



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France).

21. Strigiformes

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ABSTRACT. The type specimens of two Tytonidae and 34 Strigidae taxa in the collections of the MNHN were reviewed and commented upon. The material includes:

(1) Holotypes of the Tytonidae (*Heliodilus Soumagnei* Milne-Edwards, 1877) and of the Strigidae (*Scops lophotes* Lesson, 1830, *Athene humeralis* Bonaparte, 1850, *Noctua frontata* Lesson, 1830, *Strix superciliaris* Vieillot, 1817, *Strix sonnerati* Temminck, 1823, *Strix macrorhyncha* Temminck, 1823, *Bubo Dillonii* Des Murs & Prévost, 1846, *Bubo Ascalaphus* Savigny, 1809, *Bubo sultanus* Lesson, 1830, *Bubo sinensis* Heude, 1874, *Ulula fasciata* Des Murs, 1846, *Syrnium davidi* Sharpe, 1875, *Syrnium griseatum* Lesson, 1830, *Scops portoricensis* Lesson, 1830, *Strix persica* Vieillot, 1817, *Athene ocellata* Bonaparte, 1850, *Noctua zelandica* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Ninox reyi* Oustalet, 1880, *Noctua punctulata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Athene jacquinoti* Bonaparte, 1850, *Athene taeniata* Pucheran, 1853, *Otus Wilsonianus* Lesson, 1830);

(2) syntypes of the Strigidae: *Strix pagodarum* Temminck, 1823, *Scops javanicus* Lesson, 1830, *Scops manadensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Scops rutilus* Pucheran, 1849, *Strix nudipes* Daudin, 1800, *Strix africana* Temminck, 1823, *Strix leptogrammica orientalis* Delacour & Jabouille, 1930, *Strix leptogrammica ticehursti* Delacour, 1930, *Strix passerinoides*, 1825, *Glaucidium capense etchecopari* Erard & Roux, 1983, *Strix numida* Loche, 1867, *Strix fusca* Vieillot, 1817, *Strix maugaei* Temminck, 1823, *Noctua variegata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830.

A lectotype has been designated for *Strix macronycha* Temminck, 1823 (= *Bubo virginianus nacurutu* (Vieillot, 1817)).

Key words: Aves, Tytonidae, Strigidae, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is a continuation of 20 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 and methods (Voisin & Voisin 2008). 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, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA;

BMNH: The Natural History Museum at Tring, Tring, United Kingdom;

MNHN: Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

RMNH: Naturalis (formerly: Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum), Leiden, The Netherlands;

In the transcriptions of the data inscribed on labels and pedestals, / means end of the line and /// indicates that the inscription continues on the other side of the label .

René Primevère Lesson (1794-1849) was a marine surgeon and pharmacist, as well as an ornithologist. He took part as a naturalist to the voyage of *La Coquille* around the world (1822-1825), together with Prosper Garnot (1794-1838) who, having become sick, was repatriated from Sidney on an English ship (Voisin et al. 2004). Lesson wrote several books on birds, alone or with other naturalists, and described many species. At a time, when he was no longer allowed to open the display cabinets for examining specimens, he described his new taxa by observing specimens through the windows. Thus, he had no access to the inscriptions on the pedestal undersides, and, among other things, he could not know where the specimens came from. Hence the “patrie inconnue” (“unknown homeland”), “origine inconnue” (“unknown origin”), or even wrong locality data can be found in many of his descriptions (Voisin & Voisin 2001a).

The birds depicted on the plates published by Temminck and Laugier in the “Planches coloriées” have been given only French names. Linnaean names were only attributed to them by Temminck in his descriptions, which appeared independently at dates which are difficult to assess precisely. Dickinson (2001), who studied that problem in detail, wrote to us (in litt. 2010) “No text appeared earlier than Livraison 21 and all that appeared then may have been the texts for the species depicted in the plates in that Livraison. The text for Livraisons 16 to 20 plus those for Livraisons 21 to 25, which five we can assume arrived with plates and texts, were apparently received in Berlin on August 22, 1822, those for Livraison 1 to 10 on June, 1823 and 11 to 15 no later than Dec. 25, 1823”.

Captain Nicolas Baudin (1754–1803) is renowned for his travel around the World from 1800 to 1804, on the vessels *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* (Péron & Freycinet 1807-1816) but he also made a previous, much less known voyage, in command of the *Belle Angélique* to the West Indies from 1796 to 1798 (Baudin 1798). A detailed report of this voyage is found in a manuscript kept in the archives of the MNHN (Baudin 1798). René Maugé († 1802), a keen naturalist, took part to this voyage and brought back many specimens to the MNHN. Later, when this material was mounted and studied, it happened that both voyages were sometimes confused, and, as a result, wrong locality data appeared on both pedestals and descriptions of several specimens. We will see a few examples of them below.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

TYTONIDAE

Heliodilus Soumagnei Milne-Edwards

Heliodilus Soumagnei Milne-Edwards, 1877: 1282, note 2.

Now: *Tyto soumagnei* (Milne-Edwards, 1877).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1888-640 (N.C. 396). Pedestal underside: “Madagascar / Envoyé à M. Grandidier / par M. Soumagne consul / honoraire à Tamatave / 1877. / 1878 – 640 / cat gén. / Heliodileus [sic] soumagnei / A Grand. / Type / La patte droite est réparée avec / les plumes d’un *Syrnium virgatum* [= *Strix virgata*]”. Pedestal label: “Heliodilus Soumagnei / (A. Grand.) Type / M. Grandidier Madagascar”. Note: The last sentence on the pedestal underside means “the right leg has been repaired with feathers of a *Syrnium virgatum*”. This repair is quite noticeable.

REMARKS: Milne-Edwards (1877: 1282) wrote „this bird was sent to Mr. Grandidier by Soumagne, honorary consul of France in Tamatave“ (our translation). Tamatave is the French name of Toamasina, a large town on the east coast of Madagascar.



Fig. 1. Holotype of *Heliodilus soumagnei* Milne-Edwards, 1877 (MNHN 1888-640).

***Strix badia* Horsfield**

Strix badia Horsfield, 1821: 139.

Now: *Phodilus badius* (Horsfield, 1821).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2010-268 (A.C.1009, N.C. 352). Pedestal underside: “Poulo – Pinang. / Presqu’île Malaise / M. Dussumier / 1823 / 1009 / Phodilus badius / Horsf.” Pedestal label: “Phodilus badius / (Horsf.) Type de Geoffroy / M. Dussumier Malacca”.

REMARKS: This specimen, collected by J.J. Dussumier, reached the MNHN collections after the species was described by Horsfield (1821) on the basis of specimens belonging to the East India Company. The BMNH owns two syntypes of it (Warren 1966: 27). The species *Phodilus badius* (Horsfield, 1821) is the type of the genus *Phodilus*, described by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1830: 199), who stated that the specimen he studied had been collected by Dussumier. This is probably the reason of the mention “type” written on its label, but not on its pedestal.

This specimen is also the one figured by Temminck (1825a, pl. 318), as the MNHN is cited first among the museums where this author worked (Voisin & Voisin 2001b). This

specimen does not display black or grey feathers along the perimeter of its facial disc, but brown ones instead, which is also the case in Temminck's figure. The draftsman apparently had never seen this species alive, and, having before him a specimen with altered feathers on its head, he could not accurately show the extraordinary facial disc characteristic of this species.

STRIGIDAE

Scops lophotes, Lesson

Scops lophotes Lesson, 1830: 107.

Now: *Otus watsonii* (Cassin, 1848).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-274 (A.C. 872). Pedestal underside: "Strix / de Cayenne / Scops / Watsoni / Cassin. [almost unreadable] / provenant d'un échange avec / M. Perrot / 1826 / Scops lophotes / Lesson / (Type de l'espèce) [almost unreadable]". Pedestal label: "Scops lophote. / Scops lophotes, Less. (T.) / de Cayenne".

REMARKS: The right leg of this specimen lacks toes, and those of the left leg are damaged. The sentence "provenant... M. Perrot" means "coming from an exchange with M. Perrot".

In his brief description, Lesson just noted "patrie inconnue" (unknown homeland). Pucheran (1849: 22) described this bird again in more detail, and quoted that it originated from Cayenne and had been exchanged with M. Perrot in 1826, as mentioned under the pedestal. In fact, this species has a wide distribution in the Amazonian basin. It is known from Suriname, but to date has not been mentioned from the modern-day Guyane. However, "Cayenne", as a collecting locality, was often used in a broader sense in former times.

Cassin (1848) described his *Ephialtes watsonii* 18 years after Lesson's work on the basis of two ANSP specimens, one of which with "Orénoque" as the collecting locality originated from the collection of the Duc de Rivoli. The Duc de Rivoli in question here was Victor Masséna (1799-1863), son of Maréchal André Masséna (1758-1817), who gathered a large bird collection, which was bought by J. R. Gray for the ANSP in 1850 (Voisin & Voisin 2008). The name *lophotes* Lesson, 1830 antedates *watsonii* Cassin, 1848 and must be used for this species, because the condition of Article 23.9.1.1. of the Code does not apply here: Hekstra (1982: 54) synonymized *watsonii* with *lophotes* as the valid name of this owl.

Athene humeralis Bonaparte

Athene humeralis Bonaparte, 1850: 40.

Now: *Ninox rufa humeralis* (Bonaparte, 1850).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-257 (A.C. 817, N.C. 200). Pedestal underside: "Nelle Guinée / MM Hombron et Jacquinot / V. au pôle Sud / 817 ♀ / Ninox humeralis / H. et J. / Type". Pedestal label: "Ninox humeralis ♀ / (H. & J.) / Voy. Pôle Sud. N. Guinée".

REMARKS: Bonaparte stated that this specimen was brought back by Hombron and Jacquinot from the voyage of the vessels *L'Astrolabe* and *La Zélée* around the world (1837-1840) and that it had been taken in Oceania, a geographic designation which was accurate at his time. Peters (1940: 136) restricted the type locality to Triton Bay,

New Guinea. Hombron & Jacquinot (in Jacquinot 1843: pl. 4, fig. 1) called this bird “Chevêche à épaulettes” (“Shoulder-strapped Owl”). Bonaparte (1850: 40) attributed the Latin name *Athene humeralis* to Hombron and Jacquinot, but in fact he is its author. J.B. Hombron died in 1852, and Volume III of the “Voyage au Pôle Sud et en Océanie (1837-1840), Zoologie”, which comprised the birds and mammals was written by Jacquinot and Pucheran (1853). Pucheran (in Jacquinot & Pucheran 1853: 51), who was responsible for the birds, also attributed the name *Athene humeralis* to Hombron and Jacquinot.

***Noctua frontata* Lesson**

Noctua frontata Lesson, 1830: 106.

Now: *Ninox connivens* (Latham, 1801).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-286 (A.C. 828, N.C. 191). Pedestal underside: “Australie / Ech. à Fl. Prévost / 1821 / 828 / Ninox connivens Lath. / id. frontata Lesson. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Ninox connivens / (Lath.) N. frontata (Less.) T. / M.F. Prévost Australie”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1847-235 (A.C. 828 bis, N.C. 192). Pedestal underside: “Australie / M. J. Verreaux / 1847 n° 235 / 828 bis ♂ / Ninox connivens Lath. / N. frontata (Less.) Type”. Pedestal label: “Ninox connivens ♂ / (Lath.) / N. frontata (Less.) T. M. Verreaux Australie”.

REMARKS: The abbreviation “ech.”, written on the pedestal underside of the holotype, stands for “échangé” (exchanged). The country of origin was unknown to Lesson, because he was not allowed to study inscriptions on the pedestal undersides. Pucheran (1849) stated that this specimen was exchanged with Florent Prévost and originated from the voyage around the world of the *Thétis* (1824-1826), under command of H. de Bougainville. Specimen C.G. 1847-235 was collected by Jules Verreaux, who collected specimens for the MNHN in Australia from 1842 to 1847 (Stresemann, 1851). Thus, it could not be described by Lesson in 1830.

***Strix superciliaris* Vieillot**

Strix superciliaris Vieillot, 1817: 33.

Now: *Ninox superciliaris* (Vieillot, 1817).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-265 (A.C. 807, N.C. 201). Pedestal underside: “Madagascar / Sonnerat / 807 / Ninox superciliaris. V. / Strix sonnerati Temmink / Type [understreaked] / Strix superciliaris Vieillot / Type [underlined]”. Pedestal label: “Ninox superciliaris / (Vieill.) / M. Sonnerat Madagascar”.

REMARKS: This specimen is in a fairly bad state. Vieillot mentioned that the bird he described (there was thus only one) was in the MNHN collections, but did not indicate its origin. Pucheran (1849: 20) stated that the bird examined by Vieillot (1817) was the same as that described as *Strix sonnerati* by Temminck (1823a), which is certainly true because Temminck described the only specimen of that species which was in the MNHN at that date (see below).

***Strix sonnerati* Temminck**

Strix sonnerati Temminck, 1823a: pl. 21.

Now: *Ninox superciliaris* (Vieillot, 1817).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-265 (A.C. 807, N.C. 201), the same specimen as above.

REMARKS: Temminck stated that “the only individual which I saw, is part of the Paris Museum; it was sent from Pondichéry by the late Sonnerat”. It is thus this specimen which Temminck described and depicted on his pl. 21 as “Chouette Sonnerat”. Pierre Sonnerat (1748-1814) sent numerous specimens to the MNHN.

***Strix pagodarum* Temminck**

Strix pagodarum Temminck, 1823b: pl. 230.

Now: *Strix seloputo* Horsfield, 1821.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-254 (A.C. 841, N.C. 310). Pedestal underside: “Java / Diard / 1821 / 841 / Syrnium sinense Lath. / *Strix pagodarum* Tem. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Syrnium sinense / *S. pagodarum* (Tem.) Type / M. Diard Java”.

REMARKS: The original spelling of the specific name is *pagodarum*, as written by Temminck (1823) and not *pagodorum*, possibly a *lapsus calami* made by Peters (1940) and used again by Marks et al. (1999). This name refers to Oriental temples called *pagodas*, as shown by Temminck’s pl. 230, where this species is depicted under the French name “Chouette des pagodes”. The MNHN is cited first after the description, indicating that this is that bird which is portrayed on the plate (Voisin & Voisin 2001b). The other syntype belongs to the RMNH (RMNH 87878; van den Hoek Ostende 1997). The mention “Syrnium sinense” is just an erroneous determination.

***Scops javanicus* Lesson**

Scops javanicus Lesson, 1830: 107.

Now: *Otus lempiji* (Horsfield, 1821).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-284 (A.C. 877, N.C. 86). Pedestal underside: “Sumatra / Mr. Diard. / 1821 / 877 / Scops lempyi [sic] / Scops javanicus Lesson / Type”. Pedestal label: “Scops lempiji (Horsf.) / *S. javanicus* (Less.) Type / M. Diard Sumatra”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-285 (A.C. 878, N.C. 87). Pedestal underside: “Java / Mr. Leschenault / 1807 / 878 / Scops lempyi [sic] H. / Scops javanicus. Lesson / Type”. Pedestal label: “Scops lempiji (Horsf.) / *S. javanicus* (Less.) Type / Leschenault Java”.

REMARKS: Lesson stated that this species “lives on the islands of Java (Leschenault), and Sumatra (M. Diard)”, which fits the two above specimens.

***Scops manadensis* Quoy & Gaimard**

Scops manadensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 170, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Now: *Otus manadensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-289 (A.C. 883, N.C. 69). Pedestal underside: “Célèbes [= Sulawesi] / L’Astrolabe / Quoy et Gaimard / 883 ♀ / Scops manadensis [sic] / Q. et G. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Scops manadensis [sic] ♀ / (Q. & G.) Type / L’Astrolabe Célèbes”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-290 (A.C. 881, N.C. 64). Pedestal underside: “Célèbes / l’Astrolabe / 1829 / Quoy et Gaimard / 881 ♂ / Scops manadensis [sic] Q. et G. Type”. Pedestal label: “Scops manadensis [sic] ♂ / (Q. & G.) Type / L’Astrolabe Célèbes”. Note: This specimen lacks its rectrices.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-291 (A.C. 882, N.C. 65). Pedestal underside: “Célèbes / Exp. d. l’Astrolabe / 1829 / 882 / Scops manadensis [sic] ♂ / Q. et G. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Scops manadensis [sic] / (Q. & G.) Type / L’Astrolabe Célèbes”.

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1830) described only one specimen, a female, but quoted that they had several others before them, having not indicated how many. We do not know whether the specimen C.G. 2010-290 was the female they studied in detail, and why they chose a female and not a male for description. This specimen was pictured by Quoy & Gaimard (1830) on pl. 2, fig. 2 under the French name “Scops de Manado”.



Fig. 2. Syntype of *Scops rutilus* Pucheran, 1849 (MNHN 2010-292).

***Scops rutilus* Pucheran**

Scops rutilus Pucheran, 1849: note p. 29.

Now: *Otus rutilus* (Pucheran, 1849).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-292 (A.C. 894, N.C. 71). Pedestal underside: “Madagascar / M. Bernier / 1834 n° 20 / 894 / *Scops menadensis* [sic] / Q. et G. Type / (Tourou Tourou)”. Pedestal label: “*Scops menadensis* [sic] (Q. & G.) / *S. rutilus* (Puch.) Type / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1999-892 (A.C. 895, N.C. 72). Pedestal underside: “Madagascar / Mr. Bernier / 1834 / *Scops manadensis* / Q. et G. / *Scops rutilus* / Puch. / Type / fig. dans les Vêlins”. Pedestal label: “*Scops menadensis* / (Q. & G.) / *S. rutilus* (Puch.) Type / M. Bernier Madagascar”.

REMARKS: Pucheran (1849) just mentioned “Madagascar” as the collecting locality of this specimen. M. Bernier was a Health Officer in the French Navy, who has sent rich collections from Madagascar to the MNHN (Saint-Hilaire 1838). *Scops rutilus* is a Madagascar endemic, and the determination “*Scops manadensis*” on the pedestal underside is erroneous. As quoted on its pedestal underside, the specimen C.G. 1999-862 has been portrayed on one of the MNHN vellums, which constitute a large collection. The word “tourou tourou”, written on the pedestal underside of the specimen C.G. 2010-292 may be a vernacular name.

***Strix sandwichensis* Blox+ham**

Strix sandwichensis Bloxham, 1826: 250.

Now: *Asio flammeus sandwichensis* (Bloxham, 1826).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2010-269 (A.C. 941). Pedestal underside: **1.** – “Chouette / Îles Sandwich par / Freycinet Xbre 1820 / [several crossed, unreadable lines]”. **2.** – “par / M.M. Quoy et Gaimard. / *Brachyotus* / *Sandwicensis* [sic] / B [one unreadable letter] / (type de l’espèce)”. Pedestal label: “Hibou chouette, enl. 438. / *Otus ulula*. / *Strix ulula*, L / des îles Sandwich, / M.M. Quoy et Gaimard”.

REMARKS: The abbreviation “Xbre” stands for “December”. The inscription „*Brachyotus Sandwicensis* B“ obviously refers to *Strix sandwichensis* Bloxham, 1826. Bloxham did not study any of the MNHN specimens (Olson 1996). Moreover, the inscription “type” is not written on the pedestal underside. This specimen is thus not a type of *Strix sandwichensis* Bloxham, 1826. The names “*Otus ulula*” and “*Strix ulula*” are mere determinations, and the inscription “Hibou chouette, enl. 438” is a reference to the *Planches enluminées* of Buffon (1820-1838).

***Scops Humbloti* Oustalet**

Scops humbloti Oustalet, (nomen nudum).

Now: *Otus rutilus mayottensis* Benson, 1960.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1884-2065 (N.C. 63 A). Pedestal underside: "Scops Humbloti / Type (Oust.) / Mayotte / C.G. 1884 n° 2065 / 63A". Pedestal label: "Scops Humbloti / Type (Oust.) / M. Humblot Mayotte".

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1884-2066. Pedestal underside: "Scops Humbloti / Oust. / Humblot Mayotte / T / C.G. 1884 / n° 2066". Pedestal label: "Scops Humbloti / Oust / Humblot / Mayotte".

REMARKS: Neither Benson (1960), nor Rasmussen et al. (2000) nor we could find any description of *Scops Humbloti* by Oustalet. This name is thus a *nomen nudum*, and the two above specimens are not types. The holotype of *Otus rutilus mayottensis* Benson, 1960 was collected during the "British Ornithologists' Union centenary expedition 1958" by Benson himself, who deposited it in the BMNH (BMNH 1959.5.5; Benson 1960, Warren 1966). Later, on a visit in Paris, Benson examined specimens in the MNHN, among which he determined the specimen C.G. 1884-2065 as belonging to *Otus rutilus mayottensis*. In the late 1990s, P. Rasmussen (Rasmussen et al. 2000) discovered the second specimen recorded as *Scops Humbloti* in the "Catalogue général" (C.G. 1884-2066) among mounted specimens and determined it as an immature *Otus rutilus mayottensis*.

***Strix nudipes* Daudin**

Strix nudipes Daudin, 1800: 199.

Now: *Otus nudipes* (Daudin, 1800).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-272 (A.C. 829, N.C. 167). Pedestal underside: "Porto-Rico / Maugé / 821 / Gymnasio nudipes. Daud. / un des types d. Daudin." Pedestal label: "Gymnasio nudipes / (Daud.) Type / M. Maugé Porto-Rico".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-273 (A.C. 830, N.C. 168). Pedestal underside: "Porto-Rico / Maugé / 830 / Gymnasio nudipes Daud. / un des Types". Pedestal label: "Gymnasio nudipes / (Daud.) Type / M. Maugé Porto-Rico".

REMARKS: Daudin (1800) stated that "Maugé killed in the island of Porto-Rico several individuals of this species which are now in the Paris Museum" (our translation). Only those two specimens listed above are now present in the MNHN.

***Strix macrorhyncha* Temminck**

Strix macrorhyncha Temminck, 1823c: pl. 62.

Now: *Bubo virginianus nacurutu* (Vieillot, 1817)

LECTOTYPE (herein designated): C.G. 2010-256 (A.C. 926 bis) Pedestal underside: 1. – "N° 6 des îles papou par M. / de Freycinet Xb 1820 2^{ieme} envoy [bleached] /"; 2. – "Strix crassirostris / Vieillot / Strix macrorhyncha / Tem. / col. 62 / Type de la planche". Pedestal label: lost.

REMARKS: We could not find number 926 in the Ancient Catalogue, and it seems that the inscription of this specimen has been omitted in it.

On its way back to France in November 1820, the expedition of *L'Uranie*, under command of Louis de Freycinet, made calls at Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro (Brosse 1983). Hence, the above mentioned specimen may well have been brought back from Uruguay or Brazil by that expedition. The inscription "îles Papou" is an obvious error. The inscription "type de la planche" confirms that this specimen is the one depicted on pl. 62 of Temminck (1823c). In his description, this author wrote that his bird resembled the "*Strix virginiana* of Latham" (in fact of Gmelin 1788), but had a very large



Fig. 3. Lectotype of *Strix macrorhyncha* Temminck, 1823c (MNHN 2010-256).

bill, hence the Latin name *macrorhyncha* which he gave to it, and the French name “Hibou gros bec” (“Large-billed Owl”) under which it is depicted on pl. 62. *Strix nacurutu* (Vieillot, 1817) and *Strix crassirostris* (Vieillot, 1817) also possess large bills, but could not be based upon this specimen, which reached the MNHN after Vieillot’s descriptions were published.

The RMNH owns two syntypes of *Strix macrorhyncha* Temminck, 1823 (RMNH 88299 and RMNH 88300; van den Hoek Ostende et al. 1997), which originated from North America. They certainly do not belong to the same subspecies as the MNHN specimen from Paraguay or Brazil (cf. Marks et al. 1999). To fix the taxonomic meaning of Temminck’s *macrorhyncha*, we designate here the specimen MNHN C.G. 2010-256 as its lectotype. Accordingly, all other syntypes become paralectotypes. Due to the lectotypification made here, *Strix macrorhyncha* Temminck, 1823c falls into the synonymy of *Bubo virginianus nacurutu* (Vieillot, 1817).

***Bubo Dillonii* Des Murs & Prévost**

Bubo Dillonii Des Murs & Prévost, 1846: 242.

Now: *Bubo capensis dillonii* Des Murs & Prévost, 1846.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-264 (A.C. 919, N.C. 26). Pedestal underside: “Abyssinie / M Mrs. Petit et Q. Dillon / 1844 / 919 / Bubo capensis. Smith / Bubo Dillonii. Desm. et Prévot. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Bubo capensis (Smith.) / B. Dillonii [sic] (Prév. & Des M.) T. / Petit & Dillon Abyssinie”.

Remarks: Des Murs & Prévost (1846) stated that the specimen they had before them was sent from Abyssinia by MM Petit and Quartin-Dillon, which fits the inscriptions on the pedestal underside of this bird.

***Bubo ascalaphus* Savigny**

Bubo Ascalaphus Savigny, 1809: 110, pl..3, fig. 1.

Now: *Bubo ascalaphus* Savigny, 1809.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-260 (A.C. 896, N.C. 24). Pedestal underside: "Egypte / d. p. le Cap. Berth. / 896 / Bubo ascalaphus Sav. Type". Pedestal label: "Bubo ascalaphus / (Savigny.) Type / M. Berth Egypte".

REMARKS: Marie Jules-César Lelorgne de Savigny (1777-1851) took part in the expedition of Napoléon Bonaparte in Egypt in 1798-1799, and was in charge of describing the birds brought back by it, but a severe eye disease prevented him to carry out that last task, and he led then a retired life in the dark (Solé 1998). He described just a few species, and the remaining work was done by Victor Audouin (1797-1842). *Bubo ascalaphus* is one of the few species from that expedition which Savigny (1809) described himself. He described the supposed range of the species, but did not indicate its donator, so we have to rely on the inscriptions on its pedestal underside and label. This specimen is also likely the one portrayed on pl. 57 of Temminck (1823f), as this author wrote „this owl has been brought back by M. Savigny, from the North of Africa“ (our translation). The line “d. p. le Cap. Berth” means “donné par le Capitaine Berth” (“given by Captain Berth”). We could not find out who was this Captain Berth.



Fig. 4. Holotype of *Bubo ascalaphus* Savigny, 1809 (MNHN 2010-260).

***Strix maculosa* Vieillot**

Strix maculosa Vieillot, 1817: 44.

Now: *Bubo africanus* (Temminck, 1823).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2010-258 (A.C. 912, N.C. 29). Pedestal underside: “Cap d. Bonne Espérance / 1802 / morte à la ménagerie ou elle / a pondu plusieurs années de suite. 1803 / ♀ [streaked] ♂ / Bubo maculosus V. / 912 / Type d. Vieillot et Lesson”. Pedestal label: “Bubo maculosus / (Vieill.) Type / Exp. Baudin Cap de B.E.”

REMARKS: The words between 1802 and 1803 mean “died in the menagerie where she laid eggs several years in a row”. Vieillot (1817: 44) stated “is to be found at the Cape of Good Hope, from where it was brought back alive by M. Péron to the King’s menagerie” (our translation). Péron participated as a zoologist in the Baudin’s expedition around the world in 1800-1804 (Brosse 1993). However, as several nocturnal raptors belonging to several species have been brought back alive to the Menagerie by this expedition, and as Vieillot’s description did not fit this specimen, Neumann (1914) suggested that the name *Strix maculosa* Vieillot, 1817, should be invalidated in favour of *Strix africana* Temminck, 1823, based on this specimen and another one in the RMNH (see below). In any case, this specimen cannot be considered as the type of *Strix maculosa* Vieillot, 1817. The inscription “type de Vieillot et Lesson” just means that Lesson (1830: 109) used again the name given by Vieillot in 1817.

***Strix africana* Temminck**

Strix africana Temminck, 1823d: pl. 50.

Now: *Bubo africanus* (Temminck, 1821).

SYNTYPE: Same specimen as listed under *Strix maculosa* (see above).

REMARKS: Although neither the name of the taxon, nor that of its author appear on the pedestal underside and on its label, Temminck (1823d) surely examined this specimen which was already in the MNHN when he visited it. He stated “lives in the region of Cape of Good Hope”, and “is to be found in the museums of Paris and the Netherlands” (our translations). As he mentioned the MNHN first, the bird figured on pl. 50 (Temminck 1823d) belonged to this institution (Voisin & Voisin 2001b), but, as several large owls were brought back by Baudin from his voyage around the world (1800-1804), we cannot be quite sure that the depicted specimen is the C.G. 2010-258, although this is most likely. The RMNH possesses another syntype of this taxon (RMNH 88280; van den Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

***Bubo sultanus* Lesson**

Bubo sultanus Lesson, 1830: 115.

Now: *Bubo lacteus* (Temminck, 1823).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-253 (A.C. 916, N.C. 34). Pedestal underside: “Sénégal / ech. à Fl. Prévost / 1825 / 916 / Bubo lacteus (Tem.) / Bubo sultaneus [sic] Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Bubo lacteus / (Tem.) M. Prevost Sénégal”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830) just stated that the specimen he described was of “unknown origin”, which means that he could not examine it directly. In fact, it had been exchanged with F. Prévost in 1825, and was thus in the MNHN at Lesson’s time. The inscription “Bubo lacteus” is a mere determination, because Temminck (1823g), when describing the latter taxon, mentioned that the specimen he studied and figured on pl. 4 belonged to the cabinet of the Baron Laugier de Chartrouse and that it was the only one known in collections at that time, i.e. prior to 1824.

***Bubo sinensis* Heude**

Bubo sinensis Heude, 1874: 1.

Now: *Bubo coromandus* (Latham, 1790).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1873-265 (A.C. 919A, N.C. 37). Pedestal underside: "Nan – Tchang / C.G. 1873 n° 265. / M. Heude / Chine ♂ / 919 A / Bubo coromandus Lath / id. sinensis H. Type. / a. s. N. 1874". Pedestal label: "Bubo coromandus / B. sinensis (Heude) Type / M. Heude Chine".

REMARKS: Heude (1874), who was a missionary in China, stated that his specimen, a young male, had been collected in Nan-Tchang-Fou in March 1873. The letters "a. s. N." are the initials of the abbreviation "Ann. Sci. Nat.", standing for "Annales des Sciences Naturelles", where Heude published his description.

***Strix leptogrammica orientalis* Delacour & Jabouille**

Strix leptogrammica orientalis Delacour & Jabouille, 1930: 406.

Now: *Strix leptogrammica ticehursti* Delacour, 1930.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1931-163. Label attached to the skin: "Strix indranee / orientalis / C.G. 1931 n° 163 /// PAKHA ♂ / n° 3619" [very fatty label, difficult to read].

REMARKS: This subspecies was first described under the name *Strix leptogrammica orientalis* by Delacour & Jabouille (1930: 406), but, the name *orientalis* being preoccupied, Delacour (1930) changed it into *ticehursti*. The mention „indranee orientalis“ is quite obvious and easy to read, and is a later addition. Indranee is an Indian girl name. Pakha, the type locality of this taxon, is situated in northern Vietnam, in the north of the Bac Bo province, which was called Tonkin at the time of Delacour and Jabouille. This specimen was caught on 30 December 1929 during Delacour and Jabouille’s fifth expedition (1929-1930) (Hennache & Dickinson 2000). Delacour & Jabouille (1930) wrote that they examined three specimens. The others, two males, came from China and are kept in the BMNH (BMNH 1908.8.5.121 and 1914.5.1.186; H. van Grouw, pers. comm. 2010).

***Strix leptogrammica ticehursti* Delacour**

Strix leptogrammica ticehursti Delacour, 1930: 654.

Now: *Strix leptogrammica ticehursti* Delacour, 1930.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 193-163. Same specimen as for *Strix leptogrammica orientalis* (see above).

REMARKS: *Strix leptogrammica ticehursti* Delacour, 1930 is a new replacement name for *Strix leptogrammica orientalis* Delacour & Jabouille, 1930, which is a junior primary homonym of *Strix orientalis* Horsfield, 1821 = *Bubo sumatranus strepitans* (Temminck, 1823) and of *Strix orientalis* Shaw, 1809 (not identifiable).

***Ulula fasciata* Des Murs**

Ulula fasciata Des Murs, 1846: pl. 37.

Now: *Strix rufipes* King, 1828.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-255 (A.C. 959, N.C.309). Pedestal underside: "Chili / M. Gay / 1843 / 959 / *Syrnium rufipes*. King / *Ulula fasciata* Desmurs / Type de l’ouv. d. Desm". Pedestal label: "*Syrnium rufipes* / *U. fasciata* (Des-M.) Type / M. Gay Chili".

REMARKS: Just after having coined the Latin name *Ulula fasciata*, Des Murs (1846) wrote "the picture we give of our 'Chouette à bandes' ("Banded Owl"), as well as its description, are made after the only specimen of it which is to be found in the very rich collection of the Natural History Museum of Paris, to which the bird was sent in 1837 by the honourable traveller Mr. Gay, who discovered it in Chile" (our translation). Des Murs had written both the Latin and French names on the plate.

***Syrnium davidi* Sharpe**

Syrnium davidi Sharpe, 1875: 256.

Now: *Strix davidi* (Sharpe, 1875).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1870-213 (A.C. 962D, N.C. 296). Pedestal underside: “*Syrnium Davidi* / (Sharpe) / C.G. 1870 – n° 213 / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Syrnium Davidi* ♂ / (Sharpe.) / M.A. David Moupin”.

REMARKS: This taxon was described by Sharpe (1875) on the basis of a MNHN specimen killed in Moupin by Father A. David.



Fig. 5. Holotype of *Syrnium davidi* Sharpe, 1875 (MNHN 1870-213).

***Syrnium griseatum* Lesson**

Syrnium griseatum Lesson, 1830: 113.

Now: *Lophostrix cristata* (Daudin, 1800).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-259 (A.C. 852, N.C. 124). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / par Martin / 852 ♂ / *Scops cristatus* / Daud. / *Syrnium griseatum* / Less. Type”. Pedestal label: “*Scops cristatus* (Daud.) / *S. griseatum* (Less.) Type ♂ / M. Martin Cayenne”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2010-261 (A.C. 851, N.C. 123). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / Mr Leroy. / 851 ♀ / *Scops cristatus* (Daud.) / *Syrnium griseatum* / Less. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Scops cristatus* (Daud.) / *S. griseatum* (Less.) Type ♀ / M. Leroy Cayenne”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830) stated that the specimen he examined was in the MNHN and had been taken by J. Martin. This collector was the director of spice tree plantations in Cayenne, a position which he left in 1803 (Voisin et al. 2005). Most of his bird specimens were sent to the MNHN as he left Cayenne, but there have also been a few earlier shipments.

The specimen C.G. 2010-261, sent by Leroy, is in a much better state than that sent by Martin, which may indicate that it was sent later. This seems to be confirmed by the

fact that Lesson cited Martin, but not Leroy. Thus, this specimen cannot be considered as a type of *Syrnium griseatum* Lesson, 1830.

The fact that the mention “type” is not written after *Scops cristatus* (Daud) on the pedestal undersides of both specimens indicates that this inscription was a mere determination, and did not imply that both these specimens were types of that taxon. Daudin (1800) mentioned the presence of one specimen of *Scops cristatus* in the MNHN, but it may have been an older, now lost specimen, as this institution very early received specimens from Guyane sent by the medical doctor and naturalist J.P. Leblond who stayed in that country from 1767 to 1802 (Pouliquen 2001). We could not find out who was Leroy.

***Scops portoricensis* Lesson**

***Scops portoricensis* Lesson, 1830: 107.**

Now: *Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix, 1824).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-287 (A.C. 871, N.C. 113). Pedestal underside: “Porto-Rico / par Maugé / 870 ♂ / *Scops brasilianus* Gm / id. *Portoricensis* Less. / Type / Type de Desmurs”. Pedestal label: “*Scops brasilianus* (Gm) ♂ / *S. Portoricensis* (Less.) Type / M. Maugé Porto-Rico”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830) stated that the specimen he described was in the MNHN and had been collected by Maugé, but, contrary to the inscriptions on the pedestal underside, the species does not live in Puerto-Rico. Maugé took part in Baudin’s Voyage on *La Belle Angélique* to the West Indies in 1796-1798 (Baudin 1798). During this travel, the ship made calls not only in Puerto-Rico, but also in some other islands, and La Trinité (= Trinidad) was among them. In this way a labeling error is likely to have occurred, and this specimen must have been collected on Trinidad, not on Puerto-Rico. Des Murs (1849) had this bird depicted on his pl. 26, and kept the name given by Lesson.

***Strix passerinoides* Temminck**

Strix passerinoides Temminck, 1825b: pl. 344.

Now: *Glaucidium brasilianum* (Gmelin, 1788).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-266 (A.C. 773, N.C. 232): Pedestal underside: “Brésil / A. St Hilaire / 1822 / 773 ♂ / *Glaucidium passerinoides* / Tem.” Pedestal label: “*Glaucidium ferox* (V.) ♂ / *S. passerinoides* (Tem.) T. / M.A.S. Hilaire Brésil”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-267 (A.C. 774, N.C. 233): Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M.A. St Hilaire / 1818 / 774 ♀ / *Glaucidium ferox*. / V.” Pedestal label: “*Glaucidium ferox* (V.) ♂ / *S. passerinoides* (Tem.) T. / M.A.S. Hilaire Brésil”.

REMARKS: Both these specimens were part of a lot of about 2000 skins brought back from South America by Auguste de Saint-Hilaire in 1822 (archives of the Laboratory of Mammals and Birds of the MNHN). When describing this species, Temminck (1825b) stated “it is to be found in Brazil, where it seems common” (our translation). He depicted on his pl. 344 a specimen from the MNHN, because he cited this institution first (Voisin & Voisin 2001b). Nothing from the inscriptions on the pedestals allows to identify this specimen. In his description, Temminck (1825b) insisted on the presence of a narrow, black collar, which is more apparent in the specimen C.G. 2010-267, but this is an insufficient indication. The inscription “*Glaucidium ferox* (V.)” is a mere determination, as Vieillot’s description of this taxon dates back to 1817. The RMNH

owns another syntype (RMNH 88306), which also originated from Brazil (van den Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).

***Glaucidium capense ethecopari* Erard & Roux**

Glaucidium capense ethecopari Erard & Roux, 1983:103.

Now: *Glaucidium capense ethecopari* Erard & Roux, 1983.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G. 1983-70. White label: "Coll. C. Chappuis & J. Viellard / Côte d'Ivoire / C.G. 1983 n° 70 / 2486 /// *Glaucidium capense ethecopari* / 5 mai 1976 / Lamto Type ♂". Red label: "Coll. C. Chappuis - J. Viellard / Loc: Côte d'Ivoire / C.G. 1983 n° 70 / 2486 /// *Glaucidium capense ethecopari* / 5 mai 1976 / Lamto Type ♂".

PARATYPE C.G. 1963-611: White label: 1. – "ENS". 2. – "*Glaucidium capense* (Smith) / ? Subsp. C.G. 1963 n° 611". 3 – "G.C. *ethecopari* /// Côte d'Ivoire / 4. - 10. 6. 1962 / Lamto / Chouette / [unreadable inscription]".

PARATYPE C.G. 1983-71: First white label: "*Glaucidium* cf. *capense* / Lamto 21/5/ 76 coll. 1 / ♀ (aile cassée). /// Iris jaune vif / bec verdâtre / pattes ternes / 103,8 g". Second white label: "Coll. J. Viellard / Côte d'Ivoire / C.G. 1983 n° 71 /// *Glaucidium capense* / *ethecopari* / 21 mai 1976 / Lamto ♀".

PARATYPE C.G. 1983-72. White label: "Leg. J.M. Thiollay / Côte d'Ivoire / 1983 n° 72 /// *Glaucidium capense ethecopari* / 25 octobre 1967 / Lamto ♂".

REMARKS: Erard & Roux (1983) examined a total of seven specimens. In addition to the four mentioned above, originating from Côte d'Ivoire, three others, originating from Liberia, are deposited in the BMNH (BMNH 1977.20.250, 1977.20.251 and 1977.20.252 (H. van Grouw pers. comm.). *Glaucidium capense ethecopari* Erard & Roux, 1983 is considered as a subspecies of *Glaucidium castaneum* by Marks et al. (1999).

***Strix persica* Vieillot**

Strix persica Vieillot, 1817: 26.

Now: *Athene noctua bactriana* Blyth, 1847.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-283 (A.C. 800, N.C. 146). Pedestal underside: "Perse / d. Voyage d'Olivier / 800 / *Athene persica* / Vieillot / Type". Pedestal label: "*Athene noctua* (Scop.) / Var. *glauca* (Savigny.) / *S. persica* (Vieill.) Type / M. Olivier Perse [= Iran]".

REMARKS: Vieillot (1817) described and named this specimen in three lines, without any further indication. However, he later (Vieillot 1823: 1289-1290) stated that it came from Persia. Pucheran (1849: 18) mentioned that Vieillot's specimen was the owl from Persia taken during Olivier's (1807) voyage, which fits well the specimen C.G. 2010-283. Guillaume Antoine Olivier (1756-1814) was a naturalist-traveller who stayed in Persia in 1793-1798

***Strix numida* Loche**

Strix numida Loche, 1867: pl. 4.

Now: *Athene noctua glauca* (Savigny, 1809).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-280 (A.C. 797, N.C. 141). Pedestal underside: "Algérie / p. M. Levailant / 1842 / 797 / *athene noctua* / Var. *glauca* Sav. / *persica* Vieill. / *numida* Lev. / Type". Pedestal label: "*Athene noctua* (Scop.) / Var. *glauca* (Savigny.) / *S. numida* (Levail.) T. / M. Levailant Algérie".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-281 (A.C. 798, N.C. 142). Pedestal underside: "Algérie / Mr. Levailant / 798 / *Athene noctua* / var. *glauca* sav. / *persica* Vieillot / *numida* Levail. / Type". Pedestal label: "*Athene noctua* (Scop.) / Var. *glauca* (Savigny.) / *S. numida* (Levail.) T. / M. Levailant Algérie".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-282 (A.C. 799, N.C. 143). Pedestal underside: "Algérie / Levailant / 799 / *Athene noctua* / Var. *glauca* Sav. / *Strix numida* Levail. / Type". Pedestal label: "*Athene noctua* (Scop.) / Var. *glauca* (Savigny.) / *S. numida* (Levail.) T. / M. Levailant Algérie".

REMARKS: The Latin name *Strix numida* was coined by Jean Levaillant who was in charge of the atlas of Loche's work (1867), and is written on pl. 4, which was drawn by Levaillant himself. The description of this taxon was nevertheless written by Loche (1867: 106-107), who gave it the French name "Chevêche numide", and attributed the name *Strix numida* to Levaillant. However, the description having been made by Loche, the name has to be attributed to him. The inscription "Levaillant Algérie" means that this specimen was collected by Levaillant in Algeria. The mention "persica Vieillot" is an error, as *A. persica* belongs to another subspecies, described earlier by Vieillot on the basis of a specimen from Iran (see above).

***Strix fusca* Vieillot**

Strix fusca Vieillot, 1817: 22.

Now: *Ninox boobook fusca* (Vieillot, 1817).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-276 (A.C 783, N.C. 179). Pedestal underside: "Timor / Exp. du Cap. Baudin / Maugé / 783 / Ninox fusca V. / Type d. Vieillot / Strix Maugei Temm. / Type". Pedestal label: "Ninox fusca / (Vieill) Type / Exp. Baudin Timor" [pedestal changed by the end of the 19. Century].

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-277 (A.C 784): Pedestal underside: 1. – "Strix Maugei / Tem. / Expédition du Cap. Baudin / en Amérique aux Antilles [these two last data crossed] / tué par Maugé". 2. – "Strix fusca, Vieillot". 3. – "L. renseignements d. localit. / me paraît fort / douteux". 4. – "Athene boobook / Lath. / vient / d'Australie / et non des Antilles". / 5. – [unreadable inscription dated 1850]. Pedestal label: "Athene Boobook ♀ / Latham / Maugé Australie" [original pedestal].

REMARKS: The crossed inscription "en Amérique et aux Antilles" on the pedestal underside of the specimen C.G. 2010-277 means "in America and the West Indies", the inscription 3 means "the locality data seem very doubtful to me", and the inscription 4, after "Lath.", means "comes from Australia, and not from the West Indies". We do not know who wrote those commentaries. The explanation of the presence of conflicting locality data on this pedestal's underside is best explained by the fact that Maugé participated in both Captain Baudin's expeditions around the world (1800-1804) and to the West Indies (1797-1798) (Baudin 1798, Voisin et al. 2004, Brosse 1993). Confusing both voyages, Vieillot (1817) wrote that the two specimens he studied came from the West Indies, but other specimens collected later in Timor allowed to correct this mistake, and we now know that *fusca* is endemic to Timor. This explains why the new pedestal of the specimen C.G. 2010-276, as well as its label, bear accurate locality data. The specimen C.G. 2010-277 belongs clearly to *fusca* as well, and thus had originated from Timor, not from Australia.

***Strix maugei* Temminck**

Strix maugei Temminck, 1823e: pl. 46.

Now: *Ninox boobook fusca* (Vieillot, 1817).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-276 (A.C 783, N.C. 179). See under *Strix fusca* (above).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-277 (A.C 784). See under *Strix fusca* (above).

REMARKS: Temminck (1823e: pl. 46) gave the Linnean name *Strix maugei* and the French name "Chouette de Maugé" to this taxon. He did not mention the number of specimens he saw, and wrote "this species is to be found in the West Indies; it is part of the Museum in Paris" (our translation). He probably used Vieillot's (1817) data and

repeated his mistake. As the specimen C.G. 2010-277 has very damaged toes, it is possible that the bird represented on pl. 46 is the specimen C.G. 2010-276.

***Athene ocellata* Bonaparte**

Athene ocellata Bonaparte, 1850: 42.

Now: *Ninox boobook ocellata* (Bonaparte, 1850).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-275 (A.C. 820, N.C. 178). Pedestal underside: "Australie / Voyage Pôle Sud / 820 / *Athene ocellata* / H. et J. / Type". Pedestal label: "*Ninox ocellata* (H. & J.) Type / Voy. Pôle Sud Australie".

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1850) mentioned that the specimen he had before him was brought back by Hombron and Jacquinot from the voyage of *L' Astrolabe* and *La Zélée* "to the South Pole and in Oceania" (1837-1840). This specimen was collected at the Raffles Bay, Northern Territory, Australia (Peters 1940: 138). It was called in French "Chevêche ocellée" ("Ocellated Screech-owl") by Hombron and Jacquinot (in Jacquinot 1843, pl. 3, fig. 2). Bonaparte just Latinized that name and attributed it to Hombron and Jacquinot, and Pucheran (in Jacquinot & Pucheran 1853: 51) made the same thing.

***Noctua zelandica* Quoy & Gaimard**

Noctua zelandica Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 168-169, pl. 2, fig.1.

Now: *Ninox novaezeelandiae* (Gmelin 1788).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-271 (A.C. 823, N.C. 183). Pedestal underside: "Nelle Zélande / Baie Tasman / Exp.d. l' Astrolabe / 1829 / (Coa – hou) Quoy et Gaimard [understreaked] / 823 / *Ninox Novae – Zelandiae* / (Q. et G.) / N. Zelandiae / Type". Pedestal label: "*Ninox novae – zelandiae* / N. Zelandiae (Q. & G.) Type / L' Astrolabe N. Zélande".

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1830) named this owl *Noctua zelandica*. The specific name *novae-zelandiae* was in fact given to the form by Gmelin (1788), but seems to be wrongly attributed to Quoy & Gaimard on the pedestal label. These authors did not state how many specimens they examined, but it is likely that they had only one at their disposal. The collecting locality was quoted precisely in the description: "Tasman Bay in Cook Strait, New Zealand". The name "Coa-hou", also quoted in the description, is the French transcription of the name given to this species by the Maoris.

***Ninox Reyi* Oustalet**

Ninox reyi Oustalet, 1880: 206.

Now: *Ninox philippensis reyi* Oustalet, 1880.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1880-1997 (N.C. 177C). Pedestal underside: 1. – "Miss. Drs. Montano et Rey. / 1880 n° 1997 C.G." 2. – "Ile Soulou Janv 1880 / ♀ / iris et bec jaune / *Ninox Reyi* / Type Oust." Pedestal label [handwritten]: "*Ninox Reyi* / Oust Type / I. Soulou Montano et Rey".

REMARKS: Oustalet (1880) mentioned that the bird he described was sent to the MNHN by Montano and Rey, who were in charge of collecting specimens in the "Sooloo islands", that is, the Sulu Archipelago. The abbreviation "Miss." stands for "Mission".

***Noctua punctulata* Quoy & Gaimard**

Noctua punctulata Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 165, pl. 1, fig 1.

Now: *Ninox punctulata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-288 (A.C. 816, N.C. 204). Pedestal underside: "Célèbes [= Sulawesi] / Exp. d. l' Astrolabe / MMs Quoy et Gaimard / 1829 / 816 / *Ninox punctulata* / Q. et G. / Type de l'espèce / et de la planche". Pedestal label: "*Ninox punctulata* / (Q. & G.) Type / L' Astrolabe Célèbes".

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1830) stated that this bird came from “Célèbes” [= Sulawesi], and that it had been given to them by M. Merkus, governor of the Moluccas Islands. The last two lines on the pedestal underside mean that this specimen is both the type of the species and the bird figured on pl. 1, fig. 1, where it is called by the French name “Chevêche pointillée” (“Dotted Screech-owl”).

***Noctua variegata* Quoy & Gaimard**

Noctua variegata Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 166, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Now: *Ninox variegata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-278 (A.C. 818, N.C. 207). Pedestal underside: “Nelle Irlande / Exp. d. l’Astrolabe / Quoy et Gaimard / (Hâvre Carteret) / 818 1829 / Ninox variegata / Q. et G. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Ninox variegata / (Q. & G.) Type / L’Astrolabe N. Irlande”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2010-279 (A.C. 819, N.C. 208). Pedestal underside: “Nouvelle Irlande / Exp. de l’Astrolabe / 1829 / 819 / Ninox variegata / Q et G. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Ninox variegata / (Q. & G.) Type / L’Astrolabe N. Irlande”.

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1830) wrote “*Noctua variegata*, nob.”, and “this bird lives in Hâvre Carteret, New Ireland” (our translation). The species is shown on pl. 1, fig. 2 under the French name “Chevêche bariolée” (“Multicoloured Screech-owl”).

***Athene jacquinoti* Bonaparte**

Athene jacquinoti Bonaparte, 1850: 42.

Now: *Ninox jacquinoti* (Bonaparte, 1850).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-270 (A.C. 821, N.C. 210): Pedestal underside: “Îles Salomon / San Gorgo. / M. M. Hombron et Jacquinot / astrol. et zéléé 1841 n° 18 / ♂ / 821 / Ninox taeniata / H et J. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Ninox taeniata ♂ / (H. & J.) Type / Voy. Pôle Sud. I. Salomon”.

REMARKS: Bonaparte (1850) stated that he described this species after a specimen collected by Hombron and Jacquinot during the “Voyage to the South Pole”, under command of Dumont d’Urville, which lasted from 1837 to 1840 (Voisin et al. 2004).



Fig. 6. Holotype of *Athene jacquinoti* Bonaparte, 1850 (MNHN 2010-270).

***Athene taeniata* Pucheran**

Athene taeniata Pucheran in Jacquinot & Pucheran, 1853: 50; figured in Jacquinot 1843, pl. 3. fig. 1.

Now: *Ninox jacquinoti* (Bonaparte, 1850).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-270 (A.C. 821, N.C. 210). Same specimen as for *Athene jacquinoti* (see above).

REMARKS: Pucheran (in Jacquinot & Pucheran 1853) described the specimens brought back by Hombron and Jacquinot during their “Voyage to the South Pole”. He stated that the specimen C.G. 2010-270 originated from San Jorge, one of the Salomon Islands. On pl. 3, fig. 1 (Jacquinot 1843), only the French name of the species, Chouette rayée (“Streaked Owl”), is given.

***Otus Wilsonianus* Lesson**

Otus Wilsonianus Lesson, 1830: 110.

Now: *Asio otus wilsonianus* (Lesson, 1830).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2010-262 (A.C. 928, N.C. 263): Pedestal underside: “Philadelphii / Mr Lesueur 1820 / 928 / Asio otus (L.) / var. americanus / Steph [the two last inscriptions crossed] / Otus Wilsonianus / Less. Type”. Pedestal label: “Asio otus (L.) / O. Wilsonianus (Less). T. / M. Lesueur New-York”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2010-263 (A.C. 929, N.C. 264): Pedestal underside: “Amérique du Nord / Mr. Hyde de Neuville / 1819 / Asio otus / var. americanus / Steph [the two last inscriptions crossed] / Wilsonianus / (Less.) Type / 929”. Pedestal label: “Asio otus (L.) / O. Wilsonianus (Less). / M. H. de Neuville Etats-Unis”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830) stated that the specimen he studied originated from New York and had been sent by Lesueur, which fits well the specimen C.G. 2010-262. Lesson thus had only this specimen at his disposal, and the specimen C.G. 2010-263, sent by de Neuville, does not belong to the type series of *Asio otus wilsonianus* (Lesson, 1830). In addition, the mention „type“ is not written on its label. Charles Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846) was an explorer and artist who took part in the Baudin’s expedition around the world in 1800-1804, and stayed in North America from 1815 to 1837.

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