricolor. col. 505. / Vanellus tricolor, Horsf. / Vanellus cucullatus, Tem. / Charadrius macroptera [sic], Wagl. (T). / Tringa macroptera, Cuv. (T). / de Java, donné par le Cap. Philibert“.

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) stated that this specimen is deposited in the MNHN, without any further information. Cuvier did not describe this taxon.

This species was also described as *Vanellus cucullatus* by Temminck (1830), who had it portrayed on his pl. 505, without any statement of its origin, museum or private collection, but quoted that the species lives in Timor and Java. It is not possible to know whether he examined that specimen as there is nothing on its pedestal underside indicating that it is one of Temminck’s types. The mention of *Vanellus cucullatus* on its pedestal and label is most probably a mere determination, as is the inscript “Vanellus tricolor, Horsf.”. The RMNH possesses three type specimens of *Vanellus cucullatus*

Temminck, 1830, two skins, RMNH 87518 and RMNH 87519 as well as a skeleton, RMNH 87520 (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

***Charadrius monachus* Wagler**

Charadrius monachus Wagler, 1827: sp. 15.

Now: *Charadrius rubricollis* Gmelin, 1789.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-151 (A.C. 12967). Pedestal underside: 1 – [Stuck label] „Asie Austr. C^{te} le Nat. / Expedit. du Cap^{ne}. Baudin / an 11 / pluvier à [one unreadable word]”. 2 – [on the wood] „Type de M. Geoffroy et Wagl. / Nelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur / Charadrius / monachus / (Geoffr.)”. Pedestal label: «Charadrius monachus / (Geoff.) T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie».

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) mentioned that the specimen he described was in the collections of the MNHN, and came from “Australasia”. We could not find any description of *Charadrius monachus* by E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. The inscript “Asie... an 11” stands for “Asie australe Corvette le Naturaliste / Expédition du Capitaine Baudin / year 11”.

***Charadrius tenellus* Hartlaub**

Charadrius tenellus Hartlaub, 1861: 72.

Now: *Charadrius marginatus tenellus* Hartlaub, 1861.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-136 (A.C. 12941). Pedestal underside: “Charadrius / tenellus/ Hartl. / (un des / Types) / [Unreadable mention, probably locality] madagascar / M. Bernier / 1836”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius tenellus / (Hart.) Type [handwritten] / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-137 (A.C. 12942). Pedestal underside: “Madagascar – M. Bernier / mars 1836 – n° 27 / Ch. tenellus Hartl. / (un des types)”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius tenellus [sic] / (Hartl.) Type [handwritten] / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

REMARKS: Hartlaub (1861) stated that he described this taxon from two specimens housed in the MNHN and collected by Bernier.

***Charadrius leucopolius* Wagler**

Charadrius leucopolius Wagler, 1827, sp. 28.

Now: *Charadrius marginatus* Vieillot, 1818.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-141 (A.C. 12939). Pedestal underside: “♂ / Charadrius marginatus Vieill. / n. D. H. nat. t. 27. p. 138. / du Cap Bonne esp. par M. / Delalande / (type de / Cuvier) / Charadrius nivifrons / J’y rapporte / Ch. {marginatus Vieill. / Leucopolius. Wagl.” Pedestal label: “Charadrius marginatus (V.) ♂ / nivifrons (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Cap de B.E.”

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-140 (A.C. 12940). Pedestal underside: “♂ / Pluvier à front blanc / du Cap par M. Delalande / 1820 / Charadrius nivifrons / Cuv. (type) / Charadrius marginatus / Vieill. N. D. H. Nat. / T.27. p. 138”. Pedestal label: „Charadrius marginatus / (V.) ♂ / nivifrons (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Cap de B. E.”

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) quoted that both specimens he examined were in the MNHN and did not cite any other institution. He also mentioned that his *Charadrius leucopolius* corresponded to *Charadrius marginatus* Vieillot, 1818, which was confirmed by Pucheran (1851: 280).

Just before describing his *Charadrius marginatus*, Vieillot (1818: 138), stated that the specimens he examined had been brought back by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. They were very probably among the specimens from the Lisbon Cabinet which were brought to Paris by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in 1808 (Pucheran 1850). We could not find them again. The two above-mentioned specimens, both collected by Delalande, came to the MNHN only in 1820, i.e. after Vieillot’s description was issued. Cuvier (1829: 521)

cited *Charadrius nivifrons* as an example of a bird belonging to the genus *Charadrius*, but did not give any description of it.

The words “j’y rapporte” mean “I relate to it”, and the abbreviation “N. D. H. nat.” means “Nouveau Dictionnaire d’Histoire naturelle”.

***Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck**

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck, 1822: pl. 47, fig. 2.

Now: *Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck, 1822.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-138 (A.C. 12972). Pedestal underside: [stuck label] “expédition du / Capitaine Baudin / asie australe / n° 166 de Peron / Ch. ruficapillus / Tem.” Pedestal label: «Charadrius ruficapillus / (Tem.) T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie». Note: This specimen lacks its left tarsus and fingers.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-139 (A.C. 12974). Pedestal underside: 1 – [stuck label] “Asie Aust. C.tte le Nat. / Expedit du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Ch. ruficapillus Tem.” 2 – [on the wood] “Type de la planche, Col. 47. 2”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius ruficapillus / (Tem.) T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie”.

REMARKS: These specimens were brought back to the MNHN by the Baudin expedition (1801-1804) (Voisin & Voisin 2004), so that Temminck (1822) could examine them when he worked there. He stated that the specimens he studied were in “the museums of Paris and the Netherlands”. As Paris is cited first, it is one of the MNHN specimens which is depicted in the *Planches coloriées* (Voisin & Voisin 2001b), and, in fact, this is mentioned on the pedestal underside of the specimen C.G. 2012 -139 (“type de la planche col. 47. 2”). The RMNH does not possess any syntypes of this taxon nowadays (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

***Charadrius pastor* Lesson**

Charadrius pastor Lesson, 1828: 319.

Now: *Charadrius pecuarius* Temminck, 1823.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-147 (A.C. 12944). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Cap de B. Espérance / par Delalande / Xbre 1820”. 2 – “Charadrius / pecuarius T. / = Ch. pastor Cuv. / type”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius pecuarius (Tem.) Varius (V.) / pastor (Cuv.) T. / M. Delalande Cap de B.E.”

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-148 (A.C. 12945). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Charadrius pastor cu / Ch. pecuarius / Tem varius L. / C.b.c. Delalande / Xbre 1820 / Col. 183”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius pecuarius (Tem.) varius (V.) / pastor (Cuv.) T. / M. Delalande Cap de B.E.”

POSSIBLE SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-149 (A.C. 12947, Chaumaux 18847). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Charadrius pastor cu”. 2 – “Ch. pecuarius / Tem. col. 183 / afrique C.b.e. delalande 219 / Xb 1820”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius pecuarius (Tem) varius (V.) / pastor (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Cap de B.E.”

POSSIBLE SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-150 (A.C. 12947). [Pedestal changed] 1 – “Du Cap / par Delalande / 1820 / Ch. pecuarius T. / Tem 1 Col. pl. 183. / = Ch. varius V / = Ch. pastor Cuv. (T.)”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius pecuarius (Tem.) varius (V.) / pastor (Cuv.) T. / M. Delalande Cap de B.E.”

REMARKS: Two of these specimens have the same Ancient Catalogue number, A.C. 12947, and none bears the number 12946. From the *Ancient Catalogue* we know that number 12946 was acquired in 1813, coming from Cape of Good Hope, i.e. before Delalande’s voyage (1818-1820) (Stresemann 1951). There is thus a mistake about the collector of one of these two birds, but not about its locality. Unfortunately, we cannot define with certainty which one of these two specimens numbered 12947 corresponds with number 12946, even if the specimen C.G. 2012-150, having a new pedestal, is most probably that one. Under these conditions, it seems better not to include those two birds in the type series of *Charadrius pastor* Lesson, 1828. In any case, Lesson (1828)

stated, that he had three specimens at his disposal when he made his description. He added that this species “lives on the coasts of the Cape of Good Hope, from where it was brought back by M. Delalande”. Cuvier never described this taxon, even if Lesson attributed the name *pastor* to him.

These four specimens were not among those examined by Temminck (1823) in order to describe his *Charadrius pecuarius*, as this author stated “the Shepherd Plover is one of the new species of birds, with which Mr. Le Vaillant’s voyages have enriched natural history cabinets”. François Levaillant had brought back numerous specimens from his voyage in southern Africa in 1784 (Stresemann 1951).

Charadrius varius Vieillot 1818 is a synonym of *Charadrius thoracicus* (Richmond, 1896), an endemic of Madagascar. In his description, Vieillot (1818) wrote “a blackish brown streak on the belly and throat”. The above specimens are not concerned, and the mention „*Ch. varius* Vieillot” is a determination mistake.

Mr. Chaumaux was a taxidermist who, in 1960-1995, relaxed mounted specimens to round skins.

***Charadrius sanguineus* Lesson**

Charadrius sanguineus Lesson, 1828: 330.

Now: *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776.

SYNTYPE C.G. 2012-143 (A.C. 12933). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Pluvier / des Mariannes / Exp. freycinet 1820”. 2 – “à poitrine rouge / Cuv”. 3 – “Ch. Cyrhépides / mus / Wagl.: 3 – “Ch. sanguineus / Lesson / (type) / = mongolicus [sic] Pall.” Pedestal label: “Charadrius mongolicus [sic] / (Pall.) / sanguineus (Less.) T. / L’Astrolabe Mariannes”.

SYNTYPE C.G. 2012-145 (A.C. 12933 A). Pedestal underside: “n° 250 / du voyage de M. Frécinet [sic] / îles Mariannes / Ch . sang / ch. mongolicus [sic] / Pall. / Chara sangui / neus / Less. Type / Ch. cirrhepidesmus [one unreadable word] / Wagl. Lesson. / un des Types”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius mongolicus [sic] / (Pall.) / sanguineus (Less.) T. / L’Astrolabe Mariannes”.

REMARKS: Both specimens are in winter plumage. Lesson (1828) stated that they were in the MNHN and that he did not know their “homeland”. On the label, the name of the ship is erroneously indicated as being “L’Astrolabe”. In fact, it was “L’Uranie”, which circumnavigated the world under the command of Captain Louis Claude Desaulces de Freycinet from 1817 to 1820 (Brosse 1983). This is confirmed by the *Ancien Catalogue*, where we can read that the collectors of these birds were Quoy and Gaimard, the two naturalists who took part in the Freycinet’s expedition.

The confusion may come from the fact that Quoy and Gaimard also took part to the voyage of l’Astrolabe a few years later (1826-1829). This expedition was at sea when Lesson described the above taxon.

The name “Pluvier à poitrine rouge”, here attributed to Cuvier, is a mere adaptation of Lesson’s name, and *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776 is a determination.

***Charadrius Cirrhepidesmus* Wagler**

Charadrius cirrhepidesmus Wagler, 1827: sp. 18.

Now: *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-143 (A.C. 12933). Same specimen as above.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-145 (A.C. 12933 A). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) mentioned that the specimen, or specimens, he had before him were in the MNHN collections, without any further details, but both specimens C. G. 2012-143 and C.G. 2012-145 were there since 1820, when Freycinet's expedition came back.

***Charadrius Leschenaultii* Lesson**

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson, 1826: 322.

NOW: *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1826.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-134 (A.C. 12930). Pedestal underside: 1 – “n° 409 / Leschenault Pondicherie / 1818”. 2 – “Pluvier à colliers roux”. 3 – “Charadrius [unreadable word] / Less. type / [a few streaked words] / Ch Geoffroi / Wagl. / jeune mâle”. Pedestal label: 1 – “Charadrius Geoffroyi ♂ / (Wagler.) / Leschenault Pondichéry”. 2 – “Leschenaulti [sic] Less. T. [handwritten]”.

SYNTYPE C.G. 2012-135 (A.C. 12931). Pedestal underside: 1 – “117 / Leschenault / Juillet / 1822”. 2 – “Ch. Geoffroyi, / Wagl. male / Ch. Leschenaultii / Lesson / (type) / [a few crosswise written and crossed out words]. 3 – “Syst. av. (1827). / Tal. 4. p. 13”. Pedestal label: 1 – “Charadrius Geoffroyi ♂ / (Wagler.) / Leschenault Pondichéry”. 2 – “Leschenaultii (Less) T. [handwritten]”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1826) stated that the specimen, or specimens, he described were in the MNHN and added “brought back from Pondichéry by Leschenault”.

***Charadrius Geoffroyi* Wagler**

Charadrius Geoffroyi Wagler, 1827: sp. 19.

NOW: *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1826.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-134 (A.C. 12930). Same specimen as above.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-135 (A.C. 12931). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Wagler (1827) described the male, female and young, and added in Latin “lives in Pondichéry and very often in the Java Island. (Mus. Paris, Lugd.)”. Thus, he studied specimens in both the MNHN and RMNH. The RMNH does not have type specimens of this taxon nowadays.

***Charadrius melanops* Vieillot**

Charadrius melanops Vieillot, 1818: 139.

NOW: *Elseoyornis melanops* (Vieillot, 1818).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-142 (A.C. 12970). Pedestal underside: 1 – [stuck label, difficult to read] “Charad nigrifrons Cu / Ch.melanops Vieill. / type de Vieillot et Cuvier”. 2 – [on the wood] “Vieillot, gal. 235. / Expedition du Capitaine Baudin”. Pedestal label: “Charadrius nigrifrons / (Cuv.) / melanops V. T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818) mentioned that “this plover was deposited in the MNHN by the naturalists who accompanied Captain Baudin”, i.e. E. Péron and C. Lesueur.

***Charadrius nigrifrons* Temminck**

Charadrius nigrifrons Temminck, 1822: 47.

NOW: *Elseoyornis melanops* (Vieillot, 1818).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-142 (A.C. 12970). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Temminck (1822) attributed the name *Charadrius nigrifrons* to Cuvier, who never described this taxon. Temminck stated that this species was to be found in New Holland (Australia), and that “individuals are deposited in the museums of Paris, London and the Netherlands”. This specimen is certainly the one pictured on plate 47,

fig. 1 of the *Planches coloriées*, as the MNHN is cited first (Voisin & Voisin 2001). Neither the BMNH nor the RMNH possess types of this taxon nowadays (Warren 1966, Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

***Vanellus cinctus* Lesson**

Vanellus cinctus Lesson, 1830: 720, pl. 43.

Now: *Charadrius modestus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-179 (A.C. 12881). Pedestal underside: 1 – „n° 199 / 151 / Iles malouines [almost unreadable] / [unreadable mentions] / Garnot et Lesson“. 2 – „Sq. rubecola Jard. et Selb. / pl. 110. / Ch. rubecola [unreadable mention] / (Zool. Jou. IV / p. 96)“. 3 – „Charadrius modestus / V. cinctus (Less.) T.“ Pedestal label: „Charadrius modestus / [rust dot] cinctus (Less.) T. / [rust dot] Coquille Malouines“.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-180 (A.C. 12882). Pedestal underside: 1 – „199 / [unreadable word] Durville / des Malouines / Garnot et Lesson / 2 9br 1825“. 2 – [unreadable mention]. 3 – „Charadrius modestus / V. cinctus (Less.) / T.“ Pedestal label: „Charadrius modestus / V. cinctus (Less.) T. / La Coquille Malouines“.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830), who took part to the expedition of “La Coquille”, and hence to the collecting of these specimens, stated that this species inhabited the Falkland Islands, and described it precisely. He did not indicate how many specimens were brought back. The mention “Sq. rubecola Jard. et Selb” is a mere determination. The abbreviation “2 9br” on the pedestal underside of the specimen C.G. 2012-180 stands for “2 November”.

***Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard**

Anarhynchus frontalis Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 252.

Now: *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-153 (A.C. 13450). Pedestal underside: “Genr. anarhynque / De la Nelle Zélande / par mm. Quoy et Gaimard / Exp. de l’Astrolabe”. Pedestal label: “Anarhynque à front blanc / Anarhynchus frontalis Qu. et Gaim. / de la Nelle Zélande. M.M. Quoy et Gaimard“.

REMARKS: Quoy et Gaimard (1830) collected this specimen during Dumont d’Urville’s first voyage around the world from 1826 to 1829. This species winters in the coastal estuaries of northern New Zealand. It wears then its winter plumage, which is the case of this specimen. This species is pictured in the Atlas of the expedition (Quoy & Gaimard 1830).

***Pluvianellus socialis* Gray**

Pluvianellus socialis Gray, 1846: 549.

Now: *Pluvianellus socialis* Gray, 1846

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G.2012-146 (A.C. 13116). Pedestal underside: “Du Détroit de Magellan / par M.M. Hombron et / Jacquinot (1841 (n° 271) / Pluvianellus sociabilis / Hombron et Jacquinot / (typ.) / figuré / voy. au / pôle Sud / pl. 30 fig 1.” Pedestal label: “Pluvianelle sociable / Pluv. sociabilis, Homb. et Jacq. (T) / du Détroit de Magellan, / par M.M. Hombron et Jacquinot”.

REMARKS: Gray (1846) referred to plate 30, fig. 1 of the *Atlas* of the *Voyage au Pôle sud* by Jacquinot & Pucheran (1846), where Hombron and Jacquinot gave the vernacular name “Pluvianelle sociable” to this species. According to Article 12.2 of the Code, this specimen is thus the holotype of the taxon *Pluvianellus socialis* Gray, 1846.

***Pluvianellus sociabilis* Jacquinot & Pucheran**

Pluvianellus sociabilis Jacquinot & Pucheran 1853: 125.

Now: *Pluvianellus socialis* G.R. Gray, 1846.



Fig. 6. *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-153.



Fig. 7. *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-153.



Fig. 8. *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-153.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G.2012-146 (A.C. 13 116). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Jacquinet & Pucheran (1853) attributed the name *Pluvianellus sociabilis* to Jacquinet and Hombron. However, Hombron died a few years after coming back from his voyage around the world and could not contribute much to the redaction of the zoological account of the *Voyage au Pôle sud*. The description of *Pluvianellus sociabilis* was written by Jacquinet and Pucheran, who did not state how many specimens they had at their disposal. They mentioned that this species lived in large flocks in the Magellan Strait.

Scolopacidae

Numenius tenuirostris Vieillot

Numenius tenuirostris Vieillot, 1817a: 302.

NOW: *Numenius tenuirostris* Vieillot, 1817.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-171 (A.C. 13469). Pedestal underside: 1 - [stuck label] "Courlis / Numenius tenuirostris, / Vieill. / rapporté par M. / Olivier / (type de Vieillot) / d'Égypte". 2 - "diffère de / phaeopus par la / forme du bec la / longueur des tarses et les [unreadable words]". Pedestal label: "Courlis ténuirostre, / Numenius tenuirostris, Vieill. (T.). / d'Égypte, par Olivier".

REMARKS: Vieillot (1817a) stated "this curlew is to be found in Egypt". Guillaume Antoine Olivier came back from a voyage in the Near East in 1798 with large collections, a large part of which are now deposited in the MNHN. The sentence "diffère... et les" means: "differs from *phaeopus* by bill shape, tarsus length and ...".

Phaeopus carolinensis Cuvier

Phaeopus carolinensis Cuvier. Not described.

NOW: *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus* (Latham, 1790).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-184 (A.C. 13476). Pedestal underside: 1 - "Scolopax phaeopus buff / 642". 2 - „M. Lherminier / 1ère année caroline du Sud / n° 30 / Phaeopus / carolinensis / Cuvier / (type)". 3 - [pencil] "N. Hudsonicus / Lath." Pedestal label: "Courlis d'Hudson / Numenius hudsonicus, Lath. / Phaeopus carolinensis, Cuv. (T.). / de la Caroline du Sud, / par M. Lherminier".

REMARKS: Cuvier never described this taxon.

Numenius virgatus Cuvier

Numenius virgatus Cuvier, 1829: 521.

NOW: *Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus, 1758).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-190 (A.C. 13472). Pedestal underside: "du Cap de bonne Espérance / par M. Delalande 1820 / [two lines crossed with ink] Numenius virgatus, Cuv (type de M. Cuvier) / courlis à mèche étroite / numenius virgatus/ buff. Enl. 198.» Pedestal label: «Courlis vergeté / Numenius virgatus, Cuv. (T.). / du Cap de Bonne Espérance, / par Delalande».

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-191 (A.C. 13471). Pedestal underside: "[one line crossed with ink] / 1 par M Delalande 1820. 2 - "Numenius / virgatus, Cuv. / (type)". Pedestal label: "Courlis vergeté / Numenius virgatus, Cuv. (T.). / du Cap de Bonne Espérance, / par Delalande".

REMARKS: Cuvier (1829) just gave a Latin name to the "Courlis à mèche étroite" ("Narrow-tufted Curlew") pictured on *Planche enluminée* Nr. 198 of Buffon (1780). According to Art. 12.2 of the Code, this is equivalent to a description, and the specimen pictured on that plate is the type of the taxon *Numenius virgatus* Cuvier, 1829. This specimen is now lost. The mention of this name on the pedestal undersides is a mere determination.



Fig. 9. *Numenius tenuirostris* Vieillot, 1817. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-171.



Fig. 10. *Numenius tenuirostris* Vieillot, 1817. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-171, with an inscription on the pedestal underside.



Fig. 11. *Numenius tenuirostris* Vieillot, 1817. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-171.

***Numenius lineatus* Cuvier**

Numenius lineatus Cuvier, 1829: 521.

Now: *Numenius arquata* (Linneus, 1758).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-192 (A.C. 13473). Pedestal underside. 1 – “pondich / Leschenault 362 1818 / [one unreadable word] arcuata / buff 818”. 2 – [on a re-used, torn label coming from the Lisbon Cabinet] “Numenius / Lineatus / Cuv./ (type)”. Pedestal label: “Courlis rayé / Numenius lineatus, Cuv. (T) / de Pondichery, par Leschenault”.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1829) just cited the name *Numenius lineatus*, without describing the species.

***Tringa totanus craggi* Hale**

Tringa totanus craggi Hale, 1971: 259-260.

Now: *Tringa totanus craggi* Hale, 1971.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1911-1161. Yellow label with red marks: 1 – [printed] “Muséum d’histoire Naturelle / Pelliot & Louis Vaillant / (Asie centrale)”. 2 – «N° 204 Date: 9 juin 1908 / Localité Marais à l’Est / de l’Oasis de Tcha Tcheu / Iris brun – femelle / vers intestinaux / (fond tube) / C.G. 1911 n° 1161 / [red] TYPE /// 1 – «Totanus totanus / Ch. à pieds rouges». 2 – “Tringa totanus craggi Hale / 1971”. 3 – [red] “HOLOTYPE”.

REMARKS: Hale (1971) said that this bird, an adult female, was chosen as the holotype of *Tringa totanus craggi* because it was the only specimen coming from the breeding range of this subspecies. Also, he designated 11 paratypes in the BMNH, one in the USNM and another one in the NMI. He also stated that our specimen came from the “Oasis of Tcha Tcheu, North west China (Sinkiang) 41° N, 94° E”. The correct catalogue number of this specimen is C.G. 1911-1161, not C.G. 1911-1101 as stated by Hale (1971).

***Totanus brevipes* Vieillot**

Totanus brevipes Vieillot, 1816d: 410.

Now: *Heteroscelus brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-155 (A.C. 13377). Pedestal underside: [all on a stuck label] 1 – “Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{le}. / Expedit. du Capit^e Baudin / an 11”. 2 – “Timor p. Mgé.” 3 – “T. brevipes Cuv. (type)”. Pedestal label: “Le Chevalier aux pieds courts / Tringa brevipes. Cuv. / de Timor: par Maugé”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1816d) described his *Totanus brevipes* without adding any mention of neither origin nor collector. Later, Pucheran (1851: 370) redescribed this taxon, mentioning that the specimen examined by Vieillot and himself came from Timor and had been collected by Maugé. Cuvier (1829: 521, note 2) cited *Totanus brevipes*, without describing it. The abbreviation “p. Mgé” stands for “par Maugé” (“by Maugé”).

***Totanus oceanicus* Lesson**

Totanus oceanicus Lesson, 1847: 244.

Now: *Heteroscelus incanus* (Gmelin, 1789).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-156 (A.C. 13375). Pedestal underside: “n° 212 / 2 ”lot. / [unreadable inscription] C’est Totanus / oceanicus, Lesson / (type) / Chevalier / du rivage d’Oualan Garnot et Lesson exp. Duperey. 2. 9b 1825”. Pedestal label: „Totanus incanus (Gm.) / T. oceanicus Less. T. / La Coquille I. Carolines”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1847: 244) wrote that a specimen from Oualan (Caroline Islands), identified as *Totanus brevipes*, was exhibited in “les galeries de Paris” [= MNHN], but that he later became specimens (he did not specify their number) from “îles Marquises”

[= Marquesas Islands], which convinced him that they represent a different species and he described his *Totanus oceanicus*. These Marquesas specimens, which are also syntypes of *Totanus oceanicus*, are not in the MNHN. When he made this description, Lesson lived in southwestern France, and he may have owned them privately, or have seen them in a local collection. The abbreviation “2. 9b 1825” stands for “2. November 1825”. The inscript on the pedestal underside may be alternatively read “rivage Doualan”, which does not make much sense.

***Totanus speculiferus* Cuvier**

Totanus speculiferus Cuvier, 1829: 531.

Now: *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* (Gmelin, 1789).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-185 (A.C. 13332). Pedestal underside: 1 – “totanus speculifer sp. Cuv. / (type de M. Cuvier)”. 2 – “Totanus speculiferus, Cuv. / (Règne animal, 2 ème éd. / tome 1. p. 531). / Etats Unis. Duf.” Pedestal label: “Le Chevalier à miroir. / Totanus speculiferus, Tem [“Tem” crossed out] Cuv. / de l’Amérique Septentrionale”.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1829) described this taxon in just a very few lines.

***Gallinula bernieri* Pucheran**

Gallinula bernieri Pucheran, 1845b: 279.

Now: *Gallinago macrodactyla* Bonaparte, 1839.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-160 (A.C. 13201). Pedestal underside: 1 – “[pencil, almost unreadable:] Gallinago Bernieri Pucheran / Gallinago macrodactyla Bonaparte / Madag / par Bernier / 1834”. 2 – [ink] “G. macrodactyla / Bon. / G. Bernieri / Puch / C’est mon type ; c’est un de / ceux de M. / Charles Bon / = aparte”. Pedestal label: “Gallinago Bernieri / (Puch.) Type / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

REMARKS: Pucheran (1845) dedicated this taxon to J.A. Bernier who brought back large collections from Madagascar where he stayed from 1831 to 1834. Pucheran added “we only know one specimen of this kind”. The intriguing sentence “C’est mon... aparte” means “it is my type; it is one of those of Mr. Charles Bonaparte”. It must have been written by Pucheran, and is a good indication that both he and Bonaparte did examine this specimen. The words “it is my type” show that Pucheran examined only this specimen.

***Gallinago macrodactyla* Bonaparte**

Gallinago macrodactyla Bonaparte, 1839: 3, pl. 43.

Now: *Gallinago macrodactyla* Bonaparte, 1839.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-160 (A.C. 13201). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1839) briefly described *Gallinago macrodactyla*, stating that this specimen had been brought back from Madagascar by Bernier. The fact that both Bonaparte and Pucheran have examined this specimen as soon as 1839 and 1845, respectively, poses a problem, because, at the time when Bernier returned from Madagascar, Bonaparte lived in Italy, and could not come back to France as he was a nephew of the former Emperor Napoléon I. Only in 1850, under the French Second Republic, did he return to Paris, where he stayed until his death in 1857, at which date his collection passed on to the MNHN (C. Jouanin, pers. com.). Maybe this specimen was

given to him (by Bernier himself?) when he lived in Italy, and then forwarded to the MNHN in some way.

The mention “one of those of Mr. Charles Bonaparte” indicates that Bonaparte very likely had several specimens before him when he described this species.

***Gallinago longirostris* Cuvier**

Gallinago longirostris Cuvier. Not described.

Now: *Gallinago paraguaiiae* Vieillot, 1816.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-158 (A.C. 13207 C). Pedestal underside: “Bécasse à long bec / Sc. longirostris / des Malouines, par / M.M. Quoy et / Gaimard / (1820)”. Pedestal label: “Bécassine à long bec / Gallinago longirostris / Scolopax longirostris, Cuv. (T.) / des Malouines / par M.M. Quoy et Gaimard”.

REMARKS: Cuvier did not describe this species, which was called *Gallinago paraguaiiae* by Vieillot (1816c), who referred to Azara (1809). Quoy and Gaimard took part to the voyage around the world of the corvette “L’Uranie”, under the command of Captain L. de Freycinet, from 1817 to 1820 (Voisin & Voisin 2004), after *Gallinago paraguaiiae* had been described by Vieillot.

***Tringa rufescens* Vieillot**

Tringa rufescens Vieillot, 1819: 470.

Now: *Tryngites subruficollis* (Vieillot, 1819).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 20012-152 (A.C. 13260). Pedestal underside: 1 – [ink] “Tringa / rufescens Vieill. / Amérique du Nord / [two thick horizontal and two vertical streaks] / typ. / Vieill. / [unreadable mention] / donné par [unreadable word] / Louisiane”. 2 – [lightly carved with a point] “Amérique du nord”. Pedestal label: “Tryngites rufescens / (V.) / Type / Etats-Unis”.

REMARKS: Before his precise description of *Tringa rufescens*, Vieillot (1819) stated that the specimen he had before him came from Louisiana. The fairly fanciful description of *Tringa subruficollis* Vieillot (1819: 465), which refers to Azara (1805: 320) appeared a few pages before that of *Tringa rufescens*.

Recurvirostridae

***Himantopus melas* Hombron & Jacquinot**

Himantopus melas Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841: 320.

Now: *Himantopus novaezelandiae* Gould, 1841.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-183 (A.C. 13130 X). Pedestal underside: “himantopus melas / Hombron et Jacq. / (type) / figuré voy. / Otago au pôle sud / (Nelle Zélande) pl. 30. fig.2 / par mm Hombron et Jacquinot / (1841 cat. n° 295 – 4) / himantopus / novae Zelandiae / Gould”. Pedestal label: «Himantopus novaezelandiae / (Gould.) / L’Astrolabe N. Zélande».

REMARKS: Hombron and Jacquinot took part, in 1837-1840, to the “Voyage au Pôle Sud” of the vessel “L’Astrolabe”, under the command of Captain Dumont d’Urville (Brosse 1983). They added to their brief description that *Himantopus melas* “lives in Otago (Tavi-Pounamou, New Zealand)” (now Pounamu). The description of *Himantopus melas* by Hombron and Jacquinot appeared late in 1841, whereas that of *Himantopus novaezelandiae* Gould was published early in the same year, so Gould’s name has priority and is the one used now. Specimen C.G. 2012-183 is the one depicted on pl. 30, fig. 2 of the *Atlas of the Voyage au Pôle sud* (Hombron & Jacquinot 1846).



Fig. 12. *Recurvirostris novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1818. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-187.



Fig. 13. *Recurvirostris novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1818. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-187.

Recurvirostra Novae-Hollandiae Vieillot

Recurvirostra Novae-Hollandiae Vieillot, 1816b: 103.

Now: *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-187 (A.C. 13139). Pedestal underside: **1** – [stuck label] Asie aust. Ctte le Natte. / Expedit. du Capt Baudin / an 11 / par M. Lessueur”. **2** – [another stuck label] “Recurv. stra / rubricollis, Tem.” **3** – “[unreadable crossed out inscripts on the wood under the second label]. Pedestal label: “Avocette de la Nouvelle Hollande. / *Recurvirostra Novae Hollandiae*, Vieill. (T.). / *Recurvirostra rubricollis*, Tem. / de la Nouv. Hollande, par Péron et Lesueur”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1816b) did mention neither a locality nor a collector’s name. Nevertheless, this specimen was at the MNHN at the time when Vieillot worked there, as it was brought back by the Baudin’s expedition (1801-1804), to which F. Péron and C. Lesueur took part (Brosse 1983).

The tip of the upper mandible of that specimen is slightly deteriorated.

Recurvirostra rubricollis Temminck

Recurvirostra rubricollis Temminck, 1820: 593.

Now: *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-187 (A.C. 13139). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: When describing *Recurvirostra rubricollis*, Temminck (1820) seemed to have confused this taxon with *Recurvirostra americana* Gmelin, 1789, which he did not describe, and added that this species “is to be found in several cabinets under the name of *R. americana*”. The mention “type” concerning *Recurvirostra rubricollis* is written neither on the pedestal underside nor on its label, but it could be one of the several crossed out inscripts, particularly under Temminck’s name. Nevertheless, we are of opinion that Temminck did examine this specimen at the same time as that of *Cladorhynchus leucocephala* Vieillot, 1816 (see under *Recurvirostra orientalis* Cuvier, 1817), which was brought back by the same expedition. He described the colour of the head and upper neck as “rufous brown”, which is darker than in the American species.

Recurvirostra leucocephala Vieillot

Recurvirostra leucocephala Vieillot, 1816b: 103.

Now: *Cladorhynchus leucocephala* (Vieillot, 1816).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-182 (A.C. 13138). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Cladorhynchus pectoralis, Gould / recurvirostra orientalis, / Cuv. / des Côtes de la mer des Indes / Australie ?” 2 – “Recurvirostra / leucocephala / Vieillot / type / de l’espèce”. 3 – „plumage d’hiver du Cladorhynchus [pencil]“. Pedestal label: „Avocette leucocéphale / *Recurvirostra leucocephala*, Vieill. (T.). / *Recurvirostra orientalis*, Cuv. (T.). / des Côtes de la mer des Indes, / par Péron et Lesueur”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1816b) briefly described this taxon, without giving any indication of collector or locality.

Recurvirostra orientalis Cuvier

Recurvirostra orientalis Cuvier, 1817: 496.

Now: *Cladorhynchus leucocephala* (Vieillot, 1816).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-182 (A.C. 13138). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1817: 496) described this specimen very briefly, calling it *Recurvirostra orientalis*, and stated wrongly that this species lives “on the coasts of the seas



Fig. 14. *Attagis gayi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-181.



Fig. 15. *Attagis gayi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-181.



Fig. 16. *Attagis gayi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2012-181.

of India”. Temminck (1820: 593) kept Cuvier’s name, and added “the only individual which I have seen, having its bill broken...”, which is the case of specimen C.G. 2012-182. There was thus only one specimen of this species in the MNHN at that time. The inscript *Cladorhynchus pectoralis* Gould is a mere determination.

Glareolidae

***Glareola isabella* Vieillot**

Glareola isabella Vieillot, 1816a: 69.

Now: *Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot, 1816).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-162 (A.C. 13084). Pedestal underside: 1 – „n° 161 de Péron / asie australe / expédition de découverte / an 11“. 2 – “Glareola australis / Leach ♂”. 3 – “Glareola grallaria Tem.” 4 – “Glareola / isabella / Vieill. type / gal. 263”. Pedestal label: 1 – “Glareola grallaria (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie”. 2 – “Gl. isabellina V. (T.) [handwritten with ink]”. Note: This specimen is in a bad state, the outermost left rectrice is lacking, and the feathers of the upper right side are deteriorated or lacking.

REMARKS: This specimen was brought back by Baudin’s expedition (1801-1804), to which the zoologist Péron took part (Brosse 1983), and was thus in the MNHN when Vieillot worked there. After a detailed description, Vieillot (1816a) just gave “Australasia” as a locality.

***Glareola grallaria* Temminck**

Glareola grallaria Temminck, 1820: 503.

Now: *Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot, 1816).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-162 (A.C. 13084). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: A few years after Vieillot, Temminck (1820) described this species under the name *Glareola grallaria*. Even if there is no indication on the pedestal underside of this specimen that it is one of Temminck’s types, it is highly probable that this author examined it, as it was in the MNHN when he worked there. Like Vieillot (1816a), Temminck mentioned “Austral-Asie” as a locality. The RMNH possesses another syntype (RMNH 87567), which it obtained from the MNHN (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

***Glareola Geoffroyi* Pucheran**

Glareola Geoffroyi Pucheran, 1845a: 51.

Now: *Glareola ocularis* Verreaux, 1833.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2012-161 (A.C. 13099). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Glareola Geoffroyi Puch. / Verreaux [one unreadable inscript] / (type) / Glareola / ocularis / Verr. [Verr. crossed] Gm”. 2 – “madagascar / par m. Bernier / 1834”. Pedestal label: “Glareola ocularis / (Gm.) / Gl. Geoffroyi (Puch.) T. / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

REMARKS: Bernier stayed in Madagascar from 1831 to 1834, and many specimens he brought back were thus in the MNHN when Pucheran was “aide de zoologie” in it. It is noteworthy that, on the label, the mention “type” is written for *Glareola geoffroyi* Pucheran, but not for *Glareola ocularis* Verreaux.

***Glareola ocularis* Verreaux**

Glareola ocularis Verreaux, 1833:80.

Now: *Glareola ocularis* Verreaux, 1833.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-161 (A.C. 13099). Same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Verreaux (1833) described this taxon in a South African periodical at the time he was in South Africa, where he stayed from 1825 to 1838. In 1831-1832 he bought a collection of birds from Madagascar from Victor Sganzins. Unfortunately, the ship which brought back Verreaux' collections to France wrecked off La Rochelle, and the collections were lost (Stresemann 1951). The specimen described by Verreaux was thus not the one collected by Bernier and we have every reason to think that it disappeared in the shipwreck. The mention "Gmelin" is an error.

Thinocoridae

***Attagis gayi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson**

Attagis gayi I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831: 135, pl. 47.

Now: *Attagis gayi* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-181 (A.C. 12208). Pedestal underside: "genre attagis / I. Geoff et Less. / de Santiago (Chili) par Gay Type / attagis gayi / (Geoff. et Less.)". Pedestal label: "Attagis Gayi / (Geoff. & Less.) Type / M. Gay Chili".

REMARKS: I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson (1831) wrote "adult male figured and described from two perfectly preserved individuals, female described from two individuals not figured". They stated that these specimens had been sent from "San Yago", Chile, by Mr. Gay. We do not know what happened to the three other specimens.

***Tinocorus [sic] Orbignyianus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson**

Tinocorus [sic] Orbignyianus I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831: 137, pl. 48 (♂), pl. 49 (♀).

Now: *Thinocorus Orbignyianus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-172 (A.C. 12213). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Santiago / Chili / Gay / 1837". 2 – "Tinocorus / Orbignyianus / ♂. / (Geoff. et Less.) 12213 / Type de l'espèce / 12213". Pedestal label: "Thinocorus orbignyianus / (Geoff. & Less.) Type ♂ / M. Gay Chili".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2012-173 (A.C. 12215). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Type /de Santiago / par M. Gay 1830". 2 – "Tinochorus Orbignyianus ♀ / Is. Geoff. et Less. / (T) / 12215". Pedestal label: "Thinocorus Orbignyianus / (Geoff. & Less.) Type ♀ / M. Gay Chili".

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-174 (A.C. 12212). Pedestal underside: 1 – „Bolivie / De La Paz. / 12212 / d'Orbigny / [unreadable] envoi n° 406“. 2 – „Bolivie ♂/ Thonocorus orbinyanus / type. / (Geoff. et Less.)“. Pedestal label: „Thinocorus Orbignyianus / (Geoff. & Less.) Type ♂ / M. d'Orbigny Bolivie“.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-175 (A.C. 12214). Pedestal underside: 1 – [bleached, almost erased] "d'Orbigny / 1824". 2 – "Thinocorus / Orbinyanus / (Geoff. et Less.) / Bolivie. 3- 12214". Pedestal label: "Thinocorus Orbignyianus / (Geoff. & Less.) Type ♂ / M. d'Orbigny Bolivie".

REMARKS: Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson (1831) stated that "we could only examine one individual of the male sex, sent from San-Yago, Chile, by Mr. Gay". They added about the female that "the only specimen which we could study had been sent from San-Yago by Mr. Gay". Thus, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson only took in account specimens C.G. 2012-172 and 173, which are syntypes. On the contrary, specimens 2012-174 and 175, which were collected in Bolivia by d'Orbigny, who stayed there from 1830 to 1833 (Drouin 2002), were not taken into account. In the original description, the omission of the "h" after "t" in *Thinocorus* is likely a mere misprint.

***Thinocorus eschscholtzii* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson**

Thinocorus eschscholtzii I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1830: 140, pl. 50.

Now: *Thinocorus rumicivorus* Eschscholtz, 1829.



Fig. 17. *Tinocorus* [sic] *Orbignyianus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831. Syntype MNHN C.G. 2012-172.



Fig. 18. *Tinocorus* [sic] *Orbignyianus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831. Syntype MNHN C.G. 2012-172.



Fig. 19. *Tinocorus* [sic] *Orbignyianus* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson, 1831. Syntype MNHN C.G. 2012-172.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G.2012-178 (A.C. 12209). Pedestal underside: 1 – “d’Orbigny Patagonie / 1827”. 2 – “Thinocorus rumicivorus / (Eschs. / Th. Eschscholtzii / (Geoff.) / Type / 12 209”. Pedestal label: “Thinoc. rumicivorus (Esch.) / Th. Eschscholtzii (Geoff.) T. / M. d’Orbigny Patagonie”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-176 (A.C. 12210). Pedestal underside: 1 – [very pale, almost erased] “d’Orbigny / Patagonie / 1831 / n°45 / d’Orbigny”. 2 – “Type / Thinocorus rumicivorus / (Eschs.) / Th. eschscholtzii. I. Geoff. / 12210”. Pedestal label: “Thinoc. rumicivorus (Esch.) / Th. Eschscholtzii (Geoff.) T. / M. d’Orbigny Patagonie”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2012-177 (A.C. 12211). Pedestal underside: 1 – [very pale, almost erased] “d’Orbigny / 45”. 2 – “Patagonie / 12211 / type / Thinocorus rumicivorus / (Eschs. / Th. eschscholtzii / (Geoff.)”. Pedestal label: “Thinoc. rumicivorus (Esch.) / Th. Eschscholtzii (Geoff.) T. / M. d’Orbigny Patagonie”.

REMARKS: Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Lesson (1830) wrote “the individual which the Paris Museum possesses has been sent to it from Buenos-Ayres by Mr. Dessalines d’Orbigny”. They had therefore only one specimen at their disposal. They also stated that they described a male, but their description rather fitted a female, and specimen 2012-178 is in fact a female. In the *Ancient Catalogue*, as well as on the pedestal underside, the accession date of this specimen is given as 1827. The two other females (C.G. 2012-176 and 177) came with a later sending, as the accession year is written as 1831 on the underside of one of their pedestals and in the *Ancien catalogue*.

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