



## List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 27. Phoenicopteridae and Anatidae<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract.** The type specimens of one Phoenicopteridae and of nine Anatidae taxa in the collections of the MNHN are reviewed and commented upon. The material includes:

- (1) Syntype of Phoenicopteridae (*Phoenicopiterus ignipalliatu*s Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1829);  
(2) Holotypes of Anatidae (*Anas sparsa maclatchyi* Berlioz, 1947, *Mergus octocetaceus* Vieillot, 1817, *Mergus octosetaelus* Vieillot, 1821, *Merganetta Colombiana* Des Murs, 1845 (possible type);  
(3) Syntypes of Anatidae (*Anser hawaiiensis* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1841, *Anser polycomos* Lesson, 1831, *Anas oustaleti* Salvadori, 1894, *Anas capensis* Lesson, 1831, *Mergus brasilianus* Vieillot, 1825, *Mergus australis* Hombron et Jacquinot, 1841).

**Key words.** Aves, Phoenicopteridae, Anatidae, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

### INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is a continuation of 25 catalogues we wrote on the bird types held in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Voisin & Voisin 2015b). It uses the same conventions (Voisin & Voisin 2009). The inscripts on the pedestal undersides and on specimen labels are in French. We have translated the most important ones, always keeping close to the text in order to render best the thought of their authors. For small, often repeated expressions, the reader may refer to Voisin & Voisin (2010). Throughout this paper, the “Code” means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), and the acronym NHMUK will be used for the Natural History Museum, Tring, United Kingdom, and MNHN for the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France. When rendering data, we underlined or streaked those which were already underlined or streaked on pedestals and labels. The very characteristic labels

of Delacour (Voisin & Voisin 2015a) and Verreaux (Voisin & Voisin 2015b) will be called here “Delacour’s labels” and “Verreaux’ labels”.

Joseph Martin was “director of spice trees cultivation” in Cayenne (French Guyana), a position which he resumed in 1803. The specimens sent by him to the MNHN had thus all been collected before this date (Voisin et al. 2005). When returning to France, he took with him his very large private natural history collection, kept in 250 cases. When arriving in the Channel on 9 August 1803, the vessel on which he travelled was hailed by two corsairs from Jersey within sight of the French coast. The corsairs transported their prize to England, and J. Martin was liberated on 9 November 1803 (Anonymous 1804). His collection stayed in Britain, and his herbarium was registered in the NHMUK in 1842 and 1848 (Aymonin pers. comm.). However, he may have sent specimens to the MNHN before returning to France, as the herbaria of Lamarck and Jussieu contain samples forwarded by him (Aymonin pers. comm.). Whether J. Martin’s bird specimens entered the NHMUK is not possible to know, as Martin himself did not give them, and thus his name does not appear in the accession registers (H. van Grouw pers. comm.).

Little was known until now of the lives of the two French natural history dealers Charles and Emile Parzudaki. Their detailed biographies have been recently published by Gouraud et al. (2016).

The systematic sequence followed here is that of Johnsgard (1979) and Kahl (1979). Early authors did rarely mention how many specimens they included in their newly established nominal species, and it can prove very difficult to know whether a given specimen is a holotype by monotypy or part of a type series the members of which are now spread in several collections. In this case, we followed Recommendation 73F of the Code, avoiding to assume that a specimen was a holotype, and considered it as a syntype. Nevertheless, this paper being not a taxonomic work, we did not make a lectotype from it.

## SYSTEMATIC LIST

### Phoenicopteridae

#### ***Phoenicopterus ignipalliatu*s d’Orbigny & I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire**

*Phoenicopterus ignipalliatu*s d’Orbigny & I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1829: 454.

Now: *Phoenicopterus chiliensis* Molina, 1782.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 20011-606 (A.C. 14055, N.C. 220). Pedestal underside: **1** – *Phoenicopteru*s / *ignipalliatu*s, Is Geoff. / [one unreadable mention]. **2** – *Phoenicopteru*s *chiliensis* / (Mol.) de Buenos ayres, par d’Orbigny. / type de / l’espèce. **3** – 14055. Pedestal side: 220. Pedestal label: *Phoenicopteru*s *chiliensis* (Mol.) / Ph. *Ignipalliatu*s (G. & d’Orb. T / d’Orbigny Rép. Argentine.

REMARKS: A. d’Orbigny collected himself the specimens he sent to the MNHN. His voyage in South America lasted from 1826 to 1833, so that the description of *Ph. ignicapillu*s must have been written by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, but d’Orbigny had probably sent notes along with his specimens. We do not know the whereabouts of the two remaining specimens.

## Anatidae

### *Anser hawaiiensis* Eydoux & Souleyet

*Anser hawaiiensis* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1841: 104.

Now: *Branta sandvicensis* (Vigors, 1833).

SYNTYPE: C.G.2011-607 (A.C. 15051, N.C. 415). Pedestal underside: *Anser hawaiiensis* / Eydoux et / Souleyet / type / de l'île Havaii / une des îles Sandwich / par M. Eydoux / expedition de la Bonite / 1838 / 15051 / N.C. 415. Pedestal label: Oie des Iles Sandwich / Nesochen sandvicensis / (Vig.) / Eydoux et Souleyet . I. Sandwich.

REMARKS: After their description, Eydoux & Souleyet (1841) stated that they collected this specimen in "Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands". They did not mention how many specimens they had at their disposal when they wrote the description.

### *Anser polycomos* Lesson

*Anser polycomos* Lesson, 1831: 627.

Now: *Neochen jubata* (Spix, 1825).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-608 (A.C. 15094, N.C. 214). Pedestal underside: 15094 / *Anser jubatus* (Spix) / pl. 108 / *Anser polycomos* / Lesson Tr d'ornith page 627 n°4 / Type de M. Lesson / Petite oie de Cayenne / par M. Pedestal side: 214. Pedestal label: Bernache à camail blanc / *Anser polycomos* / du Brésil.

REMARKS: This specimen must be one of those sent by J. Martin to the MNHN before he was captured and his collection seized by English corsairs on his way back to France in 1803. In this way, Lesson (1831) had it before him when describing the taxon *Anser polycomos*. Later, Pucheran (1850) synonymized *Anser polycomos* with *Anser jubatus* Spix, 1825 after a restudy of this very specimen.

### *Merganetta Colombiana* Des Murs

*Merganetta colombiana* Des Murs, 1845: 179.

Now: *Merganetta armata colombiana* Des Murs, 1845.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2011-609 (A.C. 15497- N.C. 35). Pedestal underside: **1** – Acquis à Parzudaki / le 27 avril 1846 / Des Murs, Icon. pl. 6. **2** – *Merganetta* / Leucogenys, Tsch. / *Merganetta columbiana* / Desm. / N.C. N° 35 / 15497 **3** – Type? [red]. Pedestal label: Merganette de Colombie / *Merganetta columbiana* / Des Murs Type? [red] / M. Parzudaki Colombie.

REMARKS: Des Murs (1845) stated that the specimen he described was in the MNHN, but unfortunately he did not add any indication about its collector nor origin, contrary to what he did for the other three species he described in the same paper. The issue of the *Revue Zoologique* for May 1845 was published before 2. June 1845, because on that day it was presented at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences (see *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 20/1845, p. 1673). Thus specimen C.G. 2011-609, acquired from Parzudaki on 27 April 1846 cannot be the type specimen of *Merganetta columbiana* Des Murs 1845. The mention "type?" under the pedestal and on its label shows that doubts may have been expressed



Fig. 1. *Anas oustaleti* Salvadori. Holotype MNHN 1888-316.

about the status of this specimen in the past. We do not know the whereabouts of the specimen used by Des Murs for his description.

### ***Querquedula Bernieri* Hartlaub**

*Querquedula bernieri* Hartlaub, 1860: 173.

Now: *Anas bernieri* Harlaub, 1860.

**SPECIMEN** (not a type): C.G. 2011-610 (A.C. 15278, N.C. 264). Pedestal underside: **1** – de Madagascar, par / M. Bernier (mars 1838) / (n°43) (miria). / 15278. **2** – Individu décrit par Hartlaub / sous *Querquedula Bernieri* dans son / ouvrage sur / l'ornith. de Madagascar p. 82 / Cotype / N.C. n° 264. Pedestal label: Sarcelle de Madagascar / *Anas Bernieri* (Hartl.) / M. Bernier Madagascar.

**REMARKS:** The first description of this taxon was published in 1860 by G. Hartlaub after a handwritten description made by A. von Pelzen after a specimen which had belonged to J. Verreaux and had reached the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria, through J. Natterer. Later, G. Hartlaub (1861) described another specimen in the collections of the MNHN after a manuscript of J. Verreaux, and this is the reason why Hartlaub assigned the name *Querquedula bernieri* to J. Verreaux. Nevertheless, according to the Code, the nomenclaturally valid description of *Anas bernieri* is the first published one, and thus the Vienna specimen is the holotype of the species. Having been described in a subsequent publication, and not as a new taxon, the MNHN specimen cannot be considered as a type.

### ***Anas oustaleti* Salvadori**

*Anas oustaleti* Salvadori, 1894: 1.

Now: hybrid *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 x *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789.

**HOLOTYPE** (by monotypy): C.G. 1888-316. **1** – [old label]: n° 5274 ♀ [♂] / gnagna / mai 1887 / Il [unreadable word probably an old name for Guam] / Arch. Mariannes / M. Marche. **2** – [velum label]: *Anas superciliosa* / (Gm.) / Oustaleti / (Salvad.) / Type [red]. **3** – [printed, except n° 316]. C.G. 1888 n° 316 / M. Marche Mariannes.

**REMARKS:** It can be inferred from Salvadori's (1894) description of *Anas oustaleti* that he considered one bird only. He added that this specimen came from the Marianne Islands and was in the MNHN collections. In addition to specimen 1888-316, the MNHN possesses two more specimens of this taxon, both of them males, but the fact that they are juveniles may explain why Salvadori did not take them in consideration. They were also collected by Marche in 1887 and 1888. (Berlioz 1929, Jouanin 1962). It is generally admitted nowadays that *Anas oustaleti* is a hybrid between *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789, but it is not to be excluded that it was a good species which disappeared because, among other things, of the occupation of the Marianne Islands by American and Japanese forces during World War 2 (Carboneras 1992).

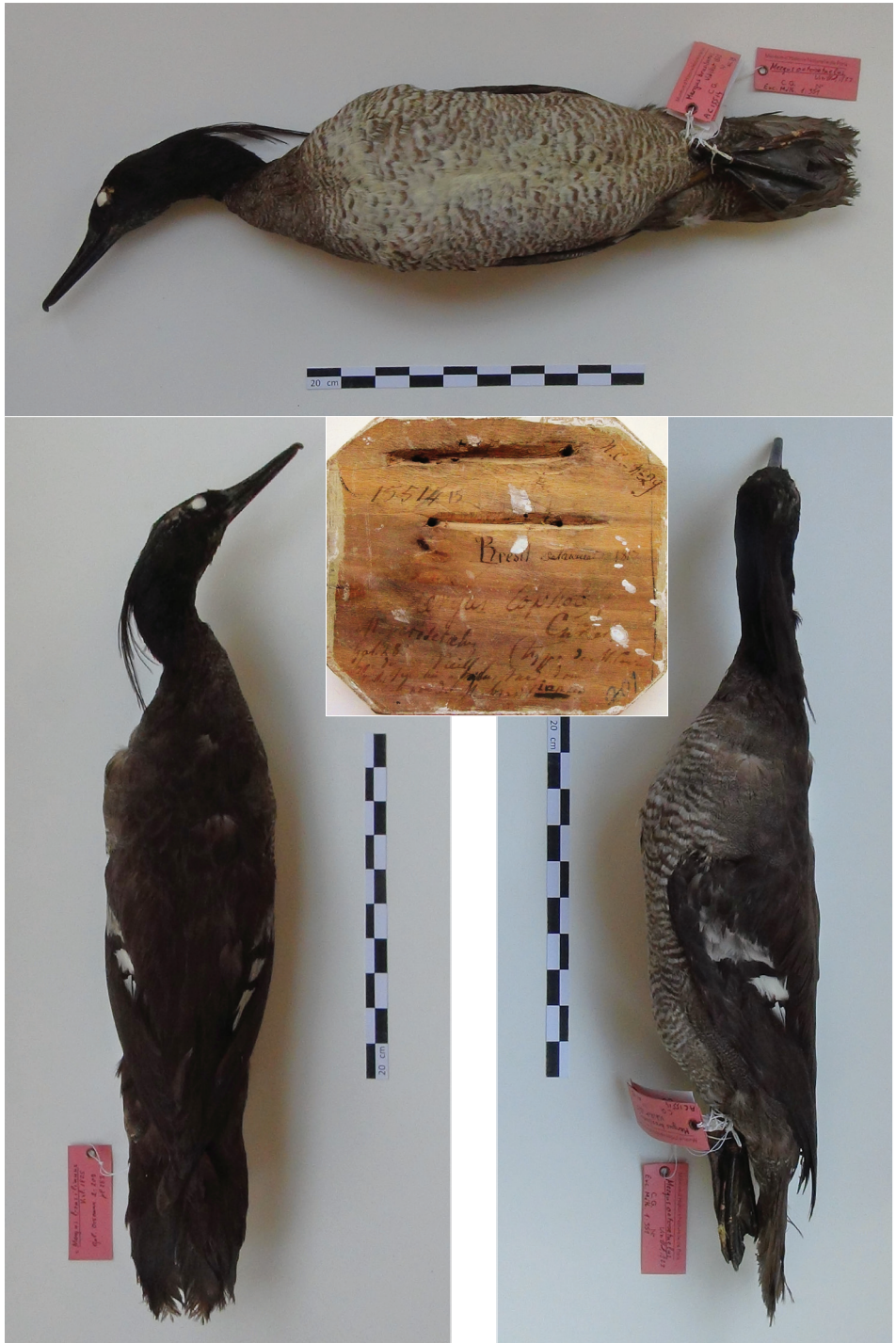


Fig. 2. *Mergus octosetaceus* Vieillot, 1817. Holotype MNHN 2011-612.

***Anas sparsa maclatchyi* Berlioz**

*Anas sparsa maclatchyi* Berlioz, 1947: 89.

Now: *Anas sparsa leucostigma* Rüppel, 1845.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1947-474. Label attached to the skin: *Anas sparsa maclatchyi* Berlz. / Loc: Booué / Type [red] / 14 juillet 1945 / ♂ ad. /// Coll.: Mr. A. Maclatchy / Loc: Gabon (A.E.F.) / 1947 n° 474.

REMARKS: Berlioz (1947) stated that he described this species after only one male specimen coming from Booué, Gabon.

***Anas capensis* Lesson**

*Anas capensis* Lesson, 1831: 632.

Now: *Netta erythrophthalma brunea* (Eyton, 1838).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2011-611 (A.C. 15420, N.C. 149). Pedestal underside: **1** – afrique / X 1820. **2** – *Anas capensis* / Lesson / 632 - Type / M. Lesson / 13420. **3**- N.C. n° 149. Pedestal label: Milouin du Cap / *Nyroca erythrophthalma* / (Wied) ♂ / Delalande Cap de Bonne Espérance.

REMARKS: Lesson (1831) described and named *Anas capensis* in 1831. This name was nevertheless not retained as it was preoccupied by *Anas capensis* Gmelin, 1789. Lesson described both the male and female, but did not state exactly how many specimens he had before him. However, he specified that the collector was Delalande. Berlioz (1929) stated that the MNHN owned four specimens of this species, brought back by Delalande. We only found this one, and do not know the whereabouts of the three others.

***Mergus octosetaceus* Vieillot**

*Mergus octosetaceus* Vieillot, 1817: 222.

Now: *Mergus octocetaceus* Vieillot, 1817

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2011-612 (A.C. 15514, N.C. 29). Pedestal underside [very pale]: N.C. n° 29 / 15514 / Brésil Delalande 1817 / *Mergus lophotes* / Cuvier / type de M. Cuvier / M. octosetaceus / Gal. 28 / type de Vieillot qui lui a [one unreadable word] donné / le nom de M. brasilianus. Pedestal label: Harle du Brésil / *Mergus brasilianus* / Vieill. Type [red] / M. Delalande Brésil.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1817, 1821, 1825) gave this specimen three different names (Pucheran 1850). In his 1817 description Vieillot explained that he chose the name *octosetaceus* because his specimen wore a crest of eight feathers, what he thought to be a characteristic of the species. Later on, he described again this very specimen under the name *octosetaelus* (Vieillot 1821), what we think is a misprint, as he did not give any justification for this new name, which moreover cannot be considered as good Latin. Finally, in 1825, he changed the two preceding names to *brasilianus*, arguing that “having seen another [specimen in which the crest feathers] were more numerous, I had to alter the name, in order not to induce in error”. Vieillot (1821) stated that the holotype had been brought back from Brazil by Pierre-Antoine de Lalande [= Delalande] who, having travelled to this country in 1816, came back to Paris in 1817. *Mergus lophotes* Cuvier is a nomen nudum. This specimen lacks its tail feathers.





***Mergus brasilianus* Vieillot**

*Mergus brasilianus* Vieillot, 1825: 209, pl. 283.

Now: *Mergus octocetaceus* Vieillot, 1817.

HOLOTYPE: Same specimen as n° C.G. 2011-612 above.

REMARKS: This is a new replacement name for *Mergus octocetaceus* Vieillot, 1817 (see there for details).

***Mergus australis* Hombron & Jacquinot**

*Mergus australis* Hombron et Jacquinot, 1841: 320.

Now: *Mergus australis* Hombron et Jacquinot, 1841.

SYNTYPE C.G. 2011-613 (A.C. 15515, N.C. 28). Pedestal undeside: **1** – les îles / Aukland / par M.M. / Hombron / [two unreadable words] / Jacquinot / (1841 cat. 360) / Mergus australe / Homb. et [unreadable – Jacquinot ?]. **2** – Voy. au / pôle sud / pl. 31 f. 2. / 15514 / N.C. 28. Pedestal label: Harle austral / Mergus australis / Hombr. & Jacq. Type ? / M. Jacquinot Iles Aukland.

REMARKS: The pedestal of this specimen and that of *M. octocetaceus* bear the same Ancient Catalogue numbers.

J.B. Hombron and H. Jacquinot were members of Rear Admiral J. Dumont-d'Urville's expedition around the World in 1837-1840, on the corvettes L'Astrolabe and La Zélée (Brosse 1983), and collected themselves this specimen in the Auckland Islands. *Mergus australis* is extinct since the very beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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