



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 19. Trogoniformes, Galbuliformes and Piciformes (Part 1: Capitonidae, Indicatoridae, Ramphastidae)

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ABSTRACT. The type specimens of 6 Trogoniformes, 10 Galbuliformes and 24 Piciformes taxa in the collections of the MNHN were reviewed and commented upon. The material includes:

(1) Holotypes of Trogonidae (*Trogon ramoniana* Deville & Des Murs, 1849, *Trogon Antisianus* d'Orbigny, 1837, *Trogon Hargitti* Oustalet, 1891, *Trogon albiventer* Lesson, 1830); Galbulidae (*Jacamerops Isidoris* Deville, 1849); Bucconidae (*Bucco lanceolata* Deville, 1849, *Monasa personata* Vieillot, 1823, *Chelidoptera albipennis* Bonaparte, 1853, *Capito melanoleucus* Wagler, 1827); Capitonidae (*Capito quinticolor* Elliot, 1865, *Micropogon Bourcierii* Lafresnaye, 1845, *Capito lineatus* Vieillot, 1816, *Megalaima Lagrandieri* J. Verreaux, 1868, *Bucco virens* Boddaert, 1783, *Thereiceryx faiostrictus pallidus* Delacour, 1927, *Megalæma lagrandieri rothschildi* Delacour, 1927, *Cyanops franklinii tonkinensis* Delacour, 1927); Indicatoridae (*Indicator variegatus* Lesson, 1830); Ramphastidae (*Pteroglossus brevirostris* Lesson, 1830, *Ramphastus sulfuratus* Lesson, 1830).

(2) Syntypes of Galbulidae (*Galbula chacocephala* Deville, 1849, *Galbula cyanescens* Deville, 1849, *Galbula tridactyla* Vieillot, 1817); Bucconidae (*Bucco hyperrhynchus* Sclater, 1856, *Bucco pulmentum* Sclater, 1856); Capitonidae (*Capito Amazonicus* Deville & Des Murs, 1849, *Bucco mystacophanos* Temminck, 1824, *Bucco chrysopogon* Temminck, 1824, *Bucco corvinus* Temminck, 1831, *Bucco Duvaucelii* Lesson, 1830, *Cyanops franklinii auricularis* Robinson & Kloss, 1919, *Cyanops oorti annamensis* Robinson & Kloss, 1919, *Bucco chrysoconus* Temminck, 1832, *Pogonias Rolleti* De Filippi, 1853, *Pogonias personatus* Temminck, 1823); Ramphastidae (*Pteroglossus culik* Wagler, 1827, *Aulacorhynchus coerulei-cinctis* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Pteroglossus ambiguus* Lesson, 1830).

(3) A lectotype of Trogonidae (*Trogon sallaei* Bonaparte, 1856).

In addition, 19 specimens proved not to be types. The holotype of *Bucco Auro-Virens*, Cuvier, 1829 was not identified with certainty, as well as a paralectotype of *Trogon sallaei* Bonaparte, 1856.

KEY WORDS. Aves, Trogonidae, Bucconidae, Capitonidae, Galbulidae, Indicatoridae, Ramphastidae, type specimens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is a continuation of 18 catalogues we wrote on the bird types contained in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, and uses the same conventions (Voisin & Voisin 2008a). Throughout this paper, the 'Code' means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, fourth edition (ICZN 1999). Museum acronyms are as follow:

ANSP: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

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

LivCM: Liverpool Museum, Liverpool, United Kingdom

MCZ: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

MHNB: Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Blois, France

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

MRSN: Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy

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

At the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th centuries, the type notion was less strictly understood than today. Almost every specimen examined by a scientist was considered a "type", even if no description followed, or if an already available name was used. In consequence, there are many "types de Cuvier", "types de Lesson", etc. in the MNHN collections. When written on pedestals, these inscripts were sometimes followed by an abbreviated reference to the work in which the bird has been treated. Specimens which have been figured were usually marked as "type de la planche", also followed by a reference. Scientists and curators in the MNHN considered these inscripts important and carefully reported them on the pedestals of the specimens, which were all mounted at that time. In the mid 19th century, Pucheran (e.g. 1849, 1850a,b,c – he did not publish on the species examined here) made a revision of a part of the bird types in the MNHN, and at this occasion wrote down much of the "memory" of the bird collection. Owing to this, we dispose of a good tool to trace type specimens even when the authors of the taxa did not always give many data on the birds they studied.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Trogoniformes

Trogonidae

***Trogon sallaiei* Bonaparte**

Trogon sallaiei Bonaparte, 1856: 955.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Browning et al. 1991): C.G. 1856-858 (A.C. 2743, N.C. 80).

Pedestal underside: "Mexique / M. Sallé / 1856 n° 858 / 2743 ♂ / *Trogon caligatus* Gould. Pedestal label: *Trogon caligatus* ♂ / (Gould) / M. Sallé Mexique".

PARALECTOTYPE (probable): C.G. 1856-1022 (A.C. 2750, N.C. 81). Pedestal underside: “Mexique / M. Sallé. / 1856 n° 1022 / 2750 ♀ / Trogon caligatus / Gould / M. Sallé / id. Sallaei / Bp. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Trogon caligatus ♀ / (Gould) / T. Sallei (Bp.) T. / M. Sallé Mexique”.

REMARKS: The MNHN registered in 1856 an important bird collection brought back from Mexico by the travelling naturalist Auguste Sallé. When passing through Paris, P. L. Sclater (1856b) examined this collection and published its catalogue in the same year. Bonaparte (1856) stated that the specimens he had before him when he described his *Trogon sallaei* came from the Sallé collection, and described a male as well as a female. Specimen C.G. 1856-858 was designated as a lectotype of *Trogon sallaei* Bonaparte, 1856 by Browning et al. (1991), because there is no ambiguity about its identity. The specimen C.G. 1856-1022 is very likely the one described by Bonaparte as a female of this species, but some doubts remain because of a possible confusion with another specimen, C.G. 1856-1024, which has been given away to the MHNB and cannot be traced any more (Browning et al. 1991). Thus, the paralectotypical status of the specimen C.G.1856-1022 remains uncertain.

Now: *Trogon violaceus sallaei* Bonaparte 1856.

***Trogon ramoniana* Deville & Des Murs**

Trogon ramoniana Deville & Des Murs, 1849a: 331.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1847-815 (A.C. 2745, N.C. 107). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / M Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 815 / 2745 ♂ / Trogon Ramonianus / Cast. et Dev.” Pedestal label: “Trogon Ramonianus ♂ / (Cast. & Dev.) Type / de Castelnau Pérou”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1847-814 (A.C. 2746, N.C. 108). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / M. Castelnau / Deville / 1847 n° 814 / 2746 / Trogon Romanianus / Cast. et Dev. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Trogon Ramonianus ♂ / (Cast. & Dev.) Type / de Castelnau Pérou”.

REMARKS: E. Deville was a member of Castelnau’s expedition to South America from 1843 to 1847 (Bajon 1995), during which he collected the specimen C.G. 1847-814 in Sarayacu, Peru. As Deville & Des Murs (1849a) wrote ‘our individual coming from the continent’, and ‘we encountered it in the very place of Sarayacu’, we can conclude that they studied one specimen only. They described it as having metallic reflections on the back, rump and tail, which is the case of the specimen C.G. 1847-815. On the contrary, the specimen C.G. 1847-814 shows almost no metallic reflections, and thus has not been examined by Deville and Des Murs.

Now: *Trogon violaceus ramonianus* Deville & Des Murs, 1849.

***Trogon Antisianus* d’Orbigny**

Trogon Antisianus d’Orbigny, 1837: pl. 85.

Trogon antisiensis d’Orbigny, 1840: 381.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-792 (A.C. 2725, N.C. 12). Pedestal underside: “Bolivie / M. d’Orbigny / 1833 / 2725 / Pharomacrus [sic] antisianus / d’Orb. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Pharomacrus [sic] antisianus / (d’Orb.) Type / d’Orbigny Bolivie”.

REMARKS: This specimen was brought back to the MNHN by d'Orbigny himself, after his return from his expedition to South America which lasted from 1826 to 1833. D'Orbigny (1837a) remarked that he collected it in the province of Yungas, Bolivia. D'Orbigny (1837b) described this species again, naming it *Trogon antisiensis*. *Trogon antisiensis* d'Orbigny, 1840 is thus a junior objective synonym of *Trogon antisianus* d'Orbigny, 1837.

NOW: *Pharomachrus antisianus* (d'Orbigny, 1837).

***Trogon Hargitti* Oustalet**

Trogon Hargitti Oustalet 1891: 261.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1889-453 (N.C. 27 A). Pedestal label: "Pharomacrus [sic] xanthogaster / (Tur. et Salv.) / Calurus Hargitti (Type) / (Oust.) / Mr Dardelin Colombie. / 1889-453". Pedestal label: "Pharom. xanthogaster (Tur. & Salv. / Cal. Hargitti Type (Oust.) / Colombie".

REMARKS: Oustalet (1891) stated that this specimen, which was destined for the feather trade, was acquired by Mr. Dardelin, which agrees with the inscripts under its pedestal. This subspecies lives in Venezuela, as mentioned by Oustalet (1891), not in Colombia. The name *Pharomacrus xanthogaster* Turati & Salvadori, 1874 written on the pedestal underside is a younger subjective synonym of *Pharomachrus auriceps* Gould, 1842 (Grant 1892).

NOW: *Pharomachrus auriceps hargitti* (Oustalet, 1891).

***Trogon albiventer* Lesson**

Trogon albiventer Lesson 1830a: 120.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy). C.G. 2008-793 (A.C. 2737, N.C. 71). Pedestal underside: "♂ Amérique Sud / Type / Trogon / viridis / (L.) / 2737". Pedestal label: "Trogon viridis (L.) ♂ / T. albiventer (Less.) Type / Amérique du Sud".

REMARKS: Lesson (1830a) did not give any details on the specimen he studied. We can only trust the inscripts on the pedestal and labels.

NOW: *Trogon viridis* Linné, 1766.

***Trongon melanurus* Swainson, 1838.**

Trongon melanurus Swainson, 1838: 329.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-794 (A.C. 2755, N.C.39). Pedestal underside: "♂ Amérique Sud / 2755 / Trogon / Melanurus / (Sw) / Type". Pedestal label: "Trongon melanurus ♂ / (Sw.) Type / Amérique Sud".

REMARKS: When describing the male of this taxon, Swainson (1838) referred to the *planche enluminée* no 452, i.e. to a plate illustrating the *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux* of Buffon (1770-1786), which clearly shows a male of *Trongon melanurus* under the name of 'Couroucou à ventre rouge'. Nevertheless, a few points speak against this specimen being a type of *Trongon melanurus*: there is no reference to Buffon's work on its pedestal, and Swainson (1838) wrote that the bird he described originated from

Demerare (George Town, Guyana), an indication lacking for our specimen. Moreover, our bird is in a good state, showing no marks of fumigations (the only, but aggressive treatment against collection pests known in the 18th century – Voisin et al. 2004). For all these reasons, we do not believe that the specimen C.G. 2008-794 is a type of *Trongon melanurus* Swainson, 1838.

Now: *Trongon melanurus* Swainson, 1838.

Galbuliformes

Galbulidae

***Galbula chalcocephala* Deville**

Galbula chalcocephala Deville, 1849: 55

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-850 (A.C. 2684, N.C. 25). Pedestal underside: “Perou / M. Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 850 / 2684 ♀ / *Galbula albirostris* / Lath. / *G. chalcocephala* / Dev. / T”. Pedestal label: “*Galbula albirostris* ♀ / *G. chalcocephala* (Dev.) T. / de Castelnau Pérou”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-848 (A.C. 2683, N.C. 26). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / M. Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 848 / 2683 / *Galbula albirostris* / Lath. / *G. chalcocephala* / Dev. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Galbula albirostris* / *G. chalcocephala* (Dev.) T. / de Castelnau Pérou”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-851 (A.C. 2685, N.C. 27). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 851 / 2685 ♀ / *Galbula albirostris* / Lath. / *G. chalcocephala* / Deville / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Galbula albirostris* ♀ / *G. chalcocephala* (Dev.) T. / de Castelnau Pérou”.

REMARKS: Deville (1849), who was a member of Castelnau’s expedition to Peru in 1843-1847 (Bajon, 1995), stated that these specimens came from the “mission Sarayacu, Ucayali river (Peru)”. Des Murs (1855) referred to Deville and gave the same data. His work contains a plate showing a female.

Now: *Galbula albirostris chalcocephala* Deville, 1849.

***Galbula cyanescens* Deville**

Galbula cyanescens Deville, 1849: 56.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-864 (A.C. 2690-N.C. 17). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / M. Castelnau et / Deville / 1887 n° 864 / ♂ / Très jeune / 2690 / *Galbula tombacea* / Spix / *G. cyanescens* / Dev. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Galbula tombacea* (Spix.) / *G. cyanescens* (Dev.) T. / de Castelnau Pérou”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-863 (A.C. 2689, N.C. 18). Pedestal underside: “♂ Pérou / par M M Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 869 [sic]. Cat gen / 2689 / *Galbula* / *tombacea* / (Spix) / *G. cyanescens* / (Dev) Type”. Pedestal label: “*Galbula tombacea* (Spix.) / *G. cyanescens* (Dev.) T. ♂ / de Castelnau Pérou”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-869 (A.C. 2691, N.C. 21). Pedestal underside: “♂ Pérou / M M Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 869 Cat gen / 2691 / *Galbula* / *tombacea* / (Spix) / Type”.

Pedestal label: “*Galbula tombacea* (Spix.) / *G. cyanescens* (Dev.) T. ♀ / de Castelnau Pérou”.

REMARKS: Deville (1849) stated that this bird “inhabits the banks of the Amazon”. As mentioned on its pedestal underside, the specimen C.G. 1847-864 is a young bird still having a short beak and little-developed rectrices.

Now: *Galbula cyanescens* Deville, 1849.

***Jacamerops Isidoris* Deville**

Jacamerops Isidoris Deville, 1849: 55.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-738 (A.C. 2673, N.C. 48). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / MM Castelnau et Deville / 2673 / *Jacamerops grandis* / Gm / *J isidoris* / Dev. / Type”.

Pedestal label: “*Jacamerops grandis* / (Gm.) / *J. isidori* (Dev.) T. / M. Deville Pérou”.

REMARKS: Deville (1849) mentioned that this bird came from Sarayacu, i.e. from Peru. In this species, immatures are duller and less iridescent above than adults, and Deville described the upperparts of the bird he had before him as “very dark bronze green with metallic purplish-blue reflections”. This is the case of this specimen which appears almost black above, with cinnamon brown underparts, slightly paler than in the adult.

Now: *Jacamerops aurea isidori* Deville, 1849.

***Galbula tridactyla* Vieillot**

Galbula tridactyla Vieillot, 1817: 445.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-739 (A.C. 2709, N.C. 38). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / par M. Delalande / 1816 / *Jacamaralcyon* / *tridactyla* / (V). / 2709 / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Jacamaralcyon* / *tridactyla* (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Brésil”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-740 (A.C. 2708, N.C. 39). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / par M. Delalande / 1816 / *Jacamaralcyon* / *tridactyla* / (V). / 2708 / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Jacamaralcyon* / *tridactyla* (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Brésil”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-741 (A.C. 2710, N.C. 40). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / envoi de M. Lichtenstein / 1821 / *Jacamaralcyon* / *tridactyla* / (Cuv.) / 2710”. Pedestal label: “*Jacamaralcyon* / *tridactyla* (Cuv.) T. / M. Lichtenstein Brésil”.

REMARKS: After a detailed description, Vieillot (1817) stated that “this newly discovered species is to be found in Brazil, from where it was brought back by Mr. de Lalande fils, a Naturalist attached to the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle”. (In French, the word “fils” [= son] may be used after a family name in order to distinguish a son from his father.) Delalande junior brought important natural history collections from eastern Brazil to the MNHN in 1816 (Moret 1995). At that time, his name could have been written as Delalande, de Lalande, and even de la Lande. The first form is now in prevailing use.

Specimen C.G. 2008-741 cannot be syntype of *G. tridactyla*, as it entered the MNHN collections in 1821, four years after the publication of Vieillot’s work. The attribution of the specific epithet *tridactyla* to Cuvier is erroneous.

Now: *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla* (Vieillot, 1817).

***Galbula ruficauda* Cuvier**

Galbula ruficauda Cuvier, 1817: 420.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-742 (A.C. 2696, N.C. 8). Pedestal underside: “Trinité / M. Robin / 1816 / 2696 ♀ / *Galbula ruficauda* Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Galbula ruficauda* ♀ / (Cuv.) / M. Robin La Trinité”.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1817) did not describe this species, but he only created a Latin name for the “Jacamar à queue rousse” of Levaillant (1806, pl. 50). This specimen was collected in 1816, i.e. well after Levaillant’s work was published, and thus cannot be the bird portrayed in it. In addition, Levaillant (1806) stated that the three specimens of “Jacamar à queue rousse” he saw in various collections all came from Guyane.

Now: *Galbula ruficauda* Cuvier, 1817.

Bucconidae

***Bucco pulmentum* Sclater**

Bucco pulmentum Sclater 1856a: 194.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-780 (A.C. 2624, N.C. 227). Pedestal underside: “Brésil [struck] / Amérique du Sud / MMs Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 780 / 2624 / *Bucco pulmentum* / Bp. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Bucco pulmentum* / Bp. Type / de Castelnau Amérique du S”.

REMARKS: Neither Bonaparte nor Verreaux published a description of this taxon, but they kept a regular correspondence with Sclater (see Sclater 1856a). According to Warren (1966), Sclater obtained a specimen (now BMNH 1890.8.28.39) from J. Verreaux. The specimen portrayed on plate CVI (= 106) of Sclater (1856a) bears the name “*Bucco pulmentum* Bonaparte & Verreaux”, and Sclater (1882) specified that, on the occasion of one of the many visits he paid to Prince Bonaparte, this ornithologist showed him several specimens of this bird, and told him that he would call it ‘*pulmentum*’. The Prince never published that name, but Sclater made it about a year later. Thus, we can consider the description of *Bucco pulmentum* as a joint work of Bonaparte, Verreaux and Sclater. Nevertheless, formal evidence is lacking, and we have to follow the Code, Art. 50.1, and attribute this name to Sclater alone.

Meyer de Schauensee (1957) mentioned two specimens in the collections of the ANSP (ANSP 20782 and 20783) which have been seen by Sclater and Bonaparte, but he concluded that they are “not actually valid types”. This question should be reopened.

Now: *Nystactes tamatia pulmentum* (Sclater, 1856).

***Bucco hyperrhynchus* Sclater**

Bucco hyperrhynchus Sclater, 1856a: 193.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-743 (A.C. 2613, N.C. 210). Pedestal underside: “*Bucco hyp / errhynchus/ Bon. / (type) / de la Colombie / Acquis en 1842 [several streaked and unreadable inscripts] 2613 [pencil]*”. Pedestal label: “*Bucco hyperrhynchus* / (Bp.) Type / Colombie”.

REMARKS: In his *Conspectus volucrum zygodactylorum*, Bonaparte (1854: 128) only published a list of bird names, without giving any descriptions. Sclater and he started then a discussion on this topic (see Sclater 1856a). This discussion convinced Sclater that *Tamatia hyperrhynchus* of Bonaparte applies to the specimen he had before him, which was collected by Hauxwell. Sclater called this bird *Bucco hyperrhynchus* Bp, thus attributing the authorship of the name to Bonaparte. The description of this taxon thus can be considered as the result of collaboration between Sclater and Bonaparte, but formal evidence is lacking, and we have to follow the Code, Art. 50.1, and consider only the former as the author of the species name *hyperrhynchus*. Sclater (1856a) states that “the type specimens of the present bird are in the French national Collection”. Specimen C.G. 2008-743 is the only of them remaining in the MNHN; we do not know what happened with the other ones. The specimen depicted on plate CV (= 105) of Sclater (1856a) under the name *Bucco hyperrhynchus* Bp, was first kept in Sclater’s private collection, and is now in the BMNH (BMNH 1890.8.2813; Warren 1966).

Now: *Notharchus macrorhynchus hyperrhynchus* (Sclater, 1856).

***Bucco lanceolata* Deville**

Bucco lanceolata Deville, 1849: 56.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1847-788 (A.C. 2649, N.C. 250). Pedestal underside: “Pérou / M. Castelnau et / Deville / 1847 n° 788 / figuré pour / M. D [remaining of the name unreadable] / Micromonacha / lanceolata / Dev. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Micromonacha lanceolata / Dev. Type / M. Deville Pérou”.

REMARKS: Deville himself collected this specimen during Castelnau’s expedition to South America in 1843 to 1847. He stated (Deville 1849) that this species “inhabits the pampas del Sacramento (mission Sarayacu)”. This locality is situated in the province of Loreto, Peru.

Now: *Micromonacha lanceolata* (Deville, 1849).

***Monasa personata* Vieillot**

Monasa personata Vieillot, 1823: 1339.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-744 (A.C. 2659, N.C. 259). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Baillon / 1819 / 2659 / Monacha morpheus [sic] / H / M Personata / V. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Monacha morpheus [sic] (Hahn.) / M. personatus (Vieill.) / Type / M. Baillon Brésil”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1823) stated that the specimen he described came from Baillon’s collection and that it lives in Brazil and the Trinity Island. He resumed his description and distribution notes on this species in his *Galerie des Oiseaux* (Vieillot 1825: 23, pl. 36). Emmanuel and François Baillon owned a very large collection of birds at the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th centuries in Abbeville, France. They corresponded with the most prominent naturalists of their time, such as Buffon, Daubenton, Lacépède, Cuvier, etc. (Voisin & Voisin 1991).

Now: *Monasa morphoeus morphoeus* (Hahn & Küster, 1823).

***Chelidoptera albipennis* Bonaparte**

Chelidoptera albipennis Bonaparte, 1853a: 47.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-745 (A.C. 2663, N.C. 269). Pedestal underside: “Vénézuela / M. Beuperthuy / 1840 n° 30-111 / individu / figuré pour / M. Sclater [underlined] / 2663 / *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* / Gould / *C. albipennis* / Bp. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Chelidoptera tenebrosa* / *Ch. albipennis* (Bp.) Type / Beuperthuy Vénézuela”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1853a) believed that he had a new species before him and gave a succinct description of this specimen, stating that it came from Cumana, a coastal town in Venezuela. Gould’s (1836) name is just mentioned on the pedestal underside because he used the specific epithet *tenebrosa*.

Now: *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Pallas, 1782.

***Capito melanoleucus* Wagler**

Capito melanoleucus Wagler, 1827c: sp. 2.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-746 (A.C. 2623, N.C. 218). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / M. Leblond / 2623 / *Bucco tectus* Bodd. / *C. melanoleucus* / Type Wagl.” Pedestal label: “*Bucco tectus* / *C. melanoleucus* (Wagl.) T. / M. Leblond Cayenne”.

REMARKS: Wagler (1827c) stated that specimen or specimens he saw were in the MNHN, and that this species is found “*in Cajenna, Surinamo et in Guiana*”. Leblond’s specimens date back to the end of the 18th century (Voisin & Voisin 2001a), and thus were in the MNHN at the time Wagler was in Paris.

Now: *Notharchus tectus* (Boddaert, 1783).

***Nyctastes flammulatus* Verreaux**

Not described.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-747 (A.C. 2634, N.C. 231). Pedestal underside: “S. Cruz / d’Orbigny / 1834 / n° 459 / 37bis / 2634 / *Bucco striatipectus* / Sclat. / *N. flammulatus* / Verr. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Bucco striatipectus* (Scl.) / *N. flammulatus* (Verr.) T. / d’Orbigny Bolivie”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1854: 113) listed this taxon under the name *Nyctastes flammulatus* Verreaux, which agrees with the inscripts on the pedestal underside and on the label, but the lack of a description or indication made it a *nomen nudum*. The species was later formally described by Sclater (1854: 123) on the basis of a specimen now deposited in the LivCM.

Now: *Nystalus maculatus striatipectus* (Sclater, 1854).

***Bucco rubecula* Spix**

Bucco rubecula Spix, 1824: 51, pl. 39, fig. 1.

Monasa rubecula (Spix): Lesson, 1830a: 157.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-748 (A.C. 2646, N.C. 252). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. A. St Hilaire / 2646 / *Nonnulla rubecula* / Spix / *N. rubecula* / (Less.) Type”. Pedestal label: “*Nonnulla rubecula* (Spix.) / *N. rubecula* (Less.) Type / M. A. St. Hilaire Brésil”.

REMARKS: LESSON (1830a: 157) did not create a new taxon, just a new combination of *rubecula* Spix (1824), and stated that the specimen he described was received from A. de Saint Hilaire.

NOW: *Nonnula rubecula* (Spix, 1824).

***Tamatia maculata* Cuvier**

Tamatia maculata Cuvier, 1817: 429 [Nomen nudum].

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-749 (A.C. 2626, N.C. 226). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / M. Poiteau / 1822 / 2626 / Bucco Tamatia / Gm / T. maculata Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Bucco tamatia (Gm.) / T. maculata (Cuv.) Type / M. Poiteau Cayenne”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-750 (A.C. 2625, N.C. 225). Pedestal underside: totally erased. Pedestal label: “Bucco tamatia (Gm.) / Type de Buff. & Cuvier / Cayenne”.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1817: 429) listed this species name without a description or indication. According to its label, specimen C.G. 2008-750 could well have been studied by Buffon, who named it “Tamatia”, and it even may be the one portrayed on pl. 746, fig. 1, under the name “Barbu à ventre tacheté de Cayenne” (Buffon 1770-1786), but we have no proof of this. As a matter of fact, the name given to a bird by Buffon in his text is sometimes not the same as the one in his plates.

NOW: *Nystactes tamatia* (Gmelin, 1788).

Order Piciformes (Part 1)

Capitonidae

Capito Amazonicus Deville & Des Murs, 1849b: 161, 171.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-761 (A.C. 2595 A, N.C. 176). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 761 / 2595 A ♂ / Capito amazonicus / Des Murs / Type”. Pedestal label: “Capito amazonicus ♂ / (Des Murs.) / Type / de Castelnau Brésil”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-761 bis (A.C. 2595 B, N.C. 177). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Castelnau et Deville / 1847 n° 761 / 2595 B / Capito amazonicus / Desm. et Dev / Type”. Pedestal label: “Capito amazonicus ♂ / (Des Murs.) Type / de Castelnau Brésil”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-762 (A.C. 2595 C, N.C. 178). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Castelnau et / Deville / 1847 n° 762 / ♂ / 2595 C / Capito amazonicus / Des. et Dev. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Capito amazonicus ♂ / (Des Murs.) / de Castelnau Brésil”.

REMARKS: Syntypes C.G. 1847-761 and 761 bis bear the same catalogue number, which was not unusual in the mid 19th century. In the Catalogue général, the entry “2 individuals” follows No. 761. On the pedestal undersides, the name of Des Murs is often abbreviated as “Desm.” or “Des.”

When the Castelnau expedition (1843-1847, Bajan 1995) returned, E. Deville, in collaboration with Des Murs, started to work on the specimens he collected in South America. When describing their *Capito amazonicus*, these two authors stated that they have a “series of individuals” before them.

NOW: *Capito niger amazonicus* Deville & Des Murs, 1849.

***Capito quinticolor* Elliot**

Capito quinticolor Elliot in Milne Edwards, 1865: 76, pl. 4, fig. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1858-316 (A.C. 2605a, N.C. 186). Pedestal underside: “Colombie / M. Triana / 1858 n° 316 / 2605 a ♂ / *Capito quinticolor* / Ell. / Type”.

Pedestal label: “*Capito quinticolor* ♂ / (Elliot) Type / M. Triana Colombie”.

REMARKS: Elliot (in Milne-Edwards 1865) stated that he studied only one specimen which was in the MNHN and was received from M. Triana. He gave measurements of that bird, which is depicted on pl. 4, fig. 1 of Milne-Edwards (1865).

Now: *Capito quinticolor* Elliott, 1865.

***Bucco mystacophanos* Temminck**

Bucco mystacophanos Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1824a: pl. 315.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-751 (A.C. 2560, N.C. 69). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvaucel / 1821 / 2560 / ♂ / *Megalaima mystacophanos* / T. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Megalæma* [sic] *mystacophanus* [sic] / (Tem) ♂ / M. Duvaucel Sumatra Type [handwritten]”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-752 (A.C. 2559, N.C. 70). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvaucel / 1821 / 2559 ♂ / *Megalaima mystacophanos* / (Tem) / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Megalæma* [sic] *mystacophanus* [sic] / (Tem) ♂ / M. Duvaucel Sumatra. Type [handwritten]”.

REMARKS: Temminck (in Temminck & Laugier 1824a) wrote that “this beautiful puffbird was found in Sumatra by MM Diard and Duvaucel. Individuals of it can be seen in the Museums of Paris and The Netherlands”. This agrees with the inscripts on pedestal undersides and on labels. Alfred Duvaucel and Pierre-Médard Diard went to India in 1817 in order to collect specimens for the MNHN. They stayed in Sumatra in 1819. The RMNH owns a third syntype (RMNH 88674), a male collected by Diard (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

Now: *Megalaima mystacophanos* (Temminck, 1824).

***Capito lineatus* Vieillot**

Capito lineatus Vieillot, 1816: 500.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-758 (A.C. 2550, N.C. 45). Pedestal underside: “Bengale [struck] / Java / Exp. Cap. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / 2550 / *Magalæma lineata* / Bp. [struck] / Type / (Vieill.)”. Pedestal label: “*Magalæma lineata* / (Vieill.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Java”.

REMARKS: The birds brought back by the expedition of the vessels *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* (1800-1804), under command of Capt. Nicolas Baudin, were deposited in the collections of the MNHN, where Vieillot studied them. On the contrary, the types of many other taxa described by this author have been disseminated in other collections (Voisin & Voisin 2008b)

Now: *Megalaima lineata* (Vieillot, 1816).

***Bucco chrysopogon* Temminck**

Bucco chrysopogon Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1824b: pl. 285.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-753 (A.C. 2557, N.C. 54). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvau-
cel / 1821 / 2557 / Megalæma chrysopogon / Tem. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Megalæma
chrysopogon / (Tem.) / Type / M. Duvaucel Sumatra”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-754 (A.C. 2558, N.C. 55). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvau-
cel / 1821 / 2558 / Megalæma chrysopogon / Tem. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Megalæma
chrysopogon / (Tem.) / Type / M. Duvaucel Sumatra”.

REMARKS: Temminck (in Temminck & Laugier 1824b) wrote: “I have only seen three
absolutely similar specimens. The two individuals in the Paris Museum have been sent
by MM Diard and Duvaucel”. This agrees with the inscripts on pedestal undersides and
on labels of these specimens. Temminck then added that “the specimen in The Neth-
erlands came to us thanks to the care of Mr. Van den Berg, a resident of Padang”. This
applies to the third syntype, an adult male deposited in the RMNH (RMNH 88665;
Hoek Ostende et al., 1997).

Now: *Megalaima chrysopogon* (Temminck, 1824).

***Bucco corvinus*, Temminck**

Bucco corvinus Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1831: pl. 522.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-762 (A.C. 2552, N.C. 36). Pedestal underside: “Java / M. Diard /
1821 / 2552 / Magalæma corvina / Reinw. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Magalæma corvina
/ (Reinw.) / Type / M. Diard Java”.

REMARKS: Temminck (in Temminck & Laugier 1831) only gave a fairly short description
of this species, without mentioning a collector. Diard’s shipment arrived in 1821, and
Temminck has certainly examined this specimen. Gaspar George Carl Reinwardt was
a collector who sent to the RMNH from 1817 to 1821 a great quantity of specimens he
collected in Java, the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas and northern Sulawesi. He returned
to The Netherlands in 1822 (C. Quaisser, pers. comm. 2008). He seems to have given
in litteris names to many of the specimens he sent to Europe, and Temminck was
sometimes inspired by them when naming these birds. The mentions of Reinwardt on
some pedestals and labels is probably a consequence of the fact that it was known at
that time that these names were originally created by him, although he seems to have
never published a species’ description. The RMNH owns another syntype of this spe-
cies, an adult male RMNH 88670 (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

Now: *Megalaima corvina* (Temminck, 1831).

***Megalaima Lagrandieri* J. Verreaux**

Megalaima lagrandieri J. Verreaux, 1868: 87, pl. 4.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1867-352 (A.C. 2592 A, N.C. 40). Pedestal underside:
“Cochinchine / M^{gnc} d. Baria / D. de J. B. à Saïgon / 1867 n° 352 / M. Pierre / 2592 A /
♂ / Megalæma Lagrandieri / J.V. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Megalæma Lagrandieri ♂ /
(Verr.) / M. Pierre Cochinchine. Type [handwritten] / Ce spécimen est représenté pl 4.”

REMARKS: Verreaux (1868) stated that this species has been discovered in March 1867 by Mr. Pierre, director of the zoological garden in Saigon, who only sent this specimen, a male killed in the forested hills near Baria, Vietnam.

NOW: *Megalaima lagrandieri* J. Verreaux, 1868.

***Megalæma lagrandieri rothschildi* Delacour**

Megalæma lagrandieri rothschildi Delacour, 1927: 153.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1928-271. Label: “Megalæma lagrandieri / Rothschildi Del. / C.G. 1928 - n° 271 / Type [framed red] / A= 138. /// Localité: Bac-Kan. Tonkin. / Date: 24-12-26 sexe: ♂ / Iris: [unreadable] / Bec: gris, culmen noirâtre. / Pattes: gris verdâtre / N° 2136”.

REMARKS: This specimen was collected during Delacour’s third expedition to Indochina in 1926-1927 (see Hennache & Dickinson 2000).

NOW: *Megalaima lagrandieri rothschildi* Delacour, 1927.

***Bucco Duvaucelii* Lesson**

Bucco Duvaucelii Lesson, 1830a: 164.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-759 (A.C. 2568, N.C. 91). Pedestal underside: Sumatra / M. Duvaucel / 1828 / 2568 / Megalaema Duvaucelii / Less. Type”. Pedestal label: “Megalæma Duvauceli [sic] / (Less.) Type / Duvaucel Sumatra”. Note: The distal end of the mandible of this specimen is broken.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-760 (A.C. 2576 bis, N.C. 92). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Duvaucel / 1821 / 2576 bis / Megalaema Duvaucelli [sic] / Less”. Pedestal label: “Megalæma Duvauceli [sic] / (Less.) Type / Duvaucel Sumatra”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830a) stated that the specimens he had before him were collected by Duvaucel and that they originated from Sumatra, which is in accordance with the inscripts on their pedestals and labels. At that time, Alfred Duvaucel was actually in charge of collecting specimens for the MNHN in the Far East.

NOW: *Megalaima australis duvaucelii* (Lesson, 1830).

***Bucco virens* Boddaert**

Bucco virens Boddaert, 1783: 53.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-755 (A.C. 2548, N.C. 35). Pedestal underside: Chine / 2548 / Megalæma virens / Bodd. / Type de / Vaillant. Pedestal label: Megalæma virens / (Bodd.) / Type de Vaillant .

REMARKS: Buffon (1780: 106) described this species under the name “le Grand Barbu” and portrayed it on pl. 871 (Buffon 1770-1786). He stated, without further notice, that it lives in China. Levaillant (1806) also depicted this species on pl. 20 of his work, specifying that Buffon already named it and that he himself saw specimens of it in several collections, including “our public collections”. The specimen C.G. 2008-755 is in fairly bad state, has suffered from fumigations, and thus may have originated from the “Cabinet du Roi” (“the King’s Cabinet”) in the 18th century. There is thus every

reason to believe that it is the specimen examined by Buffon, but we are lacking a formal proof for this assumption. When giving its scientific name to the species, Boddaert created the scientific name for the bird portrayed on pl. 871 of Buffon (1770-1786). The indication “Type de Levaillant”, written on the pedestal underside as well as in the New and Old Catalogues means that it is the specimen depicted on pl. 20 of Levaillant (1806). This pedestal has been changed, and bears few inscripts.

Now: *Megalaima virens* (Boddaert, 1783).

***Thereiceryx faiostriatus pallidus* Delacour**

Thereiceryx faiostriatus pallidus Delacour, 1927: 154.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1928-299. Label: “*Thereiceryx flavostricus* [sic] *pallidus* Del. / C.G. 1928 - n° 299 / type [framed red] A=120 /// Delacour & Jabouille / Localité: Backan / Date: 7-12-26 / Iris: rouge / Bec: noir / Pattes: vertes / sexe ♂ / n° 1603”.

REMARKS: This specimen was collected during Delacour’s third expedition to Indochina in 1926-1927 (see Hennache & Dickinson 2000).

Now: *Megalaima faiostriata praetermissa* (Kloss, 1918).

***Cyanops franklinii tonkinensis* Delacour**

Cyanops franklinii tonkinensis Delacour, 1927: 153.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1928-291. Label: “*Cyanops franklinii tonkinensis* / type [framed red] A=101 C.G. 1928-291 /// Delacour et Jabouille / Localité: Tam-Dao / Date: 25-11-26 / Iris: brun / Bec: noir - Cire et base grise / Pattes: gris bleuâtre / Sexe: ♂ / n°1220”.

REMARKS: This specimen was collected during Delacour’s third expedition to Indochina in 1926-1927 (see Hennache & Dickinson 2000).

Now: *Megalaima franklinii* (Blyth, 1842).

***Cyanops franklinii auricularis* Robinson & Kloss**

Cyanops franklinii auricularis Robinson & Kloss, 1919: 428.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1920-478. Label: “*Cyanops franklinii* [sic] *auriculatis* / Robinson + Kloss / Langbian Province, S. Annam / Mch - May 1918 C Boden Kloss /// Iris dark C.G. 1920 / Bill black base grey / Paratype [underlined in red] / Feet olive n° 478”.

REMARKS: This specimen and the syntype of *Cyanops oorti annamensis* Robinson & Kloss (see below) were inscribed in the *Catalogue Général* in 1920 as “Entry no 11. Gift from Mr Boden Kloss “birds from Annam”. The inscript “paratype” on the label is erroneous, as no holotype was designated in the original description. In absence of a lectotypification, we consider here the specimen a syntype, similarly as five other specimens deposited in the BMNH (Warren 1966). Robinson & Kloss (1919) studied a series of 9 males and 5 females, but we do not know the whereabouts of specimens not deposited in the MNHN or in the BMNH.

Now: *Megalaima franklinii auricularis* (Robinson & Kloss 1919).

***Cyanops oorti annamensis* Robinson & Kloss**

Cyanops oorti annamensis Robinson & Kloss, 1919: 428.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1920 – 477. Label 1: “*Cyanops oorti annamensis* / Robinson + Kloss ♂ / Dran, S. Annam / 3000’ / TL 220 17 may 1918 C Boden Kloss /// Iris hazel. orb. sk. olive brown / Max, Man black, base grey / Feet olive / Paratype [written in red]”. Label 2: “C.G. 1920-477”.

REMARKS: No holotype was designated by Robinson & Kloss (1919), and no lectotype later, so we actually deal with a syntype. Three other specimens kept in the BMNH (Warren 1966) are also syntypes of this form. Robinson & Kloss (1919) studied a series of 4 males and 6 females, but we do not know the whereabouts of the specimens not deposited in the MNHN or in the BMNH.

Now: *Megalaima oorti annamensis* (Robinson & Kloss, 1919).

***Bucco chrysoconus* Temminck**

Bucco chrysoconus Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1832: pl. 536, fig. 2.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-163 (A.C. 2527-153). Pedestal underside: “un des types / de la planche / Sénégal / Bucco [streaked] Barbatula / chrysoconus / Tem. / Col. 536 fig. 2”. Pedestal label: “*Barbatula chrysocoma* [sic] / (Tem.) Type / Sénégal”.

REMARKS: The inscripts on the pedestal underside are in accordance with Temminck’s (in Temminck & Laugier 1832) statement that “this small species was found in Galam, on the Sénégal River. Individuals of it can be seen in the Museums of Paris and The Netherlands”. In a footnote on plate 3, depicting *Falco hemidactylus*, Temminck (1820) quoted: “the reader is informed that the first-named collection is always the one where the individual which was used as a model for our *Planches coloriées* is to be found”. This is corroborated here by the pedestal inscript “Col. 536 fig 2”, but is in contradiction with the remark “un des types de la planche” (one of the types of the plate), which is certainly erroneous, as, at Temminck’s time, the painter used to depict only one specimen as exactly as possible, and did not make a synthesis of several. The RMNH possesses another syntype from Galam, Senegal (RMNH 88681; Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

Now: *Pogoniulus chrysoconus* (Temminck, 1832).

***Pogonias Rolleti* De Filippi**

Pogonias Rolleti De Filippi, 1853: 290.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-761 (A.C. 2505, N.C. 10). Pedestal underside: “1- Est Afrique / Prince Ch. Bonaparte / 1853 / 2505 / Pogonorhynchus / Rolletii [sic] / Filip. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Pogonorhynchus Rolleti* / (de Fil.) Type / Coll. Bonaparte Nil-Blanc”.

REMARKS: This specimen belongs to Bonaparte’s collection. *Pogonias Rolleti* was described by De Filippi after specimens kept in the MRSN in a letter, a part of which was published in the French periodical *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie* (De Filippi 1853). This text consists of a brief Latin description, followed by a short note by Bonaparte (1853b), which shows that he contributed to the identification of the species. It is thus

possible that De Filippi had sent a specimen to Bonaparte. Nevertheless, as the name of the collector, Mr. Brun Rollet, is lacking on that specimen, we cannot be quite sure of its origin, and have to rely on the mention “type” written on its pedestal underside and on its label.

Now: *Lybius rolleti* (De Filippi, 1853).

***Pogonias personatus* Temminck**

Pogonias personatus Temminck in Temminck & Laugier, 1823: pl. 201.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-756 (A.C. 2507). Pedestal underside: [the first three incipits are crisscrossed, the fourth one, more recent, is written alongside]. **1** – “Barbu du / Cap par M. Delalande / 1820”. **2** – “Pogonias / Persona / tus Tem / Pls Col. / 201”. **3** – “Type / de / la / planche”. **4** – “Pogonorhynchus torquatus (Dum) Type [seems to refer to ‘Pls Col. 201’] de Temm. 201 [later mention written after “Type”]”. Pedestal label: “Pogonorh. torquatus / (Dum.) Type de Temm. 201 [later, handwritten mention added after “Type”] / Delalande Cap de B.E.”

REMARKS: Temminck (in Temminck & Laugier 1823) stated that Delalande brought back specimens of this species from “Cap de Bonne Espérance” [= Cape of Good Hope]. As the MNHN is quoted first of the two museums owing this species, it is this specimen which is pictured on pl. 201 of Temminck & Laugier (1823), under the French name “Barbican masqué” and the Latin name *Pogonias personatus*. This is also the meaning of the inscript “type de la planche” (type of the plate) on the pedestal underside. This specimen was collected in 1820 and thus cannot be the one described by Dumont (1816: 56), who referred to Levaillant (1806, pl. 28), where this species is portrayed under the name “Tamatia à plastron noir”.

Now: *Lybius torquatus* (Dumont, 1816).

***Bucco Auro-Virens* Cuvier**

Bucco Auro-Virens Cuvier, 1829: 458.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-772 (A.C. 2603, N.C. 165). Pedestal underside: “Lisbonne 1808 / Le Barbu oranvert / Hist. nat. guépriers Vaillant: fig. E / Type de / Vaillant / 2603 / Bucco aurovirens (Cuv.) Type / Bucco [unreadable word] / type / M^{te} par M^f Dufresne / 1829. [Lisbonne 1808 and Vaillant underlined]”. Pedestal label: “Capito aurovirens ♂ / Type de Vaillant (Cuv.) / Cab. Lisbonne Brésil”.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1829) based this taxon plate E of Levaillant (1807b), which depicts it under the name ‘Barbu oranvert’. The latter plate, which bears a letter instead of a number, was drawn after the other ones depicting barbets (Levaillant 1806) in a supplement to “Histoire naturelle des Promerops et des Guépriers” (Levaillant 1807a) which is dedicated to Trogons and Turacos (Levaillant 1807b). Some plates may even have been drawn after 1807 (Ronsil 1948). This specimen was brought from the “Lisbon Cabinet” to the MNHN in 1808 by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (Pucheran 1850a, Daget & Saldanha 1989). Levaillant (1807b) did not mention the Lisbon Cabinet, only saying that this bird lives in Brazil. We do not think that this undermines the fact that this specimen is the one depicted by Levaillant, because the pedestal inscript, a part of

which reads “Hist. nat. guépriers. Vaillant: fig E. Type de Vaillant” is old and precise. At the beginning of the 19th century, Levaillant’s name was frequently spelled ‘Vaillant’.

Now: *Capito aurovirens* (Cuvier, 1829).

***Micropogon Bourcierii* Lafresnaye**

Micropogon bourcierii Lafresnaye, 1845: 179.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-757 (A.C.2610 A, N.C. 198). Pedestal underside: “M. Bourcier / M.d. Lafresnaye [struck] / 1845 [struck] / 1865 / 6 (or 8) / 2610 A / Capito bourcierii / (Laf.) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Capito Bourcierii ♂ / (Lafr.) / Type [struck] ?? / M. Bourcier Equateur”.

REMARKS: Jules Bourcier (1797-1873) was a French naturalist who was very active in ornithology, and stayed in South America for a long time. Among other things he was Consul of France in Ecuador in 1849-1850 (C. Jouanin, pers. comm. 2008). He gave and exchanged many specimens with the MNHN during several years up to 1868. Specimen C.G. 2008-757 was registered in both the ‘Nouveau Catalogue’ and the ‘Ancien Catalogue’ in 1868, and thus was received too late to be examined by Lafresnaye (1845). This author had an important private collection which is now in the MCZ, including the type of *Micropogon bourcierii* Lafresnaye, 1845 (MCZ 76 268; Bangs 1930).

Now: *Eubucco bourcierii* (Lafresnaye, 1845).

***Bucco serinus* Lesson**

Not described.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-774 (A.C. 2589, N.C. 111). Pedestal underside: “Pondichery / M. Leschenault / 1818 / 2589 / Xanthlaema rosea / Dum / Bucco serinus Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Xanthlaema rosea / Bucco serinus (Less.) / T. / Leschenault Pondichéry”.

REMARKS: This specimen belongs to the species *Megalaima haemacephala* P.L.S. Müller, 1776, and displays an aberrant, yellow plumage. Lesson never described it, and, to our knowledge, it has never been depicted on any figure. The inscription ‘type’ on its label, but not under its pedestal, is thus erroneous.

Now: *Megalaima haemacephala* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776).

***Bucco cyanops* Cuvier**

Bucco cyanops Cuvier, 1817: 428.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-766 (A.C. 2581, N.C. 76). Pedestal underside: “Bengale / M. Macé / 2581 ♂ / Magalæma asiatica / Lath. / Bucco cyanops. Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Magalæma asiatica ♂ / Bucco cyanops (Cuv.) Type / M. Macé. Bengale”.

REMARKS: Stresemann (1951) mentioned that Macé sent specimens to the MNHN from 1812 onwards. Nevertheless, this specimen does not seem to be a type, because Cuvier (1817) only referred to pl. 21 of Levaillant (1806), where a ‘Barbu à gorge bleue’ is depicted, which agrees well with the description of *Bucco cyanops*. A proof is thus lacking that this specimen actually is a type of *Bucco cyanops* Cuvier, 1817.

Now: *Megalaima asiatica* Latham, 1790.

***Bucco flavifrons* Cuvier**

Bucco flavifrons Cuvier, 1817: 428 note 2.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-771 (A.C. 2582, N.C. 85). Pedestal underside: “Ceylan / Leschenault / 1822 / 2582 / *Megalæma flavifrons* / Cuv. / Type de Vaillant”. Pedestal label: “*Megalæma flavifrons* / Type de Vaillant (Cuv.) / M. Leschenault Ceylan”.

REMARKS: Cuvier (1817) just gave a Latin name to the bird which Levaillant (1806) depicted on pl. 55 under the name ‘Barbu à front d’or’. Having been collected by Leschenault in 1822, our specimen cannot be that bird, and thus is not the type of this species.

Now: *Megalaima flavifrons* (Cuvier, 1817).

***Bucco versicolor* Raffles**

Bucco versicolor Raffles, 1821: 284.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-767 (A.C. 2564, N.C. 61). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / M. Diard. / 1821 / 2564 / *Megalæma versicolor* / Raff. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Megalæma versicolor* / (Raffl.) Type / M. Diard Sumatra”.

REMARKS: Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), a British professional soldier and naturalist, described this species on the basis of specimens sent to the East India Company by A. Duvaucel and D.M. Diard. These voyagers were appointed for collecting only for the East India Company, and their contract stipulated that ‘the whole of their collections and observations should be the exclusive property of the East India Company’ (Raffles 1821). Raffles was in charge of studying this collection, but discovered that the two Frenchmen also sent specimens to other places in Europe, incl. the MNHN. He had then no alternative but to undertake his study immediately (Raffles 1821). According to his description, Raffles (1821) had several specimens of *Bucco versicolor* belonging to the East India Company before him, one of which is still in the BMNH (BMNH 1880.1.1.20.96; Warren 1966). Nothing on our specimen indicates that it came through the East India Company, and it must have been sent directly to the MNHN by Diard. Thus, it has certainly not been examined by Raffles (1821).

Lesson’s name appears neither on the pedestal nor on the label, which is logical as this author did not describe his *Megalaima rafflesii* on the basis of a specimen in the MNHN, but on a specimen in the collection of Dr. Abeillé, in Bordeaux, France (Lesson 1839: 137), current whereabouts of which are unknown. Because *Bucco versicolor* Raffles, 1821 is preoccupied by *Bucco versicolor* Müller, 1776 = *Eubucco versicolor* (Müller, 1776) Lesson’s *rafflesii* is the valid name of the species (Peters, 1948).

Now: *Megalaima rafflesii* Lesson, 1839.

***Bucco parvus* Cuvier**

Bucco parvus Cuvier, 1817: 428.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-776 (A.C. 2530, N.C. 150). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Donné par / M. Verreaux / 1832”. **2** – “2530 [pencil]”. **3** – “*Barbatula* / *pusilla* / (Dum.) / *Bucco parvus* / (Ty (Cuv.)”. Pedestal label: “*Barbatula pusilla* (Dum.) / *Bucco parvus* (Cuv.) Type / Verreaux Cap de B.E.”

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-777 (A.C. 2532, N.C. 151). Pedestal underside: “barbu du Cap / par M. Delalande / Barbatula pusilla / (Dum.) / 1820 / Bucco / parvus / Cuvier / Vaill / [one unreadable word] / (un des typs)”. Pedestal label: “Barbatula pusilla / (Dum.) / Bucco parvus (Cuv.) Type / Delalande Cap de B.E.”

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-778 (A.C. 2531, N.C. 152). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Barbu du / Cap par M. Delalande / 1820 / Barbatula pusilla / (Dum.) / Bucco / parvus / Cuv. Vaill. pl 32 / un des type [sic]”. **2** – “2551 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Barbatula pusilla (Dum.) / Bucco parvus (Cuv.) Type / Delalande Cap de B. E.”

REMARKS: Males and females are identical in this species, differing from juveniles in having a red patch on the forehead. Cuvier (1817) only gave a Latin name to this species, referring to Levaillant (1806, pl. 32, ‘Barbion mâle’) for the male, and to Buffon (1770-1786, pl. 746, No. 2) for the female. The first reference is accurate, but the latter one is wrong, because the bird depicted on pl. 746 of Buffon (1770-1786) belongs to another species. In any case, the birds used as models for the plates in Levaillant (1806) and Buffon (1770-1786) cannot be those brought back much later by Delalande, whose voyage lasted from 1818 to 1820. Neither a specimen received from Verreaux in 1832 can be involved. For the same reason, our specimens cannot be types of *Pogoniulus pusillus* (Dumont, 1816).

Now: *Pogoniulus pusillus* (Dumont, 1816).

***Bucco leucomelas* Boddaert**

Bucco leucomelas Boddaert, 1783: 43.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-765 (A.C. 2518, N.C. 27). Pedestal underside: “Cap B. Espérance / M. Delalande / 1820 / Pogonorhynchus leucomelas / Bodd. / P. niger / Wagl. Type”. Pedestal label: “Pogonorh. leucomelas / Type P. niger (Gm.) / Delalande Cap de B.E.”

REMARKS: This specimen was collected in 1820, and thus cannot be the type of *Bucco leucomelas* Boddaert, 1783. Wagler (1827b: *Pogonias* sp. 6) named the species *Pogonias niger*, using species-group name suggested by Gmelin (1788: 407).

Now: *Pogoniulus pusillus* (Dumont, 1816).

Indicatoridae

***Indicator variegatus* Lesson**

Indicator variegatus Lesson, 1830a: 155.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-779 (A.C. 2016, N.C. 377). Pedestal underside: “Cap. B.E. / M. Delalande / 1820 / 2016 / Indicator variegatus / Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Indicator variegatus / (Less.) Type / Delalande Cap de B.E.”

REMARKS: Delalande brought this bird from South Africa in 1821. Lesson (1830a) made only a short description of it, just adding “lives in Africa”.

Now: *Indicator variegatus* Lesson, 1830.

***Indicator minor* Cuvier**

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-780 (A.C. 2025, N.C. 381). Pedestal underside: “Afrique / 2025 / Indicator minor / Steph. / Type de Cuvier”. Pedestal label: “Indicator minor / (Steph.) / Afrique”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-781 (A.C. 2026, N.C. 382). Pedestal underside: “Cap. B. E. / M. Delande / 1820 / 2026 / Indicator minor / Steph. / Type de Cuvier”. Pedestal label: “Indicator minor / Steph. / Type de Cuvier / Delalande Cap. B.E.”

REMARKS: The species *Indicator minor* was not described by Cuvier, but by Stephens (1815).

NOW: *Indicator minor* Stephens, 1815.

Ramphastidae

***Pteroglossus Culik* Wagler**

Pteroglossus culik Wagler, 1827a: sp.10.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-782 (A.C. 1728-83). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / C.H. Poiteau / 1822 / ♂ / 1728 / Selenidera piperivora / Pt. culick. [sic] Wagl / Type”. Pedestal label: “Selenidera piperivora (L.) ♂ / Pt. culick [sic] (Wagl.) Type / M. Poiteau Cayenne”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-783 (A.C. 1729, N.C. 84). Pedestal underside: **1** – “de Cayenne / par M. Martin / Pt. Culick [sic] Wagl. / Ram. Piperivorus L. [streaked] / aracari Koulik. / 1729 / Type / Un des types de Wagler”. **2** – “Selenidora [sic] piperivora L. Pedestal label: Selenidera piperivora (L.) ♂ / Pt. culick [sic] (Wagl.) Type / M. Martin Cayenne”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-785 (A.C. 1727, N.C. 82). Pedestal underside: “Amériq. Méridionale / 1727 / ♀ / Selenidera piperivora / L. / Pt. Culick [sic] Wagl. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Selenidera piperivora (L.) ♀ / Pt. culick [sic] (Wagl.) Type / Amérique mérid.”

REMARKS: Wagler (1827a) described the male, female and juvenile of this taxon and stated that all specimens he examined originated from Cayenne, without mentioning any collector’s name. Specimen C.G. 2008-782 was collected in 1822, and it was thus in the collections of the MNHN at the time Wagler made his study. The same is true for specimen C.G. 2008-783, collected by Martin, as all specimens sent by this collector came to the MNHN before 1803, when he left Cayenne for France (Voisin et al. 2005). On the contrary, we have no proof that the specimen C.G. 2008-785 was in the MNHN prior to 1827, and we do not know its exact origin either. We can only trust the mention “type” written on its pedestal underside, as well as the fact that Wagler (1827a) also describes female plumage, because this specimen is the only female in the series. We did not find the juvenile. Peters (1948: 79) replaced *Rhamphastos piperivorus* Linné, 1758 with *Selenidera culik* Wagler, 1827, because he considered the former name not identifiable.

NOW: *Selenidera culik* (Wagler, 1827).

***Pteroglossus brevirostris* Lesson**

Pteroglossus brevirostris Lesson, 1830b: 178.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-784 (A.C. 1699, N.C. 90). Pedestal underside: “Amerique Sud / Ech. a Fl. Prévost / 1699 / Pteroglossus aracari / Pt. brevirostris Less./

Type”. Pedestal label: “*Pteroglossus aracari* / Pt. brevirostris (Less.) Type / Amérique mérid.”

REMARKS: Having very short bill and dark plumage, this bird is a juvenile. Lesson (1830b) did not mention a donor or collector. His description agrees well with our specimen, nevertheless with a lapsus, because he wrote “breast and belly yellow; a yellow scarf on the body”, whereas this ‘scarf’ is actually red and separates the yellow breast from the equally yellow belly. Florent Prévost was ‘Aide Naturaliste’ at the MNHN from 1832 to 1870, but certainly worked there already before obtaining this official position.

Now: *Pteroglossus aracari* Linné, 1758.

***Aulacorhynchus coerulei-cinctis* d’Orbigny**

Aulacorhynchus coerulei-cinctis d’Orbigny, 1840: pl. 66, fig. 2.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-786 (A.C. 1734, N.C. 55). Pedestal underside: “Bolivie / M. d’Orbigny / 1834 / 1734 / Aulaco. coeruleocinctus / d’Orb. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Aulacorhamphus* [sic] *coeruleicinctus* / (d’Orb.) / d’Orbigny Bolivie”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-787 (A.C. 1733, N.C. 56). Pedestal underside: “Bolivie / M. d’Orbigny / 1834 / 1733 / *Aulacoramphus* *cœrulei* [sic] / *cinctus* / d’Orb. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Aulacoramphus* [sic] *cœruleicinctus* / (d’Orb.) Type / d’Orbigny Bolivie”.

REMARKS: D’Orbigny (1840) stated that he collected these specimens in Bolivia, more precisely in the Yungas Province. A specimen in the MCZ (MCZ 76 175) was considered as a “type” of *Pteroglossus caeruleicinctus* [sic] by Bangs (1930). Its label reads only “*Aulacorhynchus caeruleicinctus* nob.”. The use of the genus name *Pteroglossus* instead of *Aulacorhynchus*, the differences in spelling of the species name, as well as the absence of any collecting data on the label, indicate that the type status of this specimen is doubtful.

Now: *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis* d’Orbigny, 1840.

***Pteroglossus ambiguus* Lesson**

Pteroglossus ambiguus Lesson, 1830b: 178.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-788 (A.C.1705, N.C. 99). Pedestal underside: “Nlle Espèce de Toucan / *Pteréglossus* [sic] *regalis* Licht. / fig. par Gould sous ce même / nom. (par M. Plée en 1826. / pag. p. 254 n° 2 [number 2 streaked] 36 / Pt. *Ambiguus* Less. / Type / Pt. *torquatus* / (Wagl.) / 1705”. Pedestal label: “*Pteroglossus torquatus* / Pt. *ambiguus* (Less.) Type / M. Plée Martinique”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2008-789 (A.C.1703 D, N.C. 100). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Par M. Plée / 1826 / 24 / n° 138 – 254 / 1703 D / *Pteroglossus* / *torquatus* (Wagl.): Pt. *ambiguus* (Less.) / Type”. **2** – “Martinique / Pt. *regalis* / gould. [pencil] Pedestal label: *Pteroglossus torquatus* / Pt. *ambiguus* (Less.) Type / M. Plée Martinique”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830b) described this species without giving details on the specimens he studied, and, as frequently with him, we have to rely on the inscripts on the pedestals undersides. The inscript “*Pt. torquatus* (Wagl.)” was added because Wagler (1827)

also studied these specimens, but he used Gmelin's (1788) name *Pteroglossus torquatus* for the species. Auguste Plée was a 'naturaliste voyageur' (travelling naturalist), who worked for the MNHN. He died in 1825 in Martinique, West Indies, but his collection was sent to the MNHN the following year by F. X. Donzelot, governor of that island (Thésée 1989).

Now: *Pteroglossus torquatus* Gmelin, 1788.

***Ramphastos sulfuratus* Lesson**

Ramphastos sulfuratus Lesson, 1830b: 173.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2008-790 (A.C.1680, N.C.34). Pedestal underside: "Mexique / acq. en échange / 1829 / 1680 / Rhamphastos carinatus / Sw. / Rhamphastos sulfuratus Less. / Type". Pedestal label: "Rhamphastos carinatus / Rh. sulfuratus (Less.) Type / Mexique".

REMARKS: Lesson (1830b) stated that the bird he described came from Mexico, which agrees with the inscript on the pedestal of this bird, which was acquired in 1829.

Now: *Ramphastos sulfuratus* Lesson 1830.

***Ramphastos toco* Gmelin**

Ramphastos toco P.L.S. Müller 1776: 82.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2008-791 (A.C.1685, N.C. 1). Pedestal underside: "Brésil / 1695 ♂ / Ramphastos toco: Gm / probablement le type". Pedestal label: "Rhamphastos toco / (Gm.) / Type / Brésil".

REMARKS: The description of this taxon by Müller (1776) was published before the work of Gmelin (1788: 356), who adopted Müller's name. There is absolutely no evidence that this specimen is the type of *Rhamphastos toco* Müller. Moreover, its good state and the absence of fumigation marks indicate that it was collected after the end of the 18th century.

Now: *Rhamphastos toco* P.L.S. Müller, 1776.

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