



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 22. Charadriiformes (Part 1: Stercorariidae, Laridae, Sternidae, Alcidae)

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Abstract. The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle possesses type specimens of the following species from the families Stercorariidae, Laridae, Sternidae and Alcidae:

(1) Holotypes of Stercorariidae (*Stercorarius catarractes madagascariensis* Bonaparte, 1856), Laridae (*Dominicanus vetula* Bruch, 1853, *Gelastes gouldi* Bonaparte, 1857, *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot, 1818, *Larus dominicanus judithae* Jiguet, 2002, *Larus dominicanus melisandae* Jiguet, 2002, *Larus frontalis* Vieillot, 1818, *Larus furcatus* Néboux, 1846, *Larus nigrostris* Lesson, 1831, *Procellarus neglectus* Bonaparte, 1855), Sternidae (*Anous rousseaui* Hartlaub, 1861, *Sterna antarctica* Lesson, 1831, *Sterna longirostris* Lesson, 1831, *Sterna virgata mercuri* Voisin, 1971, *Stolida cinerea* Néboux, 1846), and Alcidae (*Cerorhinca occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1828, *Uria lacrymans* Valenciennes, 1822);

(2) Syntypes of Stercorariidae (*Lestris antarcticus* Lesson, 1831), Laridae (*Larus leucomelas* Vieillot, 1818, *Bruchigavia corallinus* Bonaparte, 1857 (doubtful), *Larus warnecki* Coinde, 1860, Sternidae (*Sterna speculifera* Lesson, 1831, *Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831, *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson, 1831);

(3) Neotypes of Laridae (*Larus dominicanus antipodius* Bruch 1853, *Larus verreauxi* Bonaparte, 1855);

(4) Lectotype of Laridae (*Larus dominicanus azarae* Bonaparte, 1857);

(5) Paralectotypes of Laridae (*Larus dominicanus azarae* Bonaparte, 1857);

(6) Paratypes of Laridae (*Larus dominicanus judithae* Jiguet, 2002, *Larus dominicanus melisandae* Jiguet, 2002), and Sternidae (*Sterna virgata mercuri* Voisin, 1971).

Key words: Aves, Stercorariidae, Laridae, Sternidae, Alcidae, type specimens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is the continuation of 21 catalogues we wrote on the bird types held in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, last being num-

ber 21 (Voisin & Voisin 2011). It uses the same conventions (Voisin & Voisin 2009). Throughout this paper, the “Code” means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), and MNHN the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris.

The Stercorariidae, Laridae, Sternidae and Alcidae specimens of the MNHN escaped largely the change of pedestals which was undertaken at the end of the 19. century (Voisin & Voisin 2008). Thus they bear original inscripts in French, some of them long and detailed. 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). Even if it is most of the time not possible to know who wrote them, these inscripts are easily identified as distinct units according to their writings, style, ink, arrangement, etc, and, in the following lines, we present them numbered one after the other.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

STERCORARIIDAE

Lestris antarcticus Lesson

Lestris antarcticus Lesson, 1831: 616.

NOW: *Catharacta antarctica* (Lesson, 1831).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-120 (A.C. 14 435, N.C. 161). Pedestal underside: **1** – “291 / Stercoraire des Malouines p. M. de Freycinet / X^{bre} 1821 / par MM Quoy / et Gaimard / Voyage autour / du monde atlas / de Zool. Pl. 38 [old, pale writing]”. **2** – “lestris catarractes Tem / Lestris antarcticus / Lesson / (un des types) [large, more recent writing]”. **3** – “[two unreadable, streaked lines]”. **4** – “14 435. Pedestal label: Lestris antarcticus / (Less.) Type / L’Astrolabe Iles Malouines”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-121 (A.C. 14 436, N.C. 162). Pedestal underside: **1** – “291 Stercoraire / [two crossed unreadable words] malouines [one crossed unreadable word] / par MM Quoy et Gaimard - Expedition freycinet / At. de Zool. pl 38”. **2** – “Lestris catarractes / tem. / larus catar. lin. / Goëland brun / buff”. **3** – “Lestris antarcticus / Lesson / Un des / types [old, pale writing]”. **4** – “14436 Pedestal label: Lestris antarcticus / (Less.) Type / L’Astrolabe Iles Malouines”.

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1824) possibly used these two specimens when they redescribed and figured a taxon from the austral seas which they called *Lestris cataractes*, a name which they attributed mistakenly to Temminck (1815). In fact, this taxon had already been described by Linnaeus (1766) under the name *Larus cataractes*, and later placed in the genus *Lestris* by Illiger (1811). It is a junior synonym of *Catharacta skua* Brünnich, 1764. Lesson (1831) described again briefly *Lestris cataractes*, and added that it lived in “the northern seas”. Next to this species he made an equally brief description of *Lestris antarcticus* Lesson, 1831, stating that it lives in the Falklands Islands and New Zealand. He also added “*Lestris antarcticus*: *Lestris cataractes* Quoy et Gaimard”, thus clearly indicating that he considered the taxon described by Linnaeus (1766) as distinct from that described by Quoy & Gaimard (1824) and himself. Nowadays, *Catharacta antarctica* is considered as the valid name for the form of skua breeding in the Falkland Islands and along the south-western coast of Argentina, and the form breeding in the New Zealand area as well as in several other Sub-antarctic localities is called *Catharacta lonnbergi* Mathews, 1912 (Devillers 1978, Furness 1996).

The attribution of the name *Lestris cataractes* to Temminck by Quoy & Gaimard (1824) may be explained by the fact that Temminck added, we do not know why, the word “*mih*” after his redescription. In their work, Quoy & Gaimard used both spellings *Catarractes* (description) and *Cataractes* (Atlas), which, under the provisions of Article 58 of the Code, are deemed to be identical.

***Stercorarius antarcticus madagascariensis* Bonaparte**

Stercorarius antarcticus madagascariensis Bonaparte, 1857: 207.

Now: *Catharacta antarcticus lonnbergi* Mathews, 1912.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1992-392 (A.C. 14 434, N.C. 164). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Type de Stercorarius / cataractes a. madagascariensis / Bonaparte conspectus Avium p 207”. **2** – “Larus Cataractes, L. **3**. Lestris antarcticus / (Less) [pencil]”. **4** – “Madagascar / Bernier 1834. 4. g 196 / 1. Attached label: Lestris antarcticus / M. Bernier Madagascar / Type de St. cataractes madagascariensis [added by hand]”.

REMARKS: *Stercorarius madagascariensis* was described by Bonaparte (1857: 207) in three words (“*rostro elongato, robusto*”) on the basis of a specimen obtained off the coasts of Madagascar, but the name was largely ignored by subsequent authors, and Saunders (1896: 320) synonymized it with *Lestris antarcticus* Lesson, 1831. Brooke (1978) resurrected *madagascariensis* and adopted it as a senior synonym of *Catharacta skua lonnbergi* Mathews, 1912. However, the true identity of this specimen remained doubtful, as it had been taken at sea far from any breeding ground, and because its morphological characteristics, among which its measurements, do not allow to link it with certainty to any Skua population. The most logical solution was to consider it as a small specimen of *C. skua lonnbergi* (Voisin et al. 1993, 1994). Following an application by Voisin et al. (1993), the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature suppressed the subspecific name *madagascariensis* Bonaparte, 1856, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy, and placed the name *lonnbergi* Mathews, 1912, as published in the trinomen *Catharacta antarctica lonnbergi*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (ICZN 1995).

LARIDAE

***Larus frontalis* Vieillot**

Larus frontalis Vieillot, 1818: 505.

Now: *Larus pacificus* Latham, 1801.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2001-124 (A.C. 14457, N.C. 4). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Côte sud ouest de / la Nelle H^{de} / terre de Lewin / C’est le larus / frontalis de Vieill / qui n’est que le jeune de / leucomelas / Type / de Vieillot”. **2** – “14457 / N.C. 4. 3- 14457 / Gabianus / pacificus Lath [pencil]. Pedestal label: Goëland pacifique / *Larus pacificus* Lath. / *Larus frontalis*, Vieill. (T.) / de la Terre de Lewin, / par Labillardière”. Note: the sentence “c’est... leucomelas” means “this is Vieillot’s *Larus frontalis*, which is just the young of leucomelas”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818) specified that the gull he was describing had been obtained by Labillardière at “île Marie” [= Tasmania], whereas “Terre de Lewin” [= Lewin = south west coast of Australia] can be read on the pedestal underside. Jacques Julien Houtou de La Billardière (both spellings are possible) took part in the voyage of d’Entrecasteaux from 1791 to 1794 (Brosse 1983) and visited the western coast of Australia as well as Tasmania, so that it is impossible to exactly determine from where this specimen originated.

***Larus leucomelas* Vieillot**

Larus leucomelas Vieillot, 1818: 509.

Now: *Larus pacificus* Latham, 1801.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-122 (A.C. 14456, N.C. 1). Pedestal underside: **1** – “larus leucomelas Vieill. dict. / Goeland leucomèle [old, stuck label]”. **2** – “[a few unreadable words] le Nat. / expédit. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / N.h. pour Levélin [= Leuwin’s land] [old, stuck label]”. **3** – “14456 / N.C. 1”. **4** – “Gabianus pacificus (Lath) [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Goëland pacifique / Larus pacificus, Lath. / Larus leucomelas Vieill. (T.) / de l’île Maria par Lesueur”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-123 (A.C. 14459, N.C. 3). Pedestal underside: **1** – “île Maria / Voyage de ms / péron + le Sueur / [a few unreadable letters] c. pt.e. / Baudin [old, stuck label]”. **2** – “Type de / Larus leucomelas jeune / Vieill. Dictionnaire [very recent blue ink]”. **3** – “Gabianus pacificus 14469 [error] [pencil] / 14459 Cat”. **4** – “Larus pacificus [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Goëland leucomèle. j. âge. / Larus leucomelas. Vieill. Dict. / Isle Maria : M. Lesueur”. Note: The letters “c.pt.e” stand for “capitaine” (= captain).

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818) described first the adult and then the young bird. He stated that the specimens he had before him came from “île Marie” [= Tasmania], but erroneously believed that they were obtained from Labillardière, whereas they had been brought back by the painter and drawer Charles Alexandre Lesueur, member of the Baudin Expedition (1801–1804), who also explored Tasmanian coasts.

***Larus leucopterus* Lesson**

Larus leucopterus Lesson, 1831: 617.

Now: *Larus glaucooides* B. Meyer, 1822.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-132 (A.C. 14489, N.C. 67). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Larus leucopterus triennis tué le 21/5 1820 / Larus leucopterus groenland / faber / Larus leucopterus (Lesson p. 617) / un des types / Envoyé par le musée de Copenhague mai 1824”. **2** – “L. glaucooides Mey. Ad. Type de L. Leucopterus / Lesson Traité p. 617”. **3** – “14489 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Goëland leucoptère, en été / Larus leucopterus, Fab. / du Groenland. / donné par le Musée de Copenhague”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-133 (A.C. 14490, N.C. 68). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Larus leucopterus adulte tué le 14/1 1823 / faber. ex Groenlandia / Larus leucopterus / plumage d’hiver (Lesson p. 617 un des types) / Envoyé par le musée de Copenhague mai 1824”. **2** – “L. glaucooides Mey. Ad. / Type de L. / leucopterus / Lesson / Traité p. 617”. **3** – “14490 [pencil]”. No pedestal label. Notes: The words “envoyé par, donné par” mean respectively “sent by, given by”.

REMARKS: These two specimens were studied by Lesson, but the name dates from Faber (1822), what Lesson forgot to specify in his *Traité d’Ornithologie* (1831).

***Dominicanus vetula* Bruch**

Dominicanus vetula Bruch, 1853: 100.

Now: *Larus dominicanus vetula* Bruch, 1853.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-125 (A.C. 14469, N.C. 47). Pedestal underside: **1** – “du cap de bonne espérance par / Mr Delalande 1820”. **2** – “Larus vetula, Baillon. Bp.” **3** – “14469 / N.C. 47”. **4** – “Type de Dominicanus vetula Bruch 1853 / (Journ. fur Ornitholog.)”. **5** – “L. dominicanus (pencil)”. Pedestal label: “Goëland à manteau noir. / Larus marinus. Lin. / Du Cap de B. esp. par Mr Delalande”. Note: The words “Cap de B. esp.” mean “Cape of Good Hope”.

REMARKS: Bruch (1853) described this taxon very succinctly, stating that the specimen he had before him came from South Africa, very probably from Cape Town, and that it was deposited in the MNHN. *Larus marinus* Lin. is a misidentification.

***Larus dominicanus azarae* Bonaparte.**

Larus dominicanus azarae Bonaparte, 1857.

Now: *Larus dominicanus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

LECTOTYPE: C.G. 2001-78 (A.C. 14474, N.C. D19). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Du Brésil par Mr St-Hilaire reçu le / 29 juillet 1820 n° 795 de son catalogue / gaivota [sic] grande de St Catherine / N.C. D 19 n° 17 / La grande mouette Azz. [sic] T. III p. 294 n° 402 / ne diffère du manteau noir que par la taille / toujours plus petite Larus vetula [unreadable word] Larus / [unreadable word] Licht.” **2** – “Larus dominicanus, Licht N.C. D 19 n° 17”. **3** – “14474 [upside down]”. **4** – “C.G. 2001-78”. Pedestal label: “Goëland dominicain / (Larus dominicanus Licht.) / du Brésil par M. Auguste de St-Hilaire”. Note: The last sentence on the label 1 means “the great gull of Azz. [= Azara 1809: 294]; differs from the black-backed only by its always smaller size”.

PARALECTOTYPE: C.G. 2001-77 (A.C. 14476, N.C. D121). Pedestal underside: **1** – “[unreadable word] M. St-Hilaire / le 29 juillet 1820 n° 400 de son / catalogue Maria dalenco / n°18”. **2** – “L. dominicanus Licht. / jeune NC D - 121 / j^e âge de la Gde mouette d’Azzara [sic]”. **3** – “14476”. **4** – “C.G. 2001-77”. Pedestal label: “Goëland dominicain / (Larus dominicanus Licht.) / du Brésil par M. Auguste de St-Hilaire”. Note: The last line on the label 3 means “young age of Azara’s great gull”.

PARALECTOTYPE: C.G. 2001-80. **1** – Old label: “d’Orbigny / février 1831 /// 127”. **2** – New label: “C.G. 2001-80 /// Larus donnicanus / février 1831”.

REMARKS: Jiguet (2002) designated specimen C.G. 2001-78, collected in Brazil by A. de Saint-Hilaire, as the lectotype of *Larus dominicanus azarae* Bonaparte, 1857, the two other specimens, C.G. 2001-77 also collected by A. de Saint-Hilaire in Brazil and C.G. 2001-80 collected in Patagonia by M. d’Orbigny, becoming *ipso facto* paralectotypes. Specimens 2001-78 and 2001-80 are still mounted.

***Larus dominicanus antipodus* Bruch**

Larus dominicanus antipodus Bruch, 1853: 100.

Now: *Larus dominicanus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

NEOTYPE: C.G. 1846-1233. First white label: “Nouv. sp. à monter / Larus antipodius G.R. Grey / Dominicanus antipodius Bruch. mon. / Las. in Journ. (1853) p. 100 sp. / 8.t.11 fig – 8. J.O. Revis Gatt. Lar. in Cab. / Journ. Orn. 1855. p. 281 sp. 17 / Nouvelle - Zelande M. Arnoux [difficult to read]”. Second white label: **1** – “M. Arnoux 1846 n° 1233”. **2** – “Larus dominicanus. /// par M. Arnoux”. Note: The three first abbreviated words on the first label stand for “nouveau specimen à monter” (= “new specimen to mount”).

REMARKS: Jiguet (2002) designated the specimen C.G. 1846-1233 as the neotype for *Larus dominicanus antipodus* Bruch, 1853, because the collection of the Natural History Museum of Mainz (Germany), which Bruch studied, was destroyed during World War II, and selected this specimen because it was old enough to have been examined by Bruch during his stay in Paris in the 1850s.

***Larus verreauxi* Bonaparte**

Larus verreauxi Bonaparte, 1855: 211.

Now: *Larus dominicanus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

NEOTYPE: C.G. 2001-79. First white label: “♂ Gabianus verreauxi / Chili / Col. Reed 1872 /// B”. Second white label: “MNHN, Paris C.G. 2001 n°79 / coll. Boucard / Chili /// Larus dominicanus / Année 1872”.

REMARKS: The type of *Larus verreauxi* Bonaparte, 1855 having been lost, Jiguet (2002) designated the specimen C.G. 2001-79 as the neotype. This bird originated from Chile, similarly as that described by Bonaparte (1855).

***Larus dominicanus judithae* Jiguet**

Larus dominicanus judithae Jiguet, 2002: 63.

Now: *Larus dominicanus judithae* Jiguet, 2002

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1974-1955. White label: “Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris / Coll.: Derenne - Lufbery / loc : Iles Kerguelen / C.G. 1974 n° 1955 /// Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein / Loc: Anse Pacha / Pds. 1085 g, A: 400, T: 60, B: 47, Q: 161. / 22.II.1971 / ad. ♀”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1951-663. White label: "Mission australes française. Coll. Milon / *Larus dominicanus* Licht. / Kerguelen (Baie des français) / 27 janvier 1951 / ♂ 33 / Mus. de Paris / C.G. 1951 - n° 663 /// ♂ 33 / test.g = 7 x 5 / dr. = 7 x 5 égaux / assez bien garni d'isopodes / marins (flabellifères)".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1974-1957. White label: "Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris / Coll. Lufbery / Loc: Iles Kerguelen / C.G. 1974 n° 1957 / 001 /// *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein / Loc: Pointe Denis / Poids 900 g, A: 400, Q: 166, DMA: 54, T: 63, B: 46 / 23.1 1971 ad. ♀".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1974-1950. White label: "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris / Coll. Derenne, Lufbery / Iles Kerguelen / C.G. 1974 n° 1950 /// *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein / Loc: Anse du Pacha / A: 430, Poids: 1150 g, T: 68, B: 50, Q: 166 / 22. II. 1971 ad. ♂".



Fig. 1. *Larus cirrocephalus*, Vieillot, 1818. Holotype MNHN C.G. 2011-126.

***Larus dominicanus melisandae* Jiguet**

Larus dominicanus melisandae Jiguet, 2002: 63.

NOW: *Larus dominicanus melisandae* Jiguet, 2002.

HOLOTYPE by original designation: C.G. 1974-76. "Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris / Coll. Ph. Milon / Madagascar / C.G. 1974 n° 76 /// *Larus dominicanus* Licht. / Loc.: Nosy Manibra / 19 juillet 1948 ♀ [white label]".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1932-161. "Mission F.A.A / à Madagascar / J. Delacour / le 26 feb. 1930 / Lanvato south of Tulear / *Larus dominicanus* Licht. / Sexe: ♂ / N° 3327 /// Museum de Paris / C.G. 1932 n° 161 / Rand and Archibold coll. [very fat, white label]".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1932-162. "Mission F.A.A / à Madagascar / J. Delacour / 2 March 1940 / Androka / *Larus dominicanus* Licht. / Sexe: ♀ / n° 3353 / Museum de Paris / 1932 - n° 162. /// Iris: yellow-ring about eye red / Bec yellow - spot near tips lower mandibule / Pattes yellow - nails black, gaspe orange / Aile 403 / Rand and Archibold coll. [white label]".

REMARKS: The taxon *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein was thoroughly revised by Jiguet (2002), who recognised five subspecies in it: *L. d. dominicanus* Lichtenstein 1823, which breeds along the coasts of South America; *L. d. vetula* Bruch, 1853, which lives

along the seashores of South Africa and Namibia; *L. d. melisandae* Jiguet, 2002, which is restricted to the coasts of Madagascar; *L. d. judithae* Jiguet, 2002, which breeds in the Subantarctic Kerguelen and Crozet Islands, and probably also at Heard, Prince Edward and Marion Islands; and *L. d. austrinus* Fleming, 1924, which breeds in the Antarctic. See Jiguet (2002) for further details.

***Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot**

Larus cirrocephalus Vieillot, 1818: 502.

Now: *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot, 1818.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-126 (A.C. 14582, N.C. 93). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Brésil 1816 par M. Delalande / *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieill / *Larus* [one streaked, unreadable word] Licht / (Type de Vieillot) / [unreadable inscript]”. **2** – “14582 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “G. cirrocéphale, en été. Vieill. Gal. 289 / *Larus cirrocephalus*, Vieill. (T.) / *Larus maculipennis*, Licht. / du Brésil par Delalande”.

REMARKS: After a long and precise description Vieillot (1818) stated that the specimen he examined has been obtained by Delalande in Brazil. The inscription ‘*Larus maculipennis* Licht.’ is a misidentification.

***Chroicocephalus schimperi* Bruch**

Chroicocephalus schimperi Bruch, 1853: 104.

Now: *Larus scopulinus* Forster, 1844.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-131 (A.C. 14536, N.C. 103). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Schimperi Bpte / un des types / Baies des aikiaki Nouvelle Zélande / Lesson et Garnot / Exp. du capt. Duperrey”. **2** – “Bruchigavia Pomare / Bruch. / Schimperi Bp. / MM Lesson et Garnot Nelle Zélande [stapled label]”. **3** – “14536. Pedestal label: *Larus scopulinus* (Forst.) / G. Schimperi (Bp.) T. [pencil] / Lesson et Garnot N. Zélande”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-130 (A.C. 14537, N.C. 104). Pedestal underside: **1** – “*Larus Schimperi* / Exp. Duperay (Nouvelle zelande/ 14537)”. **2** – “Gelastes / Schimperi / Exp Duperay [sic]. Nelle Zélande [stapled label]”. Pedestal label: “*Larus scopulinus* (Fors.) / G. Schimperi (Bp.) T. / Lesson et Garnot N. Zélande”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-129 (A.C. 14538, N.C. 105). Pedestal underside: **1** – “223 / 56 ♂ / Nelle Zelande / Lesson et Garnot / *Larus schimperi*”. **2** – “14538 [pencil]”. **3** – “Bruchigavia / Pomare (Schimperi) / MM Lesson et Garnot Nelle Zelande [stapled label]”. Pedestal label: “*Larus scopulinus* (Forst.) / G. Schimperi (Bp.) T. / Lesson et Garnot N. Zélande”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte cited the taxon *Gelastes schimperi* in two lists (1854: 212, 1856: 771), but never described it. The taxon *Chroicocephalus schimperi* was described, though very briefly, by Bruch (1853), who attributed the name to “Bp”, i.e. Bonaparte. Nevertheless, Bruch (1853) is the author of this nominal taxon. We have no indication that Bruch visited the MNHN. His text indicates that he engaged a correspondence with Bonaparte, who may have examined the above-mentioned specimens for him. However, there is no proof for this. Hence, evidence is lacking that either these specimens is a type of *Chroicocephalus schimperi* Bruch, 1853.

***Gelastes gouldi* Bonaparte**

Gelastes gouldi Bonaparte, 1857: 228.

Now: *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011 - 128 (A.C. 14532, N.C. 110). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Asie Aust. C^{ne} le Nat^{te} / Expdit. du Capit.^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / Gelastes [added, more recent inscript] [stuck label]”. **2** – “Espèce nouv dont / on ne conoit point / encore le plumage / d’été ni celui des jeunes / Latham indique que le jeune sont [sic] / *Larus pacificus* Ind. Supp ! [other, stuck label]”. **3** – “Mouette austral. / *Larus pacificus* Lath. / plumage d’hiver [stapled label]”. **4** – “14532 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “*Larus scopulinus* / (Forst.) / G. Gouldi (Bp.) T. / Exp. Baudin Australie [on the wood]”. Note: The sentences on the label 2 mean “new

species the summer plumage nor that of the young of which we do not know”, and “Latham states that the young is *Larus pacificus*”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1857) provided a Latin diagnose for this species, stated that the specimen he described was deposited at the MNHN and it originated from Australia. He cited it previously, but without any description, in *Naumania* (Bonaparte 1854: 212) and in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences* (1856: 771). The inscription “*Larus scopulinus* (Forst)” is a mere determination.

***Bruchigavia corallinus* Bonaparte**

Bruchigavia corallinus Bonaparte, 1857: 228.

Now: *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826.

SPECIMEN (probably not a type): C.G. 2011-127 (A.C. 14531, N.C. 102). Pedestal underside: **1** – “du Voy. de M. de Castelnau / Larus / corallinus / Bon (type)” **2** – “14531, 209 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Bruchigavia / corallinus, Bp. / M. Castelnau”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1857) provided a Latin diagnosis for *Bruchigavia corallinus* and stated that the specimen he examined had been brought back from Brazil by Castelnau. The specimen C.G. 2011-127, which belongs to *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826, originated from Australia, where Castelnau went much later, after Bonaparte's death, as he stayed in Melbourne from 1864 to 1877. It is also possible, but less likely, that this specimen has been brought back earlier from Australia by someone else, and that it bears wrong indications which confused Bonaparte. We thus cannot decide whether this specimen is the type of *Bruchigavia corallinus* Bonaparte, 1857 or not.

***Procellarus neglectus* Bonaparte.**

Procellarus neglectus Bonaparte, 1855: 13.

Now: *Leucophaeus scoresbii* (Traill, 1822).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-135 (A.C. 14452, N.C. 12). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Procellarus neglectus, Bp. / (type) (Leucophaeus scoresbii) / N.C. 12 / d'Orbigny. / février 1831 / numéro de / plomb, 39 / n° 109 / 14452”. Pedestal label: “Procellarus / neglectus, Bp. / M. d'Orbigny”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1855) specified that he described a young bird which was in the MNHN since 1831 and had been given by d'Orbigny, which fits well the above specimen. He added that it came “from I do not know which locality in the Southern Seas”. The same data figure more succinctly in the *Conspectus generum avium* (Bonaparte 1857: 211).

***Larus nigrostris* Lesson**

Larus nigrostris Lesson, 1831: 619.

Now: *Larus minutus* Pallas, 1776.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-134 (A.C. 14621, N.C. 135). Pedestal underside: **1** – “n°38 / Bibron Sicile / juillet 1825 / Larus nigrostris [sic] / Lesson (type) / L. minutus / Pall. / plumage / d'hiver”. **2** – “L. minutus Ad Hiver 3- 14621 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Hydrocoloeus / minutus Pall. / M. Bibron Sicile”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) just described this specimen without any further indication, so that we have to rely on the inscripts under its pedestal.

***Larus furcatus* Néboux**

Larus furcatus Néboux in Du Petit-Thouras, 1846: pl.10.

Now: *Creagrus furcatus* (Néboux in Du Petit-Thouras, 1846).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-136 (A.C. 14622, N.C. 151 A). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Creagus [sic] furcatus (neboux) / adulte / Type de l’espèce [pencil]”. **2** – “par M. Néboux / octobre 1839 / Larus furcatus, Néboux / (type)”. **3** – “14622”. Pedestal label: “Creagrus / furcatus, Néboux / M. Néboux”.

REMARKS: The name *Larus furcatus* Néboux appeared in 1846 on plate 10 of the *Atlas zoologique* of the relation of the voyage around the World by the fregatte “La Vénus” (Du Petit-Thouars 1846), whereas the very precise description of this taxon was issued as soon as 1840, but, at this time, Néboux did not use the Linnean Nomenclature, and simply called it with the French name “Mouette à queue fourchue” (“Fork-tailed Gull”).

Larus Warnecki Coinde

Larus warnecki Coinde, 1860: 401.

Now: *Rissa brevirostris* (Bruch, 1853).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1860-447 (A.C. 14525, N.C. 148). Pedestal underside: **1** – “St Paul / Mis. du Kamtchacka / acquis à M. Coinde en 1860 / Cat. Gener. n° 447 / Etiq. Voy. n° 11 / Rissa / nivea / G.R. Gr. / désigné par M. Coinde / sous le nom / de / Larus Warnecki, Coinde”. **2** – “14525 [n° in pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Rissa / 14525 [pencil] / Warnecki Coinde / M. Coinde Kamtchatka”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1860-448 (A.C. 14526, N.C. 149). Pedestal underside: **1** – “St Paul / Mission Kamtchacka / acquis à M. Coinde en 1860 / Cat. Génér n° 448 / Etiq. Voy. n° 12 / Rissa nivea / G.R. Gr. / Individu désigné par M. Coinde / pour le nom de / Larus Warnecki / Coinde”. **2** – “14526 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Rissa Warnecki / Coinde / Coinde Kamtchatka”. Note: The sentence “individu... Coinde” means “specimen designated by Mr Coinde for the name *Larus warnecki* Coinde”.

REMARKS: Coinde (1860) specified that the specimen he described came from Saint Paul Island, now a United States possession in the Bering Sea.

STERNIDAE

“*Hydrochelidon Delalandii* Bonaparte”

Hydrochelidon Delalandii Bonaparte, 1856: 773. [Nomen nudum.]

Now: *Chlidonias hybridus* (Pallas, 1811).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-151 (A.C. 14 751, N.C. 189). Pedestal underside: “270 du cap de b.e. par delalande / xbre 1820 / hyd delalandii / Bp (un des Types)”. Pedestal label: “Hydrochélidon Delalande, o. / *Hydrochélidon Delalandii*, Bp. (T) / du Cap de Bonne Espérance / par Delalande”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-150 (A.C. 14 750, N.C. 188). Pedestal underside: “du cap de b.e. par M^r / Delalande xbr 1820 / Plumage d’été Hyd. delalandii / Bp (Type)”. Pedestal label: “Hydrochélidon Delalande, o. en été / *Hydrochélidon Delalandii*, Bp. (T) / du Cap de Bonne Espérance / par Delalande”. Note: The first sentence means “from the Cape of Good Hope, December 1820”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte never described this species. He just published the name *Hydrochelidon Delalandii* in a taxonomic list, and stated that the specimens were in the MNHN. *Hydrochelidon delalandii* is thus a nomen nudum.

***Sterna speculifera* Lesson**

Sterna speculifera Lesson, 1831: 622.

Now: *Phaetusa simplex* (Gmelin, 1789).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-146 (A.C. 14 634, N.C. 200). Pedestal underside: **1** – “*Sterna speculifera* / (Type): du Brésil par Mr Auguste de St Hilaire août 1822 / [a few unreadable words, covered by a large ink dot] / St. crassirostris, [*crassi* obliterated by an ink dot, and replaced by *magni*, written above it] / Licht., Spix (ol. civ)”. **2** – “14634 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Phétuse grand bec o. / *Phaetusa magnirostris*, Wagl. / *Sterna magnirostris*, Licht. / *Sterna speculifera*, Cuv. (T) / du Brésil, par M. Aug^{te} de S’ Hilaire”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-147 (A.C. 14 636, N.C. 201). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Rio grande (Brésil) / Mr St Hilaire

about 1822". 2 – "*Sterna / speculifera / Cuv (Type) [very pale]. [A large h-shaped dot along the left side of the underside]". 3 – "14636 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Phétuse grand bec o. / *Phaetusa magnirostris*, Wagl. / *Sterna magnirostris*, Licht. / *Sterna speculifera*, Cuv. (T) / du Brésil, par M. Aug^{ls} de S' Hilaire".*

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-148 (A.C. 14 635, N.C. 202). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Poiteau Cayenne avril 1822 / *Sterna / speculifera / Cuvier / Type [very pale, last word almost rubbed away]". 2 – "14635 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Phétuse grand bec o. / *Phaetusa magnirostris*, Wagl. / *Sterna magnirostris*, Licht. / *Sterna speculifera*, Cuv. (T) / de Cayenne, par Poiteau".*

REMARKS: The two first specimens belonged to about 2000 bird skins brought back from Brazil to the MNHN by Auguste de Saint Hilaire in 1822 (Archives of the Laboratoire de Zoologie, Mammifères et Oiseaux). Pierre Antoine Poiteau (1766-1854) was a botanist who stayed in Guyane from 1818 to 1822 and sent specimens to the MNHN from there. Lesson (1831) described and named this taxon, but erroneously attributed the name to Temminck (Pucheran 1850: 544, Saunders 1896: 23). Cuvier never described this species. Wagler (1832: 1222) is cited on the pedestal undersides because he used these specimens for creating his genus *Phaëtusa*. *Sterna magnirostris* Licht. is a mere determination.

***Sterna chloropoda* Vieillot, 1819**

Sterna chloropoda Vieillot, 1819: 171.

Now: *Sterna simplex chloropoda* Vieillot, 1819.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-141 (A.C.14 638, N.C.203). Pedestal underside: "Sterne à gros bec / provenant d'un échange / avec Florent / juin 1820 / *Sterna albifrons* / (Type) (diff. par son / bec plus gros / tuée dans les marais / salés de Rio de Janeiro". Pedestal label: "Phétuse à front blanc, o. / *Phaetusa albifrons*. / *Sterna*



Fig. 2. *Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831. Syntype C.G. 2011-144, collected by A.S. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in Laguna, Santa Catharina Province, Brazil.

albifrons, Cuv. (T) / *Sterna chloripoda* [sic], Vieill. / du Brésil". Note: The sentence "diff. . . . Janeiro" means "differs by its larger bill, killed in the salt swamps of Rio de Janeiro".

REMARKS: In his description of this species, Vieillot (1819) referred only to Azara (1805: 372), so he did not personally examine this specimen, which the MNHN exchanged with Florent Prévost in 1820. Nothing on the pedestal underside points to the contrary; no inscription indicates that this bird is the Vieillot's type. The inscription '*Sterna chloropoda* Vieillot' is only a determination. Cuvier's *Sterna albifrons* is only a label name (Pucheran 1850: 544, Saunders 1896: 24). Thus, this specimen is not a Cuvier's type either.

***Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson**

Sterna hirundinacea Lesson, 1831: 621.

Now: *Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-144 (A.C. 14 711, N.C. 219). Pedestal underside: **1** – "Sterna hirundinacea [unreadable word] / Less, (type) [very pale] / Laguna Province St Catharina / Mr St Hilaire aout 1822 / Brésil / Lesson – page / 621 type". **2** – "14711 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Sterna hirundinacea / (Less.) / A. S. Hilaire Brésil".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1989-278 (A.C.14712, N.C. 220). Pedestal underside: **1** – "[unreadable word] 1816 / 1816 / Mr Delalande / Brésil / Sterna hirundinacea [end of second word barely readable] / (Type Lesson p. 621) [very pale] / M. Delalande". **2** – "14712 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Sterna hirundinacea / (Less.) Type / Delalande Brésil". Attached label: "Sterna hirundinacea. Cuv. / Type (14712) / Delalande. 1816 /// Prov. Brésil".

SPECIMEN (not a type) (juvenile): C.G. 2011-149 (A.C. 14 713, N.C. 221). Pedestal underside: **1** – "Brésil 1816 Jan. / M. Delalande. / Type [extremely pale] de M. Cuvier. / Sterna = / St. hirundinacea / cv / (Less.) / J^e age". **2** – "14713 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Sterna hirundinacea / (Less.) Type / Delalande Brésil".

SPECIMEN (not a type) (juvenile): C.G. 2011-138 (A.C. 14 714, N.C. 222). Pedestal underside: **1** – "Bresil delalande / 18 / Sterna hirundinacea (Less.) / [a line obliterated by a large ink dot] / Delalande / 1817". **2** – "14714 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Sterna hirundinacea / (Less.) Type / Delalande Brésil". Note: Lower mandible is damaged by a shoot.

REMARKS: Lesson's (1831) description fits only an adult, so only the two first specimens, C.G. 2011-144 and C.G. 1989-278 can be considered as syntypes of *Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson. In his description, Lesson (1831) did not state how many specimens he had at his disposal, but specified that they were in the MNHN. Cuvier did not describe this taxon. Pierre Antoine Delalande (1787-1823) brought back collections from eastern Brazil, particularly from the province of Santa Catarina, to the MNHN in 1816 (Moret 1995).

***Sterna virgata mercuri* Voisin**

Sterna virgata mercuri Voisin, 1971: 44.

Now: *Sterna virgata mercuri* Voisin, 1971.

HOLOTYPE: C.G. 1969-903. Attached red label: "Sterna virgata mercuri / Voisin 1971 /// HOLOTYPE / J.-F. Voisin des. 1971". Attached white label: "Sterna virgata Cabanis / Loc.: Ile de la Possession / P^{ds}: 118 g. Oeil noir / Bec rouge et noir / Pattes rouge-orangé / 18 octobre 1968 m ad. /// Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle / Coll.: Mougín / Loc.: Îles Crozet".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1969-904. Attached red label: "Sterna virgata mercuri / Voisin 1971 /// Paratype / J.-F. Voisin des. 1971". Attached white label: "Sterna virgata Cabanis / Loc.: Ile de la Possession / P^{ds}: 115 g. Oeil noir / Bec rouge et noir / Pattes rouge-orangé / 18 octobre 1968 f ad. /// Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle / Coll.: Mougín / Loc.: Îles Crozet".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1969-905. Attached red label: "Sterna virgata mercuri / Voisin 1971 /// Paratype / J.-F. Voisin des. 1971". Attached white label: "Sterna virgata Cabanis / Loc.: Ile de la Possession / P^{ds}: 118 g. Oeil noir / Bec rouge et noir / Pattes rouge-orangé / 18 octobre 1968 f ad. /// Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle / Coll.: Mougín / Loc.: Îles Crozet".

PARATYPE: C.G. 1969-906. Attached red label: “*Sterna virgata mercuri* / Voisin 1971 /// Paratype / J.-F. Voisin des. 1971”. Attached white label: “*Sterna virgata* Cabanis / Loc.: Ile de la Possession / Pds: 120 g. Bec / Pattes rouges / Oeil noir / 18 octobre 1968 f ad. /// Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle / Coll. : Mougin / Loc.: Îles Crozet”.

REMARKS: The subspecies *Sterna virgata mercuri* was first described by Voisin (1971) in *T.A.A.F.*, a little-distributed periodical, which published works made in the French Austral and Antarctic Territories. Later, a spectrometric study by Gomez & Voisin (2003) confirmed the validity of this taxon. Among other things, colour differences between the subspecies *mercuri* and *virgata* Cabanis (1875) are well visible with naked eye. The nominotypical form *virgata* inhabits the Kerguelen Islands and *S. virgata mercuri* is distributed throughout the Crozet Islands in the southern Indian Ocean. We do not know yet whether the form living in the Prince Edward Islands belongs to this form or to another, still undescribed taxon.



Fig. 3. *Sterna virgata mercuri* Voisin, 1971. Holotype MNHN C.G. 1969-903.

***Sterna antarctica* Lesson**

Sterna antarctica Lesson, 1831: 621.

Now: *Sterna anaethetus antarctica* Lesson, 1831.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-152. (A.C. 14 658, N.C. 285). Pedestal underside: “Sterne de Calcutta par M / A Duvaucel 7bre 1821 / rapporté par le Cap^{de} Houffroid / (*Sterna antarctica* (Type) / Lesson. p. 621 - type) / [small, unreadable word] *St. payanensis*. Gm.” Pedestal label: “*Onychoprion* de Panay, o. / *Onychoprion Panaya*, Gould / *Sterna Panayensis*, Gm. / *Sterna Panaya*, Lath. / *Sterna antarctica* Cuv. (T) / de Calcutta, par Duvaucel”. Note: the abbreviation “7bre” stands for September”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-153 (A.C. 14 656, N.C. 284). Pedestal underside: “Ile de France / provenant d’un échange avec un grand / courli rouge de Cayenne, pour un / manchot donne en retour à M. Dolard / en 1819 / *Sterna Antarctica* (Less.) p. 621 (Type) / *St. panayensis* Gm.” Pedestal label: “*Onychoprion* de

Panay, o. / *Onychoprion Panaya*, Gould / *Sterna Panayensis*, Gm / *Sterna Panaya*, Lath. / *Sterna antarctica* Cuv. (T) / de l'île de France". Note: The first words mean "Mauritius. Originates from an exchange with a great red curlew [= Red Ibis, *Endocimus ruber*] from Cayenne, for a penguin given in return to M. Dolard in 1819".

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-154 (A.C.14 654, N.C. 286). Pedestal underside: "Capitaine Houssarid [sic] / 1820 / semblable à la planche originale de Sonnerat. / *Sterna antarctica*, Cuv. / C'est St. paragensis [sic] / (Type. Gm)". Pedestal label: "Onychoprion de Panay, o. / *Onychoprion Panaya*, Gould / *Sterna Panayensis*, Gm. / *Sterna Panaya*, Lath. / *Sterna antarctica* Cuv. (T). / des Mers de l'Inde; donné par le Capitaine Houssard". Note: The words after "1820" mean "similar to Sonnerat's plate", and "des mers de l'Inde" means "from the seas of India".

REMARKS: Cuvier coined the name *Sterna antarctica* in 1831, but it remained a label name (Pucheran 1850: 541, Saunders 1896: 102) until Lesson (1831) published it. Lesson specified that he examined a specimen in the MNHN, that it had been sent by Duvaucel and that the species lives at "Île de France" (now Mauritius) and at Calcutta. He did not mention the other two specimens. Thus, only the specimen C.G. 2011-153 can be considered as the type of *Sterna antarctica* Lesson, even if the two others were present in the MNHN collection at the time Lesson wrote his description. Pucheran (1850) cited a fourth specimen, collected during the Baudin Expedition (1801–1804) by Péron and Lesueur. We could not find it.

The locality indications under the pedestals are rather vague, and *Sterna anaethetus antarctica* does not live at either Mauritius or Calcutta. These indications probably regard the place where the specimens were acquired than those where they were collected, as was often the case in the 19th century.

***Sterna longirostris* Lesson**

Sterna longirostris Lesson, 1831: 621.

Now: *Thalasseus bergii* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-145 (A.C. 14648, N.C. 310). Pedestal underside: 1 – "Sterna Bergii Licht. / *Sterna longirostris*, Less." 2 – "268 du Cap-b.-e. par Delalande X^{br} 1820 [upside down]". 3 – "457 manul [?] / Degland [sic] [these two lines in pencil]". 4 – "14648 [pencil, upside down]". Pedestal label: "Pélécanope de Berg, o. / *Pelecanopus bergi*, / *Sterna bergii*, Licht. / *Sterna longirostris*, Less. (T) / du Cap de Bonne Espérance, / par Delalande". Note: "Cap-b.-e." stands for "Cap de Bonne Espérance" [= Cape of Good Hope], and "X^{br}" for "December".

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) did not indicate a collector's name, the origin of the specimen or the museum where it was kept. Nevertheless, the birds brought back by Delalande were at the MNHN at the time when Lesson wrote his *Traité d'Ornithologie*, and we can rely on the inscriptions under the pedestal of this specimen. The inscription '*Sterna bergii*' is a mere determination.

"*Pelecanopus nigripennis* Bonaparte"

Pelecanopus nigripennis Bonaparte, 1856: 772. [Nomen nudum.]

Now: *Thalasseus bergii* (Lichtenstein 1823).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-143. (A.C. 14 647, N.C. 311). Pedestal underside: 1 – a Asie aust. Cv^{te} le nat.^{te} / expedit. du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 [in length, stuck label]". 2 – "diffère / de / Thalasseus / dicercus / Gould / par les / ailes / noires / - / Sterna / Novae Holla / ndiae Cuv. / type ? [last four lines barely readable] [in breadth, same label, other hand]". 3 – "[On the wood] Pel. nigripennis / Bp. (type)". 4 – "14647 [pencil]". Pedestal label: "Pélécanope de la Nouvelle Hollande, o. / *Pelecanopus Novae Hollandiae*. *Pelecanopus nigripennis*, Bp. (T) / *Sterna Novae Hollandiae*, Cuv. (T) / des côtes de la Nouvelles Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur". Note: The abbreviation "Cv^{te} le nat.^{te}" stands for "Corvette le Naturaliste".

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1856) never described this taxon, just listed it as a nomen nudum.

As it is often the case, there is no trace of a description of *Pelecanopus Novae Hollandiae* by Cuvier.

“*Phaëthus astrolabae* Bonaparte”

Phaëthus astrolabae Bonaparte.

NOW: *Thalasseus bergii cristatus* (Stephens, 1826).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-142 (A.C. 14642, N.C. 312). Pedestal underside: **1** – “11 avril 1837 1827 / Tongatabou / exp. l’astrolabe”. **2** – “Phaëthus Astrolabae / Bon (Type)”. **3** – “14642 / doit être un jeune [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Phéthus de l’Astrolabe / Phaëtusa Astrolabae, Bp. (T) / de Tongatabou, / par M.M. Quoy et Gaimard”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-156 (A.C. 14 644, N.C. 274). Pedestal underside: **1** – “S. striata Gm Jeune / Peut-être le / type de / Phaëtusa / Astrolabae Bp / Voir / Cat. Birds / Brit. Mus. / p 97 / Tongatabou / de l’Astrolabe / 1829”. **2** – “~~Sterna frontalis~~ [crossed out] / melanauchen [pencil]” **3** – “14644”. Pedestal label: “Sterna melanauchen o / (Tem.) / L’Astrolabe Tongatabou”.

REMARKS: *Phaëthus astrolabae* is a Bonaparte’s label name (Saunders 1896: 97, footnote). The identity of the specimen C.G. 2011-156 does not agree with data on its pedestal, as the bird is an immature *Sterna albifrons* Pallas, 1764, whereas its pedestal belonged originally to another specimen. On the other hand, Temminck’s (1827) plate 427 depicts an adult *Sterna melanauchen* Temminck, 1827 (now *Sterna sumatrana* Raffles, 1822; see Peters 1934). Lastly, the second sentence of the inscription 1 means “perhaps the type of *Phaëtusa Astrolabae* Bp”. The specimen C.G. 2011-156 thus cannot be considered as a type of any kind.

***Sterna bengalensis* Lesson**

Sterna bengalensis Lesson, 1831: 621.

NOW: *Thalasseus bengalensis* (Lesson, 1831).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-139 (A.C. 14 676, N.C. 325). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Sterna media (Horst) [pencil]”. **2** – “N° 507 / 1^{re} envoi de / pondichery [sic] / leschenaut [sic] / 1818”. **3** – “St. bengalensis / (Lesson p. 621)”. **4** – “14676 [upside down, pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Sterna media (Horsf.) / St. bengalensis (Cuv.) T / Leschenault Pondichery”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-140 (A.C.14 677, N.C. 326). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Sterna / bengalensis/ (Lesson page / 621 type)”. **2** – “*Sterna bengalensis* / dist. par la [unreadable word] / plus courte / 1818 [upside down] / N° 507 Leschenault pondichery [upside down]”. **3** – “1477 [pencil]”. **4** – “Sterna media Horst [pencil]. Pedestal label: Sterna media (Horsf.) / St. bengalensis (Cuv.) T. / Leschenault Pondichery”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) described this taxon briefly and specified that the specimens he had before him came from the coast of India and were kept in the MNHN. Pucheran (1850: 542) stated that both these type specimens had been sent by Leschenault in 1818. The binomen *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson, 1831 replaced that of *Sterna media* Horsfield, 1820, which is believed to be preoccupied (Peters 1934: 343; but see Mlíkovský 2011). Cuvier never described any *Sterna bengalensis*.

***Stolida cinerea* Néboux**

Stolida cinerea Néboux in Du Petit-Thouars, 1846: pl. 9.

NOW: *Procelsterna cerulea cerulea* (Bennett, 1840).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-155 (A.C. 14 769, N.C. 345). Pedestal underside: “Stolida cinerea [difficult to read] / Néboux / (Type) / Par M. Néboux / octobre 1839”. No pedestal label.

REMARKS: The Latin name *Stolida cinerea* appeared first in 1846 on plate 9 of the *Atlas zoologique* (Nébox in Du Petit-Thouars 1846) related to the circumnavigation of the fregatte *La Vénus* under the command of Captain Du Petit-Thouars. A few years before that date, Nébox (1840) precisely described the taxon, but did not use the Linnean Nomenclature, having simply called it with the French name “Sterne cendrée” (“Ashy Tern”). Mathews (1912) showed that *Stolida cinerea* Nébox, 1846 is a junior synonym of *Procelsterna cerulea cerulea* Bennett, 1840. But, as an homage to Nébox, he gave the name *Procelsterna cerulea nebouxi* Mathews, 1912, to another subspecies.

***Anous Rousseaui* Hartlaub**

Anous rousseaui Hartlaub, 1861: 86.

Now: *Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli, 1786).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-137 (A.C. 14 765, N.C. 348). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Anous stolidus pileatus / jeune”. **2** – “par M. Louis Rousseau / - / (1841 - n° 52)”. **3** – “Anous rousseaui / Hartl. (Type [more recent writing])”. **4** – “14765 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Anous / Rousseaui / M. L. Rousseau [handwritten]”.

REMARKS: This specimen is in juvenile plumage. Hartlaub paid a visit to the MNHN in 1856 (Stresemann 1951). During his stay he worked with Verreaux and, among other things, described the above specimen. He specified that it had been brought back from Madagascar to the MNHN by Louis Rousseau.

ALCIDAE

***Uria lacrymans* Valenciennes**

Uria lacrymans Valenciennes, 1822: 27, pl. 23.

Now: *Uria aalge* (Pontoppidan, 1763).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 196-2011 (A.C. 14817, N.C. 22). Pedestal underside: **1** – “plumage d’été. 2-Lapylaye Terre neuve / Uria lacrymans / [unreadable, streaked word] (Type de l’espèce)”. **3** – “[unreadable references] pl. 23”. **4** – “14817”. **5** – “N.C. 22 [upside down]”. Pedestal label: “Guillemot bridé / Uria troile ringvia / Brun. / C. u. lacrymans lapylaie (Type) [understreaked in red] Terre neuve”.

REMARKS: Valenciennes (1822) stated that the specimen he described had been sent from Newfoundland (“Terre Neuve”) by Mr. de la Pylaie, i.e. Jean Marie Bachelot de La Pylaie (1786-1856). This bird is depicted on his pl. 23 under the name “Guillemot à ligne blanche” (“white-lined guillemot”), and is still mounted.

***Cerorhinca occidentalis* Bonaparte**

Cerorhinca occidentalis Bonaparte, 1828: 428.

Now: *Cerorhinca monocerata* (Pallas, 1811).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1850-57 (A.C. 14797, N.C. 59). Pedestal underside: “14797 / Chimerina cornuta / Escholtz / Le nom le plus / ancien est celui de / Cerorhinca occidentalis / non Alca / monocerata, Pall / [unreadable références] / Cerorhinca occidentalis / Bonap. – donné par M. Charles Bonaparte / en mars 1850 – (Cat. n° 57) / Cet individu est le type de l’Espèce et du Genre. / [unreadable description of the species] / N.C. n° 59”. Pedestal label: “Macareux unicolore / Ceratorhyncha monocerata / (Pall) / Type [red ink] / P. Ch. Bonaparte. Notes: the sentence “le nom... de” means “the oldest name is that of”, and “cet individu... genre” means “this individual is the type of the species and genus”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1828) did not give the whereabouts of the specimen he had before him, as it was obvious for him that it was in his own collection. The entry 1850-57 in the Catalogue Général reads “given by Ch. Bonaparte”, and “this is the proper type of Mr. Ch. Bonaparte”.



Fig. 4. *Cerorhinca occidentalis* Bonaparte, 1828. Holotype MNHN C.G. 1850-57.

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