

Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History Part 12. Passeriformes: Ploceidae, Sturnidae, Buphagidae, Oriolidae, Dicruridae, Callaeidae, Grallinidae, Corcoracidae, Artamidae, Cracticidae, Ptilonorhynchidae, Cnemophilidae, Paradisaeidae, and Corvidae

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TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

PART 12. PASSERIFORMES: PLOCEIDAE,
STURNIDAE, BUPHAGIDAE, ORIOLIDAE,
DICRURIDAE, CALLAEIDAE, GRALLINIDAE,
CORCORACIDAE, ARTAMIDAE, CRACTICIDAE,
PTILONORHYNCHIDAE, CNEMOPHILIDAE,
PARADISAEIDAE, AND CORVIDAE

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ABSTRACT

This 12th and last part of “Type specimens of birds in the American Museum of Natural History” includes taxa in the passerine families included in volume 15 of Peters’ *Check-list of birds of the world* (Mayr and Greenway, 1962). The original description of each name has been consulted and the currently accepted name of the taxon has been listed with reference to recent publications. The coordinates and modern names of type localities are given when found and comments on taxonomic history are provided. In this part, 355 names are treated.

This part of the type list, as well as all previous parts, are searchable and available for download from the AMNH Library website (<http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/dspace/>).

INTRODUCTION

This 12th and final part of “Type specimens of birds in the American Museum of Natural History” deals with taxa covered in volume 15 of Peters’ *Check-list of birds of the world* (Mayr and Greenway, 1962). As did earlier parts (Greenway, 1973, 1978, 1987; LeCroy and Sloss, 2000; and LeCroy, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013), this part follows the order of Peters’ *Check-list* series, which is the basis for the arrangement of the AMNH collection. In total, the AMNH is known to hold primary types (holotypes, lectotypes, neotypes, or syntypes) for some 6500 avian names. In the case of syntypes, the number of specimens varies and is frequently more than one.

In the years since the publication of this series began, DNA studies of the phylogeny of birds have greatly altered our understanding of avian relationships, about which there is as yet no complete consensus of opinion. In the text, I have tried to include references to recent taxonomic and nomenclatural studies.

The format for this part follows that for previous ones. The citation of the name and of the type locality is first given exactly as it appeared in the original description, which I have seen unless otherwise noted. In the text portion, the name of the type locality has been updated when it has changed, *with the older name given in parentheses*, and coordinates in degrees and minutes are given when found. Coordinates cited from “Times Atlas” are taken from *Atlas of the World* (Times of London, 1967). Coordinates given in decimal degrees in the gazetteer included in Frith and Beehler (1998: 566–572) are converted here to degrees and minutes using the conversion formula they provide. AMNH numbers for

specimens in the type series are given in boldface type the first time they are mentioned. If the catalog number of a specimen is followed by “bis,” it has been inserted into the catalog between two previously cataloged specimens.

Details concerning the Rothschild Collection (including the G.M. Mathews Collection), purchased by AMNH in 1932, have been included in the introductions to previous parts of this type list. Suffice it to say here, I have avoided the use of “Tring Museum” with reference to Rothschild types, as the bird collection of the Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum (Natural History), BMNH, is now housed on the Tring estate and this is a source of possible confusion. Hartert (1929a, 1931a, 1931b) had begun separately listing the Mathews’ types held in the Rothschild Collection, and I have referred to them whenever Mathews’ names included in this part of the AMNH type list were covered by Hartert.

I have designated the following lectotypes in part 12: *Passer domesticus biblicus*, *Passer domesticus halfae*, *Aethiopsar cristatellus formosanus*, *Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis*, *Manucodia ater subalter*, *Paradisaea apoda subintermedia*, *Dendrocitta sinensis insulae*, *Coloeus monedula cirtensis*, and *Corvus coronoides hainanus*.

Types that might be expected to be in AMNH, which were either not found or were found to be elsewhere, are listed in brackets. Paratypes for taxa for which no primary type or types are deposited in AMNH are usually not listed. The reader is referred to earlier parts of this type list by LeCroy and Sloss (2000) and LeCroy (2003, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013) for expanded explanation of the introductory material.

The following acronyms are used in the text:

AM	Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia	ROM	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York	SAMA	South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia
ANWC	Australian National Wildlife Collection, Canberra, Australia	SNSD	Staatlichen Naturhistorischen Sammlungen Dresden, Germany
AOU	American Ornithologists' Union	UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan
BMNH	Natural History Museum, Tring, United Kingdom	UMZC	University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, United Kingdom
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California	UMB	Übersee-Museum, Bremen, Germany
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia	USBGN	United States Board on Geographic Names
DMNH	Delaware Museum of Natural History, Wilmington, Delaware	USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois	ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany
HLW	H.L. White Collection, MV, Melbourne, Australia	ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde, Zentralinstitut der Humboldt-Universität, Institut für Systematische Zoologie, Berlin
ICZN	International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature	ZMO	Zoological Museum, Oslo, Norway (formerly Christiania Museum)
LIVCM	Liverpool Museum, Liverpool, United Kingdom		
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France		
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria," Genoa, Italy		
MV	Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia		
MZB	Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Java, Indonesia		
MZUF	Museo di Storia Naturale, Florence, Italy		
NMZB	Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe, Bulawayo		
NYSM	New York State Museum, Albany, New York		
PNG	Papua New Guinea		
PNGM	Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery, Port Moresby, PNG		
QM	Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia		
RMCA	Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium		
RMNH	Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden, the Netherlands		

PLOCEIDAE

PASSERINAE

Plocepasser mahali ansorgei Hartert

Plocepasser mahali ansorgei Hartert, 1907a: 487 (Wawayella, Benguela).

Now *Plocepasser mahali ansorgei* Hartert, 1907. See Hartert, 1919: 144; Dean, 2000: 305; Dickinson, 2003: 715; Fry and Keith, 2004: 56–58; and Craig, 2010: 135.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 722393**, adult male, collected at Wawayella, Benguela, Angola, on 12 July 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 292). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Ansorge's unique field number of the holotype in the original description, listing 11 specimens in his type series. The following are paratypes: Wawayella, **AMNH 722394–722396** (Ansorge nos. 291, 293, 294), two adult and one juvenile female, 12 July 1904; Sandpits, **AMNH 722397** (277), juvenile male, 10 July

1904; Katenge, **AMNH 722398** (65), adult male, 18 June 1904; Kimahole River, **AMNH 722399** (332), adult male, 29 January 1905; Kipachango, **AMNH 722400** (304), adult male, **AMNH 722401** (305), adult female, 26 January 1905; Kasimo River, **AMNH 722402** (3322), adult male, 3 February 1905; Kitoko River, **AMNH 722403** (3333), adult female, 4 February 1905.

I was unable to find coordinates for Wawayella; however, Ansorge was at Sandpits on 10 July 1904, two days before the collection of the holotype. This locality is equated with Uche, 12.43S, 13.20E, by Dean (2000: 386).

***Pyrgita brachyrhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Pyrgita brachyrhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1842: col. 890 (Diese Subspecies lebt in Dalmatien und Kärnthen).

Now *Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 14.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 456389**, male, Dalmatia, Croatia, spring (= vere, as on label), not dated. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not designate a type but noted in the original description that he had three specimens: two from Dalmatia, one in breeding and one in winter plumage, and a third from Carinthia (= Kärnthen). Only two among those cataloged at AMNH as *brachyrhynchos* were collected in the given localities. Hartert (1918a: 14), by listing as type the male specimen marked “vere” (vererben?) by Brehm, designated it the lectotype of *brachyrhynchos*. Hartert on the Rothschild label noted: “Probably from Feldegg.”

The second male from Dalmatia, **AMNH 456390**, marked “auct.” (auctumno) by Brehm is a paralectotype.

***Pyrgita valida* C.L. Brehm**

Pyrgita valida C.L. Brehm, 1842: col. 887 (Dalmatien).

Now *Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 14.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 456427**, adult male, Dalmatia, Croatia, on 24 March 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm designated no type but said that *valida* lived in Dalmatia. By listing the above Dalmatian specimen as the type, Hartert (1918a: 14) designated it the lectotype; he noted on the Rothschild label that Brehm had probably received it from Feldegg. It bears a Rothschild type label and is the only Dalmatian specimen collected before the description and marked *valida* by Brehm that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 456415 is the only other specimen cataloged as *valida* that remains in AMNH, but it was not collected until 1846, after the name was introduced. Specimens cataloged as *valida* and bearing numbers AMNH 456414, 456416–456426, and 456428 were exchanged to ZFMK. Some of them may be paralectotypes if they were collected prior to 1842 and are marked *valida* by Brehm.

***Passer domesticus biblicus* Hartert**

Passer domesticus biblicus Hartert, 1904a: 149 (Sueme).

Now *Passer domesticus biblicus* Hartert, 1904a. See Hartert, 1919: 158; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 793–794.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 718377**, male, collected at Sueme, Palestine, on 2 April 1897, by Bacher and purchased from W. Schlüter (no. 143). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Schlüter’s number and date of collection of the type in the original description, but this does not distinguish it from the only other Schlüter specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, as both specimens were collected on the same date and are numbered “143.” AMNH 718377 bears the Rothschild type label, filled in by Hartert with reference to the original description, and the original label bearing Schlüter’s no. 143 is marked “Type.” It is without question Hartert’s intended type and was so cataloged at AMNH. I hereby designate AMNH 718377 the lectotype of *P.d. biblicus* in order to remove the ambiguity and confirm Hartert’s original intent. The second specimen is the paralectotype: **AMNH 718378** (Schlüter no. 143), male, collected at Sueme, Palestine, on 2 April 1897 by Bacher. No other specimens of this form in the Rothschild

Collection were collected before the publication of *biblicus*.

***Passer domesticus halfae* Meinertzhagen**

Passer domesticus halfae Meinertzhagen, 1921: 67 (Wadi Halfa).

Now *Passer domesticus niloticus* Nicoll and Bonhote, 1909. See Hartert, 1928: 198; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 793–794.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 718632, adult male, collected on Wadi Halfa, 21.55N, 31.20E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 21 February 1904, from the N.C. Rothschild, Henley, and Wollaston Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Meinertzhagen named this form, he noted that the type was a male in the Rothschild Collection from Wadi Halfa and that he measured five males. Six males, all with the same data, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; none of the original labels is marked “type” by Meinertzhagen. AMNH 718632 bears the Rothschild type label, indicating that it was the intended type, and it was so cataloged at AMNH. Therefore, in order to remove the ambiguity associated with all specimens bearing the same data, I hereby designate AMNH 718632 the lectotype of *Passer domesticus halfae*. The five paralectotypes are: AMNH 718633–718637, all males, Wadi Halfa, 21 February 1904, from the N.C. Rothschild, Henley, and Wollaston Collection.

***Passer rufidorsalis* C.L. Brehm**

***Passer rufidorsalis megarhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Passer rufidorsalis C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 277 (in N.-O.-Afrika).

Passer rufidorsalis megarhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1856: 376 (in Ostsudahn und sind bei Chartum).

Now *Passer domesticus rufidorsalis* C.L. Brehm, 1855. See Hartert, 1918a: 15; Vaurie, 1959: 570–571; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 793–794.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456520, adult male, collected on the Blue Nile (Blauer Nil, as on label), Sudan, on 25 October 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description of *rufidorsalis*, Brehm did not say how many specimens he had or identify a specimen that

could be considered a type; however, the only locality mentioned was “N.-O.-Afrika.” Hartert (1918a: 15) discussed the species and considered the above specimen the type of *P. rufidorsalis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Although the specimen is marked “*Passer rufidorsalis medius*” by Brehm, Hartert was unable to confirm that the name “*medius*” had ever been published. Later, Vaurie (1959: 570) restricted the type locality of *P. rufidorsalis* to Kartoum, Sudan. This restriction is not valid according to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 87, Art. 76.2), as the Blue Nile is the collecting locality of the lectotype, according to the label information.

Hartert (1918a: 15) also thought that the same specimen fit Brehm’s (1856: 376–377) description of *Passer rufidorsalis megarhynchos* and was the type of both names. In his description of *megarhynchos*, Brehm divided his *P. rufidorsalis* into two subspecies, *megarhynchos* and *microrhynchos*, noting that he had specimens of both in both sexes. There are only two Brehm specimens labeled “*medius*” by him, the other being a female specimen also said to have come from the Blue Nile and collected on the same date. If AMNH 456520 is accepted as the lectotype of *megarhynchos*, then AMNH 456522, female, collected on the Blue Nile, on 25 October 1850, by A.E. Brehm should be considered a paralectotype of *megarhynchos*.

Both *megarhynchos* and *microrhynchos* were said to live “in Ostsudahn und sind bei Chartum nicht eben selten,” but in the description of *P. rufidorsalis*, the only locality mentioned was northeast Africa. AMNH 456523, female, was collected at Khartoum on 30 September 1850, but it is labeled “minor” by Brehm and was not discussed by Hartert.

[*Passer indicus* Jardine and Selby]

Passer indicus Jardine and Selby, 1831: pl. 118 and text (Continental India).

Now *Passer domesticus indicus* Jardine and Selby, 1831. See Hartert, 1919: 159; Kinnear, 1925: 751; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 11; Benson, 1999: 9–11, 178–179; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 793–794.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Jardine and Selby noted that they had

received a pair of these sparrows from a correspondent who had sent a large assortment of other skins from continental India. They described the male and female as *P. indicus* without designating a type. Kinnear (1925: 751–753) reported that the two specimens had been collected by Lieut. J. Atherton, a nephew of Mrs. Selby's, and that it appeared from correspondence with Selby that he was collecting for him near Bangalore.

Many of the Jardine and Selby types are in UMZC and were deposited there by the trustees of Selby's estate in 1869 (Benson, 1999: 11). In his list of Cambridge types, Benson (1999: 178–179) listed two syntypes for *Passer indicus*, saying that only no. 11, the female, has the label printed "Deposited by the Trustees of P.J. Selby," but that no. 8, the male, must have a similar origin. Both are labeled in Selby's hand and both bear the number 42, which corresponds to Atherton's list no. 3 for this sparrow.

Of AMNH 718675, male, from the Rothschild Collection, collected in India, undated, from the Jardine Collection via the Bartlett Collection, Hartert (1919: 159) said the following: "The label is marked in Jardine's handwriting: 'Type of plate *Orn. Illust.*' The authors had only one pair; the female, however, is not in our collection. The late Edward Bartlett bought quite a number of birds from the Jardine Collection, and with the Bartlett Collection of Weaver-birds, Finches and Larks they passed into the Tring [= Rothschild] Museum."

AMNH 718675 bears a typical Jardine label (see illus. 5 in Benson, 1999: 9). On the front in Jardine's hand is: "Passer domesticus var. indicus. ♂, Hab. India." The date is not filled in, but a large "C" is there in ink, with "Auth. P.J. Selby Orn. Illust.." On the reverse: "No. 5. {illegible} Type of plate Orn. Illust. Jardine Coll." and "N." The number 6295 appears in red, a reference to its listing in the Jardine sale catalog. "No. 5," and "N" on the Jardine label are of unknown significance. Bartlett (1888: p. 8 of his text for *Passer indicus*) said: "The type of Sir W. Jardines *P. indicus* in my collection is a young male, just assuming the breeding plumage of early spring." And this was, indeed, the plumage described in the original description

by Jardine and Selby, where they said that the feathers of the gorget were "margined with yellowish-white." The claim that this specimen is the male syntype apparently is based on Jardine's statement on the label. While such a statement is not in and of itself proof that the specimen is a type, the fact that Jardine was a codescriber and that he obtained the specimen from Selby seems to lend weight to the claim. However, the fact that both of the Cambridge specimens bear the number "42" of Atherton's list seems to me to show that they are indeed the syntypes. I much appreciate the photographs of the labels on these birds sent me by M. Brooke, UMZC.

Benson (1999: 179) thought that the specimen claimed by Hartert to be the type of *indicus* should bear the Jardine red sale catalog number "6300c." As noted above, the number is "6295"; AMNH 718682 bears the Jardine sale number "6300o" (not "6300c"), but this specimen from the Bartlett Collection was procured by E. Blyth in India in 1850, long after the description of *indicus*. Two other Jardine/Bartlett specimens of this species are in the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 718676, red no. "6293g" and AMNH 718677 without a sale number. Neither specimen carries any reference relevant to type status.

The type locality was restricted to Bangalore by Kinnear (1925: 751), who doubted that the specimen in the Rothschild Collection was the type. He said that the specimen did not match the illustration, without giving details of why the two did not agree. The AMNH specimen is in poor condition and quite soiled, and most of the differences can be explained by the condition of the specimen and by the vagaries of hand coloring. The colored plate, however, does not show the whitish tips on the black feathers of the gorget even though these are mentioned in the verbal description. But both the AMNH specimen and the UMZC male show these white tips. The AMNH copy of Jardine and Selby bears both colored and uncolored states of plate 118. The white tips only show on the uncolored one, suggesting that vagaries in hand coloring can explain Kinnear's statement.

Because AMNH 718675 bears a Rothschild type label, it is retained in the type

collection with a label explaining that it apparently is not a type. See Zimmer (1926: 323) for the date of publication of volume 3, part 8 of *Illustrations of Ornithology*, containing plate 118.

***Passer hispaniolensis maltae* Hartert**

Passer hispaniolensis maltae Hartert, 1902a: 332 (Malta).

Now considered a hybrid between *Passer italiae* (Vieillot, 1817) and *P. hispaniolensis hispaniolensis* (Temminck, 1820). See Hartert, 1919: 159; Meise, 1936: 666–667; Vaurie, 1956: 1–7; 1959: 569; Summers-Smith, 1988: 163; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 794–795.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 719010, adult male, collected on Malta Island, in May 1861, by Charles Wright (No. 4). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a holotype in the original description; by listing Wright's specimen No. 4 as the type, Hartert (1919: 159) later designated it the lectotype of *Passer hispaniolensis maltae*. Hartert (1902a: 332) based his description on 34 adult males, 32 of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The 31 paralectotypes in AMNH are: AMNH 718979–718982, 718985–718993, 718996–719009, and 719011–719014. Six of these bear Jardine labels and five of them have Jardine sale numbers in red on the reverse of the label; these probably came to Rothschild from Edward Bartlett (see Hartert, 1919: 159). The remainder came directly to Rothschild from the collectors Wright and Adams, who were collecting on Malta in 1860–1861.

The relationship of the Malta specimens to *P. domesticus*, *P. italiae*, and *P. hispaniolensis*, and of these species to each other, has been much discussed in the literature. The most recent treatment (Summers-Smith, 2009: 794–795) considered the three to be separate species and *maltae* a hybrid population between *P. italiae* and *P. h. hispaniolensis*.

***Pyrgita minor* C.L. Brehm**

Pyrgita minor C.L. Brehm, 1842: col. 897 (Egypten und Buchara).

Now *Passer hispaniolensis hispaniolensis* (Temminck, 1820). See Hartert, 1918a: 15; and Summers-Smith, 1988: 162–171, 311.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456506, male winter (“hieme,” as on label), Egypt (= “Aegyptio,” as on label), collected by Eduard Rüppell. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm said that he had specimens from Egypt and Buchara and described male and female. By listing the male that is now AMNH 456506 as the type, Hartert (1918a: 15) designated it the lectotype. Only one additional specimen collected before 1842 was cataloged as *minor* at AMNH, paralectotype AMNH 456507, an undated female, winter (“hieme,” as on label), sent from Egypt by W.F. Hemprich (= ex Aegyptio missus ab Hemprich,” as on label).

***Passer rutilans debilis* Hartert**

Passer rutilans debilis Hartert, 1904a: 162 (Sind-Tal in Kaschmir).

Now *Passer rutilans cinnamomeus* (Gould, 1836). See Hartert, 1919: 159; Vaurie, 1956: 17–19; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 796.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 719338, male, collected in the Sind Valley (= Sind-Tal), Kashmir, India, on 19 July 1873, by Colonel Biddulph (no. 7265.g). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Biddulph's number of the holotype with unique added letter and measurements for more than one male; the female was not described. There are five male Biddulph skins in AMNH in addition to the holotype, all of which bear the number 7265 with an added letter, different for each. I assume this to be a lot number assigned for a sale. I have considered these five specimens paratypes: Kashmir, AMNH 719349 (7265.a), no date; “Souamaz,” AMNH 719352 (7265.h), 15 July, no year; Murree, AMNH 719353 (7265.k), AMNH 719354 (7265.j), no date; Simla, AMNH 719357 (7265.i), July [18]75. Other specimens with the number 7265 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but they were either collected by others or were females.

John Biddulph was in the British Colonial Service and resided in Gilgit, Kashmir, at least twice (Biddulph, 1881, 1882). In both of

his articles, he described the country around Gilgit in which birds were collected. Strangely, he did not list *Passer rutilans* or *P. cinnamomeus* in either paper, although the specimens are identified as *P. cinnamomeus* on his labels.

Lozupone et al. (2004) noted that the Sind Valley extends from Srinagar, 34.08N, 74.50E, to Zoji La Pass, 34.18N, 75.31E.

***Passer rutilans intensior* Rothschild**

Passer rutilans intensior Rothschild, 1922: 11 (Mekong Valley, 7–9000 ft.).

Now *Passer rutilans intensior* Rothschild, 1922. See Hartert, 1928: 198; LeCroy and Dickinson, 2001: 192; Dickinson, 2003: 716; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 796.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 719362, adult male, collected in the Mekong Valley, 7000–9000 ft, China, 6 July 1921, by George Forrest (no. 605). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild designated as the type of *intensior* a male collected by Forrest in the Mekong Valley, 7000–9000 feet in elevation, on 6 July 1921. Both male and female were included in the description and measurements were given for more than one male, implying that all were from the Mekong Valley, which was given as the habitat. However, Rothschild had a single Forrest specimen, a male, from the Mekong Valley itself when he described *intensior*, as is shown in his (Rothschild, 1926: 328) summary of all of his Yunnan material. Hartert (1928: 198) also listed this Mekong Valley specimen as the type, and there is no question as to its holotype status (LeCroy and Dickinson, 2001: 192).

However, in the original description (see above), Rothschild listed both male and female, giving measurements for more than one male. When Rothschild (1923: 54) later reported on Forrest's 1921 collection, he listed two specimens of *intensior*, the holotype of *intensior* from the Mekong Valley and a female from the Mekong-Salwin divide. It is not clear from the description of *intensior* whether he intended to include the female from the Mekong-Salwin divide or even specimens collected earlier in the Mekong Valley that were part of the BMNH share of Forrest's collections.

***Passer hemileucus* Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes**

Passer hemileucus Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1899: 3 (Island of Abd-el-Kuri).

Now *Passer hemileucus* Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1899. See Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1903: 58–59, pl. 7, fig. 1; Dickinson, 2003: 716; Kirwan, 2008: 83–93; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 799.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 719511, male, collected on Abd al-Kuri (= Abd-el-Kuri) Island (between Somalia and Socotra), on 22 February 1899, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 480). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes did not designate a type or enumerate their specimens in the original description. Later, Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes (1903: 58–59) noted that they had collected three males and one female on Abd al Kuri. They had visited the island twice, 3–5 December 1898 and 22–23 February 1899 (Forbes, 1903: xxiv–xxxi). The AMNH specimen had not been recognized as a syntype previously. A male and a female syntype are in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 234) and a male syntype is in LIVCM (no. 31.12.1900.163, collected 5 December 1898, T. Parker, personal commun.).

Species limits within the *Passer motitensis* complex have been variously treated (see Kirwan, 2008, for a summary). Summers-Smith (2009: 709) considered *P. insularis* to form a superspecies with *P. iagoensis*, *P. cordofanicus*, *P. shelleyi*, *P. rufocinctus*, and *P. motitensis*, with *hemileucus* a subspecies of *P. insularis*. However, Kirwan (2008), as a result of his extensive morphological study of specimens of *Passer insularis* and *Passer hemileucus*, pointed out that differences between these two forms are greater than had been previously appreciated and that they should be considered species.

Dickinson et al. (2011: 190) drew attention to the incorrect dating of this name by Moreau and Greenway (1962: 15), who have been followed by most subsequent authors.

***Passer griseus abyssinicus* Neumann**

Passer griseus abyssinicus Neumann, 1908b: 70 (Ghadi-Saati, Mareb River, Erythrea).

Now *Passer swainsonii* (Rüppell, 1840). See Hartert, 1928: 198; Dickinson, 2003: 717; Fry

and Keith, 2004: 4–5; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 332; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 803.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 719865, adult male, collected at Ghadi-Saati, 4675 ft, Mareb River, 15.10N, 38.50E (Ash and Atkins, 2009), Eritrea, on 10 February 1903, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as type the only specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected by Schrader on 10 February 1903. He gave the range as “Abyssinia and the Galla country southwards to Lake Rudolf,” but it is unclear which specimens he included in *abyssinicus* as he did not mark specimens with that name. I have considered paratypes of *abyssinicus* to be only the specimens additional to the holotype collected by Schrader at Ghadi-Saati in 1903. Paratypes: AMNH 719866, male, 4 February; AMNH 719867, female, 1 February; AMNH 719868, male, 8 February.

While Neumann in his original description had labeled *abyssinicus* a *nomen novum*, he did not consider it a replacement name. Having compared his specimens with specimens of Rüppell’s *Passer swainsonii*, he considered his gray-throated bird from the Abyssinian highlands different and in need of a name. Moreau and Greenway (1962: 17) considered *abyssinicus* a synonym of *swainsonii*.

Among recent authors Dickinson (2003: 717) and Ash and Atkins (2009: 332) have retained *swainsonii* as a subspecies of *Passer griseus*, and Fry and Keith (2004: 4–5) and Summers-Smith (2009: 803) have considered it a full species.

Passer griseus mosambicus van Someren

Passer griseus mosambicus van Someren, 1921b: 114 (Lumbo, Portuguese E. Africa).

Now *Passer diffusus mosambicus* van Someren, 1921. See Hartert, 1928: 198; Dickinson, 2003: 717; Fry and Keith, 2004: 7–9; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 803–804.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 719795, adult female, collected at Lumbo, 15.00S, 40.40E (Times Atlas), Mozambique (= Portuguese East Africa), on 13 July 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Van Someren designated the holotype in the original description and said that he had six specimens from northern Mozambique and eastern Nyasaland. The type is the only van Someren specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Pyrgita septentrionalis C.L. Brehm

Pyrgita septentrionalis C.L. Brehm, 1831: 268 (Er bewohnt den Norden, namentlich Dänemark bis Kiel).

Now *Passer montanus montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 15; Dickinson, 2003: 717.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456550, adult male, collected at Kiel, 54.20N, 10.08E (Times Atlas), Germany, in May, 1825. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not list a type or mention how many specimens he examined. Hartert (1918a: 15) by listing the above specimen as the type of *septentrionalis*, designated it the lectotype. Other specimens cataloged in AMNH as *septentrionalis* were collected after the publication of the name.

Passer montanus pallidus Zarudny

Passer montanus pallidus Zarudny, 1904 (1903): 262 (eastern Persia).

Now *Passer montanus dilutus* Richmond, 1895. See Hartert, 1904: 161; Vaurie, 1949a: 22–26; 1956: 8–19; 1959: 577–578; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 29; Dickinson, 2003: 717; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 804–805.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 717951, male, collected at Qūchān (= Kutschan), 37.04N, 58.29E (Times Atlas), eastern Iran (= Persia) on 13 November 1898, by Nicolai Zarudny (no. 4260); AMNH 717952, male, AMNH 717953, female, Kāfar Qal’eh (= Keafar Kala), 35.53N, 59.21E (Times Atlas), eastern Iran, on 4 April 1896, by Nicoli Zarudny (nos. 1225 and 1211, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Zarudny’s description included not only the specimens collected on his 1898 expedition but also specimens he collected on his 1896 expedition (Zarudny, 1904: 262, fn. 2). In an earlier

paper, he (Zarudny, 1900: 176–177) had listed a male and two females collected on 4 April 1896 and a female collected on 25 June 1896, which he had indicated were lighter in color but had not named. In 1898, he (Zarudny, 1904: 262) collected a male on 2 April, a male on 12 April, a male on 24 October, and two males on 13 November. Three of the specimens included in these two papers are in AMNH, two of which had been recognized as syntypes previously (Vaurie, 1959: 577). The one that had not been recognized previously is AMNH 717951, one of two collected on 13 November 1898. It also bears the number “23” in red ink, of unknown significance. An AMNH type label has been added.

The two Zarudny syntypes that had previously been accepted as syntypes of *pallidus* by Vaurie (1959: 577) were apparently included by Vaurie (1949: 23–24) in his analysis of *dilutus*. These bear red nos. 13 and 14 of unknown significance and have field nos. 4041 and 4042 which were crossed out and the numbers listed above substituted. The Rothschild labels on both of these specimens have been marked “Cotypus v. *P. mont. pallid. Zarudny.*” Hartert did not mention a type of *pallidus* in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and the above specimens bear AMNH type labels in a hand that is not Vaurie’s and that I do not recognize.

Hartert (1904: 161) synonymized *pallidus* with *dilutus* and noted that Zarudny’s paper dated 1903 was not actually published until 1904. I much appreciate Boris Zakharov’s translation of Zarudny’s articles, without which I could not have correctly understood the position of the AMNH specimens.

Passer montanus obscuratus Jacobi

Passer montanus obscuratus Jacobi, 1923: 32 (Mittlerer Jangtsze von oberhalb Hankóu bis Hsinlungtan; Mintal zwischen Jatschóu und Sungpan, Mittelchina).

Now *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger, 1885. See Vaurie, 1956: 8–17; 1959: 578–579; Dickinson, 2003: 717; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 804–805.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 718215, adult female, collected at Hsien-lung-tan, Yangtse rapids

(= Schnelle, as on label), Sichuan, China, on 27 February 1919, by Hugo Weigold on the Walter Stötznerschen Expeditionen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Jacobi did not designate a type in the original description, but said that he had six males, four females, and four juveniles; he gave the range as “Mittelchina, Prov. Hupeh und Szetschwan.” Of these, the above specimen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The original label was marked “Cotypus.” Hartert did not list this syntype in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Vaurie (1959: 378) first recognized it as a syntype, and it was probably he who had the AMNH type label added. In addition, there were five syntypes in SNSD, of which three were lost in WWII, and one in BMNH (Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 307).

Vaurie (1959: 578–579) synonymized *obscuratus* with *iubilaeus*, and Dickinson (2003: 717) considered *iubilaeus* a synonym of *saturatus*, citing Cheng (1987: 938). There seems to be an error in Summers-Smith (2009: 804) as he recognized *obscuratus* but gave the range as “Nepal E to NE India,” which does not include the type localities of *obscuratus*.

Wiegold (1922: VI) noted that Hsien-lung-tan was on the Yangtse below Wan-hsien, 30.54N, 100.14E (Times Atlas).

Passer montanus taiwanensis Hartert

Passer montanus taiwanensis Hartert, 1904a: 161 (Daihoku, Formosa).

Now *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger, 1885.

See Hartert, 1919: 159; Vaurie, 1956: 8–17; 1959: 579; Dickinson, 2003: 717; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 804–805.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 717913, unsexed, collected at Daihoku, Taiwan (= Formosa), on 9 October (year not given), by Japanese collectors for F.W. Jonas (no. 448). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the number “448” of the holotype in the original description; this is the only Jonas specimen bearing a number. It also bears a Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert, who mistakenly entered the name as *taiwanus*. The spelling in the original description is *taiwanensis*. The description was based on 28 specimens from

Daihoku, only 16 of which came to AMNH. The 15 paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 717914–717928**, all collected at Daihoku and from the Jonas Collection.

***Sorella emini guasso* van Someren**

Sorella emini guasso van Someren, 1922b: 38 (Archer's Post, N. Guasso Nyiro, N.E. Kenya). Now *Passer eminibey* (Hartlaub, 1880). See Hartert, 1928: 198; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 22; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 528; Dickinson, 2003: 717; Fry and Keith, 2004: 34–36; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 806.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 719989**, adult male, collected at Archer's Post, 00.39N, 37.41E (Polhill, 1988), N. Uaso (= Guasso) Nyiro, northeastern Kenya, in April 1919. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Van Someren noted in the original description that the type of *guasso* was in the Rothschild Collection and bore the above data; he had eight specimens. The holotype is the only specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. There are two paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 75). Earlier, van Someren (1922a: 166) had called attention to differences in his specimens of *eminibey* from northwest Kenya, but did not introduce a name at that time.

***Gymnoris pyrgita pallida* Neumann**

Gymnoris pyrgita pallida Neumann, 1908b: 70 (Shendi, White Nile).

Now *Gymnoris pyrgita pallida* Neumann, 1908. See Hartert, 1919: 158; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 23; Dickinson, 2003: 718; Fry and Keith, 2004: 44–45; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 809.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 717616**, adult male, collected at Shendi (= Shendy), 16.41N, 33.22E (Times Atlas), Nile River (not White Nile), Sudan, on 28 February (not 26 January) 1901, by N.C. Rothschild and A.F.R. Wollaston (no. 170). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only two specimens of *pallida* collected before the publication of the name came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, even though measurements of one male and more than one female were given in the original description. The single male was designated the holotype in the original

description. The paratype in AMNH is: **AMNH 717617**, unsexed, Shendi, Sudan, 28 February 1901, by Rothschild and Wollaston (no. 171). While this specimen was not sexed in the field, the Rothschild label, written by Hartert, is marked “♀!”

The subspecies *pallida* is frequently included in the species *xanthocollis*, and both it and *pyrgita* may be included in the genus *Petronia*.

***Gymnoris pyrgita massaica* Neumann**

Gymnoris pyrgita massaica Neumann, 1908b: 70 (Escarpment Station, Kikuyu).

Now *Gymnoris pyrgita pyrgita* (Heuglin, 1862). See Hartert, 1919: 158; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 23; Dickinson, 2003: 718; Fry and Keith, 2004: 44–45; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 809.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 617628**, adult male, collected at the Escarpment Station, 6500 ft, Kikuyu Mountains, Kenya, in January 1900, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as the type of *massaica* a male collected at Escarpment Station by Doherty in January 1900 and gave the range of the form as “British and German East Africa,” including measurements of males and females. Doherty's 11 specimens from the Escarpment Station were the only specimens collected prior to the publication of *massaica* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 617628 was the only male collected in January 1900 and is therefore the holotype. The 10 paratypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 717627, 717629–717637**, five males, five females, collected between November 1900 and March 1901.

For a moving obituary about Doherty and an account of this expedition to the Kikuyu Mountains, see Hartert (1901b: 494–506). Hartert (1902c: 620) reported that in 1900 the Escarpment Station, about halfway between Nairobi and Naivasha, was the terminus of the Uganda railway. Chapin (1954a: 661) gave the coordinates as 01.01S, 36.36E.

***Gymnoris flavicollis transfuga* Hartert**

Gymnoris flavicollis transfuga Hartert, 1904a: 145 (Bagu, Kelat, Baluchistan).

Now *Gymnoris xanthocollis transfuga* Hartert, 1904. See Hartert, 1919: 158; Vaurie, 1956: 20–21; 1959: 584; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 23–24; Dickinson, 2003: 718; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 809–810.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 717692, adult male, collected at Bāhū Kālāt (= Bagu-Kelat), 25.42N, 61.28E (Times Atlas), Baluchistan, Iran, on 2 March 1901, by Nicolai Zarudny (no. 3901). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Zarudny's number of the holotype and the range as "Sindh, Baluchistan, südliches Afghanistan, und Persien." The following paratypes, all collected by Zarudny in Iran, are in AMNH: Bampur, AMNH 717690, 717691, male, female, June and July 1898; Bāhū Kālāt, AMNH 717693–717698, five males, one female; Rambil, AMNH 717699, 717700, males; Bulyu, AMNH 717701; Bag, AMNH 717702; Baliu, AMNH 717703, male; Nukendfaga, AMNH 717704, female; Parag, AMNH 717705, female; Gunitich, AMNH 717706, male; Goarpocht, AMNH 717707, female; Raz, AMNH 717708, female. All were collected in March and April 1901. Also from Seistan, AMNH 717709–717713, four males, one female, all collected in June 1901.

This form has been included in the genus *Petronia* by some authors.

***Petronia macrorhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Petronia macrorhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1855a: 97 (Greichenland).

Now *Petronia petronia petronia* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918a: 14; Vaurie, 1956: 21; 1959: 584; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 24; Dickinson, 2003: 718; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 810–811.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456572, adult male, collected in Greece (= Greichenland), in spring (= vere, as on label), 1847. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm, in his original description, did not list a type or indicate how many specimens he had. Hartert, by listing the above specimen as the type, designated it the lectotype. It is labeled *macrorhynchos* in Brehm's hand and bears a Rothschild type

label. It is the only Brehm specimen of this species from Greece in AMNH.

***Pyrgita rupestris* C.L. Brehm**

Pyrgita rupestris C.L. Brehm, 1831: 264 (Er lebt nur in manchen Jahren in Saalthale und brütet selten daselbst.)

Now *Petronia petronia petronia* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918a: 14; Vaurie, 1959: 584–585; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 24; and Dickinson, 2003: 718.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456560, adult male, collected at Lobeda (= Lobedaburg, as on label), 50.53N, 11.36E (Times Atlas), near Jena, Germany, on 15 June 1816. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen is one of four Brehm specimens labeled *rupestris communis* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It was listed as the type by Hartert (1918a: 14), who thereby designated it the lectotype. As he noted, Brehm had written on his label that the specimen was "taken from nest on the Lobedaburg near Jena, 15.vi.1816, died in cage, 10.x.1816." Tied to the lectotype is AMNH 456561, female juvenile, taken with the male on 15 June 1816, but apparently not kept in captivity. It is a paralectotype of *rupestris*. Because it is tied to the adult male, it is kept in the type collection with it. The other two specimens labeled *rupestris communis* were collected prior to the 1831 publication of *rupestris* but are not specifically mentioned in the description: AMNH 456562, male juvenile, and AMNH 456563, female juvenile, collected at Lobeda near Jena on 20 June 1828. They are also tied together.

***Petronia saxorum* C.L. Brehm**

Petronia saxorum C.L. Brehm, 1855a: 97 (Saalthale).

Now *Petronia petronia petronia* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918a: 14; Vaurie, 1959: 584–585; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 24; and Dickinson, 2003: 718.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456565, adult male, collected at Lobeda, 50.53N, 11.36E (Times Atlas), near Jena, Germany, on 10 December 1826. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 14), by listing the male collected on 10 December 1826 as the type, designated it the lectotype of *saxorum*. It is tied together with a female, AMNH 456564, collected on 10 December 1826, a paralectotype, also labeled *saxorum* by Brehm. There are two additional paralectotypes in AMNH labeled *saxorum* by Brehm: AMNH 456566, female juvenile, and AMNH 456567, male juvenile, both collected at Lobeda near Jena, on 10 August 1826.

Four additional Brehm specimens cataloged as *Petronia petronia petronia* and from Lobeda were exchanged with ZFMK. They may be paralectotypes of *macrorhynchos*, *rupestris*, or *saxorum*, depending on how Brehm had labeled them.

Petronia petronia intermedia Hartert

Petronia petronia intermedia Hartert, 1901a: 324 (Gilgit).

Now *Petronia petronia intermedia* Hartert, 1901. See Hartert, 1904a: 144; Hartert, 1919: 158; Vaurie, 1956: 22–23; 1959: 585–586; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 25; Dickinson, 2003: 718; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 810–811.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 717373, male adult, collected at Gilgit, 35.55N, 74.18E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2643), Kashmir, on 9 January 1880, by J. Scully. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the following range: “Kaschmir (Typus Gilgit!) u. Kandahar,” but no details were given for the type from Gilgit. Hartert (1919: 158), by listing the single male collected at Gilgit by Scully on 9 January 1880, designated it the lectotype of *intermedia*. Three additional specimens collected at Gilgit are paralectotypes: AMNH 717372, male, 28 January 1881, by J. Biddulph; AMNH 717374, male, 11 January 1879, AMNH 717375, unsexed, 13 January 1880, both by Scully. No specimens from Kandahar came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Vaurie (1956: 22) was incorrect in referring to paratypes from Turkestan as only Kashmir and Kandahar were mentioned in the original description.

Petronia petronia tibetana Jacobi

Petronia petronia tibetana Jacobi, 1923: 31 (Tschuwo, Kansego).

Now *Petronia petronia brevirostris* Taczanowski, 1874. See Vaurie, 1959: 586; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 25; Dickinson, 2003: 718; Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 308; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 810–811.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 717370, female, collected at Kansego (= Ganse, as on label), Sichuan, China, on 12 August 1915, by H. Weigold on the Stoetzner'sche Szetschwan-Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Jacobi did not designate a type but listed a male from Tschuwo, collected on 3 November, and two males, two females, and one female [juv.?] from Kansego in August. According to Eck and Quaisser (2004: 308) there are three male syntypes in SNSD, one from Tschuwo and two from Kansego. The above specimen is labeled “*Petronia petronia tibetana* Jac.” and marked “Cotypus,” with the wing measurement given as 93 [mm.]. This measurement falls within the 91–94 [mm.] given by Jacobi (1923: 31) for August specimens. The specimen had not formerly been recognized as a syntype.

As noted by Vaurie (1972: 137), Weigold's “Tibetan” specimens were not always from within the boundaries of what was later considered to be Tibet. This specimen came from Kansego in Sichuan. Israel (1919: pls. 7 and 10), who gave the itinerary of the expedition, showed Kansego on his maps and noted on page 95 that on 11 August it was nearing Kansego.

Petronia albigularis C.L. Brehm

Petronia albigularis C.L. Brehm, 1856: 377 (Sennaar).

Now *Gymnoris dentata dentata* (Sundevall, 1850). See Hartert, 1918a: 14; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 26; Dickinson, 2003: 718; Fry and Keith, 2004: 42–43; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 810.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 456579, adult male, collected at Sennaar (= Sennaar), 13.31N, 33.38E (Times Atlas), on the Blue Nile, Sudan, on 22 September 1850, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not enumerate his specimens of this form in the original description. Two specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. A male and a

female specimen of *albigularis* were collected on the same day at Sennar. Hartert (1918a: 14), by listing the male as the type, designated it the lectotype. The female, **AMNH 456580**, is a paralectotype.

This species is often included in the genus *Petronia*. Most recent authors consider the species *dentata* monotypic, but Summers-Smith (2009: 810) recognized two subspecies.

***Petronia dentata buchanani* Hartert**

Petronia dentata buchanani Hartert, 1921: 134 (Zinder).

Now *Gymnoris dentata buchanani* (Hartert, 1921). See Hartert, 1928: 198; Dickinson, 2003: 718; Fry and Keith, 2004: 42–43; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 810.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 717565**, adult male, collected at Zinder, 1500 ft, 13.46N, 08.58E (Times Atlas), southern Niger (= French West Africa, as on label), on 19 February 1920, by Angus Buchanan. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as the type of *buchanani* the specimen bearing Buchanan's field number 414. The Rothschild Collection held a single specimen when Hartert named *buchanani*, but he noted: "There are in the British Museum two females collected at Yo and Kuka, near Lake Chad, which must belong to this new subspecies."

Most recent authors consider *dentata* monotypic, but Summers-Smith (2009: 810) recognized *buchanani*.

***Montifringilla glacialis* C.L. Brehm**

Montifringilla glacialis C.L. Brehm, 1831: 270 (Er bewohnt die Alpen Tyrols).

Now *Montifringilla nivalis nivalis* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918a: 14; Vaurie, 1956: 24–27; 1959: 587–588; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 27; Dickinson, 2003: 718; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 811.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 456589**, adult male, collected in the Tyrol, on 12 January 1828. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not list a type or indicate how many specimens he examined. Hartert (1918a: 14), by listing the specimen collected

on 12 January 1828 as the type, designated it the lectotype. There are two additional Brehm specimens in AMNH labeled *glacialis* by Brehm and collected before the 1831 description. I consider them paralectotypes: **AMNH 456587**, juvenile female, **AMNH 456588**, adult female, collected at Heiligen Blut, Tirol, on 4 July 1826.

***Montifringilla ruficollis* Blanford**

Montifringilla ruficollis Blanford, 1871b: 227 (Láchen valley near the Tibetan frontier).

Now *Pyrgilauda ruficollis* (Blanford, 1871). See Hartert, 1919: 157; Vaurie, 1959: 590; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 28–29; Dickinson, 2003: 719; Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 578; and Summers-Smith, 2009: 812.

?SYNTYPE: **AMNH 717336**, unsexed (marked adult male on the Rothschild type label), collected at Kongra Lama Pass, 15,500 ft, Sikkim, on 5 October 1870, by H.J. Elwes. From the Elwes Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description of *Montifringilla ruficollis* (Blanford, 1871b: 227, not 277 as given by Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 29) was in an abstract of the annotated list of Blanford's Sikkim collection that was to appear the following year (Blanford, 1872) but subsequent to publication of the first part of his report summarizing the trip (Blanford, 1871a). In this description, both male (based on male-specific characters given) and female were described and a single set of measurements supplied. The type locality was the Láchen Valley near the Tibetan frontier, but no type was designated and the specimens were not enumerated.

In the full report, Blanford (1872: 66–68) described both male and female, repeating the measurements given in the original description, said here to be of a male measured before skinning. Measurements were added of an additional male and a female, noting on page 67 that a single female was obtained. No type specimen was mentioned, but a type series of two males and a female was here enumerated.

Hartert (1919: 157) insisted that an Elwes specimen held in the Rothschild Collection, now in AMNH, was the type of *Montifrin-*

gilla ruficollis: “There can be no doubt that this specimen is the actual type, and not the one in the British specimen [sic], which Sharpe [1888c: 264] registered as the type. The latter is no doubt a paratype, but on the original label is no remark to the fact; the word “type” has only been written on the British Museum’s label, apparently by Sharpe, while our specimen bears the remark ‘*Montifringilla* sp. nov. type of *ruficollis*,’ evidently in the author’s handwriting.” This is, in fact, what is written on the Elwes label in what appears to be Elwes’ hand, with the former identification, *Emberiza*, crossed out. However, the original description had been published by Blanford, not Elwes. I have found no indication that Elwes ever published on his specimens from this expedition to Sikkim. Noting that Warren and Harrison (1971: 478) listed two syntypes in BMNH, I sought additional information.

R. Prÿs-Jones sent information on the three BMNH specimens associated with Blanford and Elwes and suggested consulting the first paper by Blanford (1871a), from which I assembled the following information.

Blanford and Elwes were not acquainted before they met by chance in India. At that time, Blanford had decided to use his three months’ leave to pursue studies of birds in the interior of Sikkim, and Elwes had traveled from England and had virtually completed his plans to travel to Sikkim to study Indian birds when he met Blanford. When they discovered that their aims were similar, they agreed to travel together (Blanford, 1871a: 368–369) from August to September, 1870. They reached their highest altitudes in Sikkim on 5–7 October at Kangra Lama Pass in the Láchén Valley at the Tibetan frontier.

Blanford (1871a: 415–419) detailed the activities of Elwes and himself on the three days they were near Kangra Pass, the only locality at which they entered the Láchén Valley (Blanford, 1872: 31). Kangra Lama or Kongra Lama, as spelled by Elwes, are alternative spellings of a pass between Sikkim and Tibet at 28.06N, 88.45E (Lozupone et al., 2004). On 5 October, they were together near the pass. Blanford mentioned that he had shot two specimens of the “new *Montifringilla*” on that day, but did not mention

Elwes as having collected any. After their brief visit, Blanford returned directly to their base camp at Tangú while Elwes returned to Tangú via Phálúng. On 6 October, both remained at Tangú. On 7 October, Elwes left Tangú for Tállam Samdong, their next camp, while Blanford went to Phálúng before following Elwes. In Phálúng, he reported seeing another flock of the *Montifringilla* but did not mention collecting a specimen.

Throughout his annotated report on the specimens collected, Blanford (1872) spoke in the first person singular concerning his own specimens and observations although he occasionally mentioned that he had seen an Elwes specimen or knew that he had collected one. In a few cases he mentioned that Elwes had sent him a specimen for comparison, usually when he had seen a species but had not collected it. In the case of *Otocoris Elwesi*, the other new species described by Blanford (1871b: 227), he (Blanford, 1872: 63) noted that he had not collected it himself, that Elwes had collected three, but the only one he possessed was one given him by Elwes. Blanford did not indicate that Elwes had collected *Montifringilla ruficollis*, but there are two male specimens collected by him on 5 October, one in AMNH and one in BMNH.

R. Prÿs-Jones has kindly sent me information on the following specimens in BMNH. Two of them were received directly from Blanford and are two of the three specimens he said he collected.

BMNH 1880.8.12.2, male, Kangra Lama Pass, Sikkim, 5 October 1870. *Emberiza* is written on the reverse of the Blanford label but has been crossed out and *Montifringilla ruficollis* inserted. On the BMNH label (only) “TYPE” is written, subsequently crossed out and “paratype” substituted. This is the specimen that was considered the type by Sharpe (1888c: 264), and was so recorded in the BMNH register. It was also one of the two syntypes listed by Warren and Harrison (1971: 478). It is a definite syntype.

BMNH 1880.8.12.3, female, Phálúng, Sikkim, 7 October 1870. This specimen has a Blanford label and is the only female collected (Blanford, 1972: 67). It was not listed as a syntype by Warren and Harrison (1971: 478), but because Blanford’s single

female specimen was collected at Phálúing on 7 October, when Blanford was alone at that locality, it is without doubt also a syntype of *M. ruficollis*.

BMNH 1887.6.1.374, unsexed, Kongra Lama, Sikkim, 15,500 ft., 5 October 1870. *Emberiza* is written on the reverse of Elwes' original label and is crossed out and replaced by *Montifringilla ruficollis*; someone, whose initials neither Prÿs-Jones nor I can decipher, has written: "This is one of the types originally collected." The specimen was received by BMNH with the Hume Collection. It was listed as a syntype by Warren and Harrison (1971: 478) but was not listed as a type in the BMNH register or in Sharpe (1888: 264). Its status as a type is questionable.

It is possible that AMNH 717336 was sent to Blanford for his description and then returned to Elwes and annotated by him, but because there is no information concerning how the specimen came to be in the Rothschild Collection or whether there were reasons other than the annotation by Elwes on his label to explain why Hartert was so insistent that it was a type, it cannot be definitely tied to the description for the following reasons. It is shown above that Blanford had based his description on two males and one female and that no type was designated. Blanford (1871a: 415) specifically mentioned that he had shot two males on 5 October at Kangra Lama Pass, and the whereabouts of only one of those is known. Blanford did not mention Elwes as having collected a specimen of *M. ruficollis* at Kangra Lama Pass, although Elwes seemingly did collect at least two specimens; nor did Blanford mention that he had consulted an Elwes specimen. The fact that Elwes marked his label "Type" is not in and of itself evidence that the specimen has type status (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.7).

Sporopipes frontalis pallidior Hartert

Sporopipes frontalis pallidior Hartert, 1921: 136 (Zinder).

Now *Sporopipes frontalis frontalis* (Daudin, 1800). See Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 30; Dickinson, 2003: 719; Fry and Keith, 2004: 64–65; and Craig, 2010: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 722589, adult male, collected at Zinder, 13.46N, 08.58E (Times Atlas), southern Niger (= French West Africa, as on label), on 9 February 1920, by Angus Buchanan (no. 345). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Buchanan's field number of the holotype and noted that he had eight specimens. The seven paratypes, all collected by Buchanan in 1920, are: Zinder, AMNH 722590, immature male, 10 February; AMNH 722591, immature female, AMNH 722592, adult female, 28 January. Takoukout, Damerougou, AMNH 722597, 722598, males, 13 March; AMNH 722599, 722600, females, 22 March.

The subspecies *pallidior* is usually synonymized with nominate *frontalis*, but it was recognized by Dickinson (2003: 719). It was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Sporopipes frontalis loitanus van Someren

Sporopipes frontalis loitanus van Someren, 1919: 54 (Loita).

Now *Sporopipes frontalis emini* Neumann, 1900. See Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 30; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 533; Dickinson, 2003: 719; Fry and Keith, 2004: 64–65; and Craig, 2010: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 722610, adult female (not male, as in original description), collected at Loita, ca. 01.40S, 35.40E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 8 July 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that the type, with the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection and that 18 specimens were collected. Four additional specimens from the V.G.L. van Someren Collection, collected before the publication of *loitanus*, came to AMNH. I consider them paratypes: Loita, AMNH 722609, male, 10 July 1918, collected by A. Blayney Percival; Kacheliba, AMNH 722617, male, AMNH 722618, female, 11 June 1917; Maktau, AMNH 722619, male, 23 June 1918. Hartert did not list this holotype in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

PLOCEINAE

Amblyospiza aethiopica Neumann

Amblyospiza aethiopica Neumann, 1902a: 9 (in der Landschaft Malo nahe dem Omo; bei Anderatscha in Kaffa).

Now *Amblyospiza albifrons melanota* (Heuglin, 1863). See Neumann, 1905: 342–343; Hartert, 1919: 137; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 31; Dickinson, 2003: 719; Fry and Keith, 2004: 198–201; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 336; and Craig, 2010: 138–139.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 725370, adult male, collected at Uaja, Malo Region, Ethiopia, on 13 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 795). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann listed his two specimens but did not designate a type. Later, Neumann (1905: 342) listed the male bearing his number 795 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *aethiopica*. The paratype is AMNH 725371, female (not male, as in Neumann, 1905: 342), Anderatscha, Kaffa, Ethiopia, 17 March 1901, O. Neumann (no. 1019).

I did not find the locality “Uaja”; however, in his itinerary, Neumann (1904c: 323), noted that he was at Banka, 06.33N, 36.38E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 403), on 14 February 1901. Neumann (1902b) wrote an account of his travels, with a map showing his itinerary, but it did not include all of his localities.

Amblyospiza albifrons montana van Someren

Amblyospiza albifrons montana van Someren, 1921c: 122 (Fort Hall, Kikuyu Mts.).

Now *Amblyospiza albifrons montana* van Someren, 1921. See Hartert, 1928: 193; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 31; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 533; Dickinson, 2003: 719; Fry and Keith, 2004: 198–201; and Craig, 2010: 138–139.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 725323, adult male, collected at Saba Saba, 00.47S, 36.55E–00.49S, 37.18E (Polhill, 1988), near Fort Hall, Kikuyu Mountains, Kenya, on 25 April 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated a specimen in the Rothschild Collection bearing the above data

as the holotype of *montana*. He gave the range as Kikuyu, Nairobi, Kisumu, etc., but did not enumerate his paratypes. I have considered as paratypes only the two additional specimens of *montana* in AMNH that had been part of the V.G.L. van Someren Collection: AMNH 725335, female, Nairobi, 13 December 1917; AMNH 725345, unsexed [♂], Kisumu, 9 July 1912. There are two paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 75).

Sycobrotus Emini Hartlaub

Sycobrotus Emini Hartlaub, 1882b: 92 (Centralafrika).

Now *Ploceus baglafecht emini* (Hartlaub, 1882). See Hartlaub, 1882c: 322, pl. 1; Hartert, 1919: 138; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 36; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 106–108; Craig, 2010: 190.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 723048, adult male, collected at Agoro (= Agar, as on label), 03.47N, 33.02E (Chapin, 1954a), Uganda, on 30 April 1881, by Emin Bey (no. 101). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, a male and a female were described, but no type was designated. Hartlaub (1882c: 322), under *Hyphantornis*, described a male, said that he had a second male, and described females, but again did not indicate a type, saying only that he had five specimens from Agar and thereby restricting the type locality. Hartert (1919: 138), by listing the specimen bearing Emin’s no. 101 as the type, designated it the lectotype. AMNH 723049, female, Agar, 1 May 1881 is the only other Rothschild specimen; it is a paralectotype of *S. emini*. The name is not listed by Sánchez-Osés (2010).

Hartlaub (1882c: pl. 1, fig. 1) illustrated both male and female, captioned “*Sycobrotus Emini*.”

Otyphantes [sic] emini budongoensis van Someren

Otyphantes [sic] emini budongoensis van Someren, 1921c: 123 (Busindi near Budongo).

Now *Ploceus baglafecht emini* (Hartlaub, 1882). See Hartert, 1928: 193; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 36; Dickinson, 2003: 719–720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 106–108; and Craig, 2010: 190.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723062, male, collected at Busindi, near Budongo, 01.39N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda, on 7 June 1919. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type the single specimen with the above data in the Rothschild Collection. He did not enumerate his specimens but gave the range as Budongo, Masindi, and Bugoma. The following specimens from the van Someren Collection are paratypes: Busindi, AMNH 723063, female, 7 June 1919; Masindi, AMNH 723064, female, AMNH 723065, female?, 17 December, 1918; Bugoma, AMNH 723066, male, 27 June 1919. There are two paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 77).

***Ploceus (Othyphantes) bannermani* Chapin**

Ploceus (Othyphantes) bannermani Chapin, 1932: 17 (Djang district, 4500 feet, Cameroon).

Now *Ploceus bannermani* Chapin, 1932. See Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 36; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 109–110; and Craig, 2010: 190–191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 295349, unsexed, Dschang (= Djang) district, 4500 ft, 05.28N, 10.03E (Chapin, 1954a), Cameroon, on 7 May 1930, by R.H. Drinkwater (no. 359).

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, and noted that there were three specimens known. The one paratype in AMNH is AMNH 415812, female, collected in the Nkongsamba district, Cameroon, on 3 May 1930, by Drinkwater (no. 313). The second paratype was collected by Boyd Alexander at Ninong, Manenguba Mountains, Cameroon, on 12 June 1909 and is probably in BMNH.

***Sitagra luteola kavirondensis* van Someren**

Sitagra luteola kavirondensis van Someren, 1921c: 123 (Soronko River).

Now *Ploceus luteolus* (Lichtenstein, 1823). See van Someren, 1922a: 140; Hartert, 1928: 194; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 37; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 111–112; and Craig, 2010: 170.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723343, adult male, collected on the Soronko River, 01.10N,

34.28E to 01.38N, 34.04E (Chapin, 1954a), Uganda, on 28 April 1916. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type of *kavirondensis* a male in the Rothschild Collection collected on the Soronko River, on 28 April 1916. The above specimen is the only one with those data and it bears a Rothschild type label. Van Someren had eight male and four female specimens from the Soronko River, S. Kerio, Kacheliba, Kisumu, Kibigori, and Entebbe. The following paratypes, all from the van Someren Collection, are in AMNH: Kerio, AMNH 723341, male, 2 June 1917; Soronko River, AMNH 723344, female, 28 April 1916; Kibigori, AMNH 723345, male, 24 August 1918. AMNH 723342 collected at Bukedi, Elgon Plains, a locality not included in the range given by van Someren, and AMNH 723340, collected at Entebbe on an unknown date by Grauer, are not considered paratypes.

Fry and Keith (2004: 111) and Craig (2010: 170) synonymized *kavirondensis* with *P. luteolus* which they considered monotypic.

***Hyphantornis crocata* Hartlaub**

Hyphantornis crocata Hartlaub, 1881: 100 (Magungo).

Now *Ploceus ocularis crocatus* (Hartlaub, 1881). See Hartlaub, 1887: 341; Hartert, 1907a: 497; 1919: 138; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 38; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 117–120; and Craig, 2010: 182–183.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724466, female (missexed as male on label), Magungo, 02.15N, 31.30E (Chapin, 1954a), Lake Mobutu Sese Seko (= Albert Njansa), Uganda, collected by Emin Bey. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartlaub described the male and said that he had the single specimen from Magungo. Hartlaub (1887: 341) later referred to his earlier description of *crocata*, gave the date of collection as 25 November, and noted that the original description had referred to the Magungo bird as a male, but that it had been missexed. This holotype no longer has an original Emin label, and the sex was probably

miscopied as Emin was known for his careful sexing of specimens. The label now on the specimen also does not have Emin's number, no. 152, or the date of collection, 25 November 1879, as cited by Hartert (1907a: 497). Hartlaub (1881: pl. 5) provided a map showing Emin's collecting localities, and (Hartlaub, 1887: pl. 14, fig. 11) illustrated this form as *Symplectes crocatus*.

Sánchez-Osés 2010: 67 noted that this holotype is missing from UMB.

***Ploceus ocularius* [sic] *abayensis* Neumann**

Ploceus ocularius [sic] *abayensis* Neumann, 1905: 339 (Gigiro in Gudji östlich des Abaya-Sees).

Now *Ploceus ocularis crocatus* (Hartlaub, 1881). See Hartert, 1919: 138; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 38; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 117–120; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 337; and Craig, 2010: 182–183.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724516, female, collected at Gigiro in Gudji, east of Lake Abaya, 06.01N, 37.41E–06.36N, 38.07E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 399), Ethiopia, 25 December 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 487). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann cited his field number of the holotype in the original description but did not enumerate his type series. The holotype is the only Neumann specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Ploceus ocularius* [sic] *po* Hartert**

Ploceus ocularius [sic] *po* Hartert, 1907a: 498 (Fishtown, Fernando Po).

Now *Ploceus nigricollis brachypterus* Swainson, 1837. See Hartert, 1919: 138; Amadon, 1953: 433; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 38; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 115–117; and Craig, 2010: 182.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724416, adult male, collected at Basupú (= Fishtown), Bioko (= Fernando Po) Island, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on 2 January 1904, by E. Seimund (no. 3119). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the number of the holotype as 3119, with the above data. In addition, he had an adult female collected by Seimund, an adult male and a young bird collected by

Fraser, and a half dozen skins in BMNH that he had examined. Paratypes in AMNH are: Fishtown, AMNH 724417, female, 3 January 1904, collected by Seimund; “Fernando Po,” AMNH 724418, male, undated, collected by Fraser, Ex. Mus. T.C.E. no. 2092, AMNH 724419, juvenile, undated, collected by Fraser (no. 1151), Ex. Mus. T.C.E. no. 2971.

Basupú is just east of Malabo (= Santa Isabel), 03.45N, 08.48E (Times Atlas).

Most authors consider *po* a synonym of *P. nigricollis brachypterus*, but it is recognized by Dickinson (2003: 720) and considered “possibly worthy of recognition” by Craig (2010: 182).

***Heterophantes* [sic] *nigricollis vacillans* van Someren**

Heterophantes [sic] *nigricollis vacillans* van Someren, 1921c: 123 (Budongo).

Now *Ploceus nigricollis nigricollis* (Vieillot, 1805).

See van Someren, 1922a: 139; Hartert, 1928: 193; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 39; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 115–117; Craig, 2010: 182.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724577, adult male, collected in the Budongo forest (as on label), ca. 01.47N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda, on 17 December 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type the single male specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected at Budongo on 17 December 1918 and noted that he had specimens from the following localities: S. Ankole, Bugoma, Budongo, Mubendi, Mabira, Elgon, Entebbe, N. Kavirondo, Taveta, and Bukoma. The following 19 paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: Budongo forest, AMNH 724576, 724578–724586, five males, four females, one unsexed, collected in October and December 1918 and June 1919; Bugoma, AMNH 724599–724604, four males, two females, collected in October 1913, December 1918, and June and July 1919; Mabira Forest, AMNH 724607, one unsexed, June 1914; Entebbe, AMNH 724614, male, February 1919, AMNH 724619, female, October 1919. There are two paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 76).

***Ploceus melanoxanthus malensis* Neumann**

Ploceus melanoxanthus malensis Neumann, 1904b: 162 (Barssa-Fluss im Male-Land).

Now *Ploceus nigricollis melanoxanthus* (Cabanis, 1878). See Neumann, 1904c: 338; Hartert, 1919: 138; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 39; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 115–117; and Craig, 2010: 162.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724625, adult male, collected on the Barssa (= Schambala) River, Maleland, southern Ethiopia, on 19 January 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 626). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said that he collected a male and a female on the Barssa River, noting that the female did not differ from the female of nominate *melanoxanthus* and that the male was the type of *malensis*; the above specimen is so marked by Neumann. He also said that the specimens collected by Donaldson Smith on the Omo River probably also agreed with his new form.

Later, when Neumann (1904c: 338) treated his entire collection, he noted that the two specimens in his type series were from the Schambala-Fluss. The locality on his original label is unclear and has been changed; it apparently was marked “Antote Fl.” originally and was changed to “Schambala” by Neumann. The locality given in his itinerary (Neumann, 1904c: 323) for 19 January 1901 is Adoshebaï Tal, and on 20–23 January he was in “Male Land (Burssa und Schambala Fluss).” All of these localities are discussed by Neumann (1902b: 385–386, map) and are shown on the map at about 05.30N, 37.00E.

The single paratype in AMNH is AMNH 724626, female, Barssa (= Schambala) River, Maleland, southern Ethiopia, 19 January 1901, collected by O. Neumann (no. 627).

***Ploceus holoxanthus* Hartlaub**

Ploceus holoxanthus Hartlaub, 1891a: 22 (Mtoni).

Now *Ploceus subaureus aureoflavus* Smith, 1839. See Hartert, 1907a: 499–500; Hartert, 1919: 140; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 40; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 126–127; and Craig, 2010: 161.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724738, unsexed [adult male], collected at Mtoni, 06.52S,

39.16E, lower reaches of the Ruvu River (= Kingani River) (Polhill, 1988), Tanzania, in January (year not recorded), by F. Bohn-dorff. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartlaub described a single male from Mtoni. Hartert (1907a: 500) listed a male and a female from Mtoni, which are now in AMNH, but the female was not mentioned in the original description.

Most type specimens of names introduced by Hartlaub are in UMB; Sánchez-Osés (2010: 67) noted that the type of *P. holoxanthus* was not found there but he thought that it might be in ZMB; Rothschild obtained specimens from many collections, but there is no indication that this one came from ZMB; he probably received it directly from Hartlaub.

***Ploceus aurantius rex* Neumann**

Ploceus aurantius rex Neumann, 1908c: 12 (Entebbe, Uganda).

Now *Ploceus aurantius rex* Neumann, 1908. See Hartert, 1919: 139; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 41; Dickinson, 2003: 720; Fry and Keith, 2004: 130–131; and Craig, 2010: 175–176.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724948, adult male, collected at Entebbe, 00.05N, 32.29E (Times Atlas), Uganda, undated, by Rudolf Grauer. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, only the male was described, and the individual collected by Grauer at Entebbe was designated the type. Neumann said that seven of the eight (male) specimens that he examined had the lores black and that other specimens from Entebbe were in F.J. Jackson's collection. Only one additional male specimen from Entebbe came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It is a paratype: AMNH 724949, adult male, collected at Entebbe, Uganda, on 12 March 1904, from the F.J. Jackson Collection. It has the lores black. Two specimens from the F.J. Jackson Collection were purchased from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg by Leonard C. Sanford and presented to AMNH. Only one of these was a male and it was collected at Entebbe on 7 July 1911, after the publication of *rex*.

Ploceus heuglini neglectus Neumann

Ploceus heuglini neglectus Neumann, 1908a: 58 (Gassam, Senegal).

Now *Ploceus heuglini* Reichenow, 1886. See Hartert, 1919: 139; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 41; Dickinson, 2003: 721; Fry and Keith, 2004: 153; and Craig, 2010: 162.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723598, adult male, collected at Gassam (= Gassam), 14.54N, 15.16W (Times Atlas), Senegal, on 29 August 1907, by F.W. Riegenbach. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann described only the male, gave data for the type in the Rothschild Museum, and gave the range of the form as "Upper Guinea, from Senegal to the Niger"; he did not say how many specimens he examined. The holotype has lost its original label, but the data have been written on the Rothschild type label. When Hartert (1919: 139) listed this type, he also included Riegenbach's no. 1254, which does not now otherwise appear on the specimen. Only one additional male specimen collected by Riegenbach or from the cited range came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: paratype AMNH 723598, collected at the type locality on 30 August 1907.

Ploceus flavissimus Neumann

Ploceus flavissimus Neumann, 1907: 595 (Soullouké).

Now *Ploceus galbula* Rüppell, 1840. See Hartert, 1919: 145; and Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 43.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 725031, male, collected at Soullouké, Ethiopia, on 22 August 1904, on the Baron Maurice de Rothschild expedition (no. 460). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann had a single specimen when he named this form. It is an aberrant individual (Hartert, 1919: 145), mostly yellow with white shafts to primaries and rectrices. The collecting locality is shown on the map in M. de Rothschild (1922: 1017), but the longitudes given on that map are not correct.

Hyphantornis intermedius kisumui
van Someren

Hyphantornis intermedius kisumui van Someren, 1921c: 122 (Kisumu).

Now *Ploceus intermedius intermedius* Rüppell, 1845. See van Someren, 1922a: 141–142; Hartert, 1928: 193; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 44; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 540–541; Dickinson, 2003: 721; Fry and Keith, 2004: 142–145; and Craig, 2010: 161–162.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723691, adult male, collected at Kisumu, 00.06S, 34.45E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 10 May 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that his type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection and, without enumerating his specimens, recorded that the form occurred in Kisumu, Kano district, Kendu Bay, Simba, and Kitui. The following paratypes came to AMNH from the Rothschild Collection: Kenya, Simba, AMNH 723685–723690, two males, four females, 23–28 January 1919, 11 October 1917; Kisumu, AMNH 723692, immature male, 6 July 1912, AMNH 723693, immature male, 11 December 1917, AMNH 723694, female, 6 May 1917, AMNH 723695, female, 26 August 1916; Uganda, Kano, AMNH 723697, male, 19 June 1912. There are three paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 76).

Hyphantornis intermedius littoralis
van Someren

Hyphantornis intermedius littoralis van Someren, 1921c: 123 (Changamwe).

Now *Ploceus intermedius intermedius* Rüppell, 1845. See van Someren, 1922a: 142; Hartert, 1928: 193; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 44; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 540–541; Dickinson, 2003: 721; Fry and Keith, 2004: 142–145; and Craig, 2010: 161–162.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723680, adult male, collected at Changamwe, 04.01S, 39.38E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 14 April 1919. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that the type from Changamwe, collected on 14 April 1919, was in the Rothschild Collection. The range was given as "coast-belt and Taru district, Changamwe and Malindi." One paratype came to AMNH: Changamwe, AMNH 723681, adult male, 15 April 1919.

***Ploceus Bohndorffi* Reichenow**

Ploceus Bohndorffi Reichenow, 1887: 214 (Stanley-Fälle).

Now *Ploceus cucullatus bohndorffi* Reichenow, 1887. See Hartert, 1919: 139; Chapin, 1954b: 351–355; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 46; Dickinson, 2003: 721; Fry and Keith, 2004: 164–170; and Craig, 2010: 165–166.

SYNTYPE (perhaps holotype): AMNH 724091, unsexed [adult male], collected at Stanley Falls, 00.18N, 25.30E (Times Atlas), Congo (Kinshasa), in March, by F. Bohndorff. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Reichenow did not give the sex of the bird he described or say how many specimens he examined, but he gave only one set of measurements and perhaps had only a single specimen. Hartert (1919: 139) also did not know how many specimens were involved in the original description as he referred to the above specimen as “Type (or cotype)”; the only locality referred to was Stanley Falls. A second specimen collected by Bohndorff at Kasango in June is not considered part of the type series.

Most authors recognize the subspecies *bohndorffi*; however, Craig (2010: 165) synonymized it with nominate *cucullatus*.

***Ploceus graueri* Hartert**

Ploceus graueri Hartert, 1911b: 21 (Usumbura).

Now *Ploceus cucullatus graueri* Hartert, 1911. See Hartert, 1919: 139; van Someren, 1922a: 141; Chapin, 1954b: 358–359; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 47; Dickinson, 2003: 721; Fry and Keith, 2004: 164–170; and Craig, 2010: 165–166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723898, adult male, collected at Usumbura, 03.23S, 29.21E (Chapin, 1954a), Burundi, on 31 March 1902, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 2239). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Grauer’s field number of the holotype in the original description and said that he had collected a series at Usumbura, one on the northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika and one at Mtagata in Karagwe. Paratypes in AMNH with Grauer field numbers in parentheses are: Usumbura, AMNH 723899 (2238), male, 31 March; AMNH 723900 (2310), male, 9 April; AMNH 723901 (2246), male, 1 April; AMNH

723902 (2289), female, 7 April; AMNH 723903 (2253), female, 2 April; AMNH 723904 (2378), female, 16 April; AMNH 723905 (2188), female [male plumage], 21 March; AMNH 723906 (2240), female, 31 March; AMNH 723907 (2234) female, 30 March; AMNH 723908 (2203), female, 24 March, all collected in 1908. Mtagata, AMNH 723919 (289), female [male plumage] 30 May 1907. Northwest coast of Tanganyika (Nordwest ufer des Tanganyika), AMNH 723891 (2612), male, 8 May 1908; this last specimen is the only one from that locality collected in May 1908, the others having been collected later.

Most recent authors have recognized *graueri* as a subspecies of *P. cucullatus*, but Craig (2010: 165) synonymized it with nominate *cucullatus*.

***Ploceus melanocephalus usumburae* Neumann**

Ploceus melanocephalus usumburae Neumann, 1920: 82 (Usumbura).

Now *Ploceus melanocephalus duboisi* Hartlaub, 1886. See Hartert, 1928: 194; Chapin, 1954b: 340–342; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 48; Dickinson, 2003: 722; Fry and Keith, 2004: 174–175; and Craig, 2010: 163–164.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 723422, female [male plumage], collected at Usumbura, 03.23S, 29.21E (Chapin, 1954a), Burundi, on 17 April 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 2394). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann described only the male, gave only one measurement, and said that the type, with the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection. The Rothschild label is marked “*Ploceus melanocephalus usumburae* Neum. Type,” in Neumann’s hand. It also bears a Rothschild type label. Two additional specimens of *P. melanocephalus* from Usumbura, also sexed as females but in male plumage, were considered to be specimens of *duboisi* by Neumann, who said that they occurred at Usumbura with his specimen of *usumburae* but lacked its trace of brown on the chest.

***Ploceus rubiginosus cinnamominus* Hartert**

Ploceus rubiginosus cinnamominus Hartert, 1907b: 11 (Kimukua, Mossamedes, South Angola).

Now *Ploceus rubiginosus trothae* Reichenow, 1905. See Hartert, 1919: 140; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 50; Dickinson, 2003: 722; Fry and Keith, 2004: 177–179; and Craig, 2010: 158–159.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724289, adult male, collected at Kimakua (= Kimukua), Huíla, southern Angola, on 14 March 1906, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 1436). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Ansorge's unique number of the holotype in the original description and referred to both males and females. He gave the range as "Mossamedes and Benguella, apparently also Damaraland" (citing literature) in southern Angola. The following specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and are paratypes: Benguela, Kalahanga, AMNH 724287 (Ansorge no. 413), female, AMNH 724288 (412) male, 7 February 1905; Huíla, Kimakua, AMNH 727290–727295 (426, 427, 428, remainder without numbers), males, 14 March 1906; Malambelo, AMNH 727296 (610), male [immature], 29 April 1906; Chahivi, AMNH 727297 (–), male [immature], AMNH 727298 (615), AMNH 727299 (–), females, all 30 April 1906.

Dean (2000: 378) noted that Kimakua was between Cahama, 16.17S, 14.18E, and Humbe, 16.40S, 14.55E, now in Huíla Province. The date of publication of *cinnamominus* was mistakenly given as 1908 by Moreau and Greenway (1962: 50).

***Pachyphantes superciliosus omoensis*
Neumann**

Pachyphantes superciliosus omoensis Neumann, 1905: 342 (Omo zwischen Malo and Koscha). Now *Ploceus superciliosus* (Shelley, 1873). See Hartert, 1919: 139; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 52; Dickinson, 2003: 722; Fry and Keith, 2004: 196–198; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 341; and Craig, 2010: 158.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 724347, female, collected on the Omo River between Malo and Koscha, southern Ethiopia, on 18 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 851). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann's description was based on the single female specimen collected between Malo, 06.33N, 36.37E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 416) and Koscha, 06.45N,

36.35E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 415). The area is shown on the map in Neumann (1902b); Koscha is there spelled Kucha.

The generic affiliations of *superciliosus* are not settled. Moreau and Greenway (1962: 52), Dickinson (2003: 722), and Ash and Atkins (2009: 341) place it in *Ploceus*; Fry and Keith (2004: 196) and Craig (2010: 158) retain it in *Pachyphantes*, the last commenting that recent DNA studies indicate that it may be closest to the genus *Amblyospiza*.

***Ploceus passerinus infortunatus* Hartert**

Ploceus passerinus infortunatus Hartert, 1902b: 578 (Sungei Lebeh).

Now *Ploceus philippinus infortunatus* Hartert, 1902. See Hartert, 1919: 137; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 53; Dickinson, 2003: 723; Wells, 2007: 683–686; and Craig, 2010: 169.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 722675, adult male, collected on the Sungai Lebir (= Sungei Lebeh), 04.56N, 102.29E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2635), Malaysia, on 19 May 1901, by collectors for John Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type of *infortunatus* the single specimen collected by Waterstradt on the Sungai Lebir and gave the range of the form as "Malay Peninsula...to Tenasserim and Burma, Sumatra"; but he doubted the collecting locality of Sumatran specimens in the BMNH. The following paratypes are in AMNH: Myanmar (= Burma), Tenasserim, Mergui, AMNH 722684, female, 22 June 1875, Davison (no. 694, sales lot no. 6616e); Tavoy, AMNH 722685, male, 2 May 1874, Davison (694, 6616g); AMNH 722686, male, 26 April, 1874, Davison (694, 6616f); AMNH 722687, female, 11 August 1891, Bingham; Bilin Valley, AMNH 722688, male, 7 August 1892, Bingham. British Burmah, AMNH 722693, unsexed, no date, Davison (694, 6616c). The following two specimens I have also considered paratypes for, although not dated, they bear the same sales lot number and were undoubtedly acquired by Rothschild at the same time as the others: [Malacca skin], AMNH 722681, 722682, juvenile males, Bartlett Coll. (6616b, 6616a).

Symplectes mentalis Hartlaub

Symplectes mentalis Hartlaub, 1891b: 314 (Buguéra).

Now *Ploceus bicolor mentalis* (Hartlaub, 1891). See Hartert, 1907a: 503; 1919: 139; Chapin, 1954: 373–374; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 54; Dickinson, 2003: 723; Fry and Keith, 2004: 183–186; and Craig, 2010: 181–182.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 722773, adult male, collected at Bogoro (= Buguéra), 01.24N, 30.15E (Chapin, 1954a), eastern Ituri district, Congo (Kinshasa), on 23 March 1889, by Emin Pasha (no. 1). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub apparently had a single specimen; the measurements he published are those written by Emin on his field label.

Malimbus flavipes Chapin

Malimbus flavipes Chapin, 1916: 27 (Avakubi, Ituri District, Belgian Congo).

Now *Ploceus flavipes* (Chapin, 1916). See Chapin, 1954b: 388–389; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 55; Dickinson, 2003: 723; Fry and Keith, 2004: 104; and Craig, 2010: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 162602, adult female, collected at Avakubi, 01.24N, 27.40E (Chapin, 1954a), Ituri district, Congo (Kinshasa), on 20 September 1913, by James P. Chapin (no. 5067). Collected on the Lang-Chapin Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapin collected a single specimen of this rare species and gave his field number for it in the original description.

Ploceus insignis frater Neumann

Ploceus insignis frater Neumann, 1908c: 12 (90 km. west of Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Ploceus insignis* (Sharpe, 1891). See Hartert, 1919: 138; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 56; Dickinson, 2003: 723; Fry and Keith, 2004: 186–187; and Craig, 2010: 189.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 722812, adult female, collected in primary forest 90 km west of Lake Edward (= Albert Edward), 00.05N to 00.41S, 29.18E to 29.53E (Chapin, 1954a), Congo (Kinshasa), on 16 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (2055). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as the type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data, and gave the range as the country west of Lake Albert Edward. There are two additional specimens in AMNH collected by Grauer in the same locality, and they are considered paratypes: AMNH 722813 (Grauer no. 2064), female, 17 February 1908; AMNH 722814 (2038), male [immature], 14 February 1908. I did not find AMNH 722813 in the collection.

Malimbus malimbica melanobrephos Hartert

Malimbus malimbica melanobrephos Hartert, 1907a: 491 (Gold Coast).

Now *Malimbus malimbicus nigrifrons* (Hartlaub, 1855). See Hartert, 1919: 140; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 59–60; Dickinson, 2003: 724; Fry and Keith, 2004: 89–92; and Craig, 2010: 195.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 725054, unsexed [male adult], collected in Ghana (= Gold Coast), Fanti preparation. From the Rothschild Collection (no. 719).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the number “719” for the type; the Rothschild Collection was never cataloged, but this number has been added to the Rothschild type label. There is no other label. Hartert gave the range of *melanobrephos* as “Upper Guinea from Liberia to the Gold Coast and Togo.” None of the other specimens from these localities that came to AMNH are dated and it is not possible to know whether Hartert had them in hand when he named *melanobrephos*; they appear for the most part to be specimens that were purchased from a dealer and have minimum data.

Malimbus malimbicus crassirostris Hartert

Malimbus malimbicus crassirostris Hartert, 1919: 140 (Budongo Forest, Unyoro).

Now *Malimbus malimbicus crassirostris* Hartert, 1919. See Chapin, 1954b: 386–388; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 60; Dickinson, 2003: 724; Fry and Keith, 2004: 88–92; and Craig, 2010: 195.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 725064, adult male, collected in the Budongo Forest, c. 01.47N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988) Bunyoro (= Unyoro), Uganda, on 17 February 1907, by L.M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert designated his only adult male as the type in the original description and noted that he had in addition an apparently adult female and a young bird, all from Budongo Forest. The two paratypes are: **AMNH 725065**, immature male, 7 March 1907; **AMNH 725068**, female, 25 February 1907, both collected by Seth-Smith.

Moreau and Greenway (1962: 60) and Dickinson (2003: 724) considered *crassirostris* to be a synonym of nominate *malimbicus*. Other authors have recognized it.

Anaplectes jubaensis van Someren

Anaplectes jubaensis van Someren, 1920: 94 (southwest of Juba River).

Now *Anaplectes rubriceps jubaensis* van Someren, 1920. See van Someren, 1922a: 135; Hartert, 1928: 193; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 60; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 544; Dickinson, 2003: 724; Fry and Keith, 2004: 97–100; Oschadleus, 2009: 121–122; and Craig, 2010: 197.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 725468**, adult male, collected southwest of the Juba River, East Africa, in December 1912, by A. Blayley Percival (no. 1145). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren gave Percival's number of the holotype, noted that the range was southwest of the Juba River, and said that he knew of five adult males from the same locality. Percival was a game warden in Kenya and the collecting locality of the holotype was probably in the Kenyan portion of the area called "Jubaland" by Chapin (1954a), 00.20S to 03.00N, 40.10E to 43.00E. The holotype was the only specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Dickinson (2003: 724) listed *jubaensis* as a subspecies of *A. melanotis*, but in a later corrigendum noted that *melanotis* Lafresnaye was a primary homonym (in *Ploceus*) and is thus permanently unavailable (ICZN, 1999: 59, Art 57.2). For a discussion of the nomenclature of this species, see Oschadleus (2009).

Hyphantica cardinalis Hartlaub

Hyphantica cardinalis Hartlaub, 1880: 325 (Ladó). Now *Quelea cardinalis* (Hartlaub, 1880). See Hartlaub, 1881; Moreau and Greenway, 1962:

61; Dickinson, 2003: 724; Fry and Keith, 2004: 204–205; and Craig, 2010: 140.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 725957**, adult male, collected at Lado, 05.10N, 31.32E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 7 August 1879, by Emin Pasha (no. 412). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is the only Lado specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; it had not previously been recognized as a type. Hartlaub did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that Emin had collected numerous specimens of both sexes at Lado. The type series of *Hyphantica cardinalis* would include those Emin specimens collected at Lado in 1879. His specimens were widely dispersed and now are found in many collections. Schubotz (1921: 164–165) provided information from Emin's "Daybook" on this species and listed there eight specimens of *cardinalis* collected at Lado in 1879. A male specimen collected on 7 August 1879 with a wing measurement of 61 mm is listed by Schubotz (1921: 165). I measure the wing of **AMNH 725957** as 60.5 mm and consider it a syntype of *cardinalis*. It retains its original Emin label.

Sánchez-Osés (2010: 66) noted that there had been nine specimens at UMB, with only three there now, the other six having been destroyed by insects. Only two of these syntypes are dated 1879, with no information as to date of collection included for the destroyed specimens. He now thinks that all specimens collected by Emin in July and August 1879 should be considered syntypes, and to his knowledge no lectotype has been designated (Sánchez-Osés, in litt., 11 May 1013). I am very grateful to him for his help in unraveling some of the problems associated with this name.

For BMNH, Sharpe (1890: 257) listed one specimen collected at Lado on 17 July 1879 and five others from Lado without date. The 17 July 1879 specimen is listed by Schubotz (1921: 165) and should be considered a syntype, although it is not so listed by Warren and Harrison (1971). Pelzeln (1881: 141, 156) mentioned Hartlaub's description, but apparently did not receive additional specimens in Vienna.

This new species was illustrated in *Journal für Ornithologie* (1881: 29, pl. 1), without further comment.

***Quelea sanguineirostris* [sic] *centralis*
van Someren**

Quelea sanguineirostris [sic] *centralis* van Someren, 1921c: 122 (Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Quelea quelea aethiopica* (Sundevall, 1850).

See van Someren, 1922a: 147; Hartert, 1928: 194; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 62; Dickinson, 2003: 724; Fry and Keith, 2004: 207–212; and Craig, 2010: 139–140.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 725660, adult female, collected on Izanga (Izanja, as on label) Island, Lake Idi Amin Dada (= Lake Edward = Lake Albert Edward), ca. 0025S, 29.30E (Polhill, 1988), Uganda/Congo (Kinshasa) border, on 28 November 1910. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type of *centralis* a specimen with the above data in the Rothschild Collection. It is the only such specimen that came to AMNH. Van Someren (1922a: 3) gave the range of *centralis* as “Lake districts of Central Africa, Uganda, Kivu, N. Tanganyika, Toro, Lake Albert Edward, Bukoba” without enumerating his specimens, but while he was writing this paper on East African birds, he had access to the Rothschild Collection. The following paratypes from that collection came to AMNH: Congo (Kinshasa), W of Lake Edward, AMNH 725661, male, AMNH 725662, female, 1 February 1908, R. Grauer; Rutschuru Plain, AMNH 725663–725669, six males, one female, 6 January–22 February 1908, R. Grauer. Uganda, Toro, Mponga forest, AMNH 725670, female, undated, R. Grauer; Toro, AMNH 725671, male, AMNH 725672, female, 7 June 1909, V.G.L. van Someren Collection. Tanzania, Urigi Lake, AMNH 725673–725681, four males, five females, 3–15 June 1907, R. Grauer; Kissenji, Lake Kivu, AMNH 725682–725689, three males, five females, 17 September–19 October 1907, R. Grauer; Usumbura, Lake Tanganyika, AMNH 725690, sex?, 26 April 1908, R. Grauer; northwest of Lake Tanganyika, AMNH 725691–725693, one male, two fe-

males, 10–24 August 1908, R. Grauer. Ruzizi (= Russissi) River, border between Ruanda/Burundi and Congo (Kinshasa), AMNH 725694, male, AMNH 725695, female, 9, 17 May 1908, R. Grauer. There are three paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 78).

***Foudia omissa* Rothschild**

Foudia omissa Rothschild, 1912: 26 (Tamatave).

Now *Foudia omissa* Rothschild, 1912. See Hartert, 1919: 137; Rand, 1936: 482; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 63; Langrand, 1990: 311–312; Dickinson, 2003: 724; and Craig, 2010: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 725619, adult male, collected at Tamatave, 18.10S, 49.23E (Times Atlas), Madagascar, on 21 August 1891. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild designated as type the specimen collected at Tamatave on 21 August 1891 and noted that he had three specimens. The two paratypes are: Tamatave, AMNH 725620, adult male, collected on 17 July 1891; Ankoraka, AMNH 725621, adult male, collected on 7 March 1891. All three of these specimens were bought from A. Boucard.

***Pyromelaena ansorgei* Hartert**

Pyromelaena ansorgei Hartert, 1899b: 344 (Masindi, Unyoro).

Now *Euplectes gierowii ansorgei* (Hartert, 1899). See Hartert, 1919: 145; Chapin, 1954b: 414–416; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 66; Craig, 1993a: 88–89; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 227–228; and Craig, 2010: 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726397, adult male, collected at Masindi, 01.41N, 31.43E (Polhill, 1988), Bunyoro (= Unyoro), Uganda, on 17 June 1897, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 147). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Ansorge's number of the holotype and apparently had a single specimen. It is figured in plate 2, figure 2.

***Penthetria Hartlaubi* Cabanis**

Penthetria Hartlaubi Cabanis, 1883: 218 (Ladó).

Now *Euplectes gierowii ansorgei* (Hartert, 1899). See Hartlaub, 1882a: 202; Hartert, 1919: 145; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 66; Craig, 1993a:

88–89; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 227–228; and Craig, 2010: 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726626, male in non-breeding plumage, Wakkala, 04.42N, 32.28E (Chapin, 1954a), east-southeast of Lado, Sudan, on 7 April 1881, by Emin Pasha (no. 24). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Cabanis based his description on the single Emin specimen identified by Hartlaub (1882a: 202) as *Penthetria concolor*. However, Cabanis' name is a junior primary homonym of *Penthetria hartlaubi* Barboza du Bocage, 1878, and thus permanently invalid (ICZN, 1999: 59, Art. 57.2).

***Coliuspasser dubiosus* Neumann**

Coliuspasser dubiosus Neumann, 1905: 348 (Gelo oder Akobo).

Now *Euplectes gierowii ansorgei* (Hartert, 1899). See Hartert, 1919: 145; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 66; Craig, 1993a: 88–89; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 227–228; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 343; and Craig, 2010: 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726608, male in non-breeding plumage, collected on either the Gelo River or the Akobo River, 07.44N, 33.30E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 400), Ethiopia, in April or May 1901, by O. Neumann. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann had the single specimen.

***Pyromelana nigroventris rufigula* van Someren**

Pyromelana nigroventris rufigula van Someren 1921c: 122 (N'zin River).

Now *Euplectes nigroventris* Cassin, 1848. See van Someren, 1922a: 149; Hartert, 1928: 194; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 66–67; Craig, 1993a: 88; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 546; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 223–224; Craig, 2010: 146.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726070, adult male, collected on the N'ziu (not N'zin) River, Kitui, Kenya, on 14 December 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection and that he examined 10 males and three females from “Bura, Teita, Voi, and Kitui in

Ukamba.” Paratypes in AMNH are: Voi, AMNH 726071–726073, one male, two females, 28 February 1919; Bura, AMNH 726074, female, 20 March 1919. AMNH 726083, male, from Voi and collected on 28 February 1919 is probably also a paratype, but I did not find it in the collection.

Polhill (1988) gave coordinates for Enziu (= Nziu) as 00.51S, 38.15E.

***Pyromelana flammiceps rothschildi* Neumann**

Pyromelana flammiceps rothschildi Neumann, 1907: 596 (Abaya See).

Now *Euplectes hordeaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 67; Craig, 1993a: 89; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 224–226; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 343; and Craig, 2010: 146–147.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726245, adult male, collected on Lake Abaya (= Abaya See, or Lac Marguerite, as on label), 06.01N, 37.41E–06.36N, 38.07E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 399), Ethiopia, on 5 June 1905, on the Baron Maurice de Rothschild Expedition to Ethiopia. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated the type as a male from Lake Abaya and stated that he had five males in breeding plumage. He gave the range as from Lake Abaya to Borana, Ethiopia. The four paratypes are: AMNH 726241, male plumage (sexed as female on label), Wolamo (= Walamo, as on label) Region, 25 June, 1905; AMNH 726242–726244, males, Gatou, Borana, 29 May 1905. These specimens were formerly mounted. According to Maurice de Rothschild (1922: xvii) the expedition was in Central Ethiopia in May and June 1905. Hartert did not list this holotype in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and it had not previously been included with the AMNH type specimens.

Craig (1993a: 89) considered *rothschildi* to be a synonym of *E. hordeaceus craspedopterus*, which many authors recognize; Fry and Keith (2004: 224–226) and Craig (2010: 146–147) considered *E. hordeaceus* monotypic.

***Pyromelana franciscana pusilla* Hartert**

Pyromelana franciscana pusilla Hartert, 1901c: 71 (Lake Stephanie).

Now *Euplectes franciscanus* (Isert, 1789). See Zedlitz, 1916: 26–28; Hartert, 1919: 144; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 67–68; Craig, 1993a: 87–88; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 215–217; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 343; and Craig, 2010: 143–144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726383, adult male, collected on 7 June 1895, at Chew Bahir swamp (= Lake Stephanie), 04.40N, 36.55E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 406), Ethiopia, by A. Donaldson Smith (no. 655). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The male specimen from Chew Bahir swamp was designated the type by Hartert in the original description. In addition, he included a female with eggs paired with the above male and a male from Barri, Ethiopia (= Central Somaliland) both collected by Donaldson Smith. Paratypes are, with Donaldson Smith's field numbers in parentheses: Chew Bahir swamp, AMNH 726384 (654), female, 7 June 1895; Barri, AMNH 726384 (485), adult male, 11 January 1895.

Hartert's *pusillus* is often recognized as a subspecies of *Euplectes orix*, but as long ago as Zedlitz (1916: 27) the variation was believed to be individual, and recent molecular data have not supported treatment of *franciscanus* as a subspecies of *E. orix* (Craig, 2010: 143).

Urobrachya phoenicea quanzae Hartert

Urobrachya phoenicea quanzae Hartert, 1903b: 56 (Barraca, on the Quanza River).

Now *Euplectes axillaris quanzae* (Hartert, 1903). See Hartert, 1919: 145; Traylor, 1962: 125–126; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 70; Craig, 1993b: 143–145; Dean, 2000: 318–319; Dickinson, 2003: 725; Fry and Keith, 2004: 242–244; and Craig, 2010: 150.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 726822, adult male, collected at Barraca, 09.11S, 13.58E (Dean, 2000: 370), Cuanza (= Quanza) River, Angola, on 28 May 1901, by C. Hubert Pemberton (no. 561). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had the single specimen when he described *quanzae*.

Moreau and Greenway (1962: 70), Dean (2000: 318–319) and Dickinson (2003: 725) recognized *quanzae* as a subspecies of *Eu-*

plectes axillaris, but Traylor (1962: 125) called attention to the larger size of specimens from the Cuanza River and raised the possibility that *quanzae* should perhaps be considered a full species. Craig (1993b: 144), Fry and Keith (2004: 243) and Craig (2010: 150) synonymized it with *E. axillaris bocagei* (Sharpe, 1871).

Penthetria laticauda suahelica van Someren

Penthetria laticauda suahelica van Someren, 1921c: 121 (Nairobi River).

Now *Euplectes ardens suahelicus* (van Someren, 1921). See van Someren, 1922a: 151; Hartert, 1928: 194; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 73; Craig, 1993b: 141–143; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 547–548; Dickinson, 2003: 726; Fry and Keith, 2004: 239–242; and Craig, 2010: 144–145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 727204, adult male, collected on the Nairobi River, Kenya, on 4 April 1917. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type of *suahelicus* a specimen in the Rothschild Collection bearing the above data. Only one specimen collected on that date came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it bears a Rothschild type label. In the description, van Someren gave the range as East Africa, and later (van Someren, 1922a: 151) included the following localities in *suahelicus*: Kerio, Kirimiri, Elgon, Kisumu, Maraquet, Elgeyu, Burnt Forest, Kikuyu, Nairobi, and Ukamba. The following specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and are considered paratypes of *suahelicus*. Burnt Forest, AMNH 727199–727201, two males, one female, 15–22 September 1918; Nairobi Plains, AMNH 727202, 727203, males, 2 June 1918; Nairobi or Nairobi River, AMNH 727205–727208, three males, one female, January–September 1917; Kirimiri, AMNH 727214, male, 17 April 1917, all from the van Someren Collection. Also Kikuyu, AMNH 727217, male, February 1919, collected by H.J. Allen Turner; and AMNH 727218, male, 3 December 1894, collected by O. Neumann. Because van Someren worked in the Rothschild Collection, these last two specimens would have been available to him and so are treated as paratypes.

***Penthetria ardens teitensis* van Someren**

Penthetria ardens teitensis van Someren, 1921c: 122 (Bura Hills).

Now *Euplectes ardens ardens* (Boddaert, 1783). See van Someren 1922a: 151; Hartert, 1928: 194; Chapin, 1954b: 443–448; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 73; Craig, 1993b: 141–143; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 547–548; Dickinson, 2003: 726; Fry and Keith, 2004: 239–242; and Craig, 2010: 144–145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 727143, adult male, collected in the Bura Hills, 03.19S, 38.20E (Polhill, 1988), Tieta, Kenya, on 21 March 1919. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type of *teitensis* a specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data, and only one such specimen came to AMNH. He gave the range as “East of Kilimanjaro and Teita, Bura Hills,” but did not elaborate further on this except to say that specimens in the Rothschild Collection supported his character of narrower tail feathers (van Someren, 1922a: 151). I am unable to decide whether any paratypes are now in AMNH; perhaps AMNH 727144 and AMNH 727145, collected in March 1896, from Morogoro (= Mrogoro), 06.49S, 37.40E (Polhill, 1988), Tanzania, are specimens that he had in mind. There are two paratypes in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 77).

***Diatropura progne ansorgei* Neumann
Euplectes progne delacouri Wolters**

Diatropura progne ansorgei Neumann, 1908d: 45 (Bulu-Bulu, Bihé, Angola).

Now *Euplectes progne delacouri* Wolters, 1953. See Hartert, 1919: 146; Wolters, 1953: 32; Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 73–74; Craig, 1993b: 148–149; Dean, 2000: 320; Dickinson, 2003: 726; Fry and Keith, 2004: 246–249; and Craig, 2010: 152.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 727464, adult male, collected at Bulu-Bulu (= Bulu-Bulu), 12.05S, 17.37E (Dean, 2000: 370), Bié (= Bihé), Angola, on 3 October 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. x169). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description Neumann listed the type of *ansorgei* as a Rothschild specimen, male, collected by

Ansorge at Bulu-Bulu on 3 October 1904; four such specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but Neumann had himself marked Ansorge’s specimen no. x169 as “Typus.” Hartert (1919: 146) confirmed this specimen as the type of *ansorgei*. Neumann gave the range as Angola and Benguela. Paratypes are: Bulu-Bulu, Bié, AMNH 727465–727467, males, 3 October 1904, collected by Ansorge (nos. x168, x165, x167, respectively); Canduc, Benguela, AMNH 727468, 727469, males, 5 January 1906, collected by Ansorge (nos. 20, 19, respectively).

When this form is included in *Euplectes*, the name *ansorgei* is preoccupied by *Euplectes* (= *Pyromelana*) *ansorgei* Hartert, 1899. Wolters (1953: 32) provided *Euplectes progne delacouri* as a replacement name. The two names share the same type.

***Anomalospiza imberbis mukandakundae*
C.M.N. White**

Anomalospiza imberbis mukandakundae C.M.N. White, 1946: 219 (Balovale).

Now *Anomalospiza imberbis imberbis* (Cabanis, 1868). See Moreau and Greenway, 1962: 75; Sorensen and Payne, 2001; Dickinson, 2003: 737; Fry and Keith, 2004: 417–419; and Payne, 2010: 219.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 704632, adult male, collected at Balovale, 13.30S, 23.06E (Times Atlas), Zambia (= Northern Rhodesia), on 10 January 1944, by C.M.N. White.

COMMENTS: In the original description, White designated as type of *mukandakundae* an adult male in his collection taken on 10 January 1944 and noted that he examined two males and one female. The above specimen was presented to AMNH by White (cataloged in 1953) and bears his type label in addition to that of AMNH. His two paratypes did not come to AMNH.

Anomalospiza imberbis was considered monotypic by Moreau and Greenway (1962: 75) and included at the end of the Ploceidae, where the name was misspelled “*makandakunae*.” Now placed in the Viduidae following mitochondrial DNA studies by Sorensen and Payne (2001), it is considered monotypic by Dickinson (2003: 737). Fry and Keith (2004: 417) and Payne (2010: 219) recognize

two subspecies, *A. i. imberbis* and *A. i. butleri*, with *mukandakundae* synonymized with nominate *imberbis*.

STURNIDAE

Aplonis tabuensis pachyrhamphus Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis pachyrhamphus Mayr, 1942: 5 (Lomlom Island, Reef Islands).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis pachyrhampha* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 77; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 216328, adult male, collected on Lomlom Island, Reef Islets, 13.35S, 167.30E (Times Atlas), Banks Islands, Torba Province, Vanuatu, on 12 October 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23343).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and included specimens from the Swallow Islets (Nepani and Matema) and Tinakula Island in the Santa Cruz Islands, as well as specimens from Lomlom in the Banks Islands. This subspecies is usually cited as being from the Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands, but the type locality is in the Banks Islands, Vanuatu.

Paratypes in AMNH: Lomlom, AMNH 214451–214456, 216317–216327, 216329–216338, 224286, 21 males, seven females, 6–14 October 1926; Nepani, AMNH 214450, 214457–214459, 216339–216346, four males, eight females, 14–15 October 1926; Tinakula, AMNH 218479–218490, seven males, five females, 2–4 March 1927. The specimens included by Mayr in *pachyrhampha* from Matema Island, collected by the 1933 Templeton Crocker Expedition, are in CAS (J. Dumbacher, personal commun.). This expedition on Templeton Crocker's yacht *Zaca* was made in the interest of the CAS (Davidson, 1934) and should not be confused with the 1934–1935 expedition on Templeton Crocker's *Zaca* in the interest of AMNH (Chapin, 1935, 1936a, 1936b).

Aplonis tabuensis tucopiae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis tucopiae Mayr, 1942: 5 (Tucopia Island, east of Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis tucopiae* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 77; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 216382, adult male, collected on Tikopia (= Tucopia) Island, 12.10S, 168.50E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 11 February 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24655).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype and included only specimens from Tikopia. The following are paratypes: AMNH 216383–216387, 218492–218496, two males, eight females, 11–12 February 1927. Tikopia is east of the Santa Cruz Islands, not part of that group, as was noted by Mayr in the original description.

Aplonis tabuensis rotumae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis rotumae Mayr, 1942: 4 (Rotuma Island, central Polynesia).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis rotumae* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 77; Pratt et al., 1987: 273–274; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 253880, adult male, collected on Rotuma Island, 12.30S, 177.05E (Times Atlas), Fiji, on 20 May 1925, by J.G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (17745).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave the range as Rotuma Island. Paratypes are: AMNH 253872, 253874–253879, 253881–253901, 18 males, eight females, two sex?, collected 18–20 May 1925. AMNH 253874 and 253875 were exchanged with DMNH and are now DMNH 18265 and 18266 (J. Woods, personal commun.).

Aplonis tabuensis manuae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis manuae Mayr, 1942: 1 (Tau, Manua Islands, American Samoa).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis manuae* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 78; Pratt et al., 1987: 273–274; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 202277, adult male, collected on Tau Island, 14.15S, 169.27W (Times Atlas), Manua Islands, American

Samoa, on 21 December 1923, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 10878).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and the range as the Manua Islands of Ofu, Olosega and Tau. Paratypes are: Olosega (= Olosinga, as on label), **AMNH 202227–202249**, 11 males, 11 females, 1 sex?, 31 December 1923–7 January 1924; Ofu Island, **AMNH 202253–202266**, nine males, five females, 7–9 January 1924; Tau Island, **AMNH 202267–202276**, **202278–202313**, **224288**, 25 males, 22 females, 14–29 December 1923. Of these AMNH 202267 was sent to BBM in 1932; AMNH 202292 and 202298 were exchanged with DMNH and are now numbered DMNH 18274 and 18273, respectively (J. Woods, personal commun.).

Aplonis tabuensis tenebrosus Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis tenebrosus Mayr, 1942: 3 (Boscawen Island, central Polynesia).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis tenebrosa* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 78; Pratt et al., 1987: 273–274; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 250787**, adult male, collected on Tafahi (= Boscawen) Island, 15.52S, 173.55W (Times Atlas), Tonga, on 25 August 1925, by Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 19151).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave the range as Tafahi (= Boscawen) and Niuatoputapu (= Keppel) islands. The following are paratypes: Tafahi, **AMNH 224295**, **250763–250784**, **250786**, **250788**, **250788bis–250792**, 12 males, 16 females, one sex?, 24–25 August 1925; Niuatoputapu, **AMNH 250785**, **250793–250803**, **250806**, five males, eight females, 25–26 August 1925. AMNH 250776 and 250788 were exchanged with DMNH and are numbered DMNH 18270 and 18269, respectively (J. Woods, personal commun.). Joe Hicks was a crew member on the Whitney Expedition vessel, *France*, who learned to prepare specimens.

Aplonis tabuensis nesiotes Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis nesiotes Mayr, 1942: 3 (Niuafou Island, central Polynesia).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis nesiotes* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 78; Pratt et al., 1987: 273–274; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 250751**, adult male, collected on Niuafou'ou (= Niuafou) Island, 15.36S, 175.39W (Times Atlas), Tonga, on 17 August 1925, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 19041).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave the range as Niuafou'ou Island. Paratypes are: **AMNH 224293**, **250749**, **250750**, **250752–250762**, 11 males, three females, 17–18 August 1925. AMNH 250754 and 250762 were exchanged with DMNH and are now DMNH 18261 and 18262, respectively (J. Woods, personal commun.).

Aplonis tabuensis tutuilae Mayr

Aplonis tabuensis tutuilae Mayr, 1942: 2 (Tutuila Island, Samoa).

Now *Aplonis tabuensis tutuilae* Mayr, 1942. See Amadon, 1962a: 78; Pratt et al., 1987: 273–274; Dickinson, 2003: 652–653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 206364**, adult male, collected on Tutuila Island, 14.20S, 170.40W, American Samoa, on 16 April 1924, by Jose Correia and Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 12309).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as Tutuila Island. Paratypes are: **AMNH 201358–201363**, **202250–202252**, **206353–206363**, **206365–206372**, **224287**, 20 males, 9 females, 22 October–30 November 1923, 19 January–14 February 1924, 16 April 1924. AMNH 206358 and 206363 were exchanged with DMNH and are now DMNH 18276 and 18275, respectively (J. Woods, personal commun.).

Aplonis fuscus hullianus Mathews

Aplonis fuscus hullianus Mathews, 1912a: 451 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Aplonis fusca hulliana* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1928: 192; Amadon, 1962a: 79; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 653–654; and Dickinson, 2003: 653.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 668044**, unsexed, collected on Lord Howe Island, 31.28S, 159.09E

(Times Atlas), Australia, undated, by (or for) Henry H. Travers. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9361) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews, in the original description, listed his catalog number of the holotype but did not mention other specimens. Opposite his catalog number 9361, Mathews noted that he had obtained this specimen from Rothschild, but a Rothschild Collection label is no longer on the specimen. In addition to Travers' label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a small metal label imprinted with the number "0.1486."

Mathews (1928: 55) listed this subspecies and gave descriptions of a male and a female, both collected after the description of *hulliana*; there is no indication that he had more than one specimen when he named the form.

Hartert (1928: 192) listed this specimen as the type of *hulliana* and noted the uncertainty as to whether the specimen was collected by Travers himself or was collected for him by someone else. The species is considered to be extinct and was not listed by Craig and Feare (2009), but was discussed by Hume and Walters (2012: 275–276).

Aplonis insularis Mayr

Aplonis insularis Mayr, 1931a: 19 (Rennell Island). Now *Aplonis insularis* Mayr, 1931. See Amadon, 1962a: 80; Dickinson, 2003: 651; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 399–400; Mayr and Hamlin, 1931; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226540, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 21 May 1930, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 40199).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype but did not enumerate his specimens, although he described males, females, immatures, and juveniles. Excluding the holotype, all specimens of *insularis* collected on Rennell Island by the Whitney South Sea Expedition in 1928 and 1930 are paratypes: AMNH 223118, 223120, 223121, one male, two females, 28 August–1 September 1928;

AMNH 226481, male, 18 May 1930; AMNH 226537–226539, three males, 16–18 May 1930; AMNH 839381–839384, four females, 27–31 August 1928.

AMNH 226481 had been mistakenly cataloged as *Turdus poliocephalus rennellianus* in the catalog and was noted as "not found" by LeCroy (2005: 45) when listing type material for the Turdidae; at some point it had been correctly reidentified as *Aplonis insularis* and the specimen placed with that species without the catalog having been marked. AMNH 839381–839384 had previously been given invalid catalog numbers and have now been given four current numbers.

Aplonis grandis malaitae Mayr

Aplonis grandis malaitae Mayr, 1931b: 22 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Aplonis grandis malaitae* Mayr, 1931. See Amadon, 1962a: 81; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 400; Dickinson, 2003: 652; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 719.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227576, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, Solomon Islands (= British Solomon Islands), on 26 February 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin, William Coultas, and Walter Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39347).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 227559–227575, 227577–227600, 24 males, 17 females, 28 January–8 April 1930. Of these, AMNH 227577 was exchanged to ANSP. On 28 February 1930, the expedition ship *France* was anchored at Su'u, 09.10S, 150.55E (Times Atlas).

Mayr and Diamond (2001: 400) considered that *A. grandis* formed a superspecies with *A. dichroa* and that *A.g. malaitae*, listed as a megasubspecies, had distinctive characteristics. Craig and Feare (2009: 719) noted that *malaitae* may constitute a separate species.

Aplonis grandis macrura Mayr

Aplonis grandis macrura Mayr, 1931b: 21 (Gualdcanar Island (British Solomon Islands)).

Now *Aplonis grandis macrura* Mayr, 1931. See Amadon, 1962a: 81; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 400; Dickinson, 2003: 652; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 719.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 218560, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, Solomon Islands (= British Solomon Islands), on 23 July 1927, by Rollo H. Beck and Frederick P. Drowne on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 26862).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are: AMNH 218552–218559, 223185–223195, 223207–223218, 17 males, 14 females, 16–25 April, 17–30 May, and 12–25 July 1927. On 23 July 1927, the expedition ship *France* was anchored near Cape Hunter and personnel had gone east to the Itina River, 09.48S, 159.51 E (USBGN, 1974a), from the mouth of which they collected up to 4000 feet.

***Calornis kuehni* Hartert**

Calornis kuehni Hartert 1904b: 220 (Roma).

Now *Aplonis minor minor* (Bonaparte, 1850). See Hartert, 1919: 136; Amadon, 1956: 20; 1962a: 82; White and Bruce, 1986: 389–390; Dickinson, 2003: 652; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 721.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 667505, adult male, collected on Romang (= Roma) Island, 07.35S, 127.26E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 25 August 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (5824). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Kühn's field number of the holotype and listed his type series of two males and five females. Five paratypes came to AMNH: AMNH 667504, male (no Kühn no.), AMNH 667506–667509, four females, collected on Romang 25–26 August 1902, by Kühn (nos. 5823, 5825, and 5563, one without a Kühn no.). The sixth paratype, if found, is a female bearing Kühn's no. 5538.

***Aplonis panayensis leptorhynchus* Stresemann**

Aplonis panayensis leptorhynchus Stresemann, 1913b: 377 (Pini).

Now *Aplonis panayensis leptorhyncha* Stresemann, 1913. See Hartert, 1919: 135; Meyer de Schauensee, 1940: 41–42; Ripley, 1944: 405–406; Amadon, 1956: 18; 1962a: 84; van Marle and Voous, 1988: 195–196; Dickinson, 2003: 652; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 720.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 667594, “female,” collected on Pulau Pini (= Pini Island),

00.08N, 98.40E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 214), Batu Islands, off the western coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, undated, by Hugo Raap (no. 34). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann gave Raap's number of the holotype but not the sex, noted that it was in the Rothschild Collection, and gave measurements for five specimens of *leptorhynchus*. The holotype is the only specimen that includes Raap's original label with his no. 34 and is sexed as a female. Apparently, both Stresemann and Hartert doubted the sexing; Hartert (1919: 135) included the sex in quotation marks. The four paratypes are: AMNH 667595–667598, all collected on Pini by Raap; none are dated.

Van Steenis-Kruseman (1950: 421) gave details of Raap's plant collecting in the Batu Islands; he was on P. Pini 28 October–14 November 1896 and 4–14 January 1897. Presumably he was collecting birds at the same time.

Meyer de Schauensee (1940: 41–42), Ripley (1944: 405–406) and van Marle and Voous (1988: 195–196) synonymized *leptorhyncha* with *pachistorhina* based on overlap in wing measurements, but Amadon (1956: 18) and Craig and Feare (2009: 720) recognized it, noting its very slender bill and pure blue gloss on the plumage.

***Aplonis panayensis gusti* Stresemann**

Aplonis panayensis gusti Stresemann, 1913b: 375 (Danau Bratan, 3000 f.).

Now *Aplonis panayensis gusti* Stresemann, 1913. See Hartert, 1919: 135; Amadon, 1956: 19; 1962a: 84; Dickinson, 2003: 652; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 720.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 667576, adult male, collected at Danau Bratan, 3000 ft, 08.16S, 115.11E (USBGN, 1955b), Bali, Indonesia, on 21 March 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 328). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave his field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had collected four specimens on Bali at Gilgit, Rendang, and Danau Bratan; he gave measurements of seven specimens of *gusti* on page 376. Also available to Stresemann, but probably not

measured is an immature specimen. I have considered the following seven specimens paratypes of *gusti*: Danau Bratan, AMNH 667575 (Stresemann no. 326), male, 3000 ft, 21 March 1911; Gilgit, AMNH 667577 (221), female, 2000 ft, 2 February 1911; Rendang, AMNH 667578 (327), female?, 1500 ft, 13 March 1911; Bali, AMNH 667579–667582, two males, one immature male, one female, 2000–3000 ft, April 1896, collected by William Doherty. Stresemann (1913b: 325–326) described his collecting localities.

***Lamprocorax metallicus sapphire* Mathews**

Lamprocorax metallicus sapphire Mathews, 1912a: 437 (Mount Sapphire, Queensland).

Now *Aplonis metallica metallica* (Temminck (1824). See Mathews, 1930: 852; Amadon, 1956: 22; 1962a: 85; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 656; Dickinson, 2003: 651; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 667255, adult male, collected on Mount Sophia (= Sapphire), 17.10S, 145.52E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 6 November 1899, by E. Olive (based on handwriting and date). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3628) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as “North Queensland.” In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a “Figured” label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1926: pl. 580, opp. p. 283; text pp. 290–291); the figured adult male collected on 6 November 1899 and listed as *Metallopsar metallicus* is described and confirmed as the type of *sapphire*.

The following specimens are considered paratypes as they were collected in “North Queensland” and cataloged by Mathews prior to the end of 1911: Mount Sapphire, AMNH 667253, 667254, 667256–667259 (Mathews catalog nos. 3624–3627, 3629, 3630), six males, October–November 1899, collected by E. Olive (based on handwriting and dates). Cairns, AMNH 667261, 667263, 667264 (3620, 3622, 3623), October–November 1908, one male, one immature male, one female, obtained from P. Schrader; AMNH

667265 (3621), one female, September 1902, collected by W. Vercens (?). Cape York, AMNH 667318 (9791), AMNH 667322 (9792), one male, one female, collected 1 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers; AMNH 667319–667321, 667323, 667324 (7136–7140), three immature males, two females, collected in November and December 1868, received from T. Thorpe.

Olive collected at a number of Queensland localities, but Mathews apparently only included in *sapphire* his Mount Sapphire specimens. Robinson and Laverock (1900) reported on this collection and equated Mount Sapphire with Mount Sophia.

***Stilbopsar leucothorax* Chapin**

Stilbopsar leucothorax Chapin, 1916: 23 (Pawa, in the Mabudu country of the northern Ituri District, Belgian Congo).

Now *Grafisia torquata* (Reichenow, 1909). See Slater, 1930: 668; Chapin, 1954b: 137; Amadon, 1956: 3; 1962a: 87; Fry et al., 2000: 638–639; Dickinson, 2003: 658; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 755.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 162927, adult male, collected at Pawa, 02.32N, 27.40E (Chapin, 1954a), Ituri District, Congo (Kinshasa) (= Belgian Congo), on 15 July 1913, by James P. Chapin (no. 4891). From the Lang-Chapin Congo Expedition.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapin gave his field numbers for the holotype and his two paratypes. Paratypes are: AMNH 162928 (Chapin no. 4892), adult female, AMNH 162929 (4893), immature female, collected at Pawa, 15 July 1913.

***Onychognathus preussi* Reichenow**

Onychognathus preussi Reichenow, 1892a: 4 (Buea, 950–1200 m.).

Now *Onychognathus walleri preussi* Reichenow, 1892. See Slater, 1930: 664; Amadon, 1956: 23–24; 1962a: 87; Fry et al., 2000: 578–580; Dickinson, 2003: 658; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 742.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 669274, adult male, collected at Buea, 1000 m, 04.09N, 09.13E (Times Atlas), Cameroun, on 16 September 1891, by Paul R. Preuss. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description is usually cited as Reichenow (1892b: 184),

published in April, 1892. However, the description appeared in Reichenow (1892a: 4) of 19 February 1892, and is so cited in Reichenow (1892b: 184). The earlier description was published verbatim in the later paper and, while he described male and female, in neither did Reichenow designate a type nor indicate how many specimens he examined. AMNH 669274 falls within the range of altitudes, 950–1200 m, and dates, 11–16 September 1891, given by Reichenow for his material. Preuss' original label remains on the specimen, and the reverse is marked "*Onychognathus preussi* Rchw. Typus." It was not listed by Hartert in any of his Rothschild type lists, and the specimen bears an AMNH type label, filled in by Amadon. The whereabouts of other specimens is not known.

Amydrus montanus van Someren

Amydrus montanus van Someren, 1919: 52 (Mt. Elgon).

Now *Onychognathus morio* subspecies?. See van Someren, 1922a: 132; Hartert, 1928: 192; Sclater, 1930: 665; Amadon, 1956: 24–25; 1962a: 89; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 511; Fry et al., 2000: 582–584; Dickinson, 2003: 658; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 740–741.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 669360, adult male, collected on Mount Elgon, 9000–10,000 feet, 01.07N, 34.35E (Times Atlas), Kenya-Uganda border, on 15 March 1916. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated as type of *montanus* a male in the Rothschild Collection, collected on Mount Elgon on 15 March 1916 and noted that four males and three females were collected at 9000 ft. Only a single paratype came to AMNH: Mount Elgon, AMNH 669361, female, collected in June 1915. Amadon (1956: 24–25) pointed out the clinal and individual variation in *O. morio* from South Africa to Ethiopia and discussed the two specimens of *montanus* in AMNH. He did not believe that *montanus* should be recognized and listed it as a synonym of *rueppellii* (Amadon, 1962a: 89). Fry et al. (2000: 582) considered the nominate race to include the range of the species except for

rueppellii, the range of which they gave as Ethiopia; measurements were included for large series of specimens. This was followed by Dickinson, except that he also included southeastern Sudan in the range of *O. morio rueppellii*. Craig and Feare (2009: 740) expanded the range of *rueppellii* to include northern Kenya and perhaps also northeastern Uganda. The measurements of the two specimens of *montanus* in the type series are: AMNH 669360, male (type), wing 161, tail 148; AMNH 669361, female (paratype), wing 155, tail 139. Given the clinal nature of the size changes from south to north and the large individual variation in measurements, the placement of the Mount Elgon specimens seems uncertain.

Onychognathus [sic] *intermedius* Hartert

Onychognathus [sic] *intermedius* Hartert, 1895: 56 (Lukolele on the Congo).

Now *Onychognathus fulgidus hartlaubii* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Hartert, 1919: 135; Sclater, 1930: 663; Chapin, 1954b: 139–140; Amadon, 1956: 25–26; Fry et al., 2000: 580–581; Dickinson, 2003: 658; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 742–743.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 669218, [male], collected at Lukolela (= Lukolele), 01.10S, 17.11E (Times Atlas), Congo River, Congo (Kinshasa), in May 1894, by F.G. Harrison. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Hartert described *intermedius*, he had the single specimen, which he designated as the holotype, but also included a specimen that was mentioned in "*Ibis*, 1890, p. 164" from Yambuya on the Aruwimi River, collected by J.S. Jameson. This latter specimen is not in AMNH. Chapin (1954b: 139–140) synonymized *intermedius* with *O. fulgidus hartlaubii*, and the form was not mentioned by Amadon (1956: 25–26, 1962a: 90). Fry et al. (2000: 580–581) and Dickinson (2003: 658) recognized *intermedius*, but Craig and Feare (2009: 742–743) again synonymized it with *hartlaubii*.

Lamprocolius sycobius pestis van Someren

Lamprocolius sycobius pestis van Someren, 1921c: 124 (Samburu).

Now *Lamprotornis chalybaeus sycobius* (Hartlaub, 1859). See van Someren, 1922a: 131, Hartert, 1928: 192; Sclater, 1930: 657; Amadon, 1962a:

95; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 512; Fry et al., 2000: 603–606; Dickinson, 2003: 656; Craig and Feare, 2009: 752.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 668696, adult male, collected at Samburu, 03.46S, 39.16E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 18 October 1917. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren noted that his type from Samburu, collected on 18 October 1917, was in the Rothschild Collection and that he included specimens from Mombasa, Samburu, Maungu, and N'di in *pestis*. The holotype and three paratypes, all from Samburu, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 668695, 668697, 668698, two males, one female, 23–27 July 1918. There is one paratype in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 72).

***Lamprocolius sycobius nordmanni*
Hartert and Neumann**

Lamprocolius sycobius nordmanni Hartert and Neumann, 1914: 11 (Huilla, Mossamedes).

Now *Lamprotornis chalybaeus nordmanni* (Hartert and Neumann, 1914). See Hartert, 1919: 135; Sclater, 1930: 657; Amadon, 1956: 29; Fry et al., 2000: 603–606; Dickinson, 2003: 656; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 752.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 668703, adult male, collected at Huila (= Huilla), 15.04S, 13.33E (Times Atlas), Huila Province, (= part of former Mossamedes), Angola, on 23 July 1906, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 2376). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert and Neumann cited Ansorge's unique number of the holotype; they gave the range as Mossamedes. The single paratype in AMNH is from Chibia, AMNH 668704, adult male, 3 February 1906, collected by Ansorge (no. 309).

***Lamprocolius chloropterus schraderi* Neumann**

Lamprocolius chloropterus schraderi Neumann, 1908e: 65 (Ailet in Nord Abyssinien).

Now *Lamprotornis chloropterus chloropterus* Swainson, 1838. See Hartert, 1919: 134; Sclater, 1930: 65; Amadon, 1962a: 95; Fry et al., 2000: 606–607; Dickinson, 2003: 656; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 298; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 750.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 668713, adult male, collected at Ailet, 15.34N, 39.09E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 400), Eritrea (= Nord Abyssinien), on 15 April 1903, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as type of *schraderi* the adult male collected by Schrader at Ailet on 15 April 1903 and gave the range of his new form as “Abyssenien, Shoa, Omo-Gebiet.” The following paratypes came to AMNH: Eritrea, Ailet, AMNH 668714, male, 10 April 1900, AMNH 668715, female, 16 April 1903; Salamona, AMNH 668716, male, 31 January 1898, all collected by Schrader. Ethiopia, between Malo and Koscha, am Omo, AMNH 668717, male, 18 February 1901; Senti-Tal zwischen Uba und Gofa, AMNH 668718, female, 30 January 1901; Obere Gorra, Schoa, AMNH 668719, female, 23 September 1900; Ejere-Tscheratscha, Shoa, AMNH 668720, male, 17 September 1900, all collected by O. Neumann. Of these, AMNH 668718 was exchanged with NMZB.

See Neumann (1905: 240) for a discussion of the specimens he collected and Neumann (1902b) for a map of his localities.

***Lamprocolius splendidus bailundensis*
Neumann**

Lamprocolius splendidus bailundensis Neumann, 1920: 81 (N'gungo, Bailundu Land).

Now *Lamprotornis splendidus bailundensis* (Neumann, 1920). See Sclater, 1930: 659; Amadon, 1962a: 96; Dean 2000: 299; Dickinson, 2003: 656; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 747.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 668830, adult male, collected at Gungo (= N'Gungo), 10.50S, 15.35E (Dean, 2000: 377), Cuanza Sul, Angola, on 31 July 1901, by C.H. Pemberton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann noted that the type bearing the above data was in the Rothschild Collection and described both male and female without enumerating his specimens. The holotype bears a Rothschild type label but was not listed in any of Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Paratypes in AMNH are: Gungo, AMNH 668831, male, AMNH 668832, female, both 9 August 1901, collected by C.H. Pemberton.

***Spreo albicapillus horrensis* Keith**

Spreo albicapillus horrensis Keith, 1964: 162 (North Horr, north-west Kenya).

Now *Lamprotornis albicapillus horrensis* Keith, 1964. See Turner and Forbes-Watson, 1976: 58; Feare and Craig, 1999: 231; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 515; Fry et al., 2000: 633–634; Dickinson, 2003: 658; Lovette and Rubenstein, 2007: 1031–1056; Ash and Atkins, 2009: 301; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 749.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 766689, adult male, collected at North Horr, 1300 ft, 03.19N, 37.04E (Times Atlas), northwest Kenya, on 1 November 1962, by Stuart Keith (no. 579).

COMMENTS: Keith cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. There is one paratype: North Horr, AMNH 827365, immature male, 1 November 1962, Keith (no. 578).

Lovette and Rubenstein (2007), as a result of their molecular studies of starlings, have included the genus *Spreo* in the genus *Lamprotornis*. Other authors cited above have recognized *horrensis*, except Feare and Craig (1999: 231) and Craig and Feare (2009: 749), who did not cite the extremely small measurements of the type and paratype of *horrensis*. The small size is noticeable in the field (Turner and Forbes-Watson (1976: 58). Measurements of the two males (Keith, 1964: 162) and weights recorded on Keith's labels are: Wing, 130 mm, 137; tail, 89, 93; weights, 75, 77.

***Cosmopsarus regius donaldsoni* van Someren**

Cosmopsarus regius donaldsoni van Someren, 1919: 52 (Mavsabit).

Now *Lamprotornis regius* Reichenow, 1879. See van Someren, 1924: 70; Hartert, 1928: 192; Amadon, 1962a: 102; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 514; Fry et al., 2000: 622–623; Dickinson, 2003: 657; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 747–748.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 669177, adult male, collected at Marsabit, 02.20N, 37.59E (Polhill, 1988), Kenya, on 20 February 1911, by A. Blayney Percival. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that the type, with the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection, and that the form was found in Somaliland, southern Ethiopia, and in the northern

frontier district of East Africa. Later, van Someren (1924: 70) noted that he had mistaken the type locality of the nominate subspecies of *L. regius* and that his subspecies *donaldsoni* was a synonym of *L. r. regius*. He then described *L. r. magnificus* (van Someren, 1924: 71) from Tsavo, the type of which is not in AMNH.

***Temenuchus pagodarum afghanorum* Koelz**

Temenuchus pagodarum afghanorum Koelz, 1939: 73 (Tagau, Afghanistan).

Now *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin, 1789). See Amadon, 1962a: 106; Feare and Craig, 1999: 175–177; Dickinson, 2003: 655; Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 582; Lovette and Rubenstein, 2007: 1031–1056; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 732.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 466605, adult male, collected at Tagan (= Tagau), Afghanistan, on 8 June 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz designated as type of *afghanorum* a specimen with the above data and listed his paratypes as four specimens from Mamakhel, 20–24 May 1937 and three from Chandan on 7 June 1937. Of the seven paratypes, the following six came to AMNH: Māmā Kheyl (= Mamakhel), AMNH 466599, 466603, 466604, two males, one female, 23–24 May 1937; Chandan, AMNH 466600–466602, two males, one female, 7 June 1937. The type locality of *afghanorum* was spelled Tagau on Koelz's label and Tagan by Vaurie (1959: 125).

This species has been included in three different genera by recent authors: *Sturnus*, Amadon (1962a: 106), Dickinson (2003: 655), Lovette and Rubenstein (2007: 1031–1056); *Temenuchus*, Feare and Craig (1999: 175–177), Rasmussen and Anderton (2005: 582); and *Sturnia*, Craig and Feare (2009: 732).

***Sturnus vulgaris granti* Hartert**

Sturnus vulgaris granti Hartert, 1903d: 43 (Graciosa).

Now *Sturnus vulgaris granti* Hartert, 1903. See Hartert and Ogilvie-Grant, 1905: 127–128; Hartert, 1919: 136; Vaurie, 1959: 127; Amadon, 1962a: 107; Cramp et al., 1994: 257; Dickinson, 2003: 656; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723–725.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 665677, adult male, collected south of Santa Cruz da Graciosa, 39.06N, 28.01W (Times Atlas), Graciosa Island, Azores, on 22 April 1903, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 446). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Ogilvie-Grant's unique field number for the holotype in the original description and listed the islands in the Azores from which he had specimens. The island of Fayal was not listed, and a Santa Cruz occurs on two of the islands, with Flores Island not listed. However, the entire collection was shipped at one time (Hartert and Ogilvie-Grant, 1905: 91) and was undoubtedly in hand when *granti* was published in November 1903. Ogilvie-Grant's expedition was financed by Rothschild and the collection was divided between Rothschild and BMNH (Hartert and Ogilvie-Grant, 1905: 81). Hartert and Ogilvie-Grant (1905: 127–128) listed the number of specimens of *granti* collected on each island for a total of 20 specimens. Ten specimens, including the holotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; the nine paratypes, all collected in 1903, are: above Rosario, Corvo I., AMNH 665672 (Ogilvie-Grant no. 363), male, 14 April; above Santa Cruz, Flores I., AMNH 665673 (408), male, 17 April; above Horta, Fayal I., AMNH 665674 (672), female, 26 May; above Caes da Pico, Pico I., AMNH 665675 (634), male, 21 May; above Calheta, San Jorge I. (= St. George), AMNH 665676 (568), male, 9 May; Requinho, Terceira I., AMNH 665678 (351), male, 9 April; Lameiro, San Miguel I., AMNH 665679 (108), male, AMNH 665680 (96), female, 9–10 March; Almagrera, Santa Maria I., AMNH 665681 (6), female, 27 February. The remaining paratypes are probably in BMNH.

Sturnus Hollandiae C.L. Brehm

Sturnus Hollandiae C.L. Brehm 1831: 1016 (Holland).

Now *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1903d: 49; 1918a: 10; Amadon, 1962a: 107; Dickinson, 2003: 656; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723–725.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 665565, male, collected in Holland, on 4 May 1827. From the

Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not designate a type or mention the number of specimens he examined. Hartert (1918a: 10) listed the male Brehm specimen from Holland as the type of *S. Hollandiae*, thereby designating it the lectotype, and noted a second specimen in the Rothschild Collection, a female collected on 8 May 1827, both marked “*Sturnus batavorum*.” The paralectotype is AMNH 665566, female, Holland, 8 May 1827.

According to Hartert (1918a: 10), *batavorum* was “a manuscript name published as a nomen nudum by A.E. Brehm in 1866, which C.L. Brehm preferred afterwards, instead of *hollandiae*. At that time authors often changed names according to their fancy. As the description agrees in every detail with the male, there can be no doubt that is the type of *S. hollandiae*.”

Sturnus tenuirostris C.L. Brehm

Sturnus tenuirostris C.L. Brehm, 1841: col. 206 (Klagenfurth).

Now *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1903d: 42; 1918a: 10; Amadon, 1962a: 107; Dickinson, 2003: 656; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 723–725.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 665639, adult male, collected at Klagenfurt (= Klagenfurth), 46.38N, 14.20E (Times Atlas), Austria, on 20 April 1837, by von Hueber. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm named *tenuirostris* based on specimens sent him from Klagenfurt by von Hueber without designating a type. His label on the lectotype, designated by Hartert (1918a: 10), noted that the male was collected with the female on 20 April 1837. AMNH 665640, the paralectotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and was exchanged to ZFMK.

Gracupica tertia Hartert

Gracupica tertia Hartert, 1896b: 547 (Bali, low country).

Now *Acridotheres melanopterus tertius* (Hartert, 1896). See Stresemann, 1913b: 374–375; Hartert,

1919: 136; Amadon, 1962a: 112; Feare and Craig, 1999: 162–163; Dickinson, 2003: 655; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 736.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 666372, adult male, collected on Bali Island, Indonesia, in March 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Doherty collected the single specimen. It is pictured by Hartert (1912a: 374, pl. 2).

Leucopsar rothschildi Stresemann

Leucopsar rothschildi Stresemann, 1912: 4 (Bubunan, North Coast of Bali).

Now *Leucopsar rothschildi* Stresemann, 1912. See Hartert, 1919: 136; Amadon, 1962a: 112; Feare and Craig, 1999: 163–165; Dickinson, 2003: 655; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 728.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 666600, adult female, Bubunan (= Boeboenan as on label), 08.12S, 114.56E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2601), north coast of Bali Island, Indonesia, on 24 March 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 352) on the II Freiburger Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann named the genus *Leucopsar* at the same time. He (Stresemann, 1913b: 375) had a single specimen. It was illustrated in Hartert (1912a: 374, pl. 2).

Aethiopsar cristatellus formosanus Hartert

Aethiopsar cristatellus formosanus Hartert, 1912b: 14 (Bankoro, Central Formosa).

Now *Acridotheres cristatellus formosanus* (Hartert, 1912). See Hartert, 1919: 136; Amadon, 1962a: 114; Feare and Craig, 1999: 149–151; Dickinson, 2003: 654; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 733.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 666543, adult male, collected at Bankoro, Taiwan (= Formosa), on 6 May 1907, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. F 112). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type a male collected at Bankoro on 6 May 1907 and gave the no. “F. 112,” noting that he had 20 specimens. The above specimen with the correct data bears the Rothschild type label, but there are two male specimens collected on 6 May 1907, both with the number “F. 112.” Because AMNH 666543 was Hartert’s intended type and was

so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, I hereby designate it the lectotype of *Aethiopsar cristatellus formosanus* to remove the ambiguity. The number “F. 112” is on all specimens collected on Taiwan in 1907 and may be the number of a collector or a species number. The 19 paralectotypes are: Bankoro, AMNH 666542, 666544–666546, two males, two females, 23 April–9 May 1907; Naihokosho, AMNH 666547–666553, three males, four females, 4–24 June 1907; Shin-Chi-Ku, AMNH 666554–66658, one male, three females, one sex?, 18–19 April 1896; Taipeh, AMNH 666559, 666560, one male, one female, 10 October 1896; Taipeh fu, AMNH 666561, female, 9 April 1896.

Acridotheres cristatella brevipennis Hartert

Acridotheres cristatella brevipennis Hartert, 1910: 250 (Kiungchau).

Now *Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis* Hartert, 1910. See Hartert, 1919: 136; Amadon, 1962a: 114; Feare and Craig, 1999: 149–151; Dickinson, 2003: 654; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 733.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 666569, adult male, collected at Ch’iung-chou (= Kiungchau), 19.56N, 110.30E (Times Atlas), Hainan Island, China, on 14 February 1902, by Zensaku Katsumata. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type of *brevipennis* a male from Kiungchau collected on 14 February 1902. AMNH 666569 bears a Rothschild type label, indicating that it was Hartert’s chosen type, was cataloged in AMNH as the type, and has always been considered as such. There are, however, three male specimens collected on that date. In order to validate Hartert’s chosen type and to remove the ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 666569 the lectotype of *brevipennis*. Hartert had specimens from Kiungchau and Hoihow when he named *brevipennis*, but did not enumerate them. The following paralectotypes are in AMNH: Hoihow, AMNH 666563, 666564, two males, 14, 30 March 1902; Kiungchau, AMNH 666565–666568, 6665670–666574, six males, three females, 13 February–1 March 1902 (one dated 30 February!), all collected by Katsumata.

Mino dumontii sanfordi Hartert

Mino dumontii sanfordi Hartert, 1929b: 18 (Guadalcanar).

Now *Mino kreffti sanfordi* Hartert, 1929. See Mayr, 1945: 265; Amadon, 1956: 34–36; 1962a: 116; Feare and Craig, 1999: 133; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 400; Dickinson, 2003: 653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 713.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 666937, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar), 09.30S, 160.00E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 28 April 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3028). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1927) was sent on loan some of the specimens collected in the Solomon Islands by the Whitney South Sea Expedition, and using Rothschild specimens for comparisons, published the paper in which this form was described. In the original description, Hartert noted that he had seen two Whitney Expedition Guadalcanal specimens from AMNH and that the Rothschild Collection held five other specimens from Guadalcanal. He then designated a Rothschild specimen collected by A.S. Meek (no. 3028) as the holotype of *sanfordi*. Fortunately, Hartert labeled as *sanfordi* the two AMNH specimens he saw as well as the other five (although, contra Hartert, two are labeled as males and three as females). All seven of Hartert's listed specimens are now in AMNH and the following six specimens are paratypes: Guadalcanal: AMNH 218463 (Whitney no. 26145), male, 26 April 1927, collected by Joe Hicks, AMNH 218467 (Whitney no. 25934), female, 18 April 1927, collected by Joe Hicks, AMNH 666938, 666939 (Meek nos. 2890, 3016), females, 14, 27 April 1901, collected by Meek; Aola, Guadalcanal, AMNH 666940, male, 16 April 1887, AMNH 666941, female, 20 June 1887, both collected by C.M. Woodford. Joe Hicks was a crew member on the Whitney Expedition ship *France*, who frequently prepared specimens. On 18 April 1927, the *France*, was at Malapa Island, Marau Sound, and on 26 April, it had moved to Kaukau Bay. Rothschild and Hartert (1901: 375) reported on Meek's collection from Guadalcanal and listed the three specimens as *Mino kreffti*.

Mino dumontii and *M. kreffti* have been variously treated, with *kreffti* recognized

either as a full species or as a subspecies of *M. dumontii*; the subspecies *sanfordi* has been treated as a synonym of *kreffti* or recognized as a valid form. Craig and Feare (2009: 713) treated *M. kreffti* as monotypic, but suggested that "further study [is] needed at both specific and subspecific levels." It seems best that the subspecies *sanfordi* be recognized until such studies are made.

Goodfellowia miranda Hartert, 1903

Goodfellowia miranda Hartert, 1903c: 11 (Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Philippines, 8000 feet).

Now *Basilornis mirandus* (Hartert, 1903). See Hartert, 1906: 758; Hartert, 1919: 136; Amadon, 1956: 6–7; 1962a: 116; Dickinson et al., 1991: 374; Feare and Craig, 1999: 136; Dickinson, 2003: 653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 711.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 667026, adult male, collected on Apo Volcano (= Mount Apo), 8000 feet, 06.59N, 125.16E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands, in April 1903, by Walter Goodfellow (no. 57). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated Goodfellow's specimen no. 57 as the holotype, and also named the genus *Goodfellowia* at the same time, with *miranda* the type species. He gave the range as Mt. Apo but did not give the number of specimens. Hartert (1906: 758) said only that Goodfellow had obtained "several fine specimens" on his first expedition in 1903, on which Hartert's description of *miranda* was based, and illustrated the species in plate II, figure 2. There are three paratypes in AMNH: Apo Volcano, AMNH 216489, male, AMNH 667030, 667031, females, April 1903, Goodfellow nos. 56, 59, 58, respectively. AMNH 216489 was received on exchange from Rothschild in September 1927.

Sarcops calvus mindorensis Gilliard

Sarcops calvus mindorensis Gilliard, 1949a: 4 (base of Mt. Dulungan, Mindoro Island, Philippine Islands).

Now *Sarcops calvus calvus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Amadon, 1956: 36; 1962a: 117; Dickinson et al., 1991: 375; Feare and Craig, 1999: 137; Dickinson, 2003: 653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 711–712.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 667051, adult male, collected at the base of Mount Dulugan, Mindoro Island, Philippines, in January 1896, by John Whitehead (no. B131). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Gilliard gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed (Gilliard, 1949a: 5) his three paratypes: Mindoro: AMNH 839647 (Dwight Collection no. 31269), male, May 1910, tip of upper mandible broken off; Baco, AMNH 667049, female, 3 January 1899, collected by B. Schmacker; Calapan, AMNH 667050, male, 26 May 1888, J. Steere Coll.

Whitehead's collection from Mindoro was reported on by Ogilvie-Grant (1896: 469) where he listed this type specimen of *Sarcops calvus* and quoted Whitehead's field notes concerning his stay on Mount Dulugan. Whitehead (1899) later published his own field notes on birds he collected in the Philippines in 1893–1896. Rothschild purchased a large portion of Whitehead's collections, both directly from Whitehead and from his family after his death, thus this specimen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Dickinson et al. (1991: 419) place Mount Dulugan close to Mount Halcon, 13.16N, 121.00E.

Gracula enganensis Salvadori

Gracula enganensis Salvadori, 1892: 137 (Engano). Now *Gracula enganensis* Salvadori, 1892. See Amadon, 1962a: 119, Hoogerwerf, 1963: 155–158, Feare and Craig, 1999: 147, Dickinson, 2003: 654, and Craig and Feare, 2009: 714.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 666757, adult male, collected at Bua-bua, Enggano Island, 05.24S, 102.16E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 211), Indonesia, on 2 June 1891, by Elio Modigliani (no. 129); AMNH 666758, adult female, collected at Kifa-iuc, Enggano Island, Indonesia, on 6 May 1891, by Elio Modigliani (no. 13). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Salvadori described *G. enganensis* he had 13 specimens, each denoted by a letter. The male listed above is Salvadori's specimen "e" and the female is his specimen "g," and they are so noted on both Modigliani's and the Rothschild labels.

The date on the male was miscopied onto the Rothschild label, the correct date being 2 June 1891. These syntypes had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection. There are also three syntypes in MSNG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 244) and one in RMNH (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 50).

Enodes erythrophris leptorhynchus Stresemann

Enodes erythrophris leptorhynchus Stresemann, 1932: 106 (Latimodjong-Gebirge 1600 m).

Now *Enodes erythrophris leptorhynchus* Stresemann, 1932. See Stresemann, 1940: 27–29; Amadon, 1962a: 120; Dickinson, 2003: 653; and Craig and Feare, 2009: 715.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 299975, adult male, collected in the Latimojong Mountains (= Latimodjong-Gebirge), 1600 m, 03.30S, 120.05E (USBGN, 1982), Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 5 August 1930, on the Gerd Heinrich Expedition 1930 (no. 1371).

COMMENTS: Stresemann gave the Heinrich field number of the holotype in the original description and the range as the west slope of the Latimojong Mountains, 800–1600 m, without enumerating his specimens. Heinrich's expedition was jointly sponsored by Stresemann for the ZMB and L.C. Sanford for AMNH. The collection was divided, with types coming to AMNH (Stresemann, 1931: 7–9). Stresemann (1940: 28) listed 22 specimens of *leptorhynchus* from the Latimojong Mountains (nine males, 11 females) and Oeore (one male, one female); of these the following paratypes came to AMNH: Latimojong Mountains, 1600 m, AMNH 299973, 299974, males, AMNH 299979, 299980, females, 1–6 August, 1930; Oeore, 800 m, AMNH 299976, female, 12 August 1930. The remaining paratypes are probably in ZMB.

BUPHAGIDAE

Buphagus langi Chapin

Buphagus langi Chapin 1921: 4 (Zambi, Lower Congo).

Now *Buphagus africanus langi* Chapin, 1921. See Chapin, 1954b: 175–176; Amadon, 1962a: 121; Dickinson, 2003: 659; Lovette and Rubenstein, 2007: 1048; and Craig, 2009: 653.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 163005, adult female, collected at Zambi, 05.51S, 12.52E (Chapin, 1954a), lower Congo River, Congo (Kinshasa), on 16 January 1915, by James P. Chapin (no. 6203). From the Lang-Chapin Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapin gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed four paratypes: Zambi, AMNH 163002, 163003, unsexed, 4 July 1915, collected by Herbert Lang; AMNH 163004, immature male, 25 June 1915, AMNH 163006, immature female, 16 January 1915, both collected by Chapin.

ORIOLIDAE

Oriolus szalayii substriatus Stresemann and Paludan

Oriolus szalayii substriatus Stresemann and Paludan (in Rothschild et al.), 1932: 142 (Waigeu). Now *Oriolus szalayii* (Madarász, 1900). See Mayr, 1941: 163–164; Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 449–450; Beehler et al., 1986: 214; Dickinson, 2003: 486; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 716.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300961, adult male, collected on Waigeo (= Waigeu) Island, 00.12S, 131.00E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 571), Raja Ampat Islands, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 23 May 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1548).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann and Paludan noted that they had two specimens and designated as the holotype Stein's specimen no. 1548. The paratype is AMNH 300962, female, Waigeo, 10 May 1931, collected by Stein.

On 23 May, Stein and his wife, Clara, were camped in the hinterland behind Warmek at about 300 m, Telkuk Mayalibit (= Majalibit) (Rothschild, Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 129, Stein, 1933: 260–264). Telkuk Mayalibit is at 00.13S, 130.45E (USBGN, 1982).

Oriolus finschi Hartert

Oriolus finschi Hartert, 1904b: 219 (Wetter). Now *Oriolus melanotis finschi* Hartert, 1904. See Hartert, 1919: 133; Greenway, 1962: 123; Mees, 1965: 194; White and Bruce, 1986: 318; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 67; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671111, adult male, collected on Wetar (= Wetter) Island, 07.48S, 126.18E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 16 April 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5604A). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Kühn's number of the holotype in the original description and listed five males and five females that he had collected. The following seven paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all collected by Kühn on Wetar in 1902: AMNH 671112 (Kühn no. 5601), AMNH 671113 (5600), males, 29 September; AMNH 671114 (5599), male, 4 October, AMNH 671115 (5603), female, 5 October; AMNH 671116 (–), AMNH 671117 (5754), females, 22 October; AMNH 671118 (–), [male], 20 October. The two paratypes that did not come to AMNH were females without Kühn numbers.

Hartert (1919: 133) included *finschi* as a subspecies of *O. striatus*; Greenway (1962: 123) and many other authors included it in *viridifuscus*. However, Mees (1965: 194) pointed out that *O. melanotis* Bonaparte, 1850, predated Heine's name and is the valid name for what had been called *O. viridifuscus* (Heine, 1859). Authors since then have used *O. melanotis* for the species.

Oriolus sagittatus blaauwi Mathews

Oriolus sagittatus blaauwi Mathews, 1912a: 435 (North-West Australia (Napier Broome Bay)). Now *Oriolus sagittatus affinis* Gould, 1848. See Mathews, 1926: 266–274; Mathews, 1930: 860; Greenway, 1962: 124; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 601–603; Dickinson, 2003: 487; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 717–718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 670998, adult male, collected at Napier Broome Bay, 14.02S, 126.37E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 23 July 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 637). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6217) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as “North-Western Australia.” The holotype bears in addition to Hill's original label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a “Figured” label indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews

(1926: pl. 578, opp. p. 266, text pp. 266–274) and confirmed as the type of *blaaui* on page 268. Paratypes in AMNH: Point Torment, King Sound, AMNH 670996 (Mathews no. 8409), male, AMNH 670997 (8408), female, 14–16 February 1911, collected by J.P. Rogers; Parrys Creek, 5 mi west of Trig point HJ9, east Kimberley, AMNH 671000 (3573), male, AMNH 671001–671003 (3570–3572), females, 28 August 1908, collected by J.P. Rogers. Other AMNH specimens from northwest Australia were either never in the Mathews Collection or were cataloged after the 31 January 1912 publication date of *blaaui*.

Oriolus sagittatus subaffinis Mathews

Oriolus sagittatus subaffinis Mathews, 1912a: 435 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801). See Mathews, 1926: 266–274; 1930: 860; Greenway, 1962: 124; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 601–603; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 67; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 717–718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 670962, adult male, collected at Cooktown, 15.28S, 145.15E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 20 June 1900, by E. Olive for H.C. Robinson. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3574) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and the range as “North Queensland”; he apparently had the single specimen. Robinson and Laverock (1900: 625) reported on E. Olive’s collection and noted, under *Mimeta sagittata*, that he had collected six specimens at Cooktown in June and September. Both Rothschild and Mathews later purchased some of this collection from Robinson, but the other two Cooktown specimens in AMNH were never in the Mathews Collection. Other Mathews specimens from north Queensland were collected after *subaffinis* was published on 31 January 1912.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 603), who examined this holotype, noted that it was based “either on a migrant nominotypical *sagittatus* or an intergrade with prevailingly *sagittatus* traits.” Most authors have synonymized it with *O. s. sagittatus*.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2009: 375–378) has conserved *sagittatus* and rejected *viridis* as the name of this species.

Oriolus flavocinctus migrator Hartert

Oriolus flavocinctus migrator Hartert, 1904b: 218 (Letti).

Now *Oriolus flavocinctus migrator* Hartert, 1904. See Hartert, 1919: 134; Greenway, 1962: 124; Mees, 1982: 159; White and Bruce, 1986: 319; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 598–600; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 67; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671217, adult male, collected on Leti Island, 08.12S, 127.41E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 4 November 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (5907). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Kühn’s number of the holotype in the original description and listed 33 specimens including the holotype, with collecting locality, dates, and Kühn’s numbers. The following paratypes came to AMNH: Romah, AMNH 295319, 671203–671210 (Kühn nos. 5101–5103, 5105, 5106, 5108, 5110, 5111, one with no number), six males, three females, 13–20 July 1902; Letti, AMNH 671218–671220 (Kühn nos. 5968, 6427, 6428), two males, one female, 10 November–27 December 1902; Moa, AMNH 671221–671226 (Kühn nos. 6141, 6144, 6219, 6253, 6254, 6280), two males, four females, 18–30 November 1902. AMNH 295319 was among a large number of specimens purchased from the dealer W.F.H. Rosenberg by Leonard C. Sanford and given by him to AMNH in 1931. Probably many of the other paratypes were passed along to Rosenberg or other dealers by Rothschild for sale, but because they were examined by Hartert prior to his description of *migrator*, they too are part of his type series. Their whereabouts is not known.

Mees (1982: 159), White and Bruce (1986: 319), and Dickinson et al. (2004a: 67), among others, considered *Oriolus flavocinctus* monotypic; taxonomy here follows Schodde and Mason (1999: 598–600).

Oriolus flavocinctus parryi Mathews

Oriolus flavocinctus parryi Mathews, 1912b: 52 (Parry’s Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus* (King, 1826).

See Mathews, 1926: 276–282; 1930: 859; Greenway, 1962: 124; Mees, 1964b: 29–30; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 598–600; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 67; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671196, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 mi west of Trig. Stn. HJ9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 3 September 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 54). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3586) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as “North-West Australia.” The type bears, in addition to Rogers’ label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a “Figured” label, indicating that the specimen served as the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 579, opp. p. 276; text pp. 276–282, under the name *Neomimeta flavocinctus*), where it is confirmed as the type of *parryi*. The following specimens are paratypes of *parryi*: Parry Creek, AMNH 671194, 671195, 671198–671201, four males, two females, 24 August 1908–8 February 1909, all collected by J.P. Rogers (Mathews nos. 3582–3585, 3587, 3588). Other Mathews specimens from northwestern Australia were cataloged after the 2 April 1912 publication date of *parryi*.

Oriolus flavocinctus madaraszi Mathews

Oriolus flavocinctus madaraszi Mathews, 1912a: 435 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now considered an intergrade between *Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus* Schodde and Mason, 1999, and *O. flavocinctus kingi* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 276–282; 1930: 859; Greenway, 1962: 124; Mees, 1964b: 29–30; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 598–600; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 67; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671132, adult male, collected at Cooktown, 15.28S, 145.15E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 31 March 1900, by E. Olive for H.C. Robinson. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3648) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as “North

Queensland.” The following specimens, collected by Olive, are paratypes: Cooktown, AMNH 671131 (Mathews no. 3571), male, 3 February 1900; AMNH 671135 (4442), female, 4 August 1900.

Both Rothschild and Mathews purchased specimens from Robinson that were collected by E. Olive. In the case of this form, Robinson and Laverock (1900: 625) reported that Olive collected a series from Cooktown and the coast ranges south of Cairns. Mathews named specimens from both localities (see *kingi*). Other Mathews Collection specimens in AMNH from the region were either collected after *madaraszi* was published on 31 January 1912 or were never in his collection.

The widely separated Mathews’ catalog numbers of these Olive specimens illustrate Mathews’ inscrutable and confusing habit of cataloging new acquisitions over an earlier entry for a specimen that he had exchanged! The name, sex, and date of the earlier specimen were merely written over if they were different; usually the name of the person from whom he obtained the later specimen was written in along with the date of cataloging. He was especially prone to do this with regard to specimens that he cataloged in 1910, often specimens he obtained from Robinson or from Tom Tregellas in Victoria. Mathews rarely wrote his catalog number on his specimen labels, but if he did then there can be two specimens of completely different species that bear the same Mathews number.

Taxonomy follows Schodde and Mason (1999: 598–600).

Oriolus flavocinctus kingi Mathews

Oriolus flavocinctus kingi Mathews, 1912a: 435 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Oriolus flavocinctus kingi* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 276–280; 1930: 859; Greenway, 1962: 125; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 598–600; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 67; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 718.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671126, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in August 1908, by P. Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3569) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *kingi* as "Queensland (Cairns)." Paratypes in AMNH are: Bellenden River, AMNH 671119 (Mathews no. 5828), male, 28 December 1899, by collected by E. Olive; Barron River, AMNH 671123 (5010), unsexed, 4 June 1910; Cairns, AMNH 671127–671129 (3590–3592), one male, two females, August 1908, by P. Schrader. Other specimens were either collected after the name was published on 31 January 1912 or were never in the Mathews Collection. AMNH 671119 was purchased from Robinson and was one of the specimens reported on by Robinson and Laverock (1900: 625).

Taxonomy follows Schodde and Mason (1999: 598–600).

Oriolus albiloris Ogilvie-Grant

Oriolus albiloris Ogilvie-Grant, 1894a: 49 (mountains of Northern Luzon).

Now *Oriolus steerii albiloris* Ogilvie-Grant, 1894. See Ogilvie-Grant, 1894c: 504–505; Hartert, 1919: 134; Greenway, 1962: 126; Dickinson et al., 1991: 293; Kennedy et al., 2000: 240–241; Dickinson, 2004: 50–52; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 68; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 721.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 670849, female, collected at Sablan, 16.30N, 120.29E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 424), Benguet, northern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 18 March 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 333). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When *albiloris* was described, Ogilvie-Grant gave only a very brief description with no indication of how many specimens he had, and the type locality, "mountains of Northern Luzon," was given only in brief introductory remarks by the editor "R.B.S[harpe]." Later, when he published on the entire collection, Ogilvie-Grant said that he had a single female specimen. Whitehead knew he had a new species as he had marked his label of this specimen as "Type of ♀ JW." Later, he (Whitehead, 1899: 101) noted that this unique specimen was obtained at 2000 ft. Rothschild bought a large portion of Whitehead's collections from Whitehead or from his family after his death, and this specimen was probably thus ac-

quired by Rothschild. Hartert (1919: 134) had included Whitehead's number of the holotype in his Rothschild type list.

Oriolus isabellae Ogilvie-Grant

Oriolus isabellae Ogilvie-Grant, 1894b: 2 (mountains of Northern Luzon).

Now *Oriolus isabellae* Ogilvie-Grant, 1894. See Ogilvie-Grant, 1895: 108–109; Hartert, 1919: 134; Greenway, 1962: 126; Dickinson et al., 1991: 294; Kennedy et al., 2000: 241–242; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 68; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 721–722.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 670848, adult female, collected in Isabela Province, northern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 4 May 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 363). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As noted by Ogilvie-Grant (1895: 108–109) and Whitehead (1899: 101), a single specimen was collected. As he had with *albiloris* (above), Whitehead had also marked this specimen "Type of ♀ J.W." His field no. 363 was cited by Hartert (1919: 134). As noted above, Rothschild had probably purchased this specimen directly from Whitehead.

Oriolus chinensis fugaensis Gilliard

Oriolus chinensis fugaensis Gilliard, 1949b: 156 (Fuga Island, off the coast of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Oriolus chinensis chinensis* Linnaeus, 1766. See Greenway, 1962: 129; Dickinson et al., 1991: 293–294; Kennedy et al., 2000: 241; Dickinson, 2004: 54; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 69; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 724–725.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 670475, adult female, collected on Fuga Island, 18.52N, 121.22E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 419), off northern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 15 April 1895, by John Whitehead (no. A. 227). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype. He had a single specimen.

Oriolus chinensis sorsogonensis Gilliard

Oriolus chinensis sorsogonensis Gilliard, 1949b: 157 (Sorsogon, southern Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Oriolus chinensis chinensis* Linnaeus, 1766. See Greenway, 1962: 129; Dickinson et al., 1991:

293–294; Kennedy et al., 2000: 241; Dickinson, 2004: 54; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 69; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 724–725.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 94316, adult male, collected in Sorsogon Province, 12.50N, 123.55E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 425), Luzon Island, Philippines, on 22 March 1903, by Elias Hall Porter.

COMMENTS: Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and included specimens from Sorsogon and S. Camarines, all collected by Porter. Paratypes are: Sorsogon, AMNH 94292–94295, 94297–94307, 94310, 94312–94315, 94317–94321, 94323–94334, 94336–94349, 21 males, 29 females, one sex?, collected January–April 1903; S. Camarines, AMNH 94350, 94377–94382, three males, four females, May–June 1902. AMNH 94296, 94309, 94311, 94322 were exchanged before the form was named. I did not find AMNH 94308 and 94335 in the collection, and they may also have been exchanged without the catalog having been marked.

***Oriolus broderipi oscillans* Hartert**

Oriolus broderipi oscillans Hartert, 1903a: 32 (Binongka).

Now *Oriolus chinensis boneratensis* Meyer and Wilesworth, 1896. See Hartert, 1919: 134; Greenway, 1962: 130; Stresemann, 1940: 18–19; White and Bruce 1986: 319–320; Coates et al., 1997: 413; Dickinson, 2004: 54; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 70; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 724–725.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 670410, adult male, collected on Binongka Island, 05.57S, 124.02E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Tukangbesi Islands, Indonesia, on 12 December 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4201). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Kühn's number of the holotype and listed 31 specimens from four Tukangbesi Islands, with their Kühn numbers. Of these, 14, in addition to the type, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Paratypes in AMNH are: Binongka, AMNH 670411–670415 (Kühn numbers 4203, 4202, 4197, 4204, 4198, respectively), two males, three females, 8–12 December 1901; Kalidupa, AMNH 670416–670419 (4467, 4463,

4464, 4462), three males, one female, 31 December 1901–9 January 1902; Tomia, AMNH 670420, 670421 (4382, 4377), one male, one female, 21–23 December 1901; Wantjee, AMNH 670422–670424 (4439, 4438, 4403), two males, one female, 3 December 1901.

***Oriolus celebensis meridionalis* Hartert
Oriolus chinensis macassariensis Hartert
Broderipus chinensis rileyi Mathews**

Oriolus celebensis meridionalis Hartert, 1896a: 155 (Makassar and Indrulaman).

Oriolus chinensis macassariensis Hartert, 1925: 90. New name for *O. celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, not *O. meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

Broderipus chinensis rileyi Mathews, 1925: 114. New name for *O. meridionalis* Hartert, not *O. meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

Now *Oriolus chinensis celebensis* (Walden, 1872). See Meyer and Wilesworth, 1898: 586; Hartert, 1919: 134; 1925: 90; Mathews, 1925: 114; Stresemann, 1940: 19–20; White and Bruce, 1986: 319–320; Coates et al., 1997: 413; Dickinson, 2004: 54; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 70; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 724–725.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 670388, adult male, collected at Indrulaman, 2000 ft, ca. 05.30S, 120.05E, Sulawesi, Indonesia, in October 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not realize that he was introducing a name. He referenced Meyer and Wilesworth (1896: 14) where those authors had discussed differences between north and south Sulawesi birds, and he mentioned the name *meridionalis* in the belief that it was to be used by Meyer and Wilesworth for the southern birds in their forthcoming book on the birds of Celebes. Therefore, no type was indicated, but Everett specimens from Makassar and Indrulaman in southern Sulawesi were mentioned, with Hartert saying that “The most characteristic feature of the southern form is the broad black eye-stripe, which fully encircles the occiput, *broadly and quite uninterrupted*. The secondaries are blacker.”

As it turned out, the large work on the birds of Celebes did not appear until two years later, and in it the name *meridionalis* was credited to Hartert (Meyer and Wiles-

worth, 1898: 586). Hartert (1919: 134) listed the single Indrulaman specimen as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *meridionalis*.

When it came to his attention that *meridionalis* was preoccupied by *Oriolus meridionalis* Brehm, 1845, Hartert (1925: 90, April) introduced the replacement name *O. chinensis macassariensis*. Shortly thereafter Mathews (1925: 114, July) introduced another replacement name, *Broderipus chinensis rileyi*. Hartert's original name and the two replacement names share the same lectotype. *O. chinensis macassariensis* is now considered a synonym of *Oriolus chinensis celebensis*.

In his original description, Hartert (1896a: 155) noted that Everett had collected specimens from Indrulaman and Makassar. Three Everett specimens from Makassar came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and they are paralectotypes: **AMNH 670389, 670390, 670391**, females, collected in September 1895, by Everett.

Oriolus monachus permistus Neumann

Oriolus monachus permistus Neumann, 1904a: 145 (Gadat in Gofa).

Now *Oriolus monacha meneliki* Blundell and Lovat, 1899. See Hartert, 1919: 134; Greenway, 1962: 132; Fry et al., 2000: 513–514; Dickinson, 2003: 488; Walther and Jones, 2008: 738; and Ash and Atkins, 2009: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 670733**, adult female, collected at Gadat, Gofa Region, 06.17N, 36.42E (Ash and Atkins, 2009: 412), Ethiopia, on 3 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 752). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Contrary to Hartert's reference on the Rothschild type label and his comments in Hartert (1919: 134), *O. m. permistus* was introduced in 1904, not 1905, by Neumann (1904a: 145). In his brief original description, Neumann gave the sex, type locality, and date of collection of his type, listed the range as southern Ethiopia, south of Hauasch (Sidamo, Djamdjam, Gardulla, Uba, Gofa, Boko, Malo, Kaffa, Gimirra, and Scheko), and gave diagnostic characters. In his later paper, Neumann (1905: 233) listed the specimens he collected, which showed that the specimen collected on 3 February 1901 at Gadat was the only specimen with those data,

confirming that it was the holotype, and gave his field number "752."

Neumann (1905: 232–236) provided a complete treatment of the species *Oriolus monacha* and *O. larvatus*, examining specimens from many collections, some of which may be paratypes of *permistus*. The following specimens in AMNH, all collected by Neumann in 1901, are paratypes of *permistus*: Gardulla, **AMNH 670729** (Neumann no. 615), male, 16 January; Bolagoschona in Boko, **AMNH 670730** (784), female, 11 February; Anderatsha in Kaffa, **AMNH 670731** (–), female, end of March; Schekho or Kaffa, **AMNH 670732** (–), female, April–March.

Neumann (1904c: 322–324) gave his itinerary, and (Neumann, 1902b) provided a map of his expedition.

Oriolus luteolus thaiacous Hartert

Oriolus luteolus thaiacous Hartert, 1918c: 63 (Koh-Lak, Siamese portion of northern Malay Peninsula, east of Tenasserim).

Now *Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1928: 191–192; Greenway, 1962: 133; Deignan, 1963: 127; Dickinson, 2004: 55–56; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 71; Wells, 2007: 79–80; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 729–730.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 670561**, adult male, collected at Prachuap Khiri Khan (= Koh-Lak), 11.50N, 99.50E (Deignan, 1963: 127), Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, Thailand, on 17 November 1913, by W.J.F. Williamson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the above data for the holotype and said that there were two additional specimens of *thaiacous* in the Rothschild Collection from Phum-Liou near Kompongthom, Cambodia. He also included "about 10 others from Siam in the British Museum, collected by Messrs. Herbert, Barton, Flower, and Williamson." Paratypes in AMNH are: Phum Liou, Cambodia, **AMNH 670563**, unsexed, 27 July 1912, **AMNH 670564**, unsexed [immature], 20 August 1912, both "rec'd from Oberthür."

Oriolus vulneratus Sharpe

Oriolus vulneratus Sharpe, 1887: 437 (Kina Balu).

Now *Oriolus cruentus vulneratus* Sharpe, 1887. See Sharpe, 1889: 186; Greenway, 1962: 135;

Smythies, 2000: 625–626; Dickinson et al., 2004a: 71; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 730.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 671276**, **AMNH 671277**, adult males, collected on Kina Balu, 3000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Borneo Island, Malaysia, on 5 March 1887 and 25 February 1887, respectively, by John Whitehead (no. 1064 and no. 1021). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only Whitehead's specimens collected on his first expedition to Kinabalu in 1887 were included by Sharpe (1887) in the original description; he based *vulneratus* on adult males, without stating how many specimens he had. Later, he (Sharpe, 1889: 186) listed his specimens from Whitehead's 1887 expedition; the two syntypes listed above are specimens "b" and "d" in his list. In addition, he had an immature male and a female. Those specimens are also in AMNH but were not part of Sharpe's type series. Hartert did not mention these syntypes in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection; AMNH type labels have been added.

Sphecotheres stalker Ingram

Sphecotheres stalker Ingram, 1908a: 100 (Mount Elliot, N. Queensland).

Now from a zone of intergradation between *S. v. vieilloti* and *S. v. flaviventris*. See Mathews, 1930: 861–862; Greenway, 1962: 136; Ford, 1975; 1982; 1987; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 595–597; Walther and Jones, 2008: 715–716.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 671356**, **AMNH 671357**, adult males, collected on Mount Elliot, 19.30S, 147.00E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in December 1907, by Wilfred Stalker (no. 390 for both). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Ingram did not designate a type or list his specimens. Subsequently, Ingram (1908b: 458–481) noted that Stalker had collected on Mount Elliot and that he had two male specimens that shared the Stalker number "390." Mathews purchased this collection.

Mathews then entered into a series of discussions concerning *S. stalker*. Having apparently not read Ingram's (1908a) original article on Stalker's collection, where

Ingram stated that Stalker collected on Mount Elliot, Mathews (1917b: 141) proposed that *stalker* was perhaps collected by Stalker earlier, in New Guinea, and became accidentally mixed in with his Queensland collection. In the same paper, Mathews (1917b: 140) also said that he had put *Sphecotheres* into its own family nearest the "Campophagidae."

Mathews (1921: 163), in writing about *S. vieilloti boweri* (see below), said: "it is now doubtful whether the much debated *Sphecotheres stalker* Ingram, as noted hereafter, is anything more than a peculiar state of plumage of the northern form of this species," and on page 164 admitted that *boweri* might have to bear the name *stalker* (i.e., the older name). The "debate" was apparently between Mathews and himself.

Mathews (1921: 170) discussed but did not illustrate the two specimens collected by Stalker, describing in detail how they differed from both *vieilloti* and *flaviventris* without recognizing the possibility of intergradation. He still considered them to have come from New Guinea and refused "the so-called *S. stalker* a place on the Australian List until re-confirmed by a reliable collector"!

Mathews (1928: 38, pl. 69 opp. p. 38) described and figured a male of *stalker*, but did not say whether it was of either syntype. AMNH 671356 is the syntype bearing Mathews and Rothschild type labels; the original Stalker label is marked "*Sphecotheres stalker* TYPE" in a hand that is not Mathews' and may have been marked by Ingram. Mathews' catalog number "3612" has been added to the Rothschild type label and it is marked "type" opposite that number in Mathews' catalog. AMNH 671357, the other syntype with Mathews' number 3613, has the Mathews label marked "Fig. G.M.M." by Mathews but neither specimen bears a Mathews "Figured" label. The catalog and label marked "type" does not convey type status, and I have not found any designation of a lectotype; therefore, the two specimens remain syntypes, as they were originally described.

Mathews (1930: 861) still recognized Sphecotheridae as a family, but placed it between orioles and drongos. He recognized both

boweri and *stalker*i, bestowing on the latter the English name of “Doubtful Fig-Bird.”

***Sphecotheres maxillaris boweri* Mathews**

Sphecotheres maxillaris boweri Mathews, 1916a: 63 (Cairns, North Queensland).

Now from a zone of intergradation between *S. v. vieilloti* and *S. v. flaviventris*. See Mathews, 1930: 861; Greenway, 1962: 136; Ford, 1975; 1982; 1987; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 595–597; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 715–716.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671353, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 20 June 1884, by T.H. Bowyer-Bower. From the Mathews Collection (no. 16826) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Cairns, without any information on how the type might be identified. The above specimen had not previously been included with type specimens. It does not bear either a Mathews or a Rothschild type label, but Mathews has written “Type” and his catalog number, “16826,” on his collection label. At that number he listed the single specimen of *Sphecotheres maxillaris* that he cataloged in 1912—a specimen collected much earlier by Bowyer-Bower and given to Mathews by the collector’s mother. Later, Mathews (1915b: 60–61) reported on the Bowyer-Bower specimens that he received and only listed a single specimen of *Sphecotheres*, which he identified then as *Sphecotheres maxillaris vieilloti*. He named *boweri* in 1916, and in 1921 and 1930, he (Mathews, 1921: 164; 1930: 861) still recognized it, along with *stalker*i in the latter publication. AMNH 671353 is the only specimen identified as *boweri* in the AMNH catalog.

***Sphecotheres flaviventris audoni* Mathews**

Sphecotheres flaviventris audoni Mathews, 1912a: 436 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now from a zone of intergradation between *Sphecotheres v. vieilloti* and *S. v. flaviventris*. See Mathews, 1930: 862; Greenway, 1962: 136; Ford, 1975; 1982; 1987; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 595–597; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 715–716.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671371, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times

Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in July 1908, by P. Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6011) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, after his catalog number of the holotype, Mathews gave the range of the form as “Queensland (Cairns).” The following Cairns specimens collected by Schrader are paratypes: AMNH 671368–671370, 671373, 671374, 671376 (Mathews catalog nos. 3599–3603, 6012), four males, two females, collected July–November 1908. The number 853 that appears on Mathews’ labels refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Three specimens collected in 1884 by Bowyer-Bower were not cataloged by Mathews until after the publication date of *audoni*. Already by 1913, he considered *audoni* a synonym of *S. f. flaviventris* (Mathews, 1913a: 307).

***Sphecotheres flaviventris ashbyi* Mathews**

Sphecotheres flaviventris ashbyi Mathews, 1912a: 436 (Northern Territory (Alligator River)).

Now *Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1930: 862; Greenway, 1962: 136; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 595–597; and Walther and Jones, 2008: 715–716.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671429, adult male, collected on the [South] Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 21 September 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 1656). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5201) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype was part of a large number of birds that Mathews received from the WAM and cataloged in 1910. In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of the form as “Northern Territory.” He did not mention the name of the collector, but it was undoubtedly J.T. Tunney. Tunney collected in 1901–1903 in northwestern Western Australia and in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. After Hartert (1905) reported on the entire collection, it was divided between WAM and Rothschild, with some additional specimens presented to BMNH (Hartert, 1905: 194). In his report, Hartert (1905: 241) listed Tunney’s field numbers for his specimens of *Sphecotheres flaviventris*, including specimen no. 1656. When Hartert

returned to WAM their portion of the collection, specimen no. 1656 was then given WAM 7652, which also appears on Tunney's label of the type. A third number, "996," also appears on this label, the significance of which I have not discovered.

There are two paratypes in AMNH: Mary River, **AMNH 671421** (Tunney no. 720, Mathews no. 9503), female, 2 October 1902; Eureka, **AMNH 671431** (Tunney no. 1064, Mathews no. 9504), male, 5 February 1903. Both of these specimens were obtained by Mathews from the Rothschild Collection and cataloged by him on 2 November 1911; the original Rothschild labels had been removed, although the Tunney labels remain; the number "853" that appears on the Mathews labels is the number of this species in Mathews (1908). The numbers "334" on **AMNH 671421** and "661" on **AMNH 671431** are of unknown significance. Other Tunney specimens now in AMNH had never been in the Mathews Collection and are not part of the original type series. Specimens collected by Rogers on Melville Island in 1912 and by Dahl in 1894 were received by Mathews (1912b: 25) too late to be included in Mathews' (1912a) description of this form.

Storr (1966: 64) noted that during the period from 24 August to 19 October 1903 Tunney was collecting in the coastal plain and tidal sections of the South Alligator River and that on 25 September he was 16 and 35 miles from the coast. The South Alligator River flows into Van Diemen Gulf at 12.15S, 132.24E (USBGN, 1957).

DICRURIDAE

For a recent study of species-level phylogenetic relationships among members of the Dicruridae using nuclear and mitochondrial loci and a discussion of evolution within the family, see Pasquet et al. (2007).

Dicrurus elgonensis van Someren

Dicrurus elgonensis van Someren, 1920: 95 (Lerundo (Nyarondo of maps)).

Now *Dicrurus ludwigii sharpei* Oustalet, 1879. See van Someren, 1922a: 125; Hartert, 1928: 191; Vaurie, 1949b: 219; Vaurie, 1962: 138; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 506; Fry et al., 2000: 522–523;

Dickinson, 2003: 491; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelet, 2009: 219.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671767, adult male, collected at Lerundo, 00.09N, 34.51E (Chapin, 1954a), Kenya, on 21 March 1917, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 1814) for Col. Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren cited Turner's field number of the holotype in the Rothschild Collection and noted that several specimens were taken by Turner and others by van Someren's collectors in the same area. The range was given as Elgon and N. Kavirondo. Paratypes in AMNH are: Lerundo, **AMNH 671766**, **671768**, **671769**, one male, two females, 15–19 March 1917, collected by Turner (nos. 1684, 1556, 1760).

Chapin (1954a) gave the coordinates of Nyarondo as 00.07S, 35.08E. Lerundo is the locality written on the labels. Neither of these localities is listed by Polhill (1988).

Dicrurus modestus ugandensis van Someren

Dicrurus modestus ugandensis van Someren, 1921a: 102 (Budongo).

Now *Dicrurus modestus coracinus* J. and E. Verreaux, 1851. See van Someren, 1922a: 125; Hartert, 1928: 191; Vaurie, 1949b: 222–231; 1962: 139–140; Zimmerman et al., 1999: 506; Fry et al., 2000: 529–531; Dickinson, 2003: 491; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelet, 2009: 223–224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671503, adult male, collected at Budongo, ca. 01.47N, 31.35E (Polhill, 1988), Bunyoro, Uganda, on 10 December 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren said that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild collection; he also recorded examining 19 specimens from Bugoma, Budongo, Lugalambo, Mabira, and Elgon in Uganda and from Kavirondo in "East Africa." The following paratypes are in AMNH: Budongo, **AMNH 671502**, **671504–671506**, three males, one female, 5–6 June 1919, **AMNH 671507**, female, 20 December 1918; Elgon, **AMNH 671509**, female, 7 March 1915; Mabira,

AMNH 671515, female, 19 September 1913; Lugalambo, AMNH 671516, 671517, two males, 30 August 1910, AMNH 671518, male, 5 September 1916, AMNH 671519–671521, two males, one female, 25 January–2 February 1919.

***Dicrurus cathoea* Swinhoe**

Dicrurus cathoea Swinhoe, 1871: 377 (China, Hainan, Formosa).

Now *Dicrurus macrocerus cathoeus* Swinhoe, 1871. See Swinhoe, 1863b: 266–268; Stuart Baker, 1918: 298–299; Hartert, 1921–1922: 2017; Vaurie, 1949b: 239; 1962: 142; Dickinson, 2003: 491; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 222–223.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 671961, [adult], AMNH 671962, [immature], both collected in southwestern Taiwan (= Formosa), in 1861, by R. Swinhoe. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When *cathoea* was described by Swinhoe, no type was designated, but the form was said to occur in China, Hainan, and Formosa. Later, Stuart Baker (1918: 299) described the form *harterti* from Tai-peh, Formosa (see below), noting the differences between the Formosan birds and *cathoea* from China, including Hainan Island. Hartert (1921: 2017) restricted the type locality of *cathoea* to south China. These two syntypes of *cathoea* are the only two Swinhoe specimens of that form which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. There are 23 syntypes of *cathoea* in RMNH (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 56), only two of which are from south China, but no lectotype was designated.

Swinhoe (1863a: 348) noted that from July to November 1861 he was in the southwest of Taiwan, in or near the city of Taiwanfoo (now T'ai-nan, 23.01N, 120.14E (Times Atlas)).

***Dicrurus ater harterti* Stuart Baker**

Dicrurus ater harterti Stuart Baker, 1918: 299 (Tai-Peh, Formosa).

Now *Dicrurus macrocerus harterti* Stuart Baker, 1918. See Hartert, 1928: 191; Vaurie, 1949b: 241; 1962: 142; Dickinson, 2003: 491; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 222–223.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 671951, adult male, collected at T'ai-peí (= Tai-Peh), 25.05N, 121.32E (Times Atlas), Taiwan (= Formosa), on 6 April 1896, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stuart Baker designated the male collected on 6 April 1896 by Owston's collectors and in the Rothschild Collection as the type of *harterti*; AMNH 671951 is the only specimen collected on that date. Stuart Baker did not enumerate his specimens but gave the range as "Formosa." Owston specimens collected on Taiwan before the publication of the description would have been available to him. I therefore consider the following Taiwan specimens paratypes of *harterti*: Bankoro, AMNH 671922–671926, two males, three females, 15–23 April 1907; Kaisanko, AMNH 671927, male, 12 April 1896, Sanchifunniochi, AMNH 671936, male, 9 April 1896; Sankocho, AMNH 671937, 671938, two males, 20–29 May 1907; Sharaikisha, AMNH 671939, AMNH 671940, two males, 3–5 April 1907; Taipeh, AMNH 671941–671950, 671952, 671953, nine males, two females, one sex?, 2–16 April 1896, 21 September–10 November 1896; Pankio near Taipeh, AMNH 671954, female, 23 September 1896; Fungshau near Takau, AMNH 671955, male, 14 October 1896. Other Owston specimens from Taiwan in AMNH were either undated or give no indication of when they came into Rothschild's possession (including the syntypes of *cathoea*, see above).

***Dicrurus leucophaeus minimus* Stuart Baker**

Dicrurus leucophaeus minimus Stuart Baker, 1918: 296 (Ceylon).

Now *Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus* Jerdon, 1862. See Hartert, 1928: 191; Vaurie, 1949b: 247; 1962: 142–143; Dickinson, 2003: 691–692; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 220–221.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672036, immature male, collected at Trincomalee (= Trincomali) 08.34N, 81.13E (Lozupone et al., 2004), Sri Lanka (= Ceylon), on 22 December 1874 (not 23 December, as in description), by W.V. Legge. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype is the only Legge specimen of this form that came to AMNH with the Rothschild collection. As noted by Vaurie (1949b: 247), it is immature and was marked “juv ♂” by Legge. Two other AMNH specimens that are undated are not considered paratypes. However, inclusive measurements were given by Stuart Baker for *minimus*, and such specimens in other institutions measured by him would be paratypes.

***Dicrurus leucophaeus beavani* Vaurie**

Dicrurus leucophaeus beavani Vaurie, 1949b: 243 (Khudi Khel (south of Hashim Khel in the foothills or lower slopes of Safed Koh), eastern Afghanistan).

Now *Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus* Jerdon, 1862. See Beavan, 1868: 496–497; Stuart Baker, 1918: 295; Vaurie, 1949b: 242–247; 1962: 142–143; Dickinson, 2003: 491–492; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 220–221.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 387874, adult male, collected at Khudi Khel, south of Māmā Kheyl (= Hashim Khel), 34.15N, 69.59E (USBGN, 1971), in the foothills or lower slopes of Safed Koh, Afghanistan, on 22 May 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Vaurie cited the AMNH number of the holotype and listed two additional males and one female from the same locality as paratypes. Vaurie (1949b: 245) referred to Beavan's (1868: 497) earlier description of *Buchanga waldeni* and noted that in the genus *Dicrurus* it is preoccupied by *Dicrurus waldeni* Schlegel, 1866. Vaurie commented that because “*waldeni* never received an adequate description and the present whereabouts of the type is uncertain, I thought it would be preferable to fix a definite type and to redescribe the populations of eastern Afghanistan and the lower Himalayas as a new form....” Beavan's description was based on two specimens he collected near Simla, India, on 2 and 18 June 1866, for which he gave measurements and noted that the underwing coverts and undertail coverts were tipped with white. Beavan was invalided to England in 1870 and died at sea at the age of 29 (Anonymous, 1870: 301–302), and I have been unable to obtain information on the

whereabouts of his collection. However, the characters given are those of immature drongos.

Vaurie's three paratypes of *beavani* are: Khudi Khel, AMNH 466644–466646, two males, one female, collected on 22 May 1937, by Koelz.

***Dicrurus leucophaeus stevensi* Stuart Baker**

Dicrurus leucophaeus stevensi Stuart Baker, 1918: 295 (Darjeeling).

Now *Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi* Stuart Baker, 1918. See Hartert, 1928: 191; Vaurie, 1949b: 249; 1962: 143; Dickinson, 2003: 491–492; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 220–221.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672024, adult female, collected at Rungarum (as on label), 5700 ft, Darjeeling, India, on 25 April 1900, by C.T. Bingham. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stuart Baker designated as type of *stevensi* a female specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected on 25 April 1900 in Darjeeling by Bingham. He did not enumerate his paratypes. Vaurie (1949b: 249) discussed this form at length and concluded that the type was intermediate between his *beavani* and Stuart Baker's *hopwoodi* and arbitrarily decided to synonymize it with *hopwoodi*. Vaurie's *beavani* is now considered a synonym of *longicaudatus* (see *Dicrurus leucophaeus beavani* above).

This name is sometimes spelled *stevensi*, but it was spelled *stevensi* in the original description and was named for Herbert Stevens.

***Buchanga leucophaea batakensis* Robinson and Kloss**

Buchanga leucophaea batakensis Robinson and Kloss, 1919: 125 (Bandar Baroe, N.E. Sumatra).

Now *Dicrurus leucophaeus batakensis* (Robinson and Kloss, 1919). See Kloss, 1931: 358; Chasen and Hoogerwerf, 1941: 120–121; Vaurie, 1949b: 258–259; 1962: 145; van Marle and Voous, 1988: 159; Dickinson, 2003: 492; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 220–221.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 672067, adult male, 10 April 1917, AMNH 672070, female, 16 April 1917, collected at Bandarbaru (= Bandar Baroe), 03.16N, 98.33E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 210), Utara, Sumatra, Indone-

sia, by A.F.C.A. van Heyst (nos. 245, 281). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Robinson and Kloss designated two syntypes of *batakensis*, giving van Heyst's field numbers for them; both of the original labels are marked "Type." Only AMNH 672067 bears a Rothschild type label. Hartert did not list the type of *batakensis* in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and I have found no evidence of lectotype designation. I have added an AMNH type label to AMNH 672070. All eight of the specimens listed by Robinson and Kloss came to AMNH, but because syntypes were designated in the original description, the other specimens have no nomenclatural standing (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6).

***Buchanga periophthalmica* Salvadori**

Buchanga periophthalmica Salvadori, 1894: 594 (Si-Pora, Mentawai).

Now *Dicrurus leucophaeus periophthalmicus* (Salvadori, 1894). See Hartert, 1919: 131; Vaurie, 1949b: 259–260; 1962: 145; van Marle and Voous, 1988: 159; Dickinson, 2003: 492; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 220–221.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 672152, adult male, AMNH 672153, adult female, collected at Si Oban, Sipura (= Sipora) Island, 02.12S, 99.40E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 216), Mentawi Islands, Indonesia, on 25 and 27 April 1894, respectively, by Elio Modigliani (nos. 62 and 86, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Salvadori did not designate a type, instead listing his 11 specimens, denoting them by letters *a* through *k*, giving Modigliani's numbers for each, and noting that they were "tipi della specie." The two AMNH syntypes are specimens *b* and *e* of Salvadori. Hartert (1919: 131) listed only the female specimen, now AMNH 672153, as a "Cotype" (= syntype) of *periophthalmicus*, noting that Salvadori had marked it "Typus" but stating that each of his specimens was "as good a type as the others." AMNH 672152, the male specimen, marked "Cotypus" by Salvadori, was also recognized as a syntype by Vaurie (1949b: 259) and he attached an AMNH type

label, marking it "Cotype." There are two additional syntypes in MSNG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 245–246).

***Buchanga palawanensis* Whitehead
Dicrurus leucophaeus var. *whiteheadi* Dubois
Dicrurus cineraceus rebaptizatus Hartert**

Buchanga palawanensis Whitehead, 1890: 47 (Taguso).

Dicrurus leucophaeus var. *whiteheadi* Dubois, 1901.
Dicrurus cineraceus rebaptizatus Hartert, 1919.

Now *Dicrurus leucophaeus leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817. See Hartert, 1919: 130–131; Vaurie, 1949b: 260–263; 1962: 145; Dickinson et al., 1991: 290; Dickinson, 2003: 491–492; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 220–221.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 672160, adult male, collected at Tagusao (= Taguso), 08.49N, 117.53E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 426), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 3 July 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1491). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Whitehead did not enumerate his specimens but described male and female. Sharpe (1888a: 199) had earlier reported on Whitehead's Palawan collection and listed this species as *Buchanga leucophaeus* but also without mentioning the number of specimens. Five specimens collected at Taguso by Whitehead came to AMNH with the Rothschild collection. Hartert (1919: 130), by listing the male collected on 3 July 1887 with Whitehead no. 1491 as the type, designated it the lectotype. The four paralectotypes in AMNH, all collected at Taguso in 1887, are: AMNH 672159 (Whitehead no. 1439), male, 27 June; AMNH 672161 (1560), male, 10 July; AMNH 672162 (–), male, 3 August; AMNH 672163 (1635), female, 3 August.

When *Buchanga* is included in the genus *Dicrurus*, *palawanensis* is preoccupied by *Dicrurus hottentottus palawanensis* Tweeddale, 1878. Dubois (1901: 530) provided the replacement name *Dicrurus leucophaeus* var. *whiteheadi* and Hartert (1919: 130) provided the replacement name *Dicrurus cineraceus rebaptizatus*. Both names share the same type as *B. palawanensis*, and both are considered synonyms of nominate *leucophaeus* (Vaurie, 1962: 145; Dickinson, 2003: 492).

Dicrurus balicassius abraensis Vaurie

Dicrurus balicassius abraensis Vaurie, 1947: 2 (Bucay, Abra Province, northern Luzon, Philippines).

Now *Dicrurus balicassius abraensis* Vaurie, 1947. See Vaurie, 1949b: 277; 1962: 148; Dickinson et al., 1991: 290–291; Dickinson, 2003: 492; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 215–216.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672673, adult male, collected at Bucay, 17.32N, 120.43E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 416), Abra Province, northern Luzon, Philippines, on 15 November 1894, by John Whitehead (no. 643). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Vaurie cited the AMNH number of the holotype and listed three paratypes. Vaurie borrowed specimens from a number of institutions, and only one of the paratypes appears to be in AMNH: AMNH 672674, female, Cape Egaño, northern Luzon, 1 May 1895, collected by Whitehead (no. A341).

Dicrurus hottentottus samarensis Vaurie

Dicrurus hottentottus samarensis Vaurie, 1947: 1 (Bonga, Samar).

Now *Dicrurus hottentottus samarensis* Vaurie, 1947. See Vaurie, 1949b: 282; 1962: 148; Dickinson et al., 1991: 291–292; Dickinson, 2003: 492–493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 213–214.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672295, adult male, collected at Bonga, Samar Island, Philippines, on 7 June 1896, by John Whitehead (no. B.527). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and central tail feather measurements for four males and six females from Samar and Leyte. Later, he (Vaurie, 1949b: 282) listed his specimens in more detail: Bonga, Samar, one male (type); Catbalogan, Samar, two adult males, five adult females, one subadult female; no locality, Samar, one adult male [?]; northern mountains, Leyte, one immature male, one adult female. I have considered the following five specimens in AMNH to be paratypes of *samarensis*: AMNH 69043, [♂] initialed CV[aurie], Samar, April 1888, Bourns and Worcester collectors, exchanged to AMNH by USNM

(no. 161327); AMNH 272293, immature male, AMNH 272294, female, mountains of northern Leyte, 10 and 4 August 1896, collected by Whitehead (nos. B.833 and B.840); AMNH 272296, female, Samar, 6 June 1896, collected by Whitehead (B.515); AMNH 292297, sex?, Catbalogan, Samar, 20 April 1888, from the Steere Collection via the Rothschild Collection. This last specimen would have been available to Vaurie, but there is no indication as to whether he considered it male or female. Vaurie borrowed specimens from several museums, undoubtedly including other paratypes of *samarensis*. Although Vaurie (1947: 2) included Panaon and possibly Bohol islands in the range of *samarensis* he did not have specimens from those islands.

Dickinson et al. (1991: 416) placed Bonga as “probably at or near Bagacay 12.50N 125.13E.”

Dicrurus hottentottus morotensis Vaurie

Dicrurus hottentottus morotensis Vaurie, 1946: 82 (Morotai Island).

Now *Dicrurus bracteatus morotensis* Vaurie, 1946. See Vaurie, 1949b: 282–283; 1962: 148–149; White and Bruce, 1986: 314–316; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672587, sex?, Morotai (Morty, as on label) Island, 02.20N, 128.25E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Moluccas, Indonesia, undated, collected by J.M. Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Vaurie cited the AMNH number of the holotype and noted that he had a second specimen. The paratype is: AMNH 672586, sex?, Morotai Island, undated, collected by Dumas. Dumas is known to have collected on Morotai in late 1898 (LeCroy and Jansen, 2011: 176–177).

Chibia carbonaria dejecta Hartert

Chibia carbonaria dejecta Hartert, 1898: 522 (Sudest Island in the Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius* Bonaparte, 1850. Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 283–288; 1962: 149; Coates, 1990: 143–146; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 490–492; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 216–217.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 672533**, adult male, collected on Tagula (= Sudest) Island, 11.30S, 153.30E (PNG general reference map, 1984), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 24 April 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1788). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type but based his description on the four males collected by Meek in 1898. Hartert (1919: 132), by listing the specimen bearing Meek's field number 1788 as the type, designated it the lectotype. The three paralectotypes, males, collected in 1898, are: Tagula: **AMNH 672534** (Meek no. 1749), 16 April; **AMNH 672537** (1623), 29 March; **AMNH 672538** (1782), 22 April.

A typographical error in Hartert (1898: 521) indicated that Meek collected on Tagula in 1889, but this is incorrect; his collection was made in April 1898. His second collection on Tagula was not made until 1916, after the description of this form. For the date of 1850 for Bonaparte's description of *carbo-narius*, see Dickinson et al. (2011: 75–76).

Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi Mathews

Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi Mathews, 1912a: 437 (Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 283–288; Vaurie, 1949b: 288–290; 1962: 149; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 490–492; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 672440**, adult male, collected on the South Alligator River (as on label), 12.10S, 132.23E (Storr, 1977: 113), Northern Territory, Australia, on 11 November 1902, by J.T. Tunney (no. 757). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9370) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range of *baileyi* as Northern Territory. The holotype bears in addition to Tunney's label, a Rothschild label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and a "Figured" label indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 580, opp. p. 283; text p. 284) where it is confirmed as the type of *baileyi*. There is only one

paratype of *baileyi* in AMNH: **AMNH 672439** (Mathews no. 9371), female, South Alligator River, collected 8 October 1902, by J.T. Tunney (no. 758).

Mathews noted in his catalog that he had obtained these two specimens from Rothschild; the other specimens (two males and one female) collected by Tunney and listed by Vaurie (1949b: 289) as paratypes of *baileyi* were never in the Mathews Collection, and I do not consider them paratypes. Hartert (1905) had reported on the entire Tunney collection that had been made with support by Rothschild and under the auspices of the WAM. In that report he listed Tunney's numbers of all the specimens. Half of the collection had been returned to WAM and the rest retained in the Rothschild Collection. It is from these latter that Mathews obtained his specimens of *baileyi*. Two specimens collected by Dahl at Port Darwin and the Daly River in 1894 were cataloged by Mathews as nos. 10982 and 10983 in February 1912, after the publication of *baileyi* on 31 January 1912. Mathews (1912b: 25) mentioned having received that collection after his Reference List (Mathews, 1912a) was published.

See Schodde and Mason (1999: 490–492) for a detailed taxonomic circumscription of *D. bracteatus* in Australia.

Dicrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Dicrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1903b: 110 (Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Dicrurus bracteatus meeki* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 291; 1962: 150; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 400; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 672564**, adult male, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, 09.30S, 160.00E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 24 May 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3188). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated the male bearing Meek's number 3188 as the holotype and listed two specimens in their type series. The paratype is **AMNH 672565**, adult male, Guadalcanal, 8 May 1901, collected by Meek (no. 3110). The female specimen mentioned

by Vaurie (1949b: 291) as a paratype of *meeki* is a specimen collected by the Whitney South Sea Expedition in 1927, long after the publication of *meeki*.

***Dicrurus hottentottus manumeten* Stresemann**

Dicrurus hottentottus manumeten Stresemann, 1914a: 148 (Manusela (Seran), 2000 f.).

Now *Dicrurus bracteatus amboinensis* G.R. Gray, 1860. See Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 292–293; 1962: 150; White and Bruce, 1986: 314–316; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672607, adult male, collected at Manusela, 2000 ft, 03.10S, 129.32E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2606), Seran (= Seran) Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 2 June 1911, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 739). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann gave his field number of the holotype and listed his specimens as a male and a female from Wahai, two males and three females from Manusela, and a male from Lisabata-Wahai, as well as three specimens collected by Stalker on Seran in 1909. The following paratypes are in AMNH: Manusela, AMNH 672608 (Stresemann no. 744), AMNH 672609 (742), females, 3 and 6 June 1911; Lisabata-Wahai, AMNH 672610 (930), male, 29 September 1911; Wahai, AMNH 672611 (1130), male, 27 July 1911, AMNH 672612 (543), female, 15 May 1911. One male and one female from Manusela and Stalker's specimens did not come to AMNH.

***Dicrurus (bracteatus?) buruensis* Hartert**

Dicrurus (bracteatus?) buruensis Hartert, 1919: 133 ("Mt. Madang," West Buru).

Now *Dicrurus bracteatus buruensis* Hartert, 1919. See Vaurie, 1949b: 293–295; 1962: 150; White and Bruce, 1986: 314–317; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 216–217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672596, adult male, collected on Kapala Madang (= Mount Madang), 03.15S, 126.09E (USBGN, 1982), western Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 6 March 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4712). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Kühn's field number of the

holotype and discussed males and females, but did not list his specimens. By 1919, when this form was named, Hartert would have had in the Rothschild Collection specimens collected by Kühn, William Doherty and J.M. Dumas (Hartert, 1900: 236) and Erwin Stresemann. Stresemann (1914b: 365) listed the form from Buru as *Dicrurus atrocaeruleus amboinensis* but did not further discuss it. I have considered the following specimens to be paratypes of *buruensis*: Fogi, AMNH 672594, 672595 (Kühn nos. 4899, 4898), males, 11 February 1902; Mount Madang, AMNH 672597 (4637), male, AMNH 672598 (4638), female, 23 and 18 March 1902; Kayeli, AMNH 672599–672602, two males, one female, one sex?, March 1897, collected by Doherty; Mount Mada, AMNH 672603, 672604, male, female, August 1898, collected by Dumas; Tifu, AMNH 672605, male, 9 January 1912, collected by Stresemann (1001); northeastern Buru, AMNH 672606, male, November 1897, collected by Doherty.

***Dicrurus kühni* Hartert**

Dicrurus kühni Hartert, 1901d: 170 (Larat).

Now *Dicrurus densus kuehni* Hartert, 1901. See Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 295; 1962: 150; White and Bruce, 1986: 316–317; Dickinson, 2003: 492–493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 215.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 672336, adult male, collected on Larat Island, 07.10S, 131.50E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Tanimbar Islands, Lesser Sunda Islands, on 28 January 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 3078). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type, saying only that Kühn had sent six specimens. Hartert (1919: 132) listed Kühn's specimen no. 3078 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The five paralectotypes are: Larat Island, AMNH 672337 (Kühn's no. 3078), male, AMNH 672338–672340 (3080, 2982, 3075), females, collected 19–28 January 1901; Ridool, Larat Island, AMNH 672341 (2907), female, 9 January 1901.

***Dicrurus hottentottus renschi* Vaurie**

Dicrurus hottentottus renschi Vaurie, 1949b: 298 (Tambora Mountain, 3000 feet, Sumbawa).

Now *Dicrurus densus bimaensis* Wallace, 1864. See Rensch, 1928: 7–8; 1931: 589; Vaurie, 1962: 151; Mees, 1965: 194–195; White and Bruce, 1986: 316–317; Dickinson, 2003: 492–493; Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 54–55; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 215.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672302, adult male, collected on Gunung Tambora, 08.16S, 117.59E (Times Atlas), Sumbawa Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in April–May 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Vaurie gave the AMNH number of the holotype and listed one adult male and one adult female as paratypes: G. Tambora, AMNH 672301, male, AMNH 672303, female, collected in April–May 1896, collected by Doherty. He listed five additional specimens, but their separate mention “expressly excludes them from the type series” (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art 72.4.6).

Wallace (1864: 492) based *bimaensis* on a name used by Bonaparte, based in turn on a manuscript name of Temminck. These earlier usages of the name did not include a description or other indications that might make the name available under the Code (ICZN, 1999: 16, Art. 12.2). In his introductory material, Wallace (1864: 480–481) mentioned that he had no specimens from Sumbawa, but that Bonaparte had mentioned a few in the Leiden Museum. And in the description, Wallace (1864: 492) listed the range of *bimaensis* as “Lombok, Sumbawa (Temm.), and Flores,” thus making the Leiden specimens part of his type series. Mees (1965: 194–195) pointed out that other authors have regarded the Leiden specimens as types of *bimaensis* and that Vaurie (1949b: 297–298) incorrectly removed Sumbawa from the range of *bimaensis* when he named *renschii*. Mees (1965: 195) then named an adult male in Leiden, collected at Bima, Sumbawa, by Forsten in 1842 and labeled as the type by Finsch, as the lectotype of *bimaensis*, saying that this “selection of a lectotype overrules the type-locality restrictions made by Rensch and Vaurie, and fixes the type locality of *Dicrurus bimaensis* as Bima, Sumbawa.”

Rensch (1928: 7–8) separated the Lombok population as *vicinus*, apparently unaware of

Wallace’s description. Later, he (Rensch, 1931: 589) restricted the type locality of *bimaensis* to Flores and included Sumbawa in the range of *vicinus*. Vaurie (1949b: 297–298) included both Lombok and Flores in the range of *bimaensis*, thus synonymizing *vicinus* with it, and named the Sumbawa population as *renschii*. Mees (1965: 195) concluded that as a result of his lectotypification, *renschii* became a synonym of *bimaensis* and that *vicinus* became the valid name for the subspecies inhabiting Lombok and Flores, if indeed the populations of these two islands are the same.

White and Bruce (1986: 317) included both *vicinus* and *renschii* as synonyms of *bimaensis*, which they included in the species *Dicrurus densus*, and most recent authors have agreed.

Dicruopsis guillemardi Salvadori

Dicruopsis guillemardi Salvadori, 1890: 220 (Bisa Isl., Obi Group).

Now *Dicrurus hottentottus guillemardi* (Salvadori, 1890). See Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 301; 1962: 151; White and Bruce, 1986: 317; Dickinson, 2003: 492–493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 213–214.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672622, adult female, Bisa Island, 01.15S, 127.28E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Obi Group, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 13 October 1883, by F.H.H. Guillemard. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Guillemard (1885b: 571) had collected a single female specimen on Bisa; he refrained from naming it but gave a description of how it differed from other nearby forms and particularly noted that it had a brown iris. Salvadori (1890: 220) based his description on Guillemard’s comments and noted that the specimen was in the Rothschild Collection. Guillemard (1889: 354–355) had spent only two or three hours on Bisa, but he does provide a description of the island.

The reference to the description of this form in Vaurie (1949b: 301; 1962: 151) is somewhat confusing. The “p. 94” given refers to pagination in preprints covering parts of Salvadori’s “Aggiunte,” which I have not seen. In this case, the date of the preprint is 1890. The “page 220” given for the description is not in “vol. 11,” but in volume 40,

no. 2 of the “Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino,” also published in 1890 (Dickinson et al., 2011: 218–219).

***Dicrurus dohertyi* Hartert**

Dicrurus dohertyi Hartert, 1902d: 441 (Obi Major, Central Moluccas).

Now *Dicrurus hottentottus guillemardi* (Salvadori, 1890). See Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 301; 1962: 151; White and Bruce, 1986: 317; Dickinson, 2003: 492–493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 213–214.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672614, adult male, collected on Obi Major, 01.30S, 127.45E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that Doherty had sent “a series” from Obi Major and noted that the type was a male collected in September 1897 that had the eye dark brown and bill and feet black. There are two males collected in September 1897, but AMNH 672614 is the only one of the series that has soft parts colors recorded; they match those of the description of the type. The original Doherty label on this specimen is marked “Type: *Dicrurus dohertyi*,” and it bears a Rothschild type label.

In the original description, Hartert gave measurements of three males and two females, but there are seven specimens in the type series, all from Obi Major, collected by Doherty in 1897. The six paratypes are: AMNH 672613, male, September; AMNH 672615, male, October; AMNH 672616, female, October; AMNH 672617–672619, females, September.

Hartert (1919: 132) was already aware that he had overlooked the name *guillemardi* when he named *dohertyi*.

***Dicruopsis viridinitens* Salvadori**

Dicruopsis viridinitens Salvadori, 1894: 593 (Si Oban).

Now *Dicrurus sumatranus viridinitens* (Salvadori, 1894). See Hartert, 1919: 131; Vaurie, 1949b: 304; 1962: 152; van Marle and Voous, 1988: 160; Dickinson, 2003: 292; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 215.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 672257, adult male, collected at Pisac Sac, Sipura (= Si Oban)

Island, 02.12S, 99.40E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 216), Mentawai Islands, Indonesia, on 28 April 1894, by Elio Modigliani (no. 91). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvadori had seven specimens from Sipura when he named *viridinitens* and considered them all “tipi della species” without designating a type. Modigliani’s label is marked “Typus” by Salvadori, as was his habit for all of his specimens included in a new form. AMNH 672257 is Salvadori’s specimen “b” and is listed as a “Co-type” by Hartert (1919: 131). It is the only Modigliani specimen of this form in AMNH. Four additional syntypes are in MSNG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 246).

Most authors have treated *viridinitens* as a subspecies of *D. hottentottus*, but Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot (2009: 215) elevated *D. sumatranus* to full species status with *viridinitens* as a second subspecies.

***Dicrurus suluensis* Hartert**

Dicrurus suluensis Hartert, 1902d: 441 (Maimbun, Sulu).

Now *Dicrurus hottentottus suluensis* Hartert, 1902. See Hartert, 1919: 132; Vaurie, 1949b: 305; 1962: 152; Dickinson et al., 1991: 291–292; Smythies, 2000: 620–621; Dickinson, 2003: 492–493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 213–214.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672260, adult male, collected at Maimbun, 05.56N, 121.02E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 421), Sulu Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, on 23 April 1883, by F.H.H. Guillemard. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert provided unique data for the holotype of *suluensis* and measurements for more than one specimen. Guillemard (1885a: 259), reporting on his Sulu collection, listed three males, two females and one sex? from Sulu Island. Three males, and two with sex unrecorded came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The paratypes in AMNH are: Maimbun, AMNH 672261, male, 21 April 1883, AMNH 672262, male, April 1883; Sulu Island, AMNH 672263, 672264, sex?, April 1883.

Guillemard (1889: 198–200) recounted his bird-collecting activities during his first

stay at Maimbun (spelled *Meimbun* in the book) during which these specimens were collected.

***Dissemurus paradiseus johni* Hartert**

Dissemurus paradiseus johni Hartert, 1902b: 580 (Hainan).

Now *Dicrurus paradiseus johni* (Hartert, 1902). See Hartert, 1919: 130; Vaurie, 1949b: 329; 1962: 156; Dickinson, 2003: 493; and Rocamora and Yeatman-Berthelot, 2009: 211–212.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 672886, adult male, Wu-Zhi Shan (= Five Finger Mountains), 18.59N, 109.45E (Times Atlas), Hainan Island, China, on 9 April 1899, by John Whitehead (no. 72). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype is the only Whitehead specimen of *D. paradiseus* from Hainan Island that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Earlier, Ogilvie-Grant (1900: 457–504) had reported on the entire collection that Whitehead made on Hainan; and Hartert (1902b: 579), referring to his account of *D. paradiseus*, thereby included those specimens in his type series. Ogilvie-Grant (1900: 465) listed three males and one female, presumably including the holotype of *johni* that later went to the Rothschild Collection; the remaining listed specimens are paratypes of *johni*.

CALLAEIDAE

No types of birds in this family are held in AMNH.

GRALLINIDAE

***Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta* Mathews**

Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta Mathews, 1912a: 372 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1923b: 323–333; Mayr, 1962a: 159; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 507–508; Dickinson, 2003: 503; Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 236–238; and Tingay and Tingay, 2009: 270–271.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655453, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 mi. west

of Trig. Stn. H.J.9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 12 February 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 651). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2535) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as “North-West Australia.” The following specimens are considered paratypes: Parry Creek, AMNH 665454, 655455, 655461–655464, two males, three females, one sex?, collected October 1908–February 1909, by Rogers; Derby, AMNH 655456, 655457, male, female, collected November, December 1910, by Rogers; Point Torment, King Sound, AMNH 655459, 655460, male, female, collected February 1911, by Rogers; Broome Hill, AMNH 655465–655468, three males, one juvenile, collected February and October 1906, December 1907, by T. Carter; Strelley River, AMNH 655471, male, September 1907, collector?. These specimens, including the holotype, were found in Mathews' catalog under the following numbers: 2530–2541, 6289–6290, and 8410–8411. Other specimens were either cataloged after the publication of the description or were never in the Mathews Collection.

The ICZN (2009: 375–378) has voted to conserve the specific name *cyanoleucus* and reject the specific name *picata* in reference to this species.

CORCORACIDAE

Schodde et al. (2013: 238–244) have submitted to the ICZN an application to conserve Corcoracidae as the valid name of this family based on its prevailing usage in relevant literature. Until a decision is reached by the Commission, the name Corcoracidae is to be used (ICZN, 1999: 96, Art. 82.1).

***Corcorax melanoramphos subniger* Mathews**

Corcorax melanoramphos subniger Mathews, 1912a: 446 (Victoria).

Now *Corcorax melanoramphos melanoramphos* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1929: 54; Mayr, 1962a: 160; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 616–617; Dickinson, 2003: 515; Rowley and Russell, 2009a: 284, and Schodde et al., 2013: 238–244.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673752, adult female, collected at Ringwood, 37.49S, 145.14E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 25 March 1910, by T.H. Tregellas (no. 54). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5060) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as Victoria. The following specimen is a paratype: Bendigo, AMNH 673755 (Mathews no. 1327), female, 30 March 1907, collected by Tregellas. AMNH 673753, female, Bayswater, 16 April 1907, collected by C.F. Cole, may also be a paratype, but I did not find it listed in Mathews' catalog. Other specimens from Victoria were undated, collected after the description, or never in the Mathews Collection.

Schodde et al. (2013: 238–244) have submitted an application to the ICZN to conserve *melanoramphos* as the correct spelling of this species name based on its prevailing usage. Until a decision is published by the Commission, this spelling is to be maintained (ICZN, 1999: 96, Art. 82.1)

***Corcorax melanoramphos whiteae* Mathews**

Corcorax melanoramphos whiteae Mathews, 1912a: 446 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Corcorax melanoramphos whiteae* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1929: 54; Mayr, 1962a: 160; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 616–617; Dickinson, 2003: 515; and Rowley and Russell, 2009a: 284.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673745, adult female, collected on the west coast near Lake Greenly, 34.20S, 135.25E (USBGN, 1957), Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 29 August 1911, by S.A. White (no. 58). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9563) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of *whiteae* as South Australia. This female holotype was described, but not illustrated, in Mathews (1927: 415). AMNH 673746 (Mathews no. 12218), male, Streaky Bay, 29 August 1911, was not cataloged until May 1912, after the 31 January 1912 publication of *whiteae*, and is therefore not accepted as a paratype. Other specimens of this form in AMNH from

South Australia were collected after the description was published or were not part of the Mathews Collection.

See Schodde and Mason (1999: 616–617) for recognition of *whiteae*.

***Struthidea cinerea swainsoni* Mathews**

Struthidea cinerea swainsoni Mathews, 1912a: 445 (Queensland).

Now *Struthidea cinerea* subspecies?. See Mayr, 1962a: 160; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 618–619; Dickinson, 2003: 515; and Rowley and Russell, 2009a: 284–285.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673847, sex?, “Queensland (North),” Australia. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3741) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the type, but no additional information concerning the specimen is noted there. Schodde and Mason (1999: 619) considered this name indeterminate and used the later name *dalyi* for the subspecies from northern Queensland and Northern Territory. The holotype does not have an original label but bears, in addition to the Mathews label, Rothschild and Mathews type labels and a “Figured” label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1927: pl. 599, opp. p. 422; text p. 423) where it is confirmed as the type of *swainsoni*. No further information on the provenance of the specimen was included.

[*Struthidea cinerea dalyi* Mathews]

In the original description of this form, Mathews (1923a: 42) listed the type as from Daly Waters, Northern Territory (ex Capt. S.A. White) and said that the form differed from *S.c. cinerea* in being larger and of a more bluish tinge. No specimen of *Struthidea* collected by S.A. White, at Daly Waters or elsewhere, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. There are also no specimens of this species taken by White in 1922 in SAMA (P. Horton, personal commun.)

White (1923) was part of a group that made an extensive automobile trip across Australia in 1922. He noted (White, 1923: 228) that on the day before they reached Daly Waters on 4 June they saw large parties of *Struthidea cinerea*. Mathews (1927: 425)

cited additional information from White confirming that he had collected specimens.

ARTAMIDAE

Artamus leucorhynchus [sic] *humei* Stresemann

Artamus leucorhynchus [sic] *humei* Stresemann, 1913a: 291 (Süd-Andaman).

Now *Artamus leucorhynchus humei* Stresemann, 1913. See Hartert, 1920: 455; Mayr, 1962b: 162; Dickinson, 2003: 464; Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 593; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664547, female, collected at Go'bang, South Andaman Island, 11.50N, 92.40E (Lozupone et al., 2004), Andaman Islands, in October 1897, by A.L. Butler. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated the above unique specimen the type and gave measurements for six specimens (without asterisks) in the Rothschild Collection. Those six specimens are now in AMNH. The five paratypes are: Go'bang, AMNH 664546, male, October 1897, collected by Butler; Gopla Kabung, AMNH 664548, 664549, male, female, May 1897, collected by Butler; Port Blair, AMNH 664550, female, 22 November 1906, collected by Osmaston, AMNH 664551, sex?, March 1873, collected by Ellis (287bis). Stresemann also gave measurements for specimens in other collections that were part of his type series.

Artamus leucorhynchus parvirostris Hartert

Artamus leucorhynchus parvirostris Hartert, 1899a: 424 (Cape York).

Now *Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis* Gould, 1842. See Stresemann, 1913a: 292; Hartert, 1920: 455; Mathews, 1923b: 217–224; 1930: 635; Mayr, 1962b: 162; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 561–562; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 305.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 664762, adult male, collected on the Chester River, 34.42S, 143.33E (Parker, 1966: 121–122), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 5 July 1898, by one of the Eichhorn brothers for Albert S. Meek (no. 1876). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined. Later, he (Hartert, 1920: 455) listed Meek's specimen no. 1876 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Paralectotypes in AMNH are: Cape York, AMNH 664761 (Meek no. 1929), male, 14 July 1898; AMNH 664763 (1933), AMNH 664764 (1870), AMNH 664765 (1880), AMNH 664766 (1889), four females, 5–14 July 1898. This last specimen is considered a paralectotype although it had been in Mathews' collection. He probably obtained it from Rothschild and cataloged it as No. 2400 sometime between 1908 and 1910, long after Hartert had named *parvirostris*. Mathews had a second specimen, also probably obtained from Rothschild, No. 2401, female, collected on 18 July 1898, which did not come to AMNH and was probably exchanged by Mathews.

Artamus leucorhynchus harterti Mathews

Artamus leucorhynchus harterti Mathews, 1912a: 367 (North-West Australia).

Now *Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis* Gould, 1842. See Stresemann, 1913a: 292; Hartert, 1920: 455; Mathews, 1923b: 217–224; 1930: 635; Mayr, 1962b: 162; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 561–562; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664722, adult female, collected at Parry Creek, 15.36S, 128.17E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 512), 5 miles west of Trig. Stn. HJ9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, on 16 November 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 352). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2388) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *harterti* as "North-West Australia and Northern Territory." The following specimens were in Mathews' possession before 31 January 1912, the date of publication of *harterti*, and are considered paratypes: Point Torment, AMNH 664715, 664716, 664726, 664727 (Mathews nos. 8392–8395), two males, one female, one sex?, 21 February 1911, collected by J.P. Rogers; Parry Creek, AMNH 664717–664721, 664723, 664724, 664725 (2387, 2389–2395), five males, two females, one sex?, 16

November 1908, 2 February 1908, 22 February 1911, collected by J.P. Rogers; Alexandria, AMNH 664712, 664713 (2396, 2397) male, female, January 1906, 30 October 1905, collected by W. Stalker. AMNH 664707, male, collected at Port Darwin, Northern Territory, on 11 June 1894, by Knut Dahl, was not cataloged by Mathews until 28 February 1912, after the publication of *harterti*, and is not accepted as a paratype.

***Artamus leucorhynchus melvillensis* Mathews**

Artamus leucorhynchus melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 45 (Melville Island).

Now *Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis* Gould, 1842. See Stresemann, 1913a: 293; Hartert, 1920: 455; Mathews, 1923b: 217–224; 1930: 635; Mayr, 1962b: 162; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 561–562; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664698, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 1 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2082). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10780) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *melvillensis* as Melville Island. The holotype, in addition to Rogers' label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, also bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 475, opp. p. 217; text p. 218), where the figured bird is confirmed as the type of *melvillensis*. Paratypes are: Coopers Camp, Melville Island, AMNH 664699–664706 (Mathews nos. 10779, 11487–11490, 11492–11494), five males, three females, 25 October–14 December 1911, collected by Rogers. A male cataloged as no. 11491 by Mathews, collected on 12 December 1911, did not come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Coopers Camp was said to be directly across Apsley Strait from the Bathurst Island mission station (Hart and Pilling, 1964: 101) at 11.45S, 130.41E (Times Atlas).

***Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis* Mayr**

Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis Mayr, 1943: 268 (Gaua, Banks Is.).

Now *Artamus leucorhynchus tenuis* Mayr, 1945. See Mayr, 1962b: 163; Bregulla, 1992: 272–274; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 214076, adult female, collected on Lakon (= Gaua) Island, 14.17S, 167.30E (USBGN, 1974b), Banks Islands, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), on 10 September 1926, by Jose Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 22622).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH catalog number of the holotype and noted that he examined 45 specimens from 10 islands in Vanuatu. The 42 paratypes in AMNH, all collected in 1926, are: Efate Island, AMNH 213003–213010, 223956, two males, seven females, 2 June, 21–29 June; Lelepa Island, AMNH 216268, 216269, 216294, 219897, two males, two females, 22 December; Mataso Island, AMNH 213001, male, 22 July; Makura Island, AMNH 212995–212998, 213012, four males, one female, 22–23 July; Lopavi Island, AMNH 213011, 213663–213665, one male, three females, 9 August; Ambrym Island, AMNH 212999, 213000, 213013, 213660–213662, five males, one female, 14–16 August; Malakula Island, AMNH 213666–213668, three females, 20–26 August; Santo Island, AMNH 214074, 214079, male, female, 31 August; Gaua Island, Banks Islands, AMNH 213002, 214075, 214077, 214078, 216266, 216267, 216270, 216293, four males, three females, one sex?. I did not find specimens from Epi Island. Two specimens, AMNH 664804, 664805, with no information other than "New Hebrides" were not considered paratypes.

***Artamus gracilis* Ingram**

Artamus gracilis Ingram, 1906: 115 (Alexandria). Now *Artamus personatus* (Gould, 1841). See Mathews, 1912a: 367; Hartert, 1920: 455; Mathews, 1923b: 226–234; 1930: 636; Mayr, 1962b: 163; Storr, 1977: 100; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 563; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 306.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 665126, AMNH 665127, unsexed by collector, collected at Alexandria, 19.00S, 136.42E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, undated, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collec-

tion (nos. 2435, 2436) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, no type was designated nor was the number of specimens examined or their sex given. One set of measurements was included. Later, Ingram (1907, 1909) made it clear that Stalker had shipped his specimens from Alexandria in three shipments. Only those specimens that had come in Stalker's first shipment were included in the descriptions published by Ingram in 1906 (Ingram, 1907: 409). There were no additional specimens of *Artamus gracilis* in the third shipment, which Ingram (1909) reported on separately.

Stalker collected a total of four specimens of this form at Alexandria. Only the specimens Ingram (1907: 409) labeled "a" and "b," without sex, date, or collector's number, were the ones he had included in his description of *gracilis*. The two specimens bearing Stalker's no. 108 are a male and a female published as "c" and "d" by Ingram (1907: 409). He stated: "An adult male marked c more nearly approaches the typical *Artamus personatus* than the specimens sent with the first part of the collection, from which I described *A. gracilis*." The male and female specimens with Stalker's no. 108 have both been marked "2nd Coll." in a hand I don't recognize, but unfortunately the male is marked "D" and the female "C." Even more unfortunately, Hartert filled in and attached the Rothschild type label to this male. Apparently, Mathews had sent the adult male specimen, mentioned by Ingram (1907: 409) as closest to *personatus* and incorrectly marked "D," as the type of *gracilis*. Its Rothschild type label is unquestionably attached to the wrong specimen.

By the time of Ingram's 1909 paper, the entire collection from Alexandria had been purchased by Mathews, except for the types of forms named by Ingram in 1906. Apparently, under agreement with Ingram, Mathews exchanged the types of Ingram's new forms to Rothschild without entering them in his catalog. This exchange is documented in Rothschild's partial list of exchanges in the Archives of the AMNH Department of Ornithology and was entered as received from Mathews on 10 July 1909. The types of these names were published on by Hartert

(1920: 455), long before he began separately publishing on Mathews' types (Hartert, 1929a, 1931a, 1931b).

There are three Alexandria specimens cataloged as *personatus* by Mathews: the female collected on 16 Jan 1906 (Mathews no. 2437) and two without sex and date (Mathews nos. 2435, 2436). These last two Mathews cataloged as "♀," and added "♀" in pencil to Stalker's small tags, themselves otherwise written in ink. The number "627" written in pencil on the labels of all four of the Alexandria specimens refers to the number of that species in Mathews' (1908) "Handlist."

AMNH 665126 and AMNH 665127, the two specimens without a collector's number and unsexed until "♀" was added by Mathews, are the two specimens noted by Ingram (1907: 409) as "a" and "b," and were the two specimens included in Stalker's first shipment. They are therefore the syntypes of *Artamus gracilis*. AMNH type labels have been added and they have been included in the AMNH type collection. The small collector's tag on AMNH 665127 had been marked "TYPE" in what appears to be Mathews' hand, but such annotation on a label conveys no nomenclatural validity (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.7). AMNH 665124, the male bearing the Rothschild type label is retained in the type collection, with an added label indicating that it is not a type.

Artamus personatus munna Mathews

Artamus personatus munna Mathews, 1912a: 94 (New South Wales).

Now *Artamus personatus* (Gould, 1841). See Mathews, 1930: 636; Mayr, 1962b: 163–164; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 563; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 306.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 665098, male, collected at Moree, 29.29S, 149.53E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, in November 1898, from the T. Thorpe Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7300) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype but did not indicate that he had other specimens or give a range for the form. The holotype bears the original label, Math-

ews Collection and type labels, and a Rothschild type label that is filled in by someone other than Hartert.

Artamus phoeus Ingram

Artamus phoeus Ingram, 1906: 115 (Alexandria).
Now *Artamus superciliosus* (Gould, 1837). See Mathews, 1923b: 235–242; 1930: 636; Mayr, 1962b: 164; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 564; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 306.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 665203, adult male, collected at Alexandria, 19.00S, 136.42E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, in May 1905, by Wilfred Stalker (no. 28). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is another case in which Ingram's types were exchanged to the Rothschild Collection while the remainder of the collection was deposited in the Mathews Collection. In the original description of *phoeus*, Ingram (1906: 115) neither designated a type nor enumerated his specimens. Both male and female are mentioned and one set of measurements is given. In his later paper, Ingram (1907: 410) listed as Stalker's no. 28, two males and a female, dated May 1905. All three of these specimens are in AMNH. Hartert (1920: 455) listed as the type of *Artamus phoeus* a male specimen collected on 28 May 1905 by Stalker at Alexandria and bearing "no. 626." The number "626" given by Hartert appears on all three labels and is the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) "Handlist." Of the three specimens, only AMNH 665203 bears Stalker's number "28," which Hartert correctly read as "28 May." The number "28" is unique to this specimen and by listing it as the type, Hartert designated it the lectotype. In addition to Stalker's label it bears a Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert.

The other two specimens were in the Mathews Collection (nos. 2417 and 2418), cataloged as *Artamus superciliosus* with "*A. phaeus*" added in the margin and the Rothschild label on both is printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews." Someone has labeled the male, AMNH 665203 (Mathews no. 2417), as a paralectotype and this is correct. Someone whose handwriting I don't recognize has added an AMNH type label to the female,

AMNH 665204 (Mathews no. 2418), presumably because someone (Mathews?) had written "TYPE ♀" on Stalker's small tag. This is not correct and I have removed the type label and marked its Rothschild label as "paralectotype."

[*Cambellornis superciliosus pallida* Mathews]

The entire description of this form in Mathews (1916a: 61) reads: "Differs from *C. s. superciliosus* (Gould) in being paler. Type, South-west Australia." There is no evidence that any specimen of *Artamus superciliosus* in AMNH might have served as Mathews' type.

Artamus florentiae Ingram

Artamus florentiae Ingram, 1906: 115 (Alexandria).

Now *Artamus cinereus melanops* Gould, 1865. See Hellmayr, 1916: 100–101; Mathews, 1923b: 244–255; 1930: 637; Mayr, 1962b: 164; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 565–567; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 307.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 664998 (Mathews no. 2457), female, July 1905, AMNH 664999 (2459), female, April 1905, AMNH 665000 (2460), sex?, undated, all collected at Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The specimens involved in the description of *A. florentiae* were collected by Stalker for Sir William Ingram, whose son, Collingwood Ingram (1906, 1907, and 1909) wrote up the Alexandria collection. Mathews purchased this collection from Ingram, with the types going to Rothschild.

As in the case of *A. gracilis* above, Hartert appears to have tied the Rothschild type label on the wrong bird. When C. Ingram described *florentiae* in 1906, he did not designate a type or enumerate his specimens. In 1907, he (Ingram, 1907: 409) listed his specimens as an adult female collected in April 1905 (now AMNH 664999), an adult female collected in July 1905 (now AMNH 664998), and a female without date (now AMNH 665000). At the same time, he noted that his descriptions in 1906 were based on specimens sent by Stalker in his first shipment. There is no indication of shipment

number on any of these three specimens, and therefore it seems necessary to consider that all three are syntypes. On all three the Rothschild label is printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews," and AMNH 664998 and AMNH 664999 had been marked "Type" by Mathews. In addition AMNH 664999 bears a Rothschild type label filled in by hand unknown. The number "632" on these two specimens refers to the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) "Hand-list."

The much-delayed third shipment of Alexandria specimens from Stalker came much later and is reported on separately by Ingram (1909), where on page 617 he listed two male specimens of *florenciae* collected in March 1906 (although one is labeled 30 April 1906). These specimens cannot have type status, although it is AMNH 665001, male, 20 March 1906, from the upper Playford River that bears a Rothschild type label, is the specimen listed by Hartert (1920: 455) as the type of *florenciae*, and must be the specimen that Mathews, prior to cataloging it, had exchanged to Rothschild as the type. There is no label indicating that it had been part of the Mathews Collection. AMNH 665001 was cataloged as the type of *florenciae* at AMNH and has always been so accepted; therefore this specimen remains in the type collection with an added label explaining that it is not the type.

The other male, AMNH 664997, collected on 30 April 1906 had been in the Mathews Collection and was cataloged by him as no. 2458. It also has no type standing.

Artamus tregellasi Mathews

Artamus tregellasi Mathews, 1911a: 100 (Rockingham, West Australia).

Now *Artamus cinereus cinereus* Vieillot, 1817. See Mathews, 1912a: 368; 1923b: 244–255; Mayr, 1962b: 164; Mees, 1982: 160–165; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 565–567; Dickinson, 2003: 464; Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 263–265; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 307.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664994, sex?, collected at Rockingham, 32.16S, 115.21E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, undated, collector not given. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2467) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the distribution as Rockingham without enumerating his specimens. The holotype was the only specimen from Rockingham that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It does not bear an original label and there is no information in Mathews' catalog concerning the collector. In addition to a Mathews Collection label, a Mathews and a Rothschild type label, the holotype also bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 477, lower figure, opp. p. 244; text p. 246) where the specimen is confirmed as the type of *tregellasi*.

Mathews considered that the type of *A. cinereus* Vieillot, 1817, came from Timor and that Gould's acceptance of that name for specimens from Western Australia was not correct; therefore, the Western Australian birds were without a name, which he supplied by naming *Artamus tregellasi*. Mees (1982: 160–165) in a discussion of the type locality of *cinereus* showed that Vieillot's type did come from Western Australia and designated a lectotype for the name. Some subsequent authors have accepted this lectotypification, e.g., Schodde and Mason (1999: 565–567), Dickinson (2003: 464), Dekker and Quaiser (2006: 57–58), and Rowley and Russell (2009b: 307); Johnstone and Storr (2004: 263–265) have not. Many other authors have expressed opinions and references to them are given by Mees (1982) and Schodde and Mason (1999).

Austrartamus melanops normani Mathews

Austrartamus melanops normani Mathews, 1923b: 255 (Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria).

Now *Artamus cinereus normani* (Mathews, 1923). See Mathews, 1930: 637; Mayr, 1962b: 164–165; Mees, 1982: 160–165; Storr, 1984: 170; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 565–567; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 307.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 665020, adult male, collected at Normanton, 17.40S, 141.05E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 29 November 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 3542). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description reads: "The bird figured and described on p. 246,

from Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, can be called *Austrartamus melanops Normani*, subsp. n.” AMNH 665020, in addition to Kemp’s label, a Rothschild Museum label printed “Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews,” and a Rothschild type label, also bears a Mathews’ “Figured” label. The specimen appears as the middle figure in Mathews (1923b: pl. 477, opp. p. 244), labeled *Austrartamus cinereus*. Kemp’s label data and the measurements written by Mathews on the reverse of Kemp’s label agree with those published for the type by Mathews (1923b: 246). Specimens collected in 1913 and 1914 by Kemp were only partly cataloged by Mathews; this specimen was not.

See Mees (1982: 160–165) and Schodde and Mason (1999: 565–567) for a review of the complicated history of the nomenclature of *A. cinereus* and the latter for use of *normani* as the valid name for the northeast Queensland population.

Artamus cinereus inkermani Keast

Artamus cinereus inkermani Keast, 1958: 214 (Inkerman).

Now *Artamus cinereus inkermani* Keast, 1958. See Mayr, 1962b: 165; Ford, 1978; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 565–567; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 307.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 665009, adult male, collected at Inkerman Station, 19.45S, 147.29E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 16 April 1907, by Wilfred Stalker (no. 302). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Keast gave the AMNH number of the holotype and said that he based the name on five AMNH specimens from Inkerman. Ingram (1908b: 471) listed four specimens of *A. cinereus* (as *A. hypoleucus*, with *albiventris* as a synonym) from Inkerman, one of which, AMNH 665011, is an immature male and was not mentioned by Keast. The other two Ingram specimens in addition to the holotype are considered paratypes of *inkermani*: AMNH 665010, male, 15 March 1907, AMNH 665012, female, 5 March 1907, both collected by Wilfred Stalker. There are two further AMNH specimens that I consider paratypes of *inkermani*: AMNH 461373,

male, AMNH 461375, female, collected 20 miles south of Inkerman, on 4 August 1954, by J.L.C. Lawson. These specimens were cataloged in 1954 or 1955 and would have been available to Keast. A third specimen, AMNH 461374, female, collected at Marlborough, Queensland, on 10 August 1954, by Lawson is not considered a paratype, as that locality is not mentioned by Keast.

When these specimens were studied by Ford (1978: 106), he considered *normani* and *inkermani* to be synonyms of *albiventris*, stating that *normani* showed signs of introgression. But he did not state the same for *inkermani*, only repeating Keast’s statement that they were paler on the breast and abdomen. In his table 1 and figure 1, Ford (1978: 108–109) did not indicate evidence of introgression. Schodde and Mason (1999: 565–567) accepted *normani* as representing *A. cinereus* on the Cape York Peninsula. For the white bellied forms farther south in Queensland, they considered *hypoleucus* and *albiventris*, which share type material, to be unidentifiable, and they renamed and retypified the southern form as *Artamus cinereus dealbatus*, but did not mention *inkermani*. The above specimens all are whitish on the abdomen and have white vents and undertail coverts. Further comparisons are needed before a decision can be made about the validity of *inkermani*, but AMNH lacks comparative material of *dealbatus*.

Angroyan cyanopterus perthi Mathews

Angroyan cyanopterus perthi Mathews, 1915a: 131 (Perth, Western Australia).

Now *Artamus cyanopterus perthi* (Mathews, 1915). See Mathews, 1923b: 257–267; 1930: 638; Mayr, 1962b: 165; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 568–569; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 307.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 665323, adult male, collected at Wanneru (= Wanneroo, as on label), 31.45S, 115.49E (USBGN, 1957), near Perth, Western Australia, Australia, in July 1907. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2468) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was from Perth, with no other specimens mentioned. There

is no original label on this specimen. The Mathews Collection label gives the data, including the locality “Wanneroo” and Mathews’ catalog number “2468” (which was not given in the original description). It is marked “TYPE” in Mathews’ hand. Also attached is a Rothschild type label. Mathews apparently described *perthi* from this single specimen.

Artamus minor derbyi Mathews

Artamus minor derbyi Mathews, 1912a: 368 (Derby, North-West Australia).

Now *Artamus minor derbyi* Mathews, 1912. See Mayr, 1962b: 165; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 570–571; Dickinson, 2003: 465; and Rowley and Russell, 2009b: 307.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 665370, adult male, collected at Derby, 17.18S, 123.38E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 506), West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 6 December 1910, by J.P. Rogers (no. 986). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6325) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of *derbyi* as “North-West Australia and Northern Territory.” The following specimens were cataloged by Mathews before 31 January 1912, the date of publication of *derbyi*, and are considered paratypes: Coongan River, AMNH 665365 (Mathews no. 2490), AMNH 665366 (2491), females, 1 July 1908, collected by F.B.L. Whitlock; Derby, AMNH 665372 (6326), female, 6 December 1910, collected by Rogers; Point Torment, AMNH 665374 (8603), female, 6 March 1911, AMNH 665375 (8388), sex?, 17 February 1911, both collected by Rogers; Napier Broome Bay, AMNH 665376 (5623), female, 12 June 1910, collected by G.F. Hill; Grant Creek, northeast Wyndham, AMNH 665379 (8967), AMNH 665380 (8968), sex?, 26 May 1911, collected by Conigrave; Alexandria, AMNH 665383–665386 (2482–2485), one male, two females, one sex?, October 1905–February 1906, collected by W. Stalker. Other AMNH specimens from within the range of *derbyi* were either cataloged too late or were never in the Mathews Collection.

CRACTICIDAE

For a recent multilocus coalescent analysis of relationships within the Australo-Papuan Cracticidae, see Kearns et al., 2013: 941–952.

Cracticus mentalis kemp Mathews

Cracticus mentalis kemp Mathews, 1912c: 95 (Cape York).

Now *Cracticus mentalis kemp* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1923b: 398–400; Amadon, 1951: 4; 1962b: 166; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 542; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673566, adult male, collected at Skull Creek, 20 miles south of Cape York (as on label), Queensland, Australia, in June 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 1048). From the Mathews Collection (no. 13154) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and noted that he “had now received a series of birds from [Cape York].” Mathews (1923b: 400) added that Robin Kemp collected the series for him. *C. m. kemp* was published on 18 September 1912, and only those specimens collected before that date can be included in the type series. It appears that Mathews had a series of two! All specimens in AMNH that Kemp collected on Cape York, other than the holotype and paratype, were collected after the publication of the name. The paratype is: AMNH 673564 (Mathews no. 13153), adult male, collected at Skull Creek in June 1912 by Kemp (no. 1047).

Cracticus torquatus colletti Mathews

Cracticus torquatus colletti Mathews, 1912b: 46 (Northern Territory).

Now *Cracticus argenteus colletti* Mathews, 1912. See Amadon, 1951: 7–8; 1962b: 166; Storr, 1977: 101–102; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 538–541; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 337–338.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673539, adult male, collected on the Mary River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 15 May 1895, by Knut Dahl (no. 1203). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10162) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and noted the range as Northern Territory. Mathews (1912b: 25) had just received specimens from Professor R. Collett, ZMO, including those collected by Dahl, and the holotype was apparently the only specimen he had. Three specimens in AMNH collected by J.T. Tunney on the South Alligator River in 1903 were never in the Mathews Collection.

Apparently, this holotype had not been recognized prior to Amadon (1962b). Even though it bears a Mathews type label in addition to the original label and a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews," it has no Rothschild type label; the AMNH type label is filled in by Amadon.

Amadon (1962b: 166) considered *argenteus* and *torquatus* to be conspecific and, accepting Port Essington as the type locality of *torquatus*, synonymized *colletti* with it and recognized four subspecies. Schodde and Mason (1999: 540–541) explained their reasons for considering *argenteus* specifically distinct from *C. torquatus* and noted that they accepted Hanover Bay in the Kimberley Division as the type locality of *argenteus*, leaving *colletti* as the available name for Northern Territory birds. This was followed by Dickinson (2003: 463). Russell and Rowley (2009: 337) accepted five subspecies in a single species, *C. torquatus*, including *C. t. colletti*, but noted that if Port Essington is accepted as the type locality of *argenteus*, then *colletti* is a synonym and the name *latens* Ford, 1979, is available for the Western Australian form (type in WAM).

Dahl (1927: 196–218) and his party were camping at the headwaters of the Mary River in May 1895, in the vicinity of Fountainhead, 13.28S, 131.29E (USBGN, 1957).

Cracticus torquatus ethelae Mathews

Cracticus torquatus ethelae Mathews, 1912a: 375 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Cracticus torquatus leucopterus* Gould, 1848. See Amadon, 1951: 6–7; 1962b: 166; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 537–539; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 337–338.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673503, adult male, collected on the west coast of Eyre Peninsula

(as on label), South Australia, Australia, on 30 August 1911, by S.A. White (no. 158). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9579) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and South Australia as the range. He apparently had only two additional specimens, both paratypes: Arno Bay, Eyre Peninsula, AMNH 673504, female, 7 September 1911, collected by S.A. White (no. 61); northwest Port Augusta, AMNH 673506, sex?, 4 October 1911, collected by S.A. White (no. 359).

The holotype, in addition to White's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 486, central fig., opp. p. 384; text p. 386), where it is confirmed as the type of *ethelae*. The date of collection is there mis-cited as 20 August 1911.

White's original label says Mount Dutton, west coast of Eyre Peninsula, but this cannot be correct. Mount Dutton, 27.50S, 135.43E (USBGN, 1957), is west of Lake Eyre, but the Whites were camped near Warunda, 34.28S, 135.41E (USBGN, 1957), Eyre Peninsula, between 23 August and 28 September 1911 (White, 1912: 2–4).

Cracticus torquatus colei Mathews

Cracticus torquatus colei Mathews, 1912d: 119 (Mallee, Victoria).

Now *Cracticus torquatus leucopterus* Gould, 1848. See Amadon, 1951: 6–7; 1962b: 166–167; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 537–539; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 337–338.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673540, adult male, collected at Underbool, 35.10S, 141.49E (USBGN, 1957), Mallee, Victoria, Australia, on 9 September 1910, by C.F. Cole (no. 658). From the Mathews Collection (no. 14457) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range as Mallee, Victoria. *C. t. colei* was published on 24 December 1912, and the following specimens were cataloged before that date. I consider them paratypes: Underbool, AMNH 673541, 673543

(Mathews nos. 6263, 6264), females, 13 September 1910, collected by Howe; **AMNH 673542** (14458), female, 9 September 1910, collected by Cole. Daytrap, **AMNH 673544, 673545** (15248, 15249), males, 7 September 1912, collected by Tregellas. I did not find **AMNH 673546**, male, Auburn, 8 September 1906, collected by Cole, in Mathews catalog, but given its early date, it is probably also a paratype.

***Cracticus torquatus olindus* Mathews**

Cracticus torquatus olindus Mathews, 1912a: 374 (Victoria).

Now *Cracticus torquatus torquatus* Latham, 1801.

See Amadon, 1951: 5–6; 1962b: 167; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 537–539; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 337–338.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673512**, adult sex?, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 6 May 1908, by T.H. Tregellas (no. 252). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5066) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range as “Victoria.” The following specimens are paratypes: Frankston, **AMNH 673510, 673511** (share Mathews no. 4960), female, immature female, collected on 14 March 1908, collected by L.G. Chandler; Olinda, **AMNH 673514** (5067), sex?, undated, collected by Tregellas. **AMNH 673518, 673533, and 673535** are possible paratypes, but I did not find them in Mathews’ catalog. Other specimens in **AMNH** from south Victoria were either collected or cataloged after the description was published on 31 January 1912 or were never in Mathews’ collection.

The holotype bears, in addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a “Figured” label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 486, top, opp. p. 384; text p. 386), where it is confirmed as the type of *olindus*, but with the date incorrectly cited as 9 May 1908.

***Cracticus nigrogularis tormenti* Mathews**

Cracticus nigrogularis tormenti Mathews, 1912b: 46 (Napier Broome Bay, North-west Australia).

Now *Cracticus nigrogularis picatus* Gould, 1848.

See Amadon, 1951: 10–11; 1962b: 167; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 543–544; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338–339.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673440**, female, collected at Pago Mission (= Mission Station), 14.10S, 126.42E (Times Atlas), Napier Broome Bay, Western Australia, Australia, on 20 May 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 522). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5599) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range as “North-west Australia.” The following specimens are considered paratypes of *tormenti*: Point Torment, West Kimberley, **AMNH 673423–673428** (Mathews nos. 8294, 8405–8407, 8751, 8752), three males, three females, collected between 1 January 1911 and 12 April 1911, collected by J.P. Rogers; Manguel (= Marngle) Creek, **AMNH 673429** (9435), male, 1 June 1911, collected by Rogers; Derby, **AMNH 673430** (5180), male, 1896, collected by Tunney; Napier Broome Bay, **AMNH 673433, 673434, 673436–673439** (5598, 5600, 5601, 5647–5649), three males, three females, 29 December 1909–23 June 1910, collected by G.F. Hill; Grant Creek, **AMNH 673443, 673444** (8957, 8958), two sex?, 26 May 1911, 26 July 1911, collected by C.P. Conigrave.

***Cracticus nigrogularis territorii* Mathews**

Cracticus nigrogularis territorii Mathews, 1913b: 77 (Mount Shoobridge, Northern Territory).

Now *Cracticus nigrogularis picatus* Gould, 1848.

See Amadon, 1951: 10–11; 1962b: 167; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 543–544; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338–339.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673358**, adult, collected on Mount Shoobridge, 13.32S, 131.16E (USBGN, 1957), Northern Territory, Australia, on 13 November 1894, by Knut Dahl (no. 935). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10986) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews mentioned only the type from Mount Shoobridge, dated 13.1.1894, without giving further information on the range. He had four specimens from Mount Shoobridge,

which he had received from Professor R. Collett at ZMO and had cataloged after the publication of his "Reference-list" (Mathews, 1912b: 25). Two of the specimens were collected on 13 November 1894, but the original description refers to the "narrower black band on the back," which eliminates the other specimen collected on that date, an immature male with no black band on the back. The holotype does not bear a Mathews type label, but Dahl's original label is marked "type of *territori*" by Mathews. The AMNH type label was added by Amadon. The date of collection of the holotype was incorrectly cited as "13-1-1894" in the original description, but all four of the specimens were collected in month "11." A spot check of Dahl's specimens in AMNH revealed that he did not use Roman numerals for the month; thus, all four Mount Shoobridge specimens were collected in November.

The three paratypes of *territori* are: AMNH 673355 (Dahl no. 955, Mathews no. 10985), immature male, 13 November 1894; AMNH 673356 (958, 10984), immature male, 9 November 1894; AMNH 673357 (934, 10987), adult female, 6 November 1894.

Dahl (1927: 146–150) described his stay on Mount Shoobridge.

Cracticus nigrogularis kalgoorli Mathews

Cracticus nigrogularis kalgoorli Mathews, 1912a: 374 (Kalgoorlie, West Australia).

Now *Cracticus nigrogularis picatus* Gould, 1848. See Amadon, 1951: 9–10; 1962b: 167; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 543–544; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 274–277; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338–339.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673412, adult male, collected at Kurrawang, 30.49S, 121.21E (USBGN, 1957), west of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Australia, on 30 September 1905, by G.C. Shortridge. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3840) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as "West Australia." The holotype bears, in addition to Shortridge's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model

for Mathews (1923b; pl. 485, opp. p. 374, text pp. 375–376), where it is confirmed as the type of *kalgoorli*. The following specimens are considered paratypes: Callion, AMNH 673413 (Mathews no. 2580), male, undated, from the Edwin Ashby Collection; East Murchison, AMNH 673414, 673416 (3909, 3910), females, collected 5–28 October 1909, by F.L. Whitlock.

Cracticus nigrogularis coongani Mathews

Cracticus nigrogularis coongani Mathews, 1923a: 35 (Coongan River, Mid-west Australia).

Now *Cracticus nigrogularis picatus* Gould, 1848. See Amadon, 1951: 9–10; 1962b: 167; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 543–544; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 274–277; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338–339.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673422, adult male, collected on the Coongan River, 20.31S, 119.35E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 505), Western Australia, Australia, on 13 July 1908, by F.L. Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2579) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1923a: 33–44) rushed into print fearing that new names he had planned to introduce in the remaining volumes of "The Birds of Australia" would be anticipated by others. He provided minimal information concerning the new forms, and frequently it has been impossible to determine whether he actually had a specimen in hand. In the case of *coongani* he apparently had a single specimen. This description was published on 21 February 1923, and part 6 of volume 10 of *The Birds of Australia* (Mathews, 1923b) was published on 5 June 1923. In his account in the latter he discussed several authors' opinions concerning the Coongan River birds and noted that he had named it. AMNH 673421, an immature female collected on the Coongan River by J.T. Tunney and reported on by Hartert (1905: 229), was never in the Mathews Collection.

Cracticus nigrogularis inkermani Mathews

Cracticus nigrogularis inkermani Mathews, 1912a: 374 (Inkerman, Queensland).

Now *Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis* (Gould, 1837). See Amadon, 1951: 8–9; 1962b: 167–168;

Schodde and Mason, 1999: 543–544, Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338–339.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673405, adult male, collected at Inkerman, 19.45S, 147.29E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 14 March 1907, by Wilfred Stalker (no. 305). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2584) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range of *inkermani* as “Queensland.” The following specimens are considered paratypes: Inkerman, AMNH 673404 (Mathews no. 2586), immature male, 7 March 1907, AMNH 673406 (2585), female, 14 March 1907, both collected by Stalker; Mackay, AMNH 673411 (6468), sex?, undated, purchased from Gerrard, and cataloged 4 February 1911. The number “655” that occurs on Stalker’s labels refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Other specimens in AMNH from “Queensland” were never in the Mathews Collection or were collected after the 31 January 1912 publication date of *inkermani*.

Stalker’s collection at the Inkerman Station was made for Sir William Ingram and reported on by his son, Collingwood Ingram (1908b: 458–481), where the three specimens were listed as *Cracticus picatus* (p. 472). The collection was purchased by Mathews.

Cracticus nigrogularis mellori Mathews

Cracticus nigrogularis mellori Mathews, 1912a: 374 (South Australia).

Now *Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis* (Gould, 1837). See Amadon, 1951: 8–9; 1962b: 167–168; Condon, 1969: 105; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 543–544; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 338–339.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673348, adult male, collected in South Australia, undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 2583) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of *mellori* as “Victoria, South Australia.” The Mathews label on the holotype is annotated as having been purchased from the dealer Gerrard. Mathews apparently had no Victorian spec-

imen at this time; AMNH 673347 was collected by T.H. Tregellas at Wandella on 6 March 1912, after the publication of *mellori* on 31 January 1912. At the same time that Mathews cataloged the holotype, he entered two additional specimens from South Australia as nos. 2581 and 2582. There are two additional South Australian specimens at AMNH that were in the Mathews Collection: AMNH 673349, female, without locality, but with “S.A.” pencilled in, from the collection of Edwin Ashby; and AMNH 673350, sex?, “South Australia,” undated. They are possible paratypes, but the data in the catalog do not exactly correspond to the data on the labels.

Cracticus cassicus hercules Mayr

Cracticus cassicus hercules Mayr, 1940: 3 (Kaileuna Island, Trobriand Islands).

Now *Cracticus cassicus hercules* Mayr, 1940. See Mayr, 1941: 165; Amadon, 1962b: 284; Coates, 1990: 376–377; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 339.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 329975, adult male, collected on Kaileuna Island, 08.30S, 150.55E (Times Atlas), Trobriand Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 2 November 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 143).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype and included specimens from Kaileuna, Kitava, and Kiriwina islands in the Trobriands and Fergusson and Goodenough islands in the D’Entrecasteaux Islands. He gave measurements for 10 males and eight females from the Trobriands and five males and three females from the D’Entrecasteaux Islands, but additional specimens were available to him. The following specimens are paratypes of *hercules*: Kaileuna, AMNH 224052, 224053, 329976–329978, two males, three females, 1–2 November 1928; Kitava, AMNH 224054–224058, 329979–329981, six males, two females, 10–30 October 1928; Kiriwina, AMNH 224059–224061, 329966–329970, 673325, four males, five females, 6–8 November 1928, 15 February 1895; Fergusson, AMNH 224062, male, 14 November 1928, AMNH 329971–329974, 673323, 673324, four males, two females, 12–13 November

1928, 6, 19 September 1894; Goodenough, **AMNH 673321**, male, 4 April 1913, **AMNH 673322**, female, 17 December 1896. Of these paratypes, I did not find **AMNH 224062** and **AMNH 329971** in the collection; they were perhaps exchanged to other institutions without the catalog having been so marked.

***Cracticus quoyi tunneyi* Hartert**

Cracticus quoyi tunneyi Hartert, 1905: 228 (Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Cracticus quoyi spaldingi* Ramsay, 1878. See Hartert, 1920: 455; Amadon, 1951: 12; 1962b: 168; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 534–536; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Russell and Rowley, 2009: 337; and Kearns et al., 2011.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673163**, adult male, collected on the [South] Alligator River, 12.15S, 132.24E (USBGN, 1957), Northern Territory, Australia, on 25 September 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 1603). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Tunney's number 1603 for the holotype. The two paratypes are: [South] Alligator River, **AMNH 673164** (Tunney no. 1602), **AMNH 673165** (1601), females, 10 October and 25 September 1903, 16 and 35 miles from the coast, respectively.

***Cracticus quoyi jardini* Mathews**

Cracticus quoyi jardini Mathews, 1912c: 94 (Cape York).

Now *Cracticus quoyi jardini* Mathews, 1912. See Amadon, 1951: 12; 1962b: 168; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 534–536; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Russell and Rowley, 2009: 337; and Kearns et al., 2011.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673191**, adult male, collected at Cape York, north Queensland, Australia, on 2 September 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2017). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9785) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of *jardini* as "Queensland (Cape York)." Two of the specimens collected by Kemp for Mathews on Cape York were cataloged before the 18 September 1912 publication date of *jardini*;

they are paratypes: Utingu, **AMNH 673187** (Mathews no. 12879), male, 13 May 1912, **AMNH 673190** (13911), female, 26 June 1912. **AMNH 673181** was collected on Cape York by W.R. McLennan on 31 January 1911 and had been in Mathews' collection. I was unable to find it in Mathews catalog and do not know when he obtained it; it is possibly a paratype.

See Schodde and Mason (1999: 534–536) and Kearns et al. (2011) for recognition of *jardini*.

***Gymnorhina tibicen longirostris* Hartert**

Gymnorhina tibicen longirostris Hartert, 1905: 230 (Nullagine, N.W. Australia).

Now *Gymnorhina tibicen longirostris* Milligan, 1903. See Hartert, 1920: 454; Amadon, 1951: 20; 1962b: 169; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 545–550; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Russell and Rowley, 2009: 339–340; and Kearns et al., 2013.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673039**, adult male, collected at Nullagine, 21.53S, 120.06E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 16 April 1901, by J.T. Tunney (no. R. 92). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as the holotype Tunney's specimen no. R. 92 and noted that he had one additional specimen. Paratype: Nullagine, **AMNH 673040**, adult male, 16 April 1901, collected by Tunney (no. R. 93).

Hartert inadvertently and by coincidence applied the same name to this population as had been given it by Milligan (1903: 96) earlier. Russell and Rowley (2009: 339–340) included the species *tibicen* in the broad genus *Cracticus* on the basis of molecular studies, but I have continued to recognize the conventional genus *Gymnorhina* pending the results of further molecular investigations.

***Gymnorhina tibicen finki* Mathews**

Gymnorhina tibicen finki Mathews, 1914: 100 (Horseshoe Bend, Fink River, N.T.).

Now considered an intergrade or undifferentiated. See Amadon, 1951: 20; 1962b: 169; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 545–550; Dickinson, 2003: 643; Toon et al., 2007: 2525–2541; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 339–340.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673060**, adult male, collected at Horseshoe Bend, 25.13S, 134.14E

(Times Atlas), Finke (= Fink) River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 26 September 1913, by S.A. White (no. 1[3?][10]). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: By 1914, Mathews no longer cataloged his birds and his descriptions had become increasingly meager. The type was said to be from Horseshoe Bend, Finke River, and the range included "Central Australia." The adult male is the only specimen in AMNH from Horseshoe Bend, and it is marked "type of *G.t. finki*, A.A.R. v. ii" by Mathews and bears a Rothschild type label. Although it is nowhere mentioned by Mathews, this specimen and the paratypes listed below were collected by S.A. White (1914: 433, 438; map opp. p. 407) on his long journey through Central Australia in 1913. On page 433, White had originally identified his specimens as *G. t. intermissa*?, but in an addendum (p. 438) noted that Mathews had described his birds as *G. t. "finkei"*. The paratypes in AMNH are: Alice Springs, AMNH 673054–673058, five males, 4–6 September 1913; Hermannsburg, Finke River, AMNH 673059, immature female, 26 September 1913, all collected by S.A. White.

For a discussion of the complicated geographical variation in this species, see Schodde and Mason (1999: 545–550) and Toon et al. (2007: 2541).

Cracticus tibicen terraereginae Mathews

Cracticus tibicen terraereginae Mathews, 1912a: 372 (Queensland (Bartle Frere)).

Now *Gymnorhina tibicen terraereginae* (Mathews, 1912). See Amadon, 1951: 20; 1962b: 169; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 545–550; Hughes et al., 2001: 25–34; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Toon et al., 2003: 337–343; 2007: 2525–2541; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 339–340.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673046, adult male, collected on Mount Bartle Frere, 17.20S, 145.45E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 26 May 1900, by E. Olive (no. 119). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3637) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range of *terraereginae* as "North Queensland." The holotype, in

addition to Olive's original label, bears a Mathews Collection label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen served as the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 483, center fig., opp p. 337, text p. 338), where it is confirmed as the type of *terraereginae*. Apparently, Mathews had first intended to name the subspecies "*queenslandicus*," as this name is marked out on both type labels and replaced on the Rothschild type label with *terraereginae*.

The following specimens are paratypes: Bartle Frere, AMNH 673045 (Mathews no. 3638), males, 26 May 1900, collected by Olive; Inkerman, AMNH 673042 (2551), male, AMNH 673043 (2552), female, 5 March 1907, collected by Stalker. AMNH 673045 is not a paratype as it was in the part of the Olive collection purchased by Rothschild and was never in the Mathews Collection. Other specimens of *terraereginae* from north Queensland in the Mathews Collection were collected after its publication on 31 January 1912.

Mathews purchased part of Olive's collection from H.C. Robinson, for whom Olive had made the collection (see Robinson and Laverock, 1900: 617–653). Ingram (1908b: 458–481) reported on Stalker's collection at Inkerman.

Based on morphology, *G.t. terraereginae* was recognized by Schodde and Mason (1999: 545–550), but was found undifferentiated from nominate *tibicen* by Hughes et al. (2001) and Toon et al. (2007), based on selected DNA sequences.

Cracticus tibicen intermissus Mathews

Cracticus tibicen intermissus Mathews, 1912a: 372 (Victoria).

Now considered an intergrade between *Gymnorhina tibicen terraereginae* and *tyrannia* or undifferentiated from them. See Amadon, 1951: 20–21; 1962b: 169; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 545–550; Hughes et al., 2001: 25–34; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Toon et al., 2003: 337–343; Toon et al., 2007: 2525–2547; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 339–340.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673014, adult female, collected at Bendigo (as on label), 36.48S, 144.21E (Times Atlas), Victoria, Australia, on 30 March 1907, by Thomas Tregellas.

From the Mathews Collection (no. 5077) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range as “Victoria, South Australia.” He apparently did not have any specimens from South Australia. I have found only one definite paratype: Bendigo, **AMNH 673013** (Mathews no. 5076), male, 30 March 1907, collected by Tregellas. There are two additional Mathews specimens that are possible paratypes, but I did not find them in his catalog and don’t know when they came into his possession: **AMNH 673016**, female, Kerang, April 1905, collector ?; **AMNH 673021**, male, Nagambie, 4 March 1908, collected by C.F. Cole.

Although this Mathews form was not mentioned specifically by Schodde and Mason (1999: 445–450), the holotype appears to come from the zone of intergradation between *Cracticus tibicen terraereginae* and *tyrannica*. But see the results of recent mtDNA results obtained by Hughes et al. (2001) and Toon et al. (2003, 2007).

Cracticus hypoleucus intermedius Mathews

Cracticus hypoleucus intermedius Mathews, 1912a: 373 (New South Wales).

Now considered an intergrade between *Gymnorhina tibicen tyrannica* and *G. t. tibicen* or undifferentiated from them. See Amadon, 1951: 21–22; 1962b: 169; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 545–550; Hughes et al., 2001: 25–34; Dickinson, 2003: 463; Toon et al., 2003: 337–343; 2007: 2525–2547; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 339–340.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673093**, adult male, collected at Cooma, 36.15S, 149.07E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, in June 1896, by an unknown collector. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7067) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the type locality and the range as “New South Wales.” The holotype bears the collecting locality “Cooma” on the original label. In addition the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a Mathews “Figured” label, indicating that the specimen was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 483, lower fig., opp. p. 337; text p. 351). In

treating this form, Mathews placed it in a separate species, *Gymnorhina hypoleuca*, and noted that the above specimen was the type of *intermedius*. However, the species in the plate is labeled *G. leuconota*. Paratypes are: Bathurst, **AMNH 673090** (Mathews no. 7068), male, May 1893, **AMNH 673091** (7069), female, May 1883; Cooma, **AMNH 673092** (7066), male, June 1896; New South Wales, **AMNH 673096** (2564), male, December 1889, **AMNH 673097** (2563), male, undated. Collectors of these specimens are unknown.

For a discussion of the identity of the type of *intermedius*, see Schodde and Mason (1999: 548). Hughes et al. (2001) and Toon et al., (2003, 2007) found no differentiation among this form, *G. t. tibicen* and *G. t. tyrannica* in selected DNA sequences.

Strepera graculina robinsoni Mathews

Strepera graculina robinsoni Mathews, 1912a: 443 (North Queensland).

Now *Strepera graculina robinsoni* Mathews, 1912. See Amadon, 1951: 24–25; 1962b: 170; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 551–554; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 340–341.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673608**, adult male, collected on the Johnstone River, 17.31S, 146.04E (USBGN, 1957), northern Queensland, Australia, on 19 June 1900, by E. Olive (no. 65). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4287) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range as North Queensland. The type does not now bear a “Figured” label, but it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 488, bottom fig., opp. p. 406, text p. 407) where he confirmed that the specimen collected on the “Johnson River, North Queensland” on 19 June 1900 is the type of *robinsoni*.

The following are paratypes: Johnstone River, **AMNH 673606**, **673607**, **673609–673612** (Mathews nos. 4285, 4286, 4288, 4290, 4291, 4292), three males, three females, collected 19–20 June 1900, by Olive; Cooktown, **AMNH 673614** (3646), male, 3 July 1900, **AMNH 673616** (4289), male, 18 July 1896, both collected by Olive; Mackay, **AMNH 673618** (6466), no other data.

AMNH 673613 and 673615, collected by Olive at Bellenden Ker and Cooktown in 1899 were not cataloged by Mathews until November 1913 (nos. 18166, 18167), after the publication of *robinsoni* on 31 January 1912. AMNH 673617 is an Olive skin of this form but was never in the Mathews Collection.

H.C. Robinson had Olive make a collection of birds for him in 1899 and 1900, which was reported on by Robinson and Laverock (1900: 617–653). Part of this collection was purchased by Mathews and part by Rothschild.

Strepera graculina ashbyi Mathews

Strepera graculina ashbyi Mathews, 1913b: 78 (Black Spur, Victoria).

Now *Strepera graculina ashbyi* Mathews, 1913. See Amadon, 1951: 25–27; 1962b: 170; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 551–554; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 340–341.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673622, female, collected at Black Spur, Victoria, Australia, on 8 May 1901, from the Edwin Ashby Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3728) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the type locality and the date of collection; his collection label is marked “Type” by him and his catalog number is written on it but was not given in the description. No other specimens or localities were mentioned.

See comments below under *Neostrepera versicolor riordani*.

Neostrepera versicolor riordani Mathews

Neostrepera versicolor riordani Mathews, 1913b: 78 (Geelong, Victoria).

Now *Strepera graculina ashbyi* Mathews, 1913. See Amadon, 1951: 25–27; 1962b: 170; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 551–554; Dickinson, 2003: 463; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 340–341.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673621, adult male, collected at Aireys Inlet, 38.28S, 144.06E (USBGN, 1957), near Geelong, Victoria, Australia, on 29 April 1913, for H.A. Parnell. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17419) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the locality as Geelong and the date of collection. No other locality or

specimen was mentioned, and his catalog number was not given.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 554) noted that three names were available for Victorian populations: *ashbyi* Mathews, 1913, *riordani* Mathews, 1913, and *grampianensis* Ashby, 1927. The two older names were introduced by Mathews simultaneously. By synonymizing *riordani* with *ashbyi*, Mathews (1930: 657) himself became the first reviser and chose *ashbyi* over *riordani*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 554) commented that the types of *riordani* and *grampianensis* both show signs of intergradation with other forms of *S. graculina*; *ashbyi*, on the other hand, resembles western Victorian birds and shows little sign of mixing, and therefore it is an acceptable name for the central-west Victorian population.

Strepera fuliginosa colei Mathews

Strepera fuliginosa colei Mathews, 1916a: 63 (King Island).

Now *Strepera fuliginosa colei* Mathews, 1916. See Amadon, 1951: 27; 1962b: 171; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 555–556; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 341.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 673683, female, King Island, 39.50S, 144.00E (USBGN, 1957), Bass Strait, Australia, on 24 November 1908, by A.H. Mattingley. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meager information in the original description confirms only that the type is from King Island. The above specimen has an original label with the above data, noting that it was collected on the R.A.O.U. outing and that it is “Hall 52” (species no. 52 in Hall (1906: 8)), and also bearing “*Strepera fuliginosa colei* Type” in Mathews’ hand. In addition, it also has a blank Mathews type label and a Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert, with reference to the original description. This specimen has been accepted as the type and is so cataloged at AMNH, but because Mathews’ description was so meager and because there are three additional Mathews specimens from King Island, the designation is ambiguous. Amadon (1951: 27), by listing this specimen with its AMNH number as the type of *colei* thereby designated it the lectotype.

By 1916, when Mathews introduced *S. f. colei*, Mathews' Collection was complete, and the following three specimens were available to him. I consider them paralectotypes: **AMNH 673684**, female, collected on King Island on 24 November 1908, by Mattingley, bears an original label like that on the lectotype, with no indication that it was in either the Mathews or the Rothschild collections, but it came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. **AMNH 673685**, female, collected on King Island on 10 November 1902, is from the Edwin Ashby Collection; it bears a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews." **AMNH 673686**, male, collected on King Island on 26 November 1908 by Mattingley bears in addition to Mattingley's small original label a Rothschild Museum label printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews."

Strepera versicolor vieilloti Mathews

Strepera versicolor vieilloti Mathews, 1912a: 444 (Victoria).

Now *Strepera versicolor versicolor* (Latham, 1801). See Amadon, 1951: 29; 1962b: 171–172; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 557–560; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 341–342.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673716, adult female, collected at Olinda, 37.51S, 145.22E (USBGN, 1957), Victoria, Australia, on 14 April 1911, by Thomas Tregellas (no. 878). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9044) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as "Victoria, South Australia." I was unable to decide which, if any, of Mathews' specimens from South Australia he considered to be *vieilloti*, especially as he accepted Sharpe's *S. v. intermedia* (Mathews, 1912a: 445) and had labeled many of his specimens as *intermedia*. The following two specimens from Victoria may be considered paratypes: **AMNH 673715** (Mathews no. 8057), male (not sexed by collector), Olinda, undated; **AMNH 673725** (8056), female (not sexed by collector), Healesville, undated (both cataloged by Mathews on 1 March 1911, before the publication of *vieilloti*). **AMNH 673728**

(5694), sex?, Gippsland, undated, is not considered a paratype. While the catalog number should indicate an early acquisition of the specimen, this is a specimen written into a space in the catalog that had been occupied by another specimen that Mathews no longer possessed (had exchanged?), and there is no indication when Mathews cataloged it! Other AMNH specimens from Victoria either had never been in Mathews' collection, were labeled *intermedia* by Mathews, or were collected or cataloged after the 31 January 1912 publication date of *vieilloti*.

Neostrepera versicolor centralia Mathews

Neostrepera versicolor centralia Mathews, 1916b: 92 (Everard Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Strepera versicolor plumbea* Gould, 1846. See Amadon, 1951: 29; 1962b: 171; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 557–560; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 241–242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673739, adult male, collected in the Everard Ranges, 27.05S, 132.28E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, on 14 August 1914, by S.A. White. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had only one specimen from the Everard Range when he named *centralia*. In addition to White's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, this specimen bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 490, opp. p. 423; text p. 425), where he confirmed it as the type of *centralia*.

Strepera melanoptera howei Mathews

Strepera melanoptera howei Mathews, 1912a: 444 (Kow Plains, Victoria).

Now considered to be from a zone of intergradation between *S. v. versicolor* and *S. v. melanoptera*. See Amadon, 1951: 30; 1962b: 171; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 557–560; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 341–342.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673673, adult male, collected on the Kow Plains, Victoria, Australia, on 9 October 1909, by F.E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4518) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the

type. Howe (1910: 227–234) reported on his trip and on p. 227 mentioned that Kow Plains was about 35 miles due east from Pinnaroo, 35.18S, 140.54E (Times Atlas), South Australia. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the type bears a “Figured” label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 489, opp. p. 413; text p. 413), where it was confirmed as the type of *Strepera melanoptera howei*.

Mathews had one additional specimen when this form was described, perhaps also collected by Howe, although it was not so credited in his catalog and the original label is not present. Howe (1909: 130–138) reported on an earlier visit to the Mallee and mentioned on page 132 camping in the vicinity of Carina and securing this species. This second specimen is a paratype: **AMNH 673674** (Mathews no. 3730), female, Carina, 17 September 1908. Other Mallee specimens in AMNH from the Mathews Collection were collected after the 31 January 1912 publication date of *howei*.

Strepera melanoptera halmaturina Mathews

Strepera melanoptera halmaturina Mathews, 1912a: 444 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Strepera versicolor halmaturina* Mathews, 1912. See Amadon, 1951: 31; 1962b: 171–172; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 557–560; Dickinson, 2003: 464; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 341–342.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 673670**, adult male, collected at Middle River, 35.41S, 137.03E (USBGN, 1957), Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia, on 17 October 1905, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3731) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as Kangaroo Island. The holotype, in addition to Ashby's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, bears a “Figured” label indicating that it had served as the model for Mathews (1923b: pl. 489, opp. p. 413; text p. 414), where it was confirmed as the type of *Strepera melanoptera halmaturina*. Mathews had one paratype: **AMNH 673671** (Mathews no. 3732), female, collected at Bell Manor,

Kangaroo Island, undated, by Edwin Ashby. Another specimen, AMNH 673672 (10356), female, collected at Middle River, Kangaroo Island, 2 December 1911, by S.A. White, was not cataloged until 20 February 1912, after the publication of *halmaturina* on 31 January 1912.

Strepera versicolor fusca Ashby et al.

Strepera fusca Ashby et al., (in Anonymous) 1905a: 27 (Yorke's Peninsula and Eyre's Peninsula in South Australia).

Now *Strepera versicolor intermedia* Sharpe, 1877. See Amadon, 1951: 31; 1962b: 172; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 557–560; Blaylock and Horton, 2006: 288–290; and Russell and Rowley, 2009: 341–342.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 673738**, sex?, collected at Edithburgh, 35.05S, 137.44E (Times Atlas), Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, in October 1886, by Edwin Ashby (no. 91). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3740) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The unbelievably complicated details of the description of *fusca*, which arises from uncertainty over when the name was introduced and by whom, have been carefully worked out by Blaylock and Horton (2006), and their conclusions, with which I concur, are summarized here. They found that the name was introduced at a meeting of the South Australian Ornithological Association on 12 May 1905 and avaiably published in the minutes of that meeting. There it was said that “birds from Yorke's Peninsula and Eyre's Peninsula in South Australia were found to be of a darker brown, with a very great amount of white on the wing, and it was considered that these birds were not *Strepera melanoptera* nor yet *Strepera plumbea*, and it was suggested to designate them *Strepera fusca*.” By referring to those minutes, Blaylock and Horton determined that there were seven members present and that all seven must be considered the authors of the name; in alphabetical order they are: E. Ashby, J.W. Mellor, A.M. Morgan, F.E. Storr, M. Symonds Clark, A.H.C. Zietz, and F.R. Zeitz. Mathews (1912a: 445) was correct in citing the description as stemming from the minutes of the meeting, but not in citing Ashby as the only author. Ashby's was the

only specimen of the original series that came to the Mathews Collection, and Ashby had written “suggested name *Strepera fusca*” on his label. As pointed out by Blaylock and Horton, all the specimens examined at the 1905 meeting are syntypes of *fusca*, but they were able to locate only the above specimen and a second syntype, SAMA B54309 (S.A. White Collection), male, collected at “Karpinka,” Stokes, Eyre Peninsula, by S.A. and H.M. White, 4 October 1899.

Mathews (1912a: 445) further confused the matter by not including Yorke Peninsula in the range of *fusca*, even though he had the Ashby specimen at that time, and by indicating on his type label that Mellor was the author. Mellor (1910: 34–35) had indeed introduced the same name in 1910, apparently thinking that it had not been validly described earlier, but with partly different type specimens. As shown by Blaylock and Horton (2006: 288), this name is a junior subjective synonym and a junior primary homonym of *Strepera fusca* Ashby et al., and is permanently invalid (ICZN 1999: 65, 59, Arts. 61.3.1 and 57.2).

There are no additional specimens from Yorke Peninsula in AMNH, and Eyre Peninsula specimens (in AMNH via Mathews) were collected in 1911, after the publication of *fusca*.

PTILONORHYNCHIDAE

Ailuroedus buccoides oorti Rothschild and Hartert

Ailuroedus buccoides oorti Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 526 (Waigiu).

Now *Ailuroedus buccoides buccoides* (Temminck, 1836). See Hartert, 1919: 127; Mayr, 1962c: 173; Mees, 1964a: 126–128; Gilliard, 1969: 258–263; Dickinson, 2003: 426; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 228–233; 2009a: 393.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679734, female, collected on Waigeo (= Waigiu) Island, 00.12S, 131.00E (Frith and Beeher, 1998: 571), Raja Ampat Islands, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 24 December 1902, by Johannes (= John) Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert noted that the type

was a “♀” collected on Waigeo on 24 December 1902 but did not explain why the sex was enclosed in quotation marks. Waterstradt had sexed the specimen as a female, without a question mark. AMNH 679734 is the only specimen with that date, and it bears a Rothschild type label. When Hartert (1919: 127) listed this specimen as the type, he called it a male without explanation. AMNH 679733, a male collected by Waterstradt on Waigeo on 2 January 1903 is considered a paratype. Other Rothschild specimens in AMNH are not labeled as having come from Waigeo.

Mees (1964a: 126–128) considered *oorti* a synonym of *Ailuroedus buccoides buccoides*, and most later authors have followed him.

Ailuroedus buccoides molestus Rothschild and Hartert

Ailuroedus buccoides molestus Rothschild and Hartert, 1929a: 59 (Haidana, Collingwood Bay). Now *Ailuroedus buccoides geislerorum* A.B. Meyer, 1891. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1912b: 209; Mayr, 1941: 187; Gilliard, 1969: 258–263; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 228–233; 2009a: 393.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679783, adult male, collected at Haidana, Collingwood Bay, Papua New Guinea, on 17 April 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2858). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek’s field number of the type in the original description but did not mention other specimens. However, in their original report on Meek’s collection at Haidana, they (Rothschild and Hartert, 1912b: 209) listed a male and two females, giving Meek’s numbers for them. The two females are considered paratypes of *molestus*: AMNH 679784, 679785, collected on 15 and 18 April 1907 by Meek.

Rothschild and Hartert (1929a: 59) restricted the type locality of *geislerorum* to Astrolabe Bay. Haidana continues to be a problematic locality (see LeCroy, 2008: 216).

Ailuroedus crassirostris blaauwi Mathews

Ailuroedus crassirostris blaauwi Mathews, 1912a: 439 (Richmond River, New South Wales).

Now *Ailuroedus crassirostris* (Paykull, 1815). See Mathews, 1913a: 309; 1926: 314–317; Hartert, 1929a: 55; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 2–3; Mayr,

1962c: 173–175; Gilliard, 1969: 263–266; Beehler and Finch, 1985: 55; Beehler et al., 1986: 220; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 622–624; Dickinson, 2003: 427; Frith and Frith, 2004: 249–250; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 179–180; and Frith and Frith, 2009a: 394.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679627, adult female, collected at Rous Mill (= Rous), 28.53S, 153.23E (USBGN, 1957), Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia, in October 1905, by P. Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3645) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the type in the original description. I have considered the following specimens paratypes: AMNH 679621–679626, 679628–679632, six males, five females, all collected at Rous or on the Richmond River, between August 1903 and October 1908. The following Mathews catalog numbers apply to this form, but I could not correlate all the numbers with the specimens and some numbers apparently covered more than one specimen bearing the same data: 3643, 3644, 3950, 5535, 5536, 5999, 6000, 6001. The Mathews and Rothschild type labels bear Mathews no. 3646, but Schrader's label is correctly numbered 3645. The number 3646 in Mathews' catalog refers to a specimen of *Strepera graculina*. AMNH 679621 bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 730, opp. p. 314; text p. 315), where it is described but not said to be the type. By 1913, Mathews (1913a: 309) considered *A. crassirostris* monotypic and *blauwi* a synonym.

There is still much discussion as to whether *Ailuroedus melanotis* should be considered a species separate from *A. crassirostris*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 622–624) gave a thorough discussion of the various treatments and combined the populations in a single species; this was followed by Dickinson (2003: 427). Christidis and Boles (2008: 179–180) and Frith and Frith (2009a: 394) have followed earlier authors and treated them as separate species, and their treatment is followed here.

***Ailuroedus melanotus* [sic] *fairfaxi* Mathews**

Ailuroedus melanotus [sic] *fairfaxi* Mathews, 1915a: 132 (Bellenden Ker, Queensland).

Now *Ailuroedus melanotis maculosus* Ramsay, 1874. See Mathews, 1926: 318–320; Hartert, 1929a: 55; Mathews, 1930: 892–893; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 3; Mayr, 1962c: 174; Gilliard, 1969: 266–273; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 622–624; Dickinson, 2003: 427; Frith and Frith, 2004: 235–238; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 179–180; and Frith and Frith, 2009a: 393–394.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 679659, adult male, collected on Bellenden Ker, 17.16S, 145.51E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 16 November 1899, by E. Olive (no. R588). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18162) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Mathews described this form, he noted only that the type was from Bellenden Ker. Mathews had nine specimens from Bellenden Ker, cataloged as numbers 18157–18165. AMNH 679659 bears, in addition to Olive's label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels with the number 18162 written on them but not cited in the original description. Hartert (1929a: 55) listed the unique specimen collected on 16 November 1899 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The eight paralectotypes are AMNH 679660, 679661, 679663–679668, five males, three females, collected by Olive on Bellenden Ker between 22 November 1899 and 19 February 1900. Each bears Olive's unique field number, and the number "1550" that appears on each label may be a lot number of the skins purchased by Mathews. Both Mathews and Rothschild purchased parts of the Olive collection, and AMNH 679662 is a Rothschild specimen from Bellenden Ker that was never in the Mathews Collection; it does not include the number "1550" on its Olive label.

Robinson and Laverock (1900) published on Olive's collection, and on pages 623–624 reported that Olive collected many specimens of *maculosus*. By 1930, Mathews (1930: 892–893) himself considered *fairfaxi* a synonym of *maculosus*. See the discussion regarding species limits under *A. crassirostris*, above.

***Ailuroedus crassirostris facialis* Mayr**

Ailuroedus crassirostris facialis Mayr, 1936: 4 (Snow Mountains (Utakwa River), Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Ailuroedus melanotis facialis* Mayr, 1936. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 473–527; Mayr,

1962c: 174; Gilliard, 1969: 266–273; Dickinson, 2003: 427; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 235–238; 2009a: 393–394.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 448982, adult male, collected on the Setakwa River (= tributary of the Otakwa/Utakwa River), 04.34S, 137.21E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Nassau Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia (= Dutch New Guinea), on 24 September 1910, by Alfred S. Meek (no. 4727). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and noted that he had a type series of two males and four females. The five paratypes, all collected by Meek on the Setakwa River in 1910, are: AMNH 679692 (Meek's no. 4577), 6 August, male; AMNH 679693 (4650), 27 August, AMNH 679694 (4854), 19 October, AMNH 679695 (4948), 3 November, AMNH 697696 (4601), 12 August, four females.

On this expedition, Meek accompanied a Dutch expedition that had entered the Otakwa River and from there moved up a tributary, the Setakwa River. From the expedition's "Canoe Camp" Meek moved inland to collect mostly between 610 and 915 m (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 473; LeCroy and Jansen, 2011: 182).

Æluroides [sic] *jobiensis* Rothschild

Æluroides [sic] *jobiensis* Rothschild, 1895b: 26 (Island of Jobi, New Guinea).

Now *Ailuroides melanotis jobiensis* Rothschild, 1895. See Hartert, 1919: 127; Mayr, 1962c: 174; Gilliard, 1969: 266–273; Diamond, 1985: 81; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 235–238; 2009a: 393–394.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679724, unsexed, said to be from Pulau Yapen (= Japen or Jobi Island), 01.05S, 136.02E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 572), Papua Province, Indonesia, purchased from van Renesse van Duivenbode. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild apparently had the single specimen when he named this form. A note on the reverse of the Rothschild label reads: "Said to be from Bruijn's Hunters. Jobi acc. [= according to?] letter." According to Hartert (1919: 127) it apparently was prepared by Bruijn's hunters, but the locality was

probably incorrect; he considered it a synonym of *arfakianus*. Van Renesse van Duivenbode was known for carelessness concerning specimen localities. Mayr (1962c: 174) thought that it probably came from the north coast of New Guinea, east of Geelvink Bay, and this has proven to be correct. Later studies have shown that this subspecies occurs in the northern coastal ranges (Diamond, 1985: 81), on the Idenburg River (Rand, 1942: 499), and probably also on the Foja Mountains (Beehler et al., 2012: 101).

Scenopoeetes dentirostris minor Mathews

Scenopoeetes dentirostris minor Mathews, 1915a: 132 (Johnstone River, Queensland).

Now *Scenopoeetes dentirostris* (Ramsay, 1876). See Mathews, 1926: 307–312; 1930: 889; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 3–4; Mayr, 1962c: 175; Gilliard, 1969: 273–281; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 625; Dickinson, 2003: 427; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 257–259; 2009a: 394.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 679423, male, collected on the Johnstone River, 17.31S, 146.04E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 23 June 1900, by E. Olive (no. 63). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4295) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave Johnstone River as the collecting locality of the type, without any further identifying information. Mathews had six specimens from the Johnstone River, cataloged by him as numbers 4293–4298. AMNH 679423 bears in addition to Olive's original label, a Mathews label with "Type" and "minor" in his hand and a Rothschild type label, both marked with Mathews catalog number, although this was not cited in the original description. Hartert (1929a: 55), by listing as the type the single specimen collected by Olive on 23 June 1900 thereby designated it the lectotype. He also noted that this type specimen is juvenile and has the wing and tail feathers abraded, giving an unusually small wing measurement for the type. The five paralectotypes, all collected by Olive on the Johnstone River in June 1900, are: AMNH 679422, 679424, 679425, males, and AMNH 679426, 679427, females.

These specimens were reported on by Robinson and Laverock (1900: 623) under

the name *Tectonornis dentirostris* and were said to have come from Mount Bellenden Ker, although all the labels are marked "Johnstone River."

***Archboldia papuensis* Rand**

Archboldia papuensis Rand, 1940: 9 (Bele River, 2200 meters, 18 km north of Lake Habbema, Snow Mts., Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Archboldia papuensis papuensis* Rand, 1940. See Rand, 1942: 498; Mayr, 1962c: 175; Gilliard, 1969: 281–293; Coates, 1990: 385–391; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 300–302; 2009a: 396.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305644, male, collected on the Ibele (= Bele) River, 2200 m, 18 km north of Danau Habbema (= Lake Habbema), 04.09S, 138.39E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 568), Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia (= Netherlands New Guinea), on 3 December 1938, by Richard Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson, on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition (no. 8490).

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had three males, four females, and one unsexed specimen. The genus *Archboldia* was also described at the same time, with *A. papuensis* the type species. The seven paratypes are: Bernhard Camp, AMNH 342255, sex?, 9 February 1939; Lake Habbema, AMNH 342256–258, one male, two females, 11–29 October 1938; Ibele River, AMNH 342259–342261, one male, two females, 20 November–4 December 1938. AMNH 342258 was sent to MZB in May 1957.

For a full report on the birds collected on the 1938–1939 expedition, see Rand (1942). For a summary of this expedition, see Archbold et al. (1942) and Brass (1941). The expedition was a joint expedition with the Netherlands Indies authorities and was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

Kusmierski et al. (1997) suggested on the basis of their mitochondrial cytochrome-*b* sequences that *Archboldia* be included in the genus *Amblyornis*, but Frith and Frith (2009a: 396) have retained *Archboldia*. Further study is needed.

***Archboldia papuensis sanfordi* Mayr and Gilliard**

Archboldia papuensis sanfordi Mayr and Gilliard, 1950: 1 (southwestern slope of Mount Hagen, 4 miles west of Tomba, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea; altitude 8500 feet).

Now *Archboldia papuensis sanfordi* Mayr and Gilliard, 1950. See Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 362–363, pl. 13; Gilliard, 1969: 281–293; Coates, 1990: 385–391; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 300–302; 2009a: 396.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348448, adult male, collected on the southwestern slope of Mount Hagen, 05.52S, 144.13E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), 4 mi. west of Tomba (= 5 mi. west of Base Camp, as on label), 8500 ft, Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly the Central Highlands of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 18 July 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and measurements were given for three adult males and one adult female. As mentioned in the original description, Gilliard was allowed by the Australian authorities to bring these four specimens to the AMNH on his return, the remainder of the specimens of this form being shipped with the rest of his 1950 collection. Using the measurements given, I was unable to determine which three specimens are paratypes. A total of 11 specimens were collected, with the 10 in addition to the holotype cataloged as AMNH 705703–705707, 705707bis, 705708–705711, six adult males, one immature male, two females, one female?, near Base Camp, Mount Hagen, 8500–10,000 ft., 12–22 July 1950. AMNH 705708 was sent to AM in 1953. See Mayr and Gilliard (1954) for a report on the collections made on Gilliard's 1950 and 1952 expeditions.

***Amblyornis inornatus mayri* Hartert**

Amblyornis inornatus mayri Hartert, 1930: 30 (probably Karon ("Karoo"), northern Vogelkop).

Now *Amblyornis macgregoriae mayri* Hartert, 1930. See Rothschild, 1931: 251; Mayr, 1941: 183; Gilliard, 1969: 300–311; Dickinson, 2003: 427; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 275–278; 2009a: 394–395.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 679525, adult male, AMNH 679526, [adult male], supposedly collected at Karon, northern Vogelkop, but type locality evidently = Weyland Mountains, undated, collected by collectors for van Renesse van Duivenbode. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his report on the 1928–1929 collection made by Ernst Mayr in what was at that time northern Dutch New Guinea, Hartert (1930: 29–30) addressed the problem of whether males of *Amblyornis inornatus* possessed the orange crest of forms of *Amblyornis* from farther east in New Guinea. None of Mayr's recently collected specimens from the Arfak area and the mountains of the Wandammen Peninsula had crests, nor had others from the Arfak that were well-labeled as to locality. The Rothschild Collection held a number of "trade-skins" with unreliable or no collecting locality that did possess crests. Hartert named a crested form supposed to be from Karon, northern Vogelkop, *Amblyornis inornatus mayri*. There are only two specimens labeled with the locality "Karon" in AMNH, and I have considered both of them syntypes. Although the Rothschild type label is tied on AMNH 679526, it is only on the label of the other, AMNH 679525, that there is a note: "Bought from Renesse van Duivenbode 1895." Although both were probably purchased from him, only this specimen gives the date mentioned by Hartert (1930: 29). An AMNH type label has been added to AMNH 679525. This name was introduced too late to have been included in any of Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. See Mayr (1930a: 23–25) for an account of Mayr's expedition into the Arfak Mountains and mountains of the Wandammen Peninsula.

Rothschild (1931: 251), reporting on a collection of birds made by Fred Shaw Mayer in the Weyland Mountains, realized that specimens from there matched the specimens supposedly from Karon and restricted the type locality of *A.i. mayri* to the Weyland Mountains. It later became evident that van Renesse van Duivenbode had collectors working in the Weylands (Stresemann, 1934: 145–146; Hartert et al., 1936: 167, footnote 2); also see *Loboparadi-sea sericea* and *Astrapia splendidissima*.

Mayr (1941: 183) included *mayri* in the species *A. macgregoriae*, leaving *A. inornatus* monotypic.

Amblyornis inornatus longicristatus Mayr

Amblyornis inornatus longicristatus Mayr, 1931c: 649 (Mt. Goliath).

Now *Amblyornis macgregoriae mayri* Hartert, 1930. See Rothschild, 1931: 251; Mayr, 1941: 183; Gilliard, 1969: 300–311; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 275–278; 2009a: 394–395.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679540, adult male, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.41S, 139.50E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Pegunungan Jayawijaya (= Oranje Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 13 January 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5113). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description and included in his type series three males collected by Meek and one collected by the Pratts. The three paratypes are: Mount Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, AMNH 679537, [male], November–December 1920, collected by the Pratts; Mount Goliath, AMNH 679541, 679542, adult males, 12–16 January 1911, collected by Meek. AMNH 679543 and 679544 are immature males collected by Meek on Mount Goliath but were not part of Mayr's type series.

For a report on Meek's Mount Goliath collection, see Rothschild and Hartert (1913).

Amblyornis subalaris germanus Rothschild

Amblyornis subalaris germanus Rothschild, 1910a: 13 (Rawlinson Mountains, German New Guinea).

Now *Amblyornis germana* Rothschild, 1910. See Hartert, 1928: 190; Mayr, 1941: 184; Gilliard, 1969: 300–311; Coates, 1990: 392–397; Coates and Peckover, 2001: 209; Dickinson, 2003: 427; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 275–278; 2009a: 394–395.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679570, [adult female], collected in the Rawlinson Mountains, 06.32S, 147.17E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Huon Peninsula, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (once part of German New Guinea), undated, obtained from Professor F. Foerster. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Rothschild described this form, he had the single complete specimen in female plumage, which he designated as the type, and mentioned that he also had the crest only of a male. The paratype is AMNH 679571, crest of male obtained "From natives." A complete male specimen was obtained only after the publication of *germana*.

Coates and Peckover (2001: 209) suggested, based on its shorter crest and very distinctive bower, that this form should perhaps be given species status and, having seen the bower myself, I agree.

Amblyornis flavifrons Rothschild

Amblyornis flavifrons Rothschild, 1895a: 480 (Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Amblyornis flavifrons* Rothschild, 1895. See Hartert, 1919: 127; Gilliard, 1969: 316–318; Diamond, 1982, 1985; Frith and Frith, 2004: 297–298; Beehler, 2006; Beehler and Prawiradilaga, 2010; and Frith and Frith, 2009a: 396.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679120, adult male, collected at an unknown locality in what was then Dutch New Guinea, purchased from van Renesse van Duivenbode. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When the original description was written, Rothschild had a single specimen. (The head was illustrated in color in Rothschild and Hartert [(1896, 3: pl. 1, figs. 3 and 4)]. This specimen on which the description was based is the holotype. There was, however, an added footnote to the original description explaining that after the description went to press, Rothschild had received a second specimen. This specimen would be a paratype of *A. flavifrons*. Hartert (1919: 127) noted that by 1919 the Rothschild Collection had three male specimens. The third specimen has no type standing. The holotype and paratype, AMNH 679121, are in AMNH; the third is in BMNH as part of the Rothschild Bequest, no. 1939.12.9.13.

On AMNH 679121, someone whose handwriting I don't recognize has written in red ink: "Typical" and "Co-Type" and it was cataloged as a cotype when it came to AMNH. Someone else has also noted on the label "not cotype," and this is correct if the term *cotype* is being used in the sense of a

"syntype," but *cotype* also has been used at times in the sense of "paratype" in modern terminology. This confusion of usage is why the ICZN (1999: 80 (Recommendation 73E), 119) does not recognize the term *cotype*.

A note on the label of AMNH 679121 reads: "This specimen is figured in Sharpe's Monograph of the Paradiseidae" dated "25/6.97." This refers to Sharpe (1898, part 8, plate unnumbered, text page unnumbered). Sharpe, in his monograph, said: "The lower figure represents the typical example of *A. flavifrons* of the natural size." This statement, and "Typical" and "Co-type" on the label leads me to believe that the plate is of Rothschild's second specimen and the paratype of the name. The third specimen, in BMNH, bears no annotation (R. Prŷs-Jones, personal commun.).

The rediscovery of this species in the Foja Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, is one of the most exciting ornithological events of recent years. For information concerning its rediscovery, see Diamond (1982, 1985), Beehler (2006), and Beehler and Prawiradilaga (2010).

Prionodura newtoniana fairfaxi Mathews

Prionodura newtoniana fairfaxi Mathews, 1915a: 133 (Bartlefrere, Queensland).

Now *Prionodura newtoniana* De Vis, 1883. See Mathews, 1926: 360–363; Hartert, 1929: 57; Mathews, 1930: 888; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 4–5; Chisholm and Chaffer, 1956: 1–39; Gilliard, 1969: 318–325; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 626–627; Frith and Frith, 2004: 313–314; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 179–180; and Frith and Frith, 2009a: 396–397.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 679468, adult male, collected on Mount Bartle Frere, 17.20S, 145.45E (Times Atlas), northern Queensland, Australia, on 14 August 1909, by George Sharp. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5371) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave only the collecting locality of his type specimen in the original description. AMNH 679468 bears an unsigned original collector's label, a Mathews Collection label marked "Type" and "fairfaxi" in Mathews' hand, and a Rothschild type label. The last two labels contain Mathews' catalog number, although that was not cited in the original description.

Mathews' catalog gives Sharp as the collector. Hartert (1929a: 57) listed the single Mathews specimen collected on Mount Bartle Frere on 14 August 1909 as the type of *fairfaxi*, thereby designating it the lectotype. I have considered the following Mathews specimens collected on Mount Bartle Frere before 1915 to be paralectotypes although only a few of them have been found in his catalog: males, AMNH 679463, 24 April 1909, AMNH 679464, 18 April 1909, AMNH 679465, 25 April 1909, AMNH 679471 (Mathews no. 5369), 16 August 1909, AMNH 679476 (5370), 14 November 1909, AMNH 679477, 17 April 1909, AMNH 679478, 24 April 1909, all collected by G. Sharp. AMNH 679472, 21 April 1909, AMNH 679475, 19 April 1909, collected by A. Madoch. AMNH 679474 (3678), 10 November 1896, AMNH 679482 (3682), 8 August 1896, no original label. AMNH 679481 (5817), male immature, 7 June 1900; AMNH 679484 (5820), female, 11 June 1900, collected by E. Olive. AMNH 679477 bears a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it served as a model for Mathews (1926: pl. 589, opp. p. 360; text p. 360) where it is said to be a specimen of *fairfaxi* but is not said to be the type.

AMNH 216489 and 216499 were exchanged to AMNH from Rothschild in 1927 and were collected by Sharp in April 1909; they may be paralectotypes, but there is no Rothschild or Mathews label on them. Other specimens were never in the Mathews Collection. Steinheimer (2005: 5) reported a paralectotype and a possible paralectotype in ZMB.

Based on mitochondrial cytochrome-*b* studies, Kusmierski et al. (1997) included *Prionodura newtoniana* in the genus *Amblyornis*, and this was followed by Christidis and Boles (2008: 179–180), but most authors have retained *Prionodura*, pending confirmation.

Xanthomelas bakeri Chapin

Xanthomelas bakeri Chapin, 1929: 1 (Madang, Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Sericulus bakeri* (Chapin, 1929). See Mayr, 1941: 184; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 7–8; Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967: 74–75; Gilliard, 1969: 330–335, pl. 13; Coates, 1990: 402–403; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 343–344; 2009a: 399–400.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 268253, adult male, collected at "Madang, Territory of New Guinea," now known to be from the Adelbert Mountains, 04.54S, 145.24E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 566), Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, on 29 August 1928, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 84).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype and listed the two additional specimens that Beck collected. The two paratypes, both labeled as from "Madang" are: AMNH 268254 (Beck's no. 134), immature male, 3 September 1928; AMNH 268255 (184), male, 10 September 1928. This last specimen had been exchanged to the Rothschild Collection, and when that collection came to AMNH, it was inadvertently renumbered as AMNH 679305.

After Rollo Beck left the American Museum's Whitney South Sea Expedition, Museum Trustee George F. Baker, Jr., supported him on a collecting trip into what was at that time the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. He collected in the vicinity of Madang and on the Huon Peninsula, and his most important discovery was this new species of bowerbird. However, the exact collecting locality was not known, and additional specimens were not found until 1959, when E. Thomas Gilliard and his wife, Margaret, made a collection in the Memenga Forest, Adelbert Mountains, to the northwest of Madang (See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967: 74–75, and Gilliard, 1969: 330–335). The bower was first reported by Mackay (1989: 62–64) and Coates (1990: 403).

See cover for painting of this species by William T. Cooper.

Sericulus chrysocephalus rothschildi Mathews

Sericulus chrysocephalus rothschildi Mathews, 1912a: 441 (South Queensland (Blackall Ranges)).

Now *Sericulus chrysocephalus* (Lewin, 1808). See Mathews, 1926: 352–358; Hartert, 1929a: 57; Mathews, 1930: 889; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 6–8; Mayr, 1962c: 178; Gilliard, 1969: 335–344; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 628–629; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 346–349; 2009a: 400.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679359, adult male, collected in the Blackall Range, 26.42S,

152.53E (USBGN, 1957), Queensland, Australia, on 28 September 1903, from the Edwin Ashby Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3670) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as "Queensland." A second specimen that he obtained from Ashby and cataloged at the same time is a paratype: **AMNH 679360** (Mathews no. 3669), male, Blackall Range, 28 September 1903. A specimen that he cataloged as 3673, male immature, Queensland, undated, did not come to AMNH.

Hartert (1929a: 57) did not recognize *rothschildi* and most recent authors have agreed.

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus dulciae Mathews

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus dulciae Mathews, 1912a: 438 (Queensland).

Now *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus* (Vieillot, 1816). See Mathews, 1913a: 308; 1926: 297–304; Hartert, 1929a: 55; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 5–6; Gilliard, 1969: 344–354; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 630–631; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 362–365; 2009a: 400–401.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 679418**, adult male, collected in "Queensland," undated, by Cockerell. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4999) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the wing measurement of the type as 166 mm. By 1913, Mathews (1913a: 308) already considered *dulciae* a synonym of *P. v. violaceus*. The holotype bears, in addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a label from Museum Boucard, and a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 581, opp. p. 297; text p. 298), where he said that the figured adult [male] was the type of *dulciae*, although there he gave the wing measurement as 171 mm. On page 304 he listed *dulciae*, but rather cryptically noted that he had admitted only two subspecies in his 1913 "List" (Mathews, 1913a: 308), where *dulciae* was synonymized. Hartert (1929a: 55) pointed out the discrepancy in reported measurements and the synonymy of *dulciae* with nominate *violaceus*.

The provenance of this specimen does not allow more precise determination of the collecting locality. As Hartert (1929a: 55) noted, the label bearing the locality "Queensland" is printed as being from the Museum Boucard (not Boncard). In Mathews' catalog, the specimen was listed as coming from the dealer Rosenberg and cataloged on 7 September 1910. Boucard died in 1904 (Anonymous, 1905b), and both Rothschild and Mathews are known to have bought Boucard specimens from Rosenberg after Boucard's death.

Whittell (1954: 154–157) provided an astounding amount of information on J.F. Cockerell and his father, J.T. Cockerell, who collected widely in Australia and other parts of the southwest Pacific in the late 19th and early 20th century, but given the undated label, no further information on the exact collecting locality of the type of *dulciae* is obtainable, nor is it clear which of the Cockerells collected it.

In his original description, Mathews gave the range of *dulciae* as "South Queensland and North New South Wales." No other Mathews specimens of this bowerbird in AMNH are from south Queensland. However, there are three from northern New South Wales, and these are considered paratypes of *dulciae*: Tweed River, **AMNH 679377** (Mathews no. 7003), male, May 1893, from T. Thorpe; **AMNH 679378** (7002), male, May 1895, from T. Thorpe; **AMNH 679385** (5000), female, August 1907, from P. Schrader. All were cataloged by Mathews before the publication of *dulciae*. The following specimen is a possible paratype, but I did not find it in Mathews' catalog: Port Macquarie, **AMNH 679406**, male, 30 November 1909, from Tost & Rohu (Sydney dealers).

Chlamydera maculata clelandi Mathews

Chlamydera maculata clelandi Mathews, 1912a: 439 (South Australia).

Now *Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837). See Mathews, 1926: 322–333; Hartert, 1929a: 56–57; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 8–10; Mayr, 1962c: 179; Gilliard, 1969: 361–363; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 634–635; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 403–405; 2009a: 402–403.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 679122**, male, collected in South Australia?, undated. From

the Mathews Collection (no. 3656) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as "South Australia." He apparently had a single specimen as he described the bill as smaller and lighter, unique in this specimen because the rhamphotheca on the upper bill is missing (Hartert, 1929a: 56). In addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype also bears a Mathews Collection label and a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1926, pl. 584, lower fig., opp. p. 322; text p. 323) where it is confirmed as the type of *clelandiae*. Hartert (1929a: 57) noted that the type was dirty and a poor choice for illustration.

The holotype has no original label. "Dr. Clelland" was noted as the collector on the Mathews label. This was undoubtedly J. Burton Clelland who published widely on the stomach contents of Australian birds (see Whittell, 1954: 147–152) and from whom Mathews often received specimens, although this holotype was not attributed to Clelland in Mathews' catalog. I was also unable to find this specimen mentioned in Clelland's published papers. According to the map in Schodde and Mason (1999: 634), *C. maculata* barely intrudes into eastern South Australia on the Murray River.

Some recent authors include *Chlamydera* in *Ptilonorhynchus* based on studies of cytochrome *b* in bowerbirds by Kusmierski et al. (1993) and Kusmierski et al. (1997). Pending the outcome of further molecular studies on bowerbirds, the more conventional generic limits are followed here.

Chlamydera maculata sedani Mathews

Chlamydera maculata sedani Mathews, 1913b: 78 (Cloncurry River, Queensland).

Now *Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837). See Mathews, 1926: 322–333; Hartert, 1929a: 57; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 8–10; Mayr, 1962c: 179; Gilliard, 1969: 361–363; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 634–635; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 403–405; 2009a: 402–403.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 679144, female, collected at Sedan, Cloncurry (not Gloncurry) River, Queensland, Australia, on 25 Febru-

ary 1910, by William R. Maclellan. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17328) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not mention the sex of his type or his catalog number, only that it was collected on 25 February 1910. The type bears an original label with the collector not indicated, a Mathews Collection label bearing his catalog number and marked "Type" and "*sedani*" by Mathews, a Rothschild type label, and a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 584, upper figure, opp. p. 322; text p. 324), where, on page 324, the first female noted as figured is said to be the type of *sedani*. This listing of the type with the sex, date, and locality serves to designate the specimen as the lectotype of *sedani*. Mathews' "Figured" labels are almost always left blank by him; in this case Hartert filled in the "Figured" label and said (Hartert, 1929a: 57) that it was presumably the upper figure of plate 585. A note by E[rnst] M[ayr] added "but not very good!" However, this lectotype is the upper figure on plate 584, as it is closer in overall color to the lectotype and in the length of the crest. The upper figure in pl. 585 is a female of *C. maculata macdonaldi* (see below).

In his catalog, Mathews noted that he obtained this specimen from Macgillivray. W.D.K. Macgillivray (1914: 132–186) reported on a collection made for him by William Maclellan in 1910; on page 183 is an account of Maclellan's collecting this female and a male of *C. maculata* at Sedan on 24 February. The date 25 February on the label may well represent the date the specimen was skinned. No locality other than the Cloncurry River was mentioned in the original description, but Macgillivray (1914: 132) gave more information on the collecting locality. He noted that Maclellan journeyed down the Cloncurry River and made "a permanent camp at the Sedan Dip, about 10 miles north of Byromine Station and about 80 miles from the Cloncurry township."

The male marked as collected on the same day is a paralectotype: Sedan, Cloncurry River, AMNH 679143, immature male, collected (skinned) on 25 February 1910 by Maclellan.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 634–635) explained their reasons for considering *Chlamydera maculata* a monotypic species separate from *Chlamydera guttata* and most subsequent authors have followed them. Christidis and Boles (2008: 179–180), following Kusmierski et al. (1997), merge the genus *Chlamydera* into *Ptilonorhynchus*, but further study is needed.

***Chlamydera maculata subguttata* Mathews**

Chlamydera maculata subguttata Mathews, 1912a: 440 (West Australia (East Murchison)).

Now *Chlamydera guttata guttata* Gould, 1862. See Mathews, 1926: 322–333; Hartert, 1929a: 57; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 8–10; Mayr, 1962c: 180; Gilliard, 1969: 361–363; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 632–633; Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 291–293; Frith and Frith, 2004: 416–418; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 179–180; and Frith and Frith, 2009a: 403.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679150, adult male, collected in the East Murchison, on 1 November 1909, by F.B. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3887) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *subguttata* as “Mid Westralia.” The holotype bears, in addition to Whitlock’s original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a “Figured” label, indicating that the specimen served as the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 585, lower fig., opp. p. 324; text pp. 323–324) where it is confirmed as the type of *subguttata*. Hartert suffered a slip of the pen when he wrote on Mathews’ “Figured” label that it was the lower figure on “pl. 485.” It seems that Mathews had only one paratype: East Murchison, AMNH 679151 (Mathews no. 3888), female, 18 September 1909, by Whitlock. Whitlock’s label bears the following note: “Probably a ♀ less than 1 yr old,” which Mathews (1926: 324) quoted when he described (but did not figure) this specimen as a third female, one lacking a crest.

Additional information on the type locality can be found in Whitlock (1910: 186–187). In this article he noted that he spent the period from late September to 6 November 1909 at Milly Pool, approximately 20 miles northwest of Wiluna, 26.36S, 120.13E

(USBGN, 1957) and “on the stock route from Peak Hill and the Gascoyne and Ashburton Rivers.”

Hartert (1929a: 57) wrote: “Described as being paler than *guttata*, which I cannot see, and the head is not ‘grey,’ though it appeared to be so when covered with plaster of Paris.” There remains a slight residue of a white substance on the head and around the base of the bill of this type.

Chlamydera guttata was long considered a subspecies of *C. maculata*, and there has been much discussion in the literature whether one or two species are involved; see discussion in Schodde and Mason (1999: 633–635). Most subsequent authors have treated *C. maculata* and *C. guttata* as separate species, the two forming a superspecies. Johnstone and Storr (2004: 291, 293) have included them in a single species in the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*, while noting that they are sometimes considered separate species.

***Chlamydera maculata macdonaldi* [sic] Mathews**

Chlamydera maculata macdonaldi [sic] Mathews, 1913b: 78 (McDonald Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Chlamydera guttata guttata* Gould, 1862. See Mathews, 1926: 332; Hartert, 1929a: 57; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 8–10; Mayr, 1962c: 180; Gilliard, 1969: 361–363; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 632–633; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 417–418; 2009a: 403.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679148, unsexed, collected in the Macdonnell Ranges (spelled McDonald Ranges on the original label), 23.45S, 133.20E (USBGN, 1957), Northern Territory, Australia, undated, from the Edwin Ashby Collection (no. 280). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3657) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews apparently had the single specimen; it bears Ashby’s label, a Mathews Collection label marked “Type” with his catalog number 3657 (which was not otherwise mentioned), and a Rothschild type label. Mathews noted in the description that it was darker and had a much smaller bill than *subguttata*; Hartert (1929a: 57) dismissed it as “Bad specimen, bill half decayed, therefore appearing small.”

A female obtained by S.A. White at Jay Water Hole in the Macdonnell Ranges on 3 September 1913 was not received by Mathews prior to his description of *macdonaldi*. It is now AMNH 679149 and bears a Mathews "Figured" label. It is the second female described by Mathews (1926: pl. 585, top fig., opp. p. 324; text p. 324) and the "Figured" label is so annotated by Hartert. It has no nomenclatural standing.

[*Chlamydera maculata nova* Mathews]

[*Chlamydera maculata carteri* Mathews]

Chlamydera maculata nova Mathews, 1920: 76 (North-west Cape, Mid-west Australia).

Chlamydera maculata carteri Mathews in Carter and Mathews, 1920: 499.

Now *Chlamydera guttata carteri* Mathews, 1920.

Mathews (1920: 76) introduced *C. m. nova* and designated as the type a specimen collected on "North-west Cape, Mid-west Australia" on 7 August 1916. AMNH 679152, female, collected at Hooroomooroo, North West Cape, by Tom Carter, bears an AMNH type label, but the date on this specimen is 6 August 1916, and it is therefore not the type even though it was collected by Carter on the same collecting trip. Hartert (1929a: 55–57) did not list a type in the Rothschild Collection for *nova* and no specimen was so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to New York.

An illustrated account of *nova* was published by Carter and Mathews (1920: 499) and in an initialed footnote, Mathews offered *carteri* as a replacement name for *C. maculata nova* if it and *Alphachlamydera cerviniventris nova* Mathews, 1915, were both included in *Chlamydera*. *C. maculata nova* and *C. maculata carteri* share the same type.

Frith and Frith (1997) traced the six specimens that Carter (in Carter and Mathews, 1921: 75–79) secured and found that there were two collected on 7 August, but one was marked "*nova* type." They designated this specimen, HLW 6591 in MV, as the lectotype of *Chlamydera maculata nova* (not of *Chlamydera guttata carteri*, although the two names automatically share the same type).

AMNH 679152 remains in the AMNH type collection because it bears a type label,

but an added label explains its nontype status. Only 7 August 1916 was mentioned in the original description; the second specimen in MV collected on that date would be the paralectotype.

Chlamydera nuchalis oweni Mathews

Chlamydera nuchalis oweni Mathews, 1912a: 440 (North-West Australia (Point Torment)).

Now *Chlamydera nuchalis nuchalis* (Jardine and Selby, 1830). See Mathews, 1926: 340–350; Hartert, 1929a: 56; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 11–13; Mayr, 1962c: 180; Gilliard, 1969: 363–373; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 636–637; Frith and Frith, 2004: 423–426; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 179–180; and Frith and Frith, 2009a: 403.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679244, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17.15S, 123.44E (USBGN, 1957), King Sound, West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 14 March 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1407). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8578) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *oweni* as "North-West Australia, Northern Territory." The holotype bears, in addition to Rogers' label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 587, upper fig., opp. p. 340; text p. 341), where it is confirmed as the type of *oweni*. In this later publication, it is placed by Mathews in the genus *Rogersornis*.

The following specimens cataloged by Mathews before the publication of *oweni* are paratypes: AMNH 679245 (Mathews no. 8753), female, Point Torment, 23 March 1911; AMNH 679246 (9386), Marngle Creek, West Kimberley, 3 June 1911; AMNH 679247 (9835), male, AMNH 679248 (9834), female, King River, July 1911; AMNH 679249 (5185), male, Wyndham, 29 October 1907; AMNH 679250 (3659), 679251 (3660), 679252 (3658), three males, Parry Creek, May 1902 and November–December 1908; AMNH 679254 (5186), female, Negri River, East Kimberley, May 1902; AMNH 679258 (3663), male, 679259 (3664), female, Port Keats, January 1906. Other specimens in AMNH were either cataloged by Mathews

after the publication of *oweni* or were never in Mathews' collection. AMNH 679246 bears a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 587, lower fig., opp. p. 340; text p. 341).

Schodde and Mason (1999: 636–637) considered *oweni* a synonym of *C. nuchalis nuchalis* and Dickinson (2003: 428) and Frith and Frith (2004: 424; 2009a: 403) agreed.

***Chlamydera nuchalis melvillensis* Mathews**

Chlamydera nuchalis melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 52 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Chlamydera nuchalis nuchalis* (Jardine and Selby, 1830). See Mathews, 1926: 340–350; Hartert, 1929a: 56; Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 11–13; Mayr, 1962c: 180; Gilliard, 1969: 371–373; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 636–637; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 424–426; 2009a: 403.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679269, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 11 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2172). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10776) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *melvillensis* as Melville Island. The following specimens, all collected on Melville Island in October and November 1911 by Rogers, are paratypes of *melvillensis*: AMNH 679266–679268, males, AMNH 679271–679273, females, cataloged under the following Mathews numbers 10777, 11419–11422, and 11475. I did not find AMNH 679268 in the collection. Specimens collected by Rogers on Melville Island in 1912 arrived too late to be included in *melvillensis*, which was published on 2 April 1912.

Mayr and Jennings (1952: 11) noted that Gould had restricted the type locality of *nuchalis* to Western Australia, and they further restricted it to the Port Darwin district of Northern Territory and included *melvillensis* in the synonymy of *nuchalis*. However, see comments by Schodde and Mason (1999: 637) who gave reasons for believing that the type locality is likely to be Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

Coopers Camp was said to be directly across Apsley Strait from the Bathurst Island

mission station (Hart and Pilling, 1964: 101) at 11.45S, 130.41E (Times Atlas).

***Chlamydera nuchalis yorki*
Mayr and Jennings**

Chlamydera nuchalis yorki Mayr and Jennings, 1952: 14 (Utingu, Cape York).

Now *Chlamydera nuchalis orientalis* Gould, 1879. See Mayr, 1962c: 180; Gilliard, 1969: 371–373; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 636–637; Dickinson, 2003: 428; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 424–426; 2009a: 403.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679231, adult female, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 22 June 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 1103). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr and Jennings cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave wing measurements for the following Cape York specimens: adult and subadult males, five; immature males, one; adult females, five; immature females, four. They noted that the population from Cairns and Cooktown was intermediate between *yorki* and *orientalis*, and thus not included in *yorki*. Because Mayr and Jennings thought that many of the specimens were incorrectly sexed, they wrote their determination of sex on the reverse of the label. In the following list of paratypes, the sex assigned the specimens by Mayr and Jennings is listed first, followed by the sex given by the collector in brackets. Paratypes of *yorki*: Watson River, AMNH 679222, adult male [male], AMNH 679223, immature female [female], 22–26 June 1914, probably collected by W.R. Maclellan; Cable Station, Cape York, AMNH 679224, immature male [male], 30 April 1913, collected by Robin Kemp; Utingu, Cape York, AMNH 679225, adult male [male], AMNH 679226, immature female [male?], AMNH 679227, adult female [male], AMNH 679228, adult male [male], AMNH 679229, subadult male [male], AMNH 679230, adult female [female], AMNH 679232, adult female [female], AMNH 679233, immature female [female], AMNH 679234, immature female [female?], all collected between 22 June and 28 September 1912, by Robin Kemp. One male and one adult female listed by Mayr and Jennings

are not among the paratypes above. A possible paratype is AMNH 679221, male, Karumba, Norman River, 19 April 1914, collected by Robin Kemp.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 636–637) did not recognize *yorki* and subsequent authors have agreed.

According to Jack (1921: 342, 749) Utingu was a coconut plantation opposite Possession Island, 10.43S, 142.24E (USBGN, 1957).

***Chlamydera lauterbachii uniformis* Rothschild**

Chlamydera lauterbachii uniformis Rothschild, 1931: 250 (Siriwo River, 45 miles above mouth, S. of Geelvink Bay).

Now *Chlamydera lauterbachii uniformis* Rothschild, 1931. See Mayr, 1941: 185; 1962c: 181; Gilliard, 1969: 385–397; Coates, 1990: 404–410; and Frith and Frith, 2004: 388–395; 2009a: 401–402.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 303018, adult male, collected on the Siriwo River, 45 miles above the mouth, 03.04S, 135.54E (USBGN, 1982), head of Geelvink Bay, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 June 1930, by Fred Shaw Mayer (no. 22). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild gave the collector's field number of the holotype and noted that Shaw Mayer had collected a male and a female at the same locality. The paratype is AMNH 303019, female, 15 June 1930.

Shaw Mayer's 1930 collecting trip was jointly sponsored by Rothschild and AMNH and reported on by Rothschild (1931). The collection was to be divided between Rothschild and AMNH, but before the division occurred, the entire collection came to AMNH with the purchase of the Rothschild Collection in 1932. The Shaw Mayer collection was, however, cataloged separately from the rest of the Rothschild Collection.

[*Alphachlamydera cerviniventris nova*]

This name was introduced by Mathews (1915a: 132), who noted that the type was from "New Guinea" and darker than *A. c. cerviniventris*. I did not find a New Guinea specimen of *Chlamydera cerviniventris* in AMNH that had been in the Mathews Collection.

CNEMOPHILIDAE

Mayr (1962d: 181–183) included the Cnemophilidae as a subfamily of the Paradisaeidae, but recent molecular studies have found the cnemophiline species to comprise a family far removed from paradisaeids (Barker et al., 2004; Irestedt and Ohlson, 2008; and Aggerbeck et al., 2014). Because the order of the AMNH type lists follow the order of families in the Peters Check-list series, the Cnemophilidae are placed here but accorded family rank.

***Loboparadisea sericea* Rothschild**

Loboparadisea sericea Rothschild, 1896: 16 (Koeroedoe, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Loboparadisea sericea sericea* Rothschild, 1896. See Rothschild, 1897a: 24–25; 1897e: 169, pl. II; Hartert, 1919: 127; Mayr, 1941: 177–180; 1962d: 182; Gilliard, 1969: 83–86; Coates, 1990: 428–429; Cracraft, 1992: 6; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 189–194; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 461–462.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679048, [adult male], Kurudu Island (= Koeroedoe), 01.50S, 137.00E (Times Atlas), Papua Province (= Dutch New Guinea), Indonesia. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild apparently had the single specimen of *L. sericea* when he described both the genus and species as new. Rothschild (1897e: 169) believed "Koeroedoe" to be on the north coast of Dutch New Guinea. Kurudu Island is in fact at the mouth of the Mamberamo River and specimens from there were thought to come from mountains south of the Mamberamo. Hartert (1919: 127) discussed the uncertainty associated with the collecting locality of this type, saying that collectors for van Renesse van Duivenbode, from whom Rothschild purchased the specimen, had bought it from residents of Kurudu Island. Later (Stresemann, 1934: 145–146; Hartert et al., 1936: 167, fn. 2) it became clear that van Renesse van Duivenbode (from whom had come a number of specimens with confusing collecting localities) had collectors working in the Weyland Mountains.

Cracraft (1992: 6) considered *Loboparadisea* to comprise two phylogenetic species, *L. sericea* and *L. aurora*, but other authors have

recognized a single biological species with two subspecies.

Cnemophilus macgregorii kuboriensis
Mayr and Gilliard

Cnemophilus macgregorii kuboriensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 361 (Mt. Orata, above Kup, Kubor Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Cnemophilus macgregorii sanguineus* Iredale, 1948. See Mayr, 1962d: 183; Gilliard, 1969: 86–91; Diamond, 1972: 320–322; Coates, 1990: 423–428; Cracraft, 1992: 6–7; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 183–189; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 461.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 748584, adult male, collected on Mount Orata, ca. 9000 ft, 06.06S, 144.30E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), south of Kup, Kubor Mountains, Papua New Guinea, on 2 May 1952, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr and Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype, and gave measurements of three males. The two paratypes are: Mount Orata, AMNH 705701, 705702, adult males, 7500 ft, 26 May 1950, E.T. Gilliard.

Diamond (1972: 320–322) first synonymized *kuboriensis* with *sanguineus* and subsequent authors have agreed. Cracraft (1992: 6–7) considered *sanguineus* to be a phylogenetic species separate from *macgregorii*.

PARADISAEIDAE

For conservation of spelling of *Paradisaea* and Paradisaeidae, see Schodde et al. (2010) and ICZN (2012).

***Manucodia ater altera* Rothschild and Hartert**

Manucodia ater altera Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 84 (Sudest Island, Louisiade Islands).

Now *Manucodia ater alter* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903. See Hartert, 1919: 128; Mayr, 1962d: 185; Gilliard, 1969: 95–100; Coates, 1990: 430–431; Cracraft, 1992: 8–9; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 211–217; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 462–463.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 677282, adult male, collected on Sudest Island, 11.30S, 153.40E (PNG General Reference Map, 1984), Louisiade Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 April 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1735). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated Meek's specimen no. 1735 as the holotype of *altera* and divided the specimens they included in the new form into two geographic groups: group A from eastern New Guinea and the eastern Papuan islands and group B from the Aru Islands. However, at that time they saw no differences between the two groups and included in it all the listed specimens in their new *altera*. Later, they named *subalter* (see below) and included all the specimens listed for *altera* except those from Sudest Island (sometimes also referred to as Tagula Island). All the specimens listed here are paratypes of *altera*; those listed below in shortened form are also the lectotype and paralectotypes of *subalter*. Trangan Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677262, 677263, males, AMNH 677264, female, September 1900, collected by H. Kühn (nos. 2456, 2451, 2453, respectively); Sungai Wanoembai, Kobror Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677265, female, September 1900, collected by Kühn (no. 2452); Dobo, Aru Islands, AMNH 677266, 677267, two males, 31 November 1897, collected by Kühn (nos. 414, 415), AMNH 677268, male, 677269, female, February 1897, collected by W. Doherty, AMNH 677270–677273, unsexed, May–June 1896, collected by H. Cayley-Webster; Wokam Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677274, female, October 1900, collected by Kühn (no. 2455); Yule Island, AMNH 677275, 677276, one male, one female, October 1875 (nos. 670, 671), collected by L.M. D'Alberty; Mailu District, AMNH 677277, sex?, July–August 1895, collected by A.S. Anthony; Mount Victoria, Owen Stanley Mountains, AMNH 677279, unsexed, autumn 1896, collector unknown, “purchased in London”; Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago, AMNH 677284, 677285, males, 677289–677291, females, April 1898, collected by A.S. Meek (nos. 1761, 1729, 1766, 1736, 1724, respectively). Of these, AMNH 677272 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Manucodia has been considered both masculine and feminine, but the ICZN ruled that the gender is to be masculine (see Melville and Smith, 1987: 123). Most authors have recognized *subalter* and accepted three subspecies in *Manucodia ater*,

but Cracraft considered the species monotypic.

***Manucodia ater subalter*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Manucodia ater subalter Rothschild and Hartert, 1929b: 110 (Dobbo, Aru Islands).

Now *Manucodia ater subalter* Rothschild and Hartert, 1929. See Mayr, 1941: 168; 1962d: 184; Gilliard, 1956; 1969: 95–100; Coates, 1990: 430–431; Cracraft, 1992: 8–9; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 211–217; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 462–463.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 677266, adult male, collected at Dobo (= Dobbo), 05.46S, 134.13E (USBGN, 1982), Aru Islands, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 31 November 1897, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 414). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated as the type of *subalter* a male specimen collected at Dobo, Aru Islands, on 31 November 1897 by H. Kühn. There are, in fact, two specimens collected on that date by Kühn, but AMNH 677266 bears a Rothschild type label, indicating that it was the intended type. It was so cataloged at AMNH and has been so considered (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 213). In order to remove the ambiguity associated with two specimens bearing the same date, I hereby designate AMNH 277266 the lectotype of *Manucodia ater subalter*.

In their original description, Rothschild and Hartert gave the range of *subalter* as the Aru Islands, southern New Guinea to S.E. Papua, islands of Sariba and Yule. The following specimens are paralectotypes of *subalter*: Trangan Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677262–677264, two males, one female; Kobror Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677265, female; Dobo, Aru Islands, AMNH 677267–677273, two males, one female, four unsexed; Wokam Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677274, female; Yule Island, AMNH 677275, 677276, one male, one female; Mailu District, AMNH 677277, sex?; Sariba Island, AMNH 677278, male, 31 May 1913, collected by A.F. Eichhorn (no. 5697); Mount Victoria, Owen Stanley Mountains, AMNH

677279, unsexed. Of these, AMNH 677272 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. Except for AMNH 677278 from Sariba Island, collected after the description of *altera*, the lectotype and paralectotypes of *subalter* are also paratypes of *M. a. altera* (see above).

***Manucodia comrii trobriandi* Mayr**

Manucodia comrii trobriandi Mayr, 1936: 3 (Kaileuna, Trobriand Islands).

Now *Manucodia comrii trobriandi* Mayr, 1936. See Mayr, 1962d: 185; Gilliard, 1969: 102–104; Coates, 1990: 436–437; Cracraft, 1992: 9–10; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 224–229; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 463–464.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224342, adult male, collected on Kaileuna Island, 08.30S, 150.55E (PNG, 1984), Trobriand Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 2 November 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin (no. 137) on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and measurements for 12 males and 10 females from Kiriwina and Kaileuna islands. There are 22 specimens from Kiriwina and Kaileuna in the type series, but 13 are sexed as males and nine as females. The 21 paratypes, all collected by Hannibal Hamlin, are: Kaileuna Island, AMNH 224338–224341, 224343–224346, 330444–330451, nine males, seven females, 1–3 November 1928; Kiriwina Island, AMNH 224347–224350, 330452, three males, two females, 7–8 November 1928. AMNH 224347 was exchanged to ZMB in July of 1936 and is now ZMB 36.518 (Steinheimer, 2005: 10).

Of recent authors, only Cracraft considered *Manucodia comrii* monotypic, although Frith and Beehler (1998: 226) and Frith and Frith (2009b: 463) noted that the two subspecies are poorly differentiated.

***Phonygammus aruensis* Cracraft**

Phonygammus aruensis Cracraft, 1992: 10 (Sq. Wanoem Bay, Kobror Island, Aru Islands, West Irian).

Now *Phonygammus keraudrenii aruensis* Cracraft, 1992. See Diamond, 1972: 326–327; Nunn and Cracraft, 1996; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 229–

240; Dickinson, 2003: 516; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 464.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 677414, adult male, collected on Sungai (= Sg. as on label), Wanoembai, 06.02S, 134.18E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 571), Kobror Island, Aru Islands, Papua Province (= West Irian), Indonesia, on 2 September 1900, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 2499). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Cracraft listed the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had four additional specimens in his type series, all collected by Kühn. The paratypes are: Trangan Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677411 (Kühn's no. illegible), male, 14 September 1900; Sungai Wanoembai, Kobror Island, Aru Islands, AMNH 677412 (2500), AMNH 677413 (2498), AMNH 677415 (2497) three males, 3–4 September 1900.

The species *Phonygammus keraudrenii* was included in the genus *Manucodia* by Diamond (1972: 307–308), and this has been followed by Coates (1990: 437–439), Frith and Beehler (1998: 229) and Frith and Frith (2009b: 464), but the genus *Phonygammus* has been retained by Cracraft (1992: 10), Nunn and Cracraft (1996), Schodde and Mason (1999: 525–526), and Dickinson (2003: 516). Recognition of *Phonygammus* is followed here.

Described as a phylogenetic species by Cracraft, *aruensis* has been included as a subspecies of *Phonygammus keraudrenii* by Dickinson (2003: 516) and as a subspecies of *Manucodia keraudrenii* by Frith and Beehler (1998: 232–233) and Frith and Frith (2009b: 464).

Sungai Wanoem Bay is the narrow strait that separates Kobror Island from Wokam Island in the Aru Islands.

Phonygammus neumanni Reichenow

Phonygammus neumanni Reichenow, 1918: 438 (Lordberg, Sepikgebiet).

Now *Phonygammus keraudrenii neumanni* Reichenow, 1918. See Stresemann, 1923: 43–44; Mayr, 1962d: 186; Gilliard, 1969: 104–108; Coates, 1990: 437–439; Cracraft, 1992: 14; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 229–240; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 464.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 677459, adult male, collected at Durchblick (= Lordberg), 04.52S, 142.31E (Veldkamp et al., 1988: 37), East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly, Deutsch-Neuguinea), on 11 December 1912, by Joseph Bürgers on the Deutschen Kaiserin-Augustafluss-Expedition 1912–1913 (no. 871). From ZMB via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Reichenow, in the original description, did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. Stresemann (1923: 44) noted that six specimens had been collected. Steinheimer (2005: 10) listed five syntypes in ZMB and noted that AMNH 677459 (not 677454) might have type status. Because Stresemann listed six specimens with their wing measurements, the above example would have been sent to Rothschild after 1923 and would have been part of Reichenow's type series. This specimen had not previously been recognized as a type despite both the Bürgers and the Rothschild labels having been marked "Cotype."

Stresemann (1923: 5) remarked that Bürgers and his collectors remained behind on the Lordberg (= Durchblick) while the rest of the expedition proceeded farther up the Sepik River (= Kaiserin-Augustafluss).

Phonygammus keraudrenii adelberti Gilliard and LeCroy

Phonygammus keraudrenii adelberti Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967: 72 (Nawawu, Adelbert Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Phonygammus keraudrenii adelberti* Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967. See Gilliard, 1969: 104–108; Coates, 1990: 437–439; Dickinson, 2003: 516; Cracraft, 1992: 13–14; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 229–240; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 464.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 791016, adult male, collected at Nawawu, 3600 ft, 04.53S, 145.19E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Adelbert Mountains, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, on 2 April 1959, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description and five additional specimens were collected at Nawawu and three at Kulu. The paratypes are: Nawawu, AMNH 791237–791239, 791242, 791243, three males, one

female, one female?, 3–7 April 1959, collected by Gilliard; Kulu, **AMNH 791240**, **791241**, **791244**, two males, one female, 8 April 1959, collected by Gilliard.

***Phonygammus diamondi* Cracraft**

Phonygammus diamondi Cracraft, 1992: 12 (Awande, near Okapa, Eastern Highlands District, Papua New Guinea).

Now *Phonygammus keraudrenii diamondi* Cracraft, 1992. See Diamond, 1972: 326–327; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 229–240; Dickinson, 2003: 516; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 464.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 809310**, adult male, collected at Awande, 6300 ft, near Okapa, 06.34S, 145.45E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea, on 15 June 1965, by Jared M. Diamond (no. 54).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Cracraft gave the AMNH number of the holotype and included in his type series five specimens collected by Diamond at Awande and one from the Kratke Range. The five paratypes are: **AMNH 809308** (Diamond no. 1958), female, Camp 1, Mount Karimui, 4200 ft, 11 August 1965; **AMNH 809309** (182), female, Awande, 6300 ft., near Okapa, 17 June 1965; **AMNH 309311** (388), male, Okasa, 2600 ft, near Okapa, 23 June 1965; **AMNH 309312** (1976), male, Camp 1, Mount Karimui, 4200 ft, 12 August 1965; **AMNH 784702**, male, Kassam Pass, Kratke Range, 1350 ft, 31 October 1959, by Hobart M. Van Deusen (VD59-9).

Described as a phylogenetic species by Cracraft, *P. diamondi* was included as a subspecies of *Manucodia keraudrenii* by Frith and Beehler (1998: 232–233) and Frith and Frith (2009: 464) and as a subspecies of *Phonygammus keraudrenii* by Dickinson (2003: 526).

***Phonygammus yorki* Mathews**

Phonygammus yorki Mathews, 1924: 17 (Black Gin Creek, Cape York).

Now *Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii* (Gray, 1859). See Hartert, 1929a: 58; Mayr, 1962d: 180; Nunn and Cracraft, 1996; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 523–526.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 677370**, male adult, collected at Black Gin (Black Jin, as on label)

Creek, 10.55S, 142.22E (USBGN, 1957), Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 23 December 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 2180). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection (indicating that his collection had already been purchased by Rothschild) and was collected at Black Gin Creek, Cape York, on 23 December 1912. It bears, in addition to Robin Kemp's original label, a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex. Coll. G.M. Mathews," a Rothschild type label, and a "Figured" label. This last label indicates that it was the model for Mathews (1926: pl. 593, lower fig., opp. p. 384, text p. 384) where the correct data are listed, but it is not said to be the type of *yorki*. However, this is the only specimen that was collected on Black Gin Creek by Kemp and is thus the holotype. No other locality or specimen was mentioned in the original description. I did not find it listed in Mathews' catalog. According to Hartert (1929a: 58), this type is an individual variant.

[*Ptiloris paradisea queenslandica* Mathews]

Mathews (1923a: 42) introduced the name *queenslandica*, stating that the type was from the Blackall Ranges, Queensland. There are no Mathews specimens of *P. paradisea* in AMNH from the Blackall Ranges. Mathews (1926: 369–370) cited sight records of *P. paradiseus* in the Blackall Ranges by Ashby and Mellor, but there is no evidence that he had specimens. No type for *queenslandica* was listed by Hartert (1929a: 58).

***Ptiloris paradisea dyotti* Mathews**

Ptiloris paradisea dyotti Mathews, 1915a: 133 (Cairns, North Queensland).

Now *Ptiloris victoriae* Gould, 1850. See Mayr, 1962d: 187; Gilliard, 1969: 117; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 529; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 200–201; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 476.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 677755**, adult male, Cairns, 16.51S, 145.43E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 8 October 1884, by T.H. Bowyer-Bower (no. 108). From the Mathews Collection (no. 16842) via the Rothschild Collection.

AMNH 677734, adult male, Barron River, Queensland, Australia, on 21 July 1884, by T.H. Bowyer-Bower (no. 109). From the Mathews Collection (no. 16844) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1915a: 133) introduced the name *dyotti*, stating that the type was from Cairns, Queensland, and that it differed from *victoriae* “in its generally richer, darker coloration,” apparently referring to male plumage. I am considering AMNH 677755 a syntype of *dyotti* based on additional information I have uncovered concerning the specimen. It is the only Mathews specimen cataloged at AMNH as having come from Cairns.

There is no original label on this specimen. The Mathews Collection label gives the collecting locality as Cairns, the date as 8-10-84, and Mathews’ catalog number as 16842. In his catalog, it is listed as having been collected by T.H. Bowyer-Bower on the correct date. None of the Bowyer-Bower specimens cataloged at that time had locality data entered.

Mathews (1942: 52–53) was given part of Bowyer-Bower’s collection by his mother, and although the specimens were collected much earlier, they were not cataloged by Mathews until 1913. In 1915, Mathews (1915b: 15–20, 29–33, 56–62) published a series of papers on the Queensland part of this collection. There, on page 61, he listed three specimens of *Ptiloris paradisea victoriae*: two of them with Bowyer-Bower’s nos. 109 and 111, were females, from the Barron River, collected on 21 July and 20 August 1884, and one with Bowyer-Bower’s no. 108, was male, from “Gordan’s Camp,” collected on 8 October 1884. Mathews (1915b: 15) had noted that Gordan’s Camp was at Cairns. AMNH 677755 still bears a tiny tag with Bowyer-Bower’s no. 108 on it.

Because the description seemed to refer only to males, the correspondence in date between Mathews’ reporting on Bowyer-Bower’s Queensland collection and the publication of *Ptiloris paradisea dyotti* led me to believe that this male may have been the only specimen that Mathews considered when he described *dyotti*. The other two birds listed by Mathews (1915b: 61) were females, and I did not consider them part of the type series.

However, when I checked Mathews’ catalog, I found that he had entered four Bowyer-Bower specimens, not three. His no. 16845, female, collected on 20 August 1884, is now AMNH 677745 and bears a small tag with Bowyer-Bower’s no. 111. These data connect it to one of the females listed by Mathews (1915b: 61).

The problem arises with Mathews’ no. 16843, female, and no. 16844, male, both collected on 21 July 1884. The female should be the specimen listed by Mathews (1915b: 61) bearing Bowyer-Bower’s no. 109. It is not to be found either in the AMNH catalog or in the collection. On the other hand, the male, now AMNH 677734, has a small tag with Bowyer-Bower’s no. 109 attached to one leg, and Mathews’ collection label on which is written his catalog no. 16844, “Barron River,” and 21 July 1884. Mathews was prone to consider “Barron River” specimens, even when they came from the Atherton Tableland, as being from the Cairns area, and in fact had titled his report on Bowyer-Bower’s Queensland specimens as “Birds from the Cairns District, Queensland.” This specimen undoubtedly came to Mathews at the same time as the rest of Bowyer-Bower’s collection and also must have been part of his type series of *dyotti*. I consider it a second syntype.

Craspedophora magnifica claudia Mathews

Craspedophora magnifica claudia Mathews, 1917a: 72 (Claudie River, North Queensland).

Now *Ptiloris magnificus alberti* Elliot, 1871. See Mathews, 1926: 378–382; Hartert, 1929a: 58; Mayr, 1962d: 188; Gilliard, 1969: 117–121; Cracraft, 1992: 15; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 315–327; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 530–531; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 475.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 677613**, adult male, collected on the Claudie River, 12.50S, 143.21E (USBGN, 1957), northern Queensland, Australia, on 8 October 1913, collector not recorded (no. 36). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews described the adult male and gave the date of collection as 8 October 1913. Mathews had only one such specimen from the Claudie River. No range was given and

a description of the female was not included.

This specimen and female AMNH 677614 probably came to Mathews from W. Macgillivray (1918: 211), collected by W.R. Maclellan, on a joint trip to the Claudie River. See also remarks by Mathews (1926: 382).

[*Craspedophora magnifica yorki* Mathews]

COMMENTS: Despite the fact that Mathews (1922: 8) called *yorki* a new subspecies, this name was supplied in 1922 as a replacement name for *Ptiloris alberti* Elliot, which Mathews considered to be preoccupied by "*Ptilornis alberti* Gray, 1869 (1870)"; Mathews did not indicate a type. However, as noted by Mayr (1962d: 188) the manuscript name supplied by Gray (1870: 105) was a nomen nudum there. Elliot (1871: 580–581) explained that, while he did not generally approve of applying a manuscript name to a new form, in this case he was making an exception and applying Gray's manuscript name to the smaller Cape York bird collected by Macgillivray; Elliot was validating Gray's name by providing a description, the type being the "smaller Cape York bird collected by Macgillivray," presumably the specimen in BMNH annotated as "*alberti*" by Gray.

In 1926, Mathews (1926: 382) summarized his current thinking, noting that the Cape York form had been considered identical to the New Guinea form until Elliot had separated it under Gray's name "in preference to giving it a new name." Mathews continued: "Gray replied that he did not figure it as it already had been figured by Gould and, moreover, he did not agree with the publication of the name, as he did not think the differences he had first observed were valid and therefore he had sank [sic] his unpublished ms. name as a synonym of the typical form. Consequently the name *alberti* was invalid from its introduction by Elliot, but the error was only corrected in 1922." This date of 1922 refers to Mathews' introduction of the name *yorki* as a replacement name, sharing the same type as Elliot's *alberti*.

By 1926 Mathews (1926: 378–382), under *Mathewsiella magnifica*, had apparently decided that because he considered the name

alberti to be an invalid introduction, his own description of *yorki* was a valid introduction of a new name and needed a type. AMNH 677640, adult male, collected at Cape York, North Queensland, 5 September 1911, is said by Mathews (1926: pl. 592, upper fig., opp. p. 378; text p. 379) to be the type of *yorki*. But as explained above, the type of *yorki* is the same specimen that is the type of *Ptiloris alberti* Elliot (ICZN, 1999: 78, Art. 72.7), therefore AMNH 677640 has no nomenclatural standing.

Semioptera wallacei var. *Halmaherae* Salvadori

Semioptera wallacei var. *Halmaherae* Salvadori, 1881: 573 (Halmahera).

Now *Semioptera wallacii halmaherae* Salvadori, 1881. See Mayr, 1962d: 188; Gilliard, 1969: 121–126; Frith and Beeher, 1998: 417–427; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 484–485.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 678719, [female plumage], collected on Halmahera Island, 01.00N, 128.00E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Moluccas, Indonesia, undated, by A.A. Bruijn's hunters. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Salvadori named *halmaherae*, he did not designate a type; rather, he listed 50 syntypes in his own and in other collections, with each identified by a letter. The above syntype is identified as specimen "t" on the original label and on the Rothschild label. It has not previously been recognized as a type. There are an additional eight syntypes in MSNG (see Arbocco et al., 1979: 247) and 11 in RMNH (see Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 61).

For discussions about the spelling of this specific name, see McAlpine (1979: 108–110), LeCroy (1983), LeCroy (1988), LeCroy and Bock (1989), Mlíkovský (1989), and for the decision on conservation of the spelling *Semioptera wallacii*, see ICZN (1990).

"Pajahe," written on the original label, is the local name for this species (C. Violani, personal commun.).

Semioptera Gouldi Boucard

Semioptera Gouldi Boucard, 1891: 43 (one of the islands close to New Guinea).

Now *Semioptera wallacii halmaherae* Salvadori, 1881. See Boucard, 1893: 57; and Sharpe, 1909: 578.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 678722, adult male, "Halmahera trade-skin, bought from Boucard. 'typical specimen' of Boucard's *Semioptera gouldi*." From the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 678725, female, "Halmahera trade-skin, bought from Boucard by Berlepsch, one of Boucard's original specimens of his *Semioptera gouldi*." From the Berlepsch Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Boucard described male and female but did not designate a type, saying only that he had bought "several specimens" that came from "one of the islands close to New Guinea; but I have not been able to ascertain which." Boucard (1893: 57) later received specimens from Halmahera and found that his name was a synonym of Salvadori's name *halmaherae* (see above). *S. gouldi* was not listed by Mathews (1930: 879) and it seems to have dropped out of synonymies after Sharpe (1909).

I thank Carlo Violani for calling these two syntypes to my attention, as they had not previously been recognized as types.

Seleucides ignotus auripennis Schlüter

Seleucides ignotus auripennis Schlüter, 1911: 2 (Umgebung von Dallmannshafen in Deutsch-Neuguinea).

Now *Seleucidis melanoleucus auripennis* Schlüter, 1911. See Hartert, 1919: 130; 1930: 33; Mayr, 1962d: 189; Gilliard, 1969: 126–131; Coates, 1990: 461–464; Cracraft, 1992: 16; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 427–438; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 485.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 677823, adult male, collected near Wewak (= Dallmannshafen), 03.35S, 143.35E (PNG General Reference Map, 1984), East Sepik Province (formerly part of Deutsch-Neuguinea), Papua New Guinea, probably in 1910. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Schlüter noted that he had three adult male and one immature male specimens and that Hartert had purchased the type for the Rothschild Collection. He also included

information from Hartert that there were two specimens in the Rothschild Collection that also belonged to his new subspecies: an adult male purchased by W. Doherty in 1897 on the Witriwai River, north coast of New Guinea at 139° longitude and a female collected by Doherty in 1896 at Takar on the north coast of New Guinea. According to Rothschild's partial list of purchases (Archives, Department of Ornithology), he purchased two specimens of *Seleucidis* from Schlüter in January 1911. The second specimen is the immature male listed by Schlüter. Paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 677810, female, Takar, collected in November 1896 by Doherty; AMNH 677824, immature male, Dallmannshafen, June 1910, "bought from Schlüter" (formerly mounted); AMNH 677827, adult male, bought by Doherty on the Witriwai River (long. 139°) in 1897. Schlüter was a dealer in natural history items in Halle (Salle) and sold specimens widely (Gebhardt, 1964: 318). Frank Steinheimer (personal commun.) provided information that Schlüter was not officially associated with the Natural History Collections of the Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg and that the two missing paratypes are not in that institution.

Paradigalla brevicauda Rothschild and Hartert

Paradigalla brevicauda Rothschild and Hartert, 1911: 159 (Mt. Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Paradigalla brevicauda* Rothschild and Hartert, 1911. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 523; Hartert, 1919: 128; Mayr, 1962d: 189; Gilliard, 1969: 132–133; Coates, 1990: 439–440; Cracraft, 1992: 17; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 244–249; Frith and Frith, 2009b: 465.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 678355, adult male, collected on Mount Goliath, not less than 5000 ft, 04.41S, 139.50E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Pegunungan Jayawijaya (= Oranje Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea), on 22 January 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. A. 5164). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert gave Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description and discussed character-

istics of female and immature male specimens without enumerating them. Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 523) listed the 19 specimens collected by Meek and gave his field numbers. Of these, 17 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The 16 paratypes in AMNH, all collected on Mount Goliath in 1911, are: **AMNH 678349–678354, 678356–678360**, 11 males, collected 14 January–11 February (Meek numbers 5323, 5357, 5250, 5467, 5462, 5322, 5123, 5145, 5138, 5231, 5220, respectively); **AMNH 678361–678365**, five females, collected between 14 January and 20 February (Meek numbers 5428, 5247, 5124, 5191, 5340, respectively). Of these, AMNH 678356 and AMNH 678365 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. Apparently two specimens were exchanged by Rothschild before the collection came to AMNH. While the Meek numbers for specimens given by Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 523) do not always match the numbers on the specimens, the error usually seems to be typographical. It appears that the two Meek specimens not in AMNH bear his numbers 5099 and 5120; these are also paratypes.

Drepanornis albertisi inversa Rothschild

Drepanornis albertisi inversa Rothschild (in Hartert, Paludan, Rothschild and Stresemann), 1936: 188 (Kunupi).

Now *Drepanornis albertisi cervinicauda* Sclater, 1883. See Mayr, 1962d: 189–190; Gilliard, 1969: 134–136; Diamond, 1972: 329–330; Coates, 1990: 441; Cracraft, 1992: 17–18; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 377–385; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 480.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 302362**, adult male, collected on Mount Kunupi, 03.52S, 135.31E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 8 September 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 2930). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild noted that he had an adult male, the type, and a juvenile male. The paratype is **AMNH 302363**, immature male, collected on Mount Kunupi, 1200 m, on 19 September 1931 by Stein (no. 2921).

From DNA sequencing, Nunn and Cracraft (1996) and Irestedt et al. (2009) have

shown that *Drepanornis* is not closely related to other sickle-billed birds of paradise, genus *Epimachus*. Most authors have synonymized *inversus* with *D. albertisi cervinicauda*, except Cracraft (1992: 17–18), who synonymized *inversus* with *D. albertisi albertisi* and considered *D. albertisi* a phylogenetic species.

Mount Kunupi is shown on the map in Hartert et al. (1936: 168), on the middle Menoo River, a tributary of the Wanggar River, which enters southern Geelvink Bay. Stein (1933: 289–306) described this camp and (Stein, 1936: 26) published notes on this species.

Falcinellus striatus atratus Rothschild and Hartert

Falcinellus striatus atratus Rothschild and Hartert, 1911: 160 (Mt. Goliath, at altitudes of not less than 5000 ft).

Now *Epimachus fastosus atratus* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1911). See Hartert, 1919: 130; Mayr, 1941; 1962d: 190; Gilliard, 1969: 137–141; Diamond, 1972: 328; Cracraft, 1992: 19; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 517; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 479.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 677957**, adult male, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.41S, 139.50E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Pegunungan Jayawijaya (= Oranje Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 12 January 1911, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5100). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with both male and female described. Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 522) listed one adult male, two juvenile males, three adult females, one juvenile female, along with Meek's field numbers. All these specimens would have been available to Rothschild and Hartert when *atratus* was described. Hartert (1919: 130), by listing the adult male bearing Meek's no. 5100 as the type, designated it the lectotype. Paralectotypes, all from Mount Goliath, are: **AMNH 677958** (Meek no. 5369), female; **AMNH 677959** (5401), immature male; **AMNH 677960** (5370), **AMNH 677961** (5126), **AMNH 677962** (5306), females; **AMNH 677963** (5413), immature female, all collected in January and February 1911 by Meek.

During his collecting in western New Guinea, Meek was accompanying Dutch exploratory expeditions (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913; LeCroy and Jansen, 2011: 182–183). No doubt as a gesture of appreciation, an adult male specimen was sent by Meek to the “Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies” (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 522); this specimen was not part of the type series.

In the ornithological literature, the species name has been variously spelled *fastosus* and *fastuosus*. Hermann (1783: 194) described this species as *Promerops fastuosus* but later, on page 202 of the same publication, corrected the spelling to *fastosus*, as noted by Frith and Frith (2009b: 479). For use of *Epimachus* instead of *Falcinellus*, see Laubmann (1920: 160); and for use of *fastosus* instead of *striatus*, see Stresemann (1920: 328).

Epimachus fastosus stresemanni Hartert

Epimachus fastosus stresemanni Hartert, 1930: 34 (Schraderberg).

Now *Epimachus fastosus atratus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1911. See Mayr, 1962d: 191; Gilliard, 1969: 137–141; Diamond, 1969: 31–36; Coates, 1990: 444–445; Cracraft, 1992: 19; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 357–365; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 479.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 677964, adult male, collected on Schrader Mountain (= Schraderberg), 05.00S, 144.05E (PNG, 1984), Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, on 13 June 1913, by Joseph Bürgers (no. 2094). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert mentioned that Bürgers had collected 17 specimens of *Epimachus fastosus* on the Schraderberg and that Stresemann (1923: 34–35) had reported on the collection. Hartert designated Bürgers’ adult male specimen no. 2094 as the holotype of *stresemanni*. Two specimens listed by Stresemann (1923: 34) have no Bürgers’ numbers given. These are probably the two specimens now in AMNH. According to Rothschild’s partial list of exchanges in the AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives, he received two specimens of *Epimachus atratus* on exchange from ZMB on 3 September 1921, and these were probably not available to Stresemann

when his manuscript was readied for publication. The paratypes are AMNH 677965 (Bürgers’ no. 1730), immature male, collected on the Schraderberg on 27 May 1913, as well as the 15 specimens that were in ZMB. Steinheimer (2005: 15) found that there are now only 14 paratypes in ZMB, with the missing specimen apparently the immature male with Bürgers’ no. 2022.

The sex of the paratype in AMNH had been recorded on the Rothschild Collection label as female, but an upside-down female symbol (= ♂) is used on the original label of both the adult male holotype and this paratype. The AMNH number of the holotype was given incorrectly as 6777964 by Frith and Beehler (1998: 360).

Long considered a poorly differentiated subspecies, *stresemanni* was synonymized with *atratus* by Cracraft (1992: 19) and later authors have agreed.

Epimachus fastosus ultimus Diamond

Epimachus fastosus ultimus Diamond, 1969: 31 (Mt. Menawa, Bewani Mountains, Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Epimachus fastosus ultimus* Diamond, 1969. See Coates, 1990: 444–445; Cracraft, 1992: 19–20; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 357–365; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 479.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 789765, adult female, collected on Mount Menawa, 5200 ft, 03.19S, 141.43E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Bewani Mountains, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly in Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 10 August 1966, by Jared M. Diamond (no. 1378).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Diamond gave the AMNH number of the holotype and noted that he had one male, nine females, and five immature specimens “including birds obtained by natives and measured in the field.” All 15 of these specimens are in AMNH. The 14 paratypes are: AMNH 830451–830464, one adult male, eight females, five immature males, collected on Mount Menawa from above 4500 ft, 2–10 August 1966, by Diamond. It should be noted that although Mount Menawa is in the Bewani Mountains, all of Diamond’s labels are printed Torricelli Mountains.

***Epimachus meyeri bloodi* Mayr and Gilliard**

Epimachus meyeri bloodi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 10 (Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Epimachus meyeri bloodi* Mayr and Gilliard, 1951. See Mayr, 1962d: 191; Gilliard, 1969: 141–146; Diamond, 1972: 328; Coates, 1990: 445–448; Cracraft, 1992: 20; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 366–376; Frith and Frith, 2009b: 479–480.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348211, adult male, collected near base camp, Mount Hagen, 8300 ft, 05.52S, 144.13E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Western Highlands Province (formerly Central Highlands), Papua New Guinea (formerly in Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 15 July 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Gilliard gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for five males and five females, the range being Mount Hagen. Specimens collected on Mount Kubor, Mount Wilhelm, and at Nondugl are not included. Mount Hagen specimens, collected in 1950, are paratypes of *bloodi*: AMNH 705512–705525, 788298–788306, 802648, six adult males, four immature males, one male juvenile, 10 females, one female?, two sex?, all collected at Base Camp, 8200–8300 ft, 1–24 July 1950, by E. T. Gilliard. Of these 705518 and 705521 were sent to AM in 1958.

Mayr and Gilliard (1954) reported on Gillard's 1950 and 1952 expeditions, but only the Mount Hagen specimens collected in 1950 were included in the description of *bloodi*.

***Epimachus meyeri megarhynchus*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Epimachus meyeri megarhynchus Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 10 (Gebroeders Mountains, Weyland Range, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Epimachus meyeri albicans* (van Oort, 1915). See Mayr, 1962d: 191; Gilliard, 1969: 141–146; Cracraft, 1992: 20–21; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 366–376; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 479.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 677998, adult male, collected on Brothers (= Gebroeders) Mountain, 6000–7000 ft, 03.55S, 136.08E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 567), Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Range), Papua Province

(formerly Dutch New Guinea), Indonesia, on 24 July 1930, by Fred Shaw Mayer (no. 216). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr and Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype and mentioned females and young males. Fred Shaw Mayer's expedition was jointly sponsored by Rothschild and by L. C. Sanford for AMNH and his three specimens of this form were divided between the two collections. The holotype had originally been part of the Rothschild Collection share and had come to AMNH with that collection in 1932. The specimens that were part of the original AMNH share were AMNH 302945, immature male, 22 July 1930 and AMNH 302946, female, 28 July 1930, Shaw Mayer numbers 212 and 252 respectively; they are both paratypes of *megarhynchus* as is a single specimen collected by Georg Stein, AMNH 302367, female, Mount Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, 4 October 1931, Stein no. 2934. Shaw Mayer's collection was reported on by Rothschild (1931) and Stein's by Hartert et al. (1936).

Cracraft (1992: 20) synonymized *megarhynchus* with *albicans*, and later authors have agreed.

***Astrapia splendidissima* Rothschild**

Astrapia splendidissima Rothschild, 1895c: 59, pl. 5 (said to have come from the foot of the Charles Louis Mountains in Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Astrapia splendidissima splendidissima* Rothschild, 1895. See Mayr, 1962d: 192; Gilliard, 1969: 147–151; Cracraft, 1992: 21–22; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 253–257; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 467.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 678036, [adult male], reportedly from the foot of the Pegunungan Tiyo (= Charles Louis Mountains), 04.00S, 135.30E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea), purchased from the plume dealer van Renesse van Duivenbode. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild had the single specimen when he named this form. Because van Renesse van Duivenbode was careless in recording locality data for specimens he sold, and in several cases, including this one,

specimens matched those collected later in the Weyland Mountains, the assumption has been that he had people working for him in those mountains (see *Amblyornis inornatus mayri* and *Loboparadisea sericea* above).

Cracraft (1992: 21) considered *A. splendidissima* a phylogenetic species, with forms *helios* and *elliottsmithorum* synonyms. Frith and Beehler (1998: 254–255) and Frith and Frith (2009b: 467) considered *A. splendidissima* polytypic, recognizing *A. s. helios* with *elliottsmithorum* a synonym.

***Astrapia splendidissima helios* Mayr**

Astrapia splendidissima helios Mayr, 1936: 3 (Mt. Goliath, Oranje range, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Astrapia splendidissima helios* Mayr, 1936. See Mayr, 1962d: 192; Gilliard, 1969: 147–151; Cracraft, 1992: 21–22; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 253–257; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 467.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 448981, adult male, collected on Mount Goliath, 04.41S, 139.50E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Pegunungan Jayawijaya (= Oranje Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea), in January–February, 1911, by A.S. Meek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave measurements of three adult males, four immature males, and five females. Rothschild and Hartert (1913) reported on the entire Meek collection from Dutch New Guinea and on page 522 reported two adult males, four juvenile males, and six females. The 11 paratypes, all collected on Mount Goliath between 15 January and 20 February 1911 and with sex recorded as given by Meek, are: AMNH 678042 (Meek no. 5127), adult male; AMNH 678043 (5463), AMNH 678044 (5269), AMNH 678045 (5150), AMNH 678046 (5431), four immature males; AMNH 678047 (5389), AMNH 678048 (5268), AMNH 678049 (5139), AMNH 678050 (5128), AMNH 678051 (5318), five females; AMNH 678052 (–), [male molting to adult plumage]. Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 522) noted that the Meek label was missing from one of their specimens; at present two of those specimens have labels missing: the holotype and AMNH 567052. One of them should

have Meek's number 5271. Meek's labels from this expedition are extremely brittle and subject to tearing. For an account of Meek's trip to Mount Goliath, see Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 473–475) and LeCroy and Jansen (2011: 183).

***Astrapia splendidissima elliottsmithi* Gilliard**

Astrapia splendidissima elliottsmithi Gilliard, 1961: 3 (Mt. Ifal, Victor Emanuel Mountains, Territory of New Guinea, 7200 feet).

Now *Astrapia splendidissima elliottsmithorum* Gilliard, 1961. See Mayr, 1962d: 192; Gilliard, 1969: 147–151; Coates, 1990: 448–449; Cracraft, 1992: 21–22; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 253–257; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 467.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 648726, adult male, Mount Ifal, 7200 ft, 04.59S, 141.43E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), Victor Emanuel Mountains, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly in Territory of New Guinea), on 11 May 1954, by E. Thomas and Margaret Gilliard.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Gilliard gave the AMNH number of the holotype and measured six adult males, four subadult males, and 11 females from both the Victor Emanuel and Hindenburg ranges. The following specimens, all collected by Gilliard in 1954, are paratypes: Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mount Ifal, AMNH 765907–765911, three adult males, two females, 6–10 May; Deikimdikin, AMNH 765919–765923, three immature males, one female, one female?, 20–22 April. Hindenburg Mountains, Ilkivip, AMNH 765912–765918, two adult males, one immature male, 4 four females, 2–7 April. Also a paratype is AMNH 765924, tail only, collected in the Ferramin Valley, the locality of which is uncertain. Of these paratypes, AMNH 765909 and 765910 were exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s and AMNH 765922 was given to the PNGM. Probably there were several females measured in the field but not collected.

In the original description of this form, Gilliard noted that it was named for District Commissioner Sydney Elliott-Smith and his wife, Myola; in such case the plural masculine genitive Latin ending, *-orum*, should have been used (ICZN, 1999: 37, Art. 31.1.2).

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster (in Foerster and Rothschild), 1906: 2 (Mountains of German New Guinea).

Now *Astrapia rothschildi* Foerster, 1906. See Hartert, 1919: 129; Mayr, 1962d: 193; Gilliard, 1969: 161–163; Coates, 1990: 456–457; Cracraft, 1992: 23; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 273–276; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 468–469.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 678080, adult male, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains, 800–1000 m, 06.32S, 147.17E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Huon Peninsula, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea), in December 1905, by Carl Wahnes. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Foerster described male and female but did not designate a type. Hartert (1919: 129) listed the male, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains in December 1905 by Wahnes as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Only one other specimen collected before the 1906 publication of the name came to AMNH, paralectotype AMNH 678081, female, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains in December 1905 by Wahnes.

Lophorina superba niedda Mayr

Lophorina superba niedda Mayr, 1930c: 179 (Wondiwoigebirge (Wandammen)).

Now *Lophorina superba niedda* Mayr, 1930. See Hartert, 1930: 31–32; Mayr, 1962d: 193; Gilliard, 1969: 163–170; Cracraft, 1992: 24; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 345–356; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 476–477.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 678265, female, collected in the Wondiwoi Mountains, 02.45S, 134.35E (USBGN, 1982), on the Wandammen Peninsula, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 July 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1418).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr gave his unique field number of the holotype and noted that he had collected three males and two females. The following paratypes are in AMNH: Wondiwoi Mountains, AMNH 678262 (Mayr's no. 1556), male, 16 July 1928; AMNH 678263 (1392), male, 8 July 1928; AMNH 678264 (1494), female, 13 July 1928. Mayr (1930c: 179) noted that *niedda* was the name the local hunters gave this species, based on its call. On

most New Guinea maps, the peninsula that juts out into Teluk Cenderwasih (= Geelvink Bay), east of Wandammen Bay, is unnamed; but it is called the Wandammen Peninsula in ornithological literature.

Mayr's fieldwork in what was at that time Dutch New Guinea was jointly sponsored by Rothschild and by L.C. Sanford for AMNH. When Mayr's collection was reported on by Hartert (1930: 31–32), he identified the Wondiwoi specimens with Arfak *L. superba superba*, and indeed Mayr found that the adult males did not differ. The collection was divided between the two collections prior to the purchase of the Rothschild Collection by AMNH. Among the specimens sent to Sanford was AMNH 294590, adult male, without the original label but with a note indicating it had been collected by Mayr in 1928. It is quite possible that this specimen is the missing paratype.

Frith and Beehler (1998: 348) erroneously listed the type of *niedda* as in ZMB, but Mayr's Dutch New Guinea collection is now, since the purchase of the Rothschild Collection, in AMNH. Steinheimer (2005: 15) called attention to the error in type citation and noted the AMNH number of the holotype. Mayr (1930a: 24) gave a brief account of the great difficulties he encountered during his stay on the Wandammen Peninsula.

Lophorina minor latipennis Rothschild

Lophorina minor latipennis Rothschild, 1907a: 92 (Rawlinson Mountains, German New Guinea).

Now *Lophorina superba latipennis* Rothschild, 1907. See Hartert, 1919: 128; Mayr, 1962d: 194; Gilliard, 1969: 163–170; Coates, 1990: 464–468; Cracraft, 1992: 24–26; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 345–356; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 476–477.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 678271, adult male, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains, 06.32S, 147.17E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Huon Peninsula, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly in German New Guinea), December 1905–January 1906, by Carl Wahnes. From the Rothschild Collection (no. 90506).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild gave a number for the type, which

is a modification of the date of collection. The Rothschild Collection was not cataloged. This number has been written on the reverse of Wahnes' label, but it is not his field number.

There are five additional undated adult male specimens from the Rothschild Collection that were collected in the Rawlinson Mountains by Carl Wahnes' collectors, AMNH 678271–678276, but I have been unable to find when they came into Rothschild's possession.

Frith and Beehler (1998: 348) mistakenly listed the type of *L. s. minor* Ramsay, 1885, as held by AMNH. The type is in the Australian Museum, AM 0.32935 (Longmore, 1991: 31).

Parotia carolae clelandiae Gilliard

Parotia carolae clelandiae Gilliard, 1961: 5 (Telefolmin, Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, 5000 feet).

Now *Parotia carolae clelandiorum* Gilliard, 1961. See Mayr, 1962d: 194; Gilliard, 1969: 176–181; Coates, 1990: 472–475; Cracraft, 1992: 26–27; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 298–304; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 472.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 708171, adult male, collected at Telefomin (= Telefolmin), 5000 ft, 05.07S, 141.38E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 571), Victor Emanuel Mountains, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly in Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 13 May 1954, by Margaret and E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for two males and one female. The two paratypes are: Telefomin, 4800 ft, AMNH 675925, male molting into adult plumage, 25 April 1954; AMNH 675926, female, 22 March 1954. Because Gilliard named this subspecies in honor of Brigadier Donald M. Cleland and his wife, Rachel, the original spelling should have been *clelandiorum* (ICZN, 1999: 37, Art. 31.1.2).

AMNH 811999, adult male, was not part of the type series. It was captured alive, photographed, and deposited at the Honolulu Zoo in 1954 in the care of Paul Breeze, then director, with the understanding that when it died it would come to AMNH. It

died in 1968 and was frozen. A chance question to Breeze in August 1975 led to its being shipped to AMNH frozen, where it was made into a study skin by David Schwendeman, AMNH taxidermist.

Parotia carolae meeki Rothschild

Parotia carolae meeki Rothschild, 1910b: 35 (Letekwa River, Dutch New Guinea, 2000–2500 feet).

Now *Parotia carolae meeki* Rothschild, 1910. See Hartert, 1919: 128; Mayr, 1962d: 195; Gilliard, 1969: 176–181; Cracraft, 1992: 26–27; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 298–304; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 472.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 678161, male molting into adult plumage, collected near the Otakwa River Valley, 2500 ft, Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea), on 1 August 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4558). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but immature male and female were described. Rothschild and Hartert (1913) reported on Meek's entire collection, and on page 523 listed the specimens collected, still without designating a type. Hartert (1919: 128), by listing the type as Meek's no. 4558, designated it the lectotype. Paralectotypes, all collected in 1910, are: Snow Mountains, AMNH 678162 (Meek no. 4846), adult male, 17 October, AMNH 678163 (4913), AMNH 678164 (4914), two males molting into adult male plumage, both collected 29 October, AMNH 678165–678167 (4951, 4896, 4610), three females, collected 23 August–4 November. Of these, AMNH 678166 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. When Meek (1913: 219) left the Otakwa River, he sent his collection from Merauke to Europe. When Rothschild named *P. c. meeki*, published 31 December 1910, he probably had just received this shipment. Specimens collected on Mount Goliath in 1911 are not part of the type series.

The collecting locality as given in the original description is undoubtedly a misprint for Setekwa River, 04.34S, 137.21E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), a tributary of the Otakwa River, spelled "Utakwa" on Meek's

label, 04.20S, 137.14E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 571); *Oetakwa* is the Dutch spelling, now usually spelled *Otakwa*. See Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 473) and LeCroy and Jansen (2011: 182) for further information on Meek's collecting localities.

***Parotia wahnesi* Rothschild**

Parotia wahnesi Rothschild (in Foerster and Rothschild), 1906: 2 (mountains of German New Guinea).

Now *Parotia wahnesi* Rothschild, 1906. See Hartert, 1919: 128; Mayr, 1931c: 649; 1962d: 196; Gilliard, 1969: 170–172; Diamond, 1985: 79–80; Coates, 1990: 469–471; Cracraft, 1992: 29; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 292–297; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 471–472.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 678233, adult male, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains, 06.32S, 147.17E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 570), Huon Peninsula, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly German New Guinea), in December 1905–January 1906, by Carl Wahnes. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The description of this species was printed in a three-page separate publication, for a copy of which I am most grateful to Clifford Frith. No type was designated in the original description, in which both male and female were described. A much-shortened description was published by Rothschild (1906: 7–8) and further notes on the species and a plate were published by Rothschild (1911: 356, pl. VI), but by that time he had additional, but undated, males. Hartert (1919: 128) listed as the type a “fere ad.” male, collected in the Rawlinson Mountains in December 1905–January 1906, thereby designating as the lectotype AMNH 678233, a male molting into adult plumage but in which a few of the primaries and secondaries retain the brown of immaturity; it bears a Rothschild type label. The paralectotypes in AMNH are two females collected at the same time and place by Wahnes, AMNH 678234 and 678235.

***Pteridophora alberti hallstromi*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Pteridophora alberti hallstromi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 12 (forests above Tomba, south slope of

Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Pteridophora alberti* Meyer, 1894. See Mayr, 1962d: 196; Gilliard, 1969: 184–192; Diamond, 1972: 339–340; Coates, 1990: 484–486; Cracraft, 1992: 29–30; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 305–314; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 473.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348210, female, collected above Tomba, 05.47S, 143.58E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 571), Base Camp, 8200 ft, south slope of Mount Hagen, Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. When *hallstromi* was named, two additional subspecies of *P. alberti* had been described. Because only females were known of *P. a. buergersi*, females of that subspecies, nominate *alberti*, and *hallstromi* were compared and a female holotype selected. Differences between males of nominate *alberti* and *hallstromi* were also noted. Paratypes of *hallstromi*, all collected in 1950, are: Nondugl, AMNH 705631–705638, two adult males, four immature males, one juvenile male, one female, AMNH 802658, sex?, 8 March–15 May; Kubor Mountains, AMNH 705639–705642, 709647, 788308, two adult males, two immature males, two females, 21–30 May; Base Camp, Mount Hagen, AMNH 705648–705655, 705655bis, 705656–705660, 788309, 802656, 802657, six adult males, six immature males, one juvenile male, four females, 29 June–27 July; Mount Wilhelm, AMNH 705661bis, adult male, 11 June. Of these, AMNH 705634 and 705654 were sent to AM in 1953; and AMNH 705649 and 705660 were exchanged with FMNH in the 1960s.

Most recent authors consider *Pteridophora alberti* monotypic.

***Pteridophora alberti buergersi* Rothschild**

Pteridophora alberti buergersi Rothschild, 1931: 253 (Schrader Berg, Sepik River District).

Now *Pteridophora alberti* Meyer, 1894. See Mayr, 1962d: 197; Gilliard, 1969: 184–192; Diamond, 1972: 339–340; Coates, 1990: 484–486; Cracraft, 1992: 29–30; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 305–314; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 473.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 678693, female, collected on Schrader Mountain, 05.00S, 144.05E (PNG General Reference Map, 1984), Schrader Mountains, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 June 1913, by Joseph Bürgers (no. 2064). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild cited Bürgers' number of the holotype in the original description. Only the single specimen was in the Rothschild Collection when this form was named; it had been exchanged from ZMB (Rothschild, 1921a: 281), where the Bürgers collection is housed. Rothschild does not make it clear whether or not he saw the other two female specimens; the male was unknown.

Most recent authors consider *Pteridophora alberti* monotypic.

***Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons* Rothschild**

Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons Rothschild (in Rothschild and Hartert), 1896: 10 (Jobi).

Now *Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons* Rothschild, 1896. Mayr, 1962d: 198; Mees, 1964b: 34–35; Gilliard, 1969: 192–201; Coates, 1990: 487–495; Cracraft, 1992: 30–32; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 407–417; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 484.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 678666, adult male, collected on Yapen (= Japen or Jobi) Island, 01.05S, 136.02E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 568), on 11 November 1883, from the F.H.H. Guillemard Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, Rothschild saying only that he had specimens (plural) and citing the differences that had been previously mentioned by Salvadori, A.B. Meyer, and Guillemard. Hartert (1919: 128), by listing Rothschild's single Guillemard specimen as the type, designated it the lectotype. There are two additional specimens from the Rothschild Collection that have the locality "Jobi?" on them. They are undated trade skins and are possibly ones referred to by Rothschild; if so, they would be paralectotypes, but there is no indication of when they came into his possession. Specimens mentioned by Salvadori, A.B. Meyer, and Guillemard are paralectotypes. Guillemard (1885c: 655–656) listed five adult males, three

juvenile males and one female from Yapen, of which this lectotype is probably one. According to Duncan (1937: 74), Guillemard's article was published in 1885, not 1886 as cited by Rothschild.

Arbocco et al. (1986: 25) did not accept Hartert's lectotypification and considered eight of 58 specimens listed by Salvadori (1881: 649) and now in MSNG to be syntypes; because Hartert's purpose in listing types in the Rothschild Collection was to "fix" them, I consider AMNH 678666 to be the lectotype and the remaining specimens mentioned by Rothschild to be paralectotypes.

Mees (1964b: 34–35, 1982: 170–173) reviewed *Cicinnurus regius* and accepted only the subspecies *C. r. regius* and *C. r. coccineifrons*. Most subsequent authors have accepted this treatment, but Cracraft (1992: 30) discussed phylogenetic species limits and stressed the need for genetic information.

***Diphyllodes magnificus intermedius* Hartert**

Diphyllodes magnificus intermedius Hartert, 1930: 36 (Snow Mountains, 2,500 feet).

Now *Cicinnurus magnificus chrysopterus* Elliot, 1873. See Mayr, 1962d: 198; Gilliard, 1969: 201–210; Diamond, 1972: 310–311, 317; Coates, 1990: 496–507; Cracraft, 1992: 32–34; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 391–400; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 483.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 678407, adult male, collected in the Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), 2500 ft, 04.00, 138.00E (USBGN, 1982), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 13 August 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4604). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's field number in the original description and gave his type series as three males and two females as well as "half a dozen fully adult males from the Kapare, Waitakwa, Uta kwa valleys." Meek collected three males and three females (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 521) on the Setekwa River, 04.54S, 137. 19E (USBGN, 1982), a tributary of the Otakwa (= Uta kwa) River, in the lower reaches of the Snow Mountains (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 473; LeCroy and Jansen, 2011: 182). I have considered the five specimens in addition to the type to be paratypes of *interme-*

dius: **AMNH 678408** (Meek no. 4552), adult male, 29 July 1910; **AMNH 678409** (4712), immature male, 4 September 1910; **AMNH 678410–678412** (4716, 4642, 4919), three females, 26 August–29 October 1910. The “half dozen fully adult males” may have been borrowed from the Dutch and comparisons made with Meek’s material.

Diamond (1972: 310–311, 317) suggested combining *Diphyllodes* and *Cicinnurus* in *Cicinnurus* and this has been followed by Coates (1990: 496), Frith and Beehler (1998: 392–393), and Frith and Frith (2009b: 483). The last two references also included *intermedius* as a synonym of *chrysopterus*, as did Cracraft (1992: 33).

***Paradisaea apoda* (Var.) *novae guineae*
D’Albertis and Salvadori**

Paradisaea apoda (Var.) *novae guineae* D’Albertis and Salvadori, 1879: 96 (Fiume Fly).

Now *Paradisaea apoda novaeguineae* D’Albertis and Salvadori, 1879. See Salvadori, 1881: 609–612; Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 80; Mayr, 1962d: 199; Gilliard, 1969: 214–222; Coates, 1990: 517–519; Cracraft 1992: 34; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 448–456; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 487–488.

PROBABLE SYNTYPE: **AMNH 678778**, adult male, SYNTYPE: **AMNH 678779**, immature male, both collected on the Fly River, 400 m, 08.00S, 142.00E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 567), Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 23 July 1877, by L.M. D’Albertis (nos. 355 and 335, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, D’Albertis and Salvadori did not designate a type, therefore the 40 (not 41) specimens collected in 1877 that they listed, giving D’Albertis’ field numbers, are all syntypes. Rothschild received two specimens from Salvadori. The immature male, **AMNH 678779**, is a definite syntype, listed by D’Albertis and Salvadori (1879: 97) and by Salvadori (1881: 611), where he enumerated all the specimens of *novaeguineae* again and in the same order as they were given in the original description. The adult male, **AMNH 678778**, is a bit more problematic, as it was apparently listed as “no. 365” in the original description, but the number was corrected to

“no. 355” in Salvadori (1881: 610) without comment. Three additional numbers were also corrected by Salvadori (1881: 610–611): nos. 303 to 382, 203 to 293, and 714 to 614. It seems likely that D’Albertis’ number of this specimen was a misprint in the original description, but I do not know the whereabouts of all the syntypes. Arbucco et al. (1979: 248) listed 15 syntypes as held in MSNG, but without giving D’Albertis’ numbers.

The two AMNH syntypes were not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and had not been included with the AMNH types until they were called to my attention by Carlo Violani (personal commun.). AMNH type labels have been added.

Most authors have recognized this subspecies, but Cracraft (1992: 34) did not consider it diagnosably distinct from the nominate form.

***Paradisaea apoda salvadorii* Mayr and Rand**

Paradisaea apoda salvadorii Mayr and Rand, 1935: 11 (Vanuamai, Central Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Paradisaea raggiana raggiana* Sclater, 1873. See Mayr, 1962d: 199; Gilliard, 1969: 222–229; Coates, 1990: 508–516; Cracraft, 1992: 34–35; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 456–469; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 488.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 330366**, adult male, collected at Vanuamai (= Vanuamai), 08.47S, 146.38E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 571), Central Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly Central Division, Territory of Papua), on 11 June 1929, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 37296).

COMMENTS: Mayr and Rand cited the AMNH catalog number of the holotype in the original description and listed their type series. Paratypes of *salvadorii*: Veimauri, Galley Reach, **AMNH 295732**, male immature, 17 August 1920, collected by J.T. Zimmer (no. 1765); Cloudy Bay, **AMNH 295734**, male immature, 6 January 1921, collected by J.T. Zimmer (2035); Vanuamai, **AMNH 330367**, **330368**, adult males, both 13 June 1929, collected by Hannibal Hamlin (37297, 37295); Deva Deva, **AMNH 330377**, adult male, 25 May 1929, collected by

Hannibal Hamlin (–); Wuroi, Oriomo River, **AMNH 422205–422208**, two adult males, one immature male, one female, 18 January–4 February 1934, collected by R. Archbold and A.L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition. Most authors have recognized *salvadorii*, but Cracraft (1992: 34) synonymized *salvadorii* with *raggiana*, saying that “differences vary, probably clinally, over a large geographic area.” This appears to be correct.

Hannibal Hamlin collected these specimens while waiting for repairs to be made to the Whitney Expedition ship, *France*. The ornithological results of the Archbold Expedition were published by Mayr and Rand (1937) and included mention of the Hamlin and Zimmer collections on pages 1 and 2. A summary of the 1933–1934 expedition was provided by Archbold and Rand (1935).

Paradisaea intermedia De Vis

Paradisaea intermedia De Vis, 1894: 105 (Kumusi River (North-east Coast, head of Holnicott [sic] Bay)).

Now *Paradisaea raggiana intermedia* De Vis, 1894. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1903: 81; Mayr, 1962d: 200; Gilliard, 1969: 222–229; Coates, 1990: 508–516; Cracraft, 1992: 35; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 456–469; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 488.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 678835**, adult male, collected on the Kumusi (= Coomassie, as on label) River, 08.32S, 147.57E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 568), Holnicote Bay, Oro Province, Papua New Guinea, No. T.52. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: De Vis, in his description of this form, said that he had three males. Because he did not designate a holotype, the three specimens are syntypes and would have been deposited in the QM. Ingram (1987: 245) listed two syntypes of *intermedia* present in QM, both numbered T.52, and mentioned that one syntype had not been found. The above specimen is undoubtedly the missing syntype, so marked by Hartert on the Rothschild label. Rothschild and Hartert (1903: 81) also noted that it was received in exchange and was one of the “cotypes.” It does not have a label bearing the names of the collectors or the date of

collection. Because Hartert did not list this syntype in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, it had lain unrecognized in the AMNH general collection until 2010.

Because most of the birds reported on by De Vis (1894) were collected by W.E. Armit and R.E. Guise on an expedition to Mount Maneo (= Manao), 09.45S, 149.20E, inland from Collingwood Bay, in March and April 1894, Ingram apparently made the assumption that these birds were collected during that trip. However, the birds from the Kumusi River were part of a supplementary list added by De Vis (1894: 104–105) and did not come from the Armit and Guise side trip (see Guise, 1894: 78–87). The only *Paradisaea* collected by Armit and Guise was a female *P. raggiana* in spirits (De Vis, 1894: 104).

A perusal of Macgregor’s (1894: 30, 36) account of the main expedition along the north Papuan coast shows that Armit and Guise were dropped off on 27 February to pursue their climb of Mount Maneo and picked up on 12 April. Meanwhile, the rest of the party continued along the north coast. The Kumusi River flows into Holnicote Bay much farther to the northwest. Macgregor’s party reached the mouth of the Kumusi on 17 March and began a trip up the river in their steam launch for about 46 miles, returning to the coast on the 21 March (Macgregor, 1894: 33–34). It was undoubtedly on this part of the trip that the three specimens of *Paradisaea intermedia* were collected.

Stresemann (1922: 111–112) listed the De Vis names from the 1894 paper, but unaccountably stopped at page 104 and did not list the two new forms that were described on page 105. Mayr (1930b: 913–917) listed other De Vis names described in later papers but did not include the names that had been omitted by Stresemann.

Frith and Beehler (1998: 459) listed a type of *intermedia* in ROM, but this is an error. B. Millen (personal commun.) has checked this specimen for me; it was collected by A.S. Meek, in Collingwood Bay, not on the Kumusi River, in 1899, long after DeVis’ description of *intermedia*, and thus it cannot be a syntype.

***Paradisea apoda subintermedia* Rothschild**

Paradisea apoda subintermedia Rothschild, 1921c: 138 (probably inland of Traitors' and Hercules bays).

Now considered an intergrade between *P. raggiana augustae-victoriae* and *P. r. intermedia*. See Hartert, 1928: 190; Mayr, 1962d: 200; Gilliard, 1969: 222–229; Coates, 1990: 508–516; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 456–469; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 488.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 678862, [adult male], trade skin smuggled into England in 1921, no indication of collecting locality. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Rothschild described this form he did not designate a type, but said that he had nine males and thought that they came from inland of Huon Gulf. Only seven of these specimens came to AMNH, and Hartert (1928: 190) had tied the Rothschild type label on the specimen that became AMNH 678862 without otherwise distinguishing it from other trade skins obtained by Rothschild at the same time. This number was cited by Frith and Beehler (1998: 459), and perhaps others, as the type, not realizing that it had not been so designated. I hereby designate AMNH 678862 the lectotype of *P. a. subintermedia* in order to validate the specimen that has always been considered the type. The six paralectotypes in AMNH are: AMNH 678857–678861, 678863.

Both *P. a. granti* and *P. a. subintermedia* are based on trade skins without exact locality, but they seem to have come from around Huon Gulf. Most authors agree that these two forms comprise a population intergrading between *P. raggiana augustae-victoriae* and *P. r. intermedia*; of the two names, *granti* is the older.

***Paradisea minor jobiensis* Rothschild**

Paradisea minor jobiensis Rothschild, 1897b: 46 (Jobi Island in Geelvink Bay).

Now *Paradisaea minor jobiensis* Rothschild, 1897. See Hartert, 1919: 129; Mayr, 1962d: 201; Gilliard, 1969: 229–236; Cracraft, 1992: 37; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 439–448; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 487.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 678912, adult male, collected on Yapen (= Japen, or Jobi) Island, 01.05S, 136.02E (Frith and Beehler, 1998:

572), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 9 November 1883, from the F.H.H. Guillemard Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only adult males were mentioned in the original description, where Rothschild was said to have five specimens “collected by Dr. Guillemard and others.” No type was designated. Hartert (1919: 129), by listing as type the unique specimen collected on 9 November 1883 and bearing Guillemard's label, designated it the lectotype.

The four paralectotypes, all adult males from Yapen Island, are: AMNH 678911, undated, from the Guillemard Collection; AMNH 678913, 10 November 1883, from the Guillemard Collection; AMNH 678914, 9 November 1883, collected by R. ff. Powell; AMNH 678915, undated, collector unknown. Other Yapen specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection were either collected after the description was published or were not fully adult.

Guillemard (1885c: 651–652) reported on the specimens of *P. minor* collected on Yapen; the extremely large number of specimens collected may or may not have included any collected by Lt. R. ff. Powell, who was aboard the yacht *Marchesa*, owned by C.T. Kettlewell, on which the Guillemard party was traveling (Guillemard, 1889: 286). Powell's label is similar to Guillemard's but has only his name printed on it.

***Paradisaea rudolphi margaritae*
Mayr and Gilliard**

Paradisaea rudolphi margaritae Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 11 (Kimil River, 20 miles west-northwest of Nondugl, Wahgi Valley, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Paradisaea rudolphi margaritae* Mayr and Gilliard, 1951. See Mayr, 1962d: 202; Gilliard, 1969: 248–257; Diamond, 1972: 341–342; Coates, 1990: 532–538; Cracraft, 1992: 38; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 488–498; and Frith and Frith, 2009b: 491–492.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348209, adult female, collected on the Kimil River, 5800 ft, 05.45S, 144.31E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 568), 20 miles west-northwest of Nondugl, Wahgi Valley, Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea (formerly Central Highlands,

Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 20 April 1950, by collectors for N.B. Blood.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. This specimen and the paratype were gifts to the Gilliard Expedition by N.B. Blood; both had died in captivity in the Nondugl aviaries. The paratype is **AMNH 705628**, immature male, 28 April 1950. Only the two specimens collected in 1950 are part of the type series of *margaritae*.

Hybrid Birds of Paradise

Epimachus astrapioides Rothschild

Epimachus astrapioides Rothschild, 1897d: 22 (Dutch New Guinea).

Now considered a hybrid *Epimachus fastosus* × *Astrapia nigra*. See Hartert, 1911a: 604, pl. 7; Hartert, 1919: 129; Stresemann, 1930: 13; Rothschild, 1930: 16–17; Mayr, 1962d: 203; Gilliard, 1969: 63–65; Fuller, 1995: 50–53; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 508.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 679119**, [adult male], purchased from van Renesse van Duivenbode, collected somewhere in Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen is generally accepted as a hybrid between *Epimachus fastosus* and *Astrapia nigra* (Stresemann, 1930: 13). It is illustrated by Hartert (1911a: 604 and pl. 7), by Fuller (1995: pl. 7), and by Frith and Beehler (1998: pl. 14, no. 1). Although nothing is known about where this single specimen was collected, it was presumably from somewhere on the Vogelkop as its putative parents occur there.

Loborhamphus nobilis Rothschild

Loborhamphus nobilis Rothschild, 1901: 34 (Dutch New Guinea).

Now considered a hybrid *Lophorina superba* × *Paradigalla carunculata*. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1903a: 65, 72–73, 89, pl. 1; Rothschild, 1911: 357; Hartert, 1919: 129; Stresemann, 1930: 12; Mayr, 1962d: 203; Gilliard, 1969: 63–65; Fuller, 1995: 42–49; Frith and Beehler, 1998: 510–511, pl. 14 (5).

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 679113**, [adult male], purchased from van Renesse van Duiven-

bode, collected somewhere in Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When *Loborhamphus nobilis* was described, Rothschild had the single specimen. Only later did he (Rothschild, 1907b: 25) obtain a second specimen (AMNH 679114), but this was not part of his type series.

Parentage of this putative hybrid is less certain than in most other cases.

Paradisea mirabilis Reichenow

Paradisea mirabilis Reichenow, 1901: 186 (Umgegend von Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen).

Now considered a hybrid *Paradisaea minor* × *Seleucidis melanoleuca*. See Rothschild, 1903: 31–32; Rothschild, 1911: 358; Hartert, 1919: 130; Stresemann, 1930: 9–10; Mayr, 1962d: 204; Gilliard, 1969: 64–65; Fuller, 1995: 114–116; and Frith and Beehler, 1998: 516, pl. 15 (2).

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 679100**, [adult male], collected in 1901, allegedly in the neighborhood of Madang (= Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen), 05.18S, 145.47E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569), now Papua New Guinea. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Reichenow had a single specimen when he named *P. mirabilis* (it was figured in pl. 1, *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1902, without additional text); Rothschild (1903a: 32) placed it in the genus *Janthothorax*. Even in the original description, Reichenow considered the specimen to be a hybrid between *Paradisaea* and *Seleucidis*. The holotype is missing the elongated central tail feathers, but they are present in specimens that Rothschild acquired later (AMNH 294648, 679099, and 679101).

Paradisea mixta Rothschild

Paradisea mixta Rothschild, 1921b: 127 (Habitat?).

Now considered a hybrid *Paradisaea minor finschi* × *Paradisaea raggiana augustaevictoriae*. See Hartert, 1928: 190; Stresemann, 1930: 14; Mayr, 1962d: 204; Gilliard, 1969: 64–65; Fuller, 1995: 118–125, pl. 40; and Frith and Beehler, 1998: 505–506, pl. 15 (9).

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 679102**, **AMNH 679103** [adult males], collecting locality unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Rothschild stated that he had two males. AMNH 679102 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, but AMNH 679103 is the specimen that bears the annotation “trade skin, came over soon after the war” that is mentioned by Hartert (1928: 190) as applying to the type. Because the specimen that Hartert listed as the type is not the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, it seems best to treat the specimens as syntypes. An AMNH type label has been added to AMNH 679103.

***Parotia duivenbodei* Rothschild**

Parotia duivenbodei Rothschild, 1900b: 100 (Dutch New Guinea).

Now considered a hybrid *Parotia sefilata* × *Lophorina superba*. See Rothschild, 1911: 355, pl. 5; Hartert, 1919: 128; Stresemann, 1930: 12; Mayr, 1962d: 204; Gilliard, 1969: 64–65; Fuller, 1995: 80–85; and Frith and Beehler, 1998: 512–513, pl. 14 (7).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679117, [adult male], collecting locality unknown, purchased from van Renesse van Duivenbode. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild had a single specimen. While a specimen of this form in MNHN was said to come from inland of Yaour (Waar) Island, this was not the case with Rothschild's specimen. Van Renesse van Duivenbode had many bases of operation along the north coast of New Guinea from which he regularly collected not only natural history items but any products of the country that were marketable.

***Pseudastrapia lobata* Rothschild**

Pseudastrapia lobata Rothschild, 1907c: 25 (Dutch New Guinea).

Now considered a hybrid *Paradigalla carunculata* × *Epimachus fastosus*. See Rothschild, 1911: 361; Hartert, 1919: 129; Stresemann, 1930: 13; Mayr, 1962d: 204; Gilliard, 1969: 64–65; Fuller, 1995: 54–65; and Frith and Beehler, 1998: 509–510, pl. 14 (3).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679118, [immature male?], imported by Bensbach, collected somewhere in Papua Province, Indonesia (formerly Dutch New Guinea). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild considered this unique specimen immature. Hartert (1919: 129) thought that *Epimachus ellioti* should be included in the genus *Pseudastrapia* and that *lobata* was the immature of *ellioti*. As noted by Frith and Beehler (1998: 510), nothing about this specimen is “unequivocally indicative of immaturity,” and they discuss current understanding of its parentage.

Artifact

***Paradisaea minor* var. *albescens*
Musschenbroek**

Paradisaea minor var. *albescens* Musschenbroek, 1883: 186 (no locality).

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 679104. Listed as the type of *albescens* by Hartert (1919: 128) and noted as an artifact. See also Rothschild (1897c: 54; 1898: 48) and Rothschild and Hartert (1903a: 81).

COMMENTS: Musschenbroek (1883: 185–188) was interested in documenting albino birds of paradise that had been mentioned many years before by Valentyne. Having seen the above specimen then owned by J.B. Steere of the United States, he decided that it was of a generally pale color but not completely white. He thought that this sort of occurrence was not unique and that such a specimen should be described as a variety of *P. minor*, so he applied the name *albescens* to it. A. de Voogt and H. van Grouw very kindly translated the Dutch description for me.

This formerly mounted specimen is in fact an immature male *Paradisaea minor* that still retains the white belly of the femalelike plumage but has the brilliant head coloration of the adult male. It does not now have the elongated tail wires that immature males in similar plumage in the AMNH collection possess. Adult male flank plumes have been inserted into the sides of the specimen. One of these that has become detached shows that the end of the feather has been sharply cut off at an angle before it was inserted into the specimen.

Apparently Steere had been told that the specimen came from the Aru Islands, for that locality is written with a “?” on the UMMZ

label. However, *P. minor* does not occur in the Aru Islands, and Hartert thought that the plumes were those of *P. minor jobiensis* from Yapen Island.

The following appears to be the history of this specimen. It was purchased by Steere on his way home from his long first expedition, 1870–1875. From the link provided me by J. Hinshaw (UMMZ) (<http://www.lsa.umich.edu/ummz/birds/collections/steereitinerary.pdf>) I was able to ascertain that Steere, having tried unsuccessfully to purchase bird of paradise skins in Singapore, decided to make a trip to Sulawesi and the Moluccas for the purpose. On 18–25 of May 1875 he purchased bird of paradise specimens at Makassar, Sulawesi, and then visited Ternate and Amboina before arriving on 12 July at Manado, Sulawesi, where he bought more specimens (birds of paradise not specifically mentioned). He might have purchased the AMNH specimen of *albescens* in any of these islands. There was at this time active trade taking place between many of the Indonesian islands and both north and south coasts of western New Guinea. Bird skins were among the items sought and artifacts such as this specimen were later prepared and offered for sale widely in the Indonesian islands.

It was undoubtedly at Manado that Steere met Musschenbroek, who was a Dutch East Indies official stationed at Manado in 1875–1876 (van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 378). It was not until 1883 that Musschenbroek published the name *albescens* in his account of Bernstein's last trip from Ternate to New Guinea, but said that he based his description on Steere's specimen that he had seen.

The specimen bears a UMMZ label with number B226a and its reverse has the following note signed by D.C. Worcester (who accompanied Steere on a subsequent expedition): "Dr. Steere states that this specimen is the type of *P. minor* var. *albescens*. Original label destroyed."

J. Hinshaw (personal commun.) provided me with the following information. When the specimens from Steere's first expedition were unpacked they were given "B226" numbers, probably beginning in 1879–1880, but were not identified as to species. There is no information in the catalog to indicate that this specimen ever left UMMZ. When the

UMMZ collection was computerized, this "B226" number was given no. 25795, and it appears under that number in their database. The AMNH number has been cross-referenced to it.

Musschenbroek introduced the name *albescens* in 1883, after the bird had been cataloged at UMMZ. I have been unable to trace exactly when it was acquired by Rothschild, but it was in Rothschild's possession by 1897 (see Rothschild, 1897c: 54).

CORVIDAE

Cyanocitta stelleri borealis Chapman

Cyanocitta stelleri borealis Chapman, 1902: 240 (Homer, Alaska).

Now *Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hellmayr, 1934: 61; Greene et al., 1998: 3–5; Dickinson, 2003: 507; and dos Anjos, 2009: 568–569.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 76482, adult male, collected at Homer, 59.40N, 151.37W (Times Atlas), Cook Inlet, Alaska, on 19 September 1901, by J.D. Figgins (no. 254) on the Andrew J. Stone Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description, and Chapman listed four paratypes, all collected by Figgins on the 1901 expedition: Sheep Creek, AMNH 76479, male, 17 August; Homer, AMNH 76480, female, 1 September, AMNH 76481, female immature, 3 September, AMNH 76482, sex?, 26 September.

Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi Miller and Griscom

Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi Miller and Griscom, 1925: 7 (Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala).

Now *Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi* Miller and Griscom, 1925. See Hellmayr 1934: 65; Phillips, 1986: 44–45; Greene et al, 1998: 3–5; Dickinson, 2003: 507; and dos Anjos, 2009: 568–569.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 42316, [female by measurements], collected at Volcan de Fuego, 14.28N, 90.57W (Selander and Vaurie, 1962), Sacatepéquez/Chimaltenango, Guatemala, on 18 September 1859, by Osbert Salvin (no. 1373). From the Salvin Collection (no. 20440) via the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. In addition to the holotype, Miller and Griscom examined four paratypes, three males and one female. Paratypes in AMNH: Quetzaltenango, **AMNH 399373** (Dwight no. 56411, Smith no. 19015), 11 November 1919, **AMNH 399374** (56413, 19206), 26 November 1919, **AMNH 399375** (56412, 19117), 18 November 1919, three males, all collected by Austin Paul Smith. I did not find the female paratype at AMNH, either in the catalog or in the collection.

Hellmayr (1934: 65) expressed doubts about the validity of *ridgwayi*, and Phillips (1986: 44–45) and Dickinson (2003: 507) did not recognize it; Greene et al. (1998: 3–5) and dos Anjos (2009: 568–569) did recognize it.

***Cyanocitta stelleri suavis* Miller and Griscom**

Cyanocitta stelleri suavis Miller and Griscom, 1925: 7 (San Rafael del Norte (4000 ft.), Nicaragua).

Now *Cyanocitta stelleri suavis* Miller and Griscom, 1925. See Hellmayr, 1934: 65; Phillips, 1986: 45; Greene et al., 1998: 3–5; Dickinson, 2003: 507; and dos Anjos, 2009: 568–569.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 144795**, adult male, collected at San Rafael del Norte, 4000 ft, 13.12N, 86.06W (Times Atlas), Nicaragua, on 24 March 1917, by W. deW. Miller and L. Griscom (no. 139).

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed 11 additional specimens that they examined. The paratypes are: San Rafael del Norte, **AMNH 103438–103442**, three males, two females, collected in December 1908, **AMNH 103443**, male, collected on 1 February 1909, all collected by William B. Richardson; **AMNH 144796–144799**, three males, one female, collected in March 1917, by Miller, Griscom, and Richardson. Honduras, **AMNH 42317**, sex?, collected by A. Edwards, from the George N. Lawrence Collection.

***Cyanocitta pulchra* Lawrence**

Cyanocitta pulchra Lawrence, 1876: 163 (Ecuador, Quito).

Now *Cyanolyca pulchra* (Lawrence, 1876). See Hellmayr, 1934: 46–47; Blake and Vaurie, 1962; Dickinson, 2003: 505; and dos Anjos, 2009: 575.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 42301**, sex?, “Quito,” Ecuador, undated, from A.H. Alexander. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: When Lawrence named this species, he apparently had the single specimen, which he had obtained from A.H. Alexander, a New York taxidermist (Wynne, 1969: 4). A second specimen was cataloged as AMNH 42302, also a “Quito” specimen obtained from Alexander and also undated. I was unable to find this specimen in the collection but do not believe that Lawrence had more than one specimen when he named *pulchra*.

***Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezii*
Miller and Griscom**

Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezii Miller and Griscom, 1925: 8 (Matagalpa, Nicaragua).

Now *Cyanocorax melanocyaneus chavezii* (Miller and Griscom, 1925). See Hellmayr, 1934: 40–41; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 219; Dickinson, 2003: 505; dos Anjos, 2009: 579; and Martínez and Will, 2010: 75.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 101402**, adult male, collected at Matagalpa, 12.52N, 85.58W (Times Atlas), Nicaragua, on 23 March 1907, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and nine paratypes were listed. Paratypes in AMNH are: Nicaragua, Rio Coco, **AMNH 103437**, male, 17 November 1908; Ocotol, **AMNH 102968–102970**, one male, two females, May 1908; San Rafael del Norte, **AMNH 101404**, female, 4 April 1907; Matagalpa, **AMNH 101403**, female, 2 March 1907, **AMNH 144800**, female, 8 April 1917, **AMNH 423534**, male, 18 January 1917, all collected by Richardson or W. deW. Miller, L. Griscom, and Richardson. Honduras, **AMNH 42293**, sex?, undated, from the Lawrence Collection.

Miller and Griscom did not include AMNH 42292 from the Lawrence Collection, another specimen from Honduras, in their type series, and they discuss how it differed from their series, including AMNH 42293. It is now included with the nominate subspecies in the AMNH collection.

Howell in Martínez and Will (2010: 75) thought that the species is “best regarded as monotypic,” but most other authors have recognized *chavezii*.

***Corvus cyanoleucus* Wied**

Corvus cyanoleucus Wied, 1821: 190, 345 (Campos Gegend von Valo).

Now *Cyanocorax cristatellus* (Temminck, 1823). See Sharpe, 1877: 137; Allen, 1889: 227; Hellmayr, 1934: 29; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 222; Dickinson, 2003: 506; and dos Anjos, 2009: 582.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 4785, female, AMNH 6775, male, "Brasilien." From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889: 227) listed the above two formerly mounted specimens as syntypes of *Corvus cyanoleucus* Wied. Wied's name is preoccupied by *Corvus cyanoleucus* Latham, 1801 = *Grallina cyanoleuca*, see Sharpe (1877: 137), and the next available name is *Cyanocorax cristatellus* (Temminck, 1823).

***Corvus cyanopogon* Wied**

Corvus cyanopogon Wied, 1821: 137 (Ribeirão da Cajaseira, Bahia).

Now *Cyanocorax cyanopogon* (Wied, 1821). See Allen, 1889: 227; Hellmayr, 1934: 23; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 223; Dickinson, 2003: 506; and dos Anjos, 2009: 584.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6773, juvenile female, "Brazilien"; AMNH 6774, male, "Brasilien, Provincia da Bahia," Brazil. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Wied noted that many specimens were shot, for the species was not shy. Allen (1889: 227) listed these two specimens as syntypes of *C. cyanopogon*. They were formerly mounted. There is also a syntype in RMNH (Dekker and Quaisser, 2006: 64).

Hellmayr (1934: 23) identified the type locality as the Rio Cachoeira, one of the headwaters of the Rio Ilhéos, Bahia.

***Cyanocorax ortonii* Lawrence**

Cyanocorax ortonii Lawrence, 1876: 166 (North Peru, Pacasmayo and Ticapa).

Now *Cyanocorax mystacalis* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1835). See Hellmayr, 1934: 22–23; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 224; Dickinson, 2003: 506; and dos Anjos, 2009: 583.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 42337, adult male, collected at Tecapa (= Ticapa), ca. 07.21S,

79.09W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983), La Libertad, Peru, on 22 October 1874, by James Orton.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lawrence noted that Orton had collected two specimens, the other one at Pacasmayo. The second specimen was probably returned to Professor Orton at Vassar College and is no longer in that collection, nor is it among the Vassar specimens deposited in NYSM (J. Kirchman, personal commun.). The AMNH syntype was presented to Lawrence by Orton, and is so noted on the Lawrence Collection label, and, remarkably, it still retains Orton's original label giving the place and date of collection as well as the sex of the specimen.

[*Garrulus glandarius rufitergum* Hartert]

Garrulus glandarius rufitergum Hartert, 1903d: 30 (Tring).

The holotype of *Garrulus glandarius rufitergum* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and was cataloged as AMNH 450908. It was one of the types of birds from the British Isles that was presented by AMNH to BMNH in September 1936. It is now BMNH Reg. No. 1936.10.15.2 (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 479).

[*Garrulus glandarius hibernicus* Witherby and Hartert]

Garrulus glandarius hibernicus Witherby and Hartert, 1911: 234 (County Wexford and Birr, King's Co.).

The male type (= syntype) of *Garrulus glandarius hibernicus* also came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and was cataloged as AMNH 450907. After its presentation to BMNH, the specimen was registered as BMNH Reg. No. 1936. 10.15.1 (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 236). See also, Hartert (1919: 123–124). The female syntype (= cotype) was said to be in the Witherby Collection.

***Glandarius garrulus* [sic] *fasciatus* A.E. Brehm**
***Garrulus glandarius kleinschmidti* Hartert**

Glandarius garrulus [sic] *fasciatus* A.E. Brehm, 1857: 446 (Gebirgen und Wäldern von ganz Spanien).

Garrulus glandarius kleinschmidti Hartert, 1903d: 30 (Süd-Spanien (Sierra Nevada)).

Now *Garrulus glandarius fasciatus* (A.E. Brehm, 1857). See Hartert, 1918a: 9; Vaurie, 1959: 137–138; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 230; Dickinson, 2003: 508–509; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 88–89; and dos Anjos, 2009: 588–589.

LECTOTYPE of *fasciatus* and HOLOTYPE of *kleinschmidti*: **AMNH 676445**, adult male, collected in the Sierra Nevada, Spain, on 21 November 1856, by Alfred E. Brehm (no. 182). From the C.L. Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 9) noted that he had been unaware of A.E. Brehm's prior description of *fasciatus* when he named *kleinschmidti* and that his type of the latter name is also "undoubtedly the type specimen [of *fasciatus*], it being called on the [C.L. Brehm] label the real *fasciatus*, and a description added." AMNH 676445 bears the original A.E. Brehm label, a C.L. Brehm label, a Rothschild Museum label, and a Rothschild type label bearing both names. A.E. Brehm's description of his new form as *Glandarius garrulus* was undoubtedly a slip of the pen for *Garrulus glandarius*, as it is correctly written on his own label but overwritten *fasciatus* by C.L. Brehm.

A.E. Brehm did not designate a type in his original description but listed many Spanish localities from which he had specimens; Hartert's (1918a: 9) listing of the above specimen as the type of *fasciatus* designated it the lectotype. Hartert (1903d: 30) designated the same specimen the holotype of *kleinschmidti* in the original description of that form.

Hartert had an additional male and a female collected by A.E. Brehm in his type series of *kleinschmidti* and they are paralectotypes of *fasciatus* and paratypes of *kleinschmidti*: **AMNH 676444**, male, **AMNH 676446**, female, collected in the Sierra Nevada, on 7 November 1856, by A.E. Brehm.

Garrulus glandarius cretorum Meinertzhagen

Garrulus glandarius cretorum Meinertzhagen, 1920: 19 (Mount Ida, Crete).

Now *Garrulus glandarius cretorum* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Hartert, 1928: 190; Vaurie, 1959: 138–139; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 230; Dickinson,

2003: 508–509; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 88–89; and dos Anjos, 2009: 588–589.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 676461**, adult male, collected on Mount Idhi (= Mount Ida or Mount Nidha, as on label), 4500 ft, 35.18N, 24.43E (USBGN, 1955a), Crete, Greece, on 15 June 1920, by R. Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen gave the above locality and date for the type and noted that it was in the Rothschild Collection. He did not list his specimens, although it is obvious from the description that he had more than one, and from his specifying that the "differences in colour are more noticeable in the juvenile plumage than among adults." A juvenile specimen, a paratype, also came to AMNH: Mount Ida, **AMNH 676462**, juvenile, 28 June 1920, by Meinertzhagen.

Garrulus glandarius whitakeri Hartert

Garrulus glandarius whitakeri Hartert, 1903d: 33 (Tanger, Morokko).

Now *Garrulus glandarius whitakeri* Hartert, 1903. See Hartert, 1919: 124, Vaurie, 1959: 139; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 231; Dickinson, 2003: 508–509; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 88–89; and dos Anjos, 2009: 588–589.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 676567**, adult male, collected at Tanger, 35.48N, 05.45W (Times Atlas), northern Morocco, in May 1894, from the Vaucher Collection (no. 6348). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Vaucher's no. 6348 for the type in the original description and did not indicate that he examined other specimens.

Garrulus bispecularis interstinctus Hartert

Garrulus bispecularis interstinctus Hartert, 1918d: 430 (Darjiling).

Now *Garrulus glandarius interstinctus* Hartert, 1918. See Vaurie, 1959: 143; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 234; Dickinson, 2003: 508–509; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 114, 128; Rasmussen and Anderson, 2005: 593–594; and dos Anjos, 2009: 588–589.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 676626bis**, sex? ("apparently male," according to Hartert), collected in Darjeeling, Sikkim, India, in 1883. On exchange to Rothschild from E.H.

Giglioli, MZUF; from the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert noted that his type had been obtained from Giglioli on exchange from the Florence Museum, that there were three specimens of his new form in the Rothschild Collection, and that he had examined six additional ones in the BMNH. Of the three Rothschild specimens, AMNH 676626bis is the only one obtained from MZUF. The “bis” following the number indicates that it had been found in the collection without a number and was added to the AMNH catalog between nos. 676626 and 676627. The original small field tag on this specimen has the annotation “*m.* 1908,” which may indicate the sex and the collector’s field number. The two paratypes in AMNH are: Sikkim, AMNH 676627 and 676627bis, both sex?, collected in March 1876, from the H.J. Elwes Collection. This form was not included in any of Hartert’s lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

As noted by Dickinson et al. (2004b: 128, fn. 13), only one dataless specimen from the Rothschild Collection was cataloged as *interstinctus* at AMNH (no. 676630) and it had been discarded in 1953. However, further search revealed that the three specimens listed here, cataloged as *bispecularis*, comprised Hartert’s type series, the holotype being the specimen exchanged from Giglioli.

Steinheimer (2009: 9–10) thought that perhaps one of the Elwes paratypes of *interstinctus* (AMNH 676627 and 676627bis (not 676628)) might have been seen by Reichenow when he described *G. rufescens*, but nothing is recorded on the label of either AMNH specimen that this was the case.

Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi Oberholser

Perisoreus canadensis sanfordi Oberholser, 1914: 49 (Fox Island River, Newfoundland).

Now *Perisoreus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hellmayr, 1934: 66–70; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 236–238; Strickland and Ouellet, 1993: 3; Dickinson, 2003: 505; dos Anjos, 2009: 591–592.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 388226, adult male, collected on Fox Island River, 48.42N,

58.40W (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, 1968), Newfoundland, Canada, on 28 June 1912, by Leonard C. Sanford. From the Sanford Collection (no. 506).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Oberholser designated the male collected on 28 June 1912 as the type of *sanfordi*. He had three paratypes (Oberholser, 1914: chart on p. 50), only two of which are in AMNH: Fox Island River, AMNH 756009, male, AMNH 756015, female, both collected on 5 July 1912. I did not find the third, a female collected on Fox Island River on 12 July 1912, either in the catalog or in the collection. The holotype was cataloged at the time Oberholser named *sanfordi*; the remainder of the Sanford Collection was cataloged much later, when only 756009 and 756015 were cataloged, along with two juvenile specimens that were not part of Oberholser’s type series.

Hellmayr (1934: 66) synonymized *sanfordi* with *P. c. nigricapillus* and this has been followed by most subsequent authors; Strickland and Ouellet (1993: 3) and dos Anjos (2009: 591) subsequently synonymized *nigricapillus* with nominate *canadensis*. Van Els et al. (2012) studied genetic diversity in *Perisoreus canadensis* and their results suggested a widespread boreal clade with evidence of a glacial refugium in Newfoundland.

Urocissa erythrorhyncha caerulea Birkhead *Urocissa erythrorhyncha alticola* Birkhead

Urocissa erythrorhyncha caerulea Birkhead, 1937: 13 (Lichiang Range, N.W. Yunnan).

Urocissa erythrorhyncha alticola Birkhead, 1938: 72 (new name for *caerulea*).

Now *Urocissa erythrorhyncha alticola* Birkhead, 1938. See Boddaert, 1783: 38; Vaurie, 1959: 154; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 241; Dickinson, 2003: 509; and dos Anjos, 2009: 596.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450991, adult male, collected in the Lichiang Range, northwestern Yunnan, China, in October 1918, by George Forrest.

COMMENTS: Birkhead cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description but later discovered that *Urocissa e. caerulea* was preoccupied by *Urocissa caerulea* Gould, 1863, and provided (Birck-

head, 1938: 72) the replacement name *U. e. alticola*. The names share the same type.

In the original description, he (Birckhead, 1937: 13) gave measurements for seven males and four females from the Lichiang Range, the Tengyueh Valley, and the Shweli-Salwin Divide, and said that he examined 18 specimens. The following 17 specimens are considered paratypes of *caerulea* and *alticola*: Lichiang Range, AMNH 143553–143556, two males, one female, one sex?, collected in 1916–1917 by R.C. Andrews and E. Heller; AMNH 676748–676754, two males, one immature male, one female, one immature female, two sex?, collected by Forrest between 1918 and 1922. Tengyueh Valley, AMNH 676740–676743, two males, two females, collected by Forrest in 1924 and 1925. Shweli-Salwin Divide, AMNH 676746, 676747, one male, one female, collected by Forrest in 1919. He noted that two males from the Shweli Valley agreed with *caerulea* in coloration but were considerably smaller; these two specimens, AMNH 676744 and 676745, have not been considered paratypes.

Dos Anjos (2009: 596) spelled the species name *erythrorhyncha*, referring to Boddaert's (1783: 38) original spelling, *Corvus erythrorhynchus*. Most authors have long called attention to this apparent discrepancy in spelling (e.g., Vaurie, 1959: 154) but have continued to use the spelling "*erythrorhyncha*," without stating their reasons. This may date from Sharpe (1877: 71) and Hartert (1921–1922: 2027) where "*erythrorhynchus*" is credited to Gmelin, 1788. Gmelin (1788: 372) gave the name *Corvus erythrorhynchus* to Buffon's plate 622 based on a painting by Martinet. But Boddaert's 1783 name is earlier for the same illustration by Martinet, published by D'Aubenton. Hartert and Steinbacher (1932: 17) called attention to the earlier description by Boddaert, but spelled his name "*Corvus erythrorhynchus*." Subsequent authors (e.g., Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 241) noted the original spelling *erythrorhynchus*, but continued to use the spelling supported by usage. The spelling *Urocissa erythrorhyncha* is an incorrect subsequent spelling that is clearly in prevailing usage and is credited to Boddaert as the author, therefore this spelling is "deemed to be a correct original spelling" and should

be maintained (ICZN, 1999: 42–43, Arts. 33.2.3.1 and 33.3.1).

Cissa katsumatae Rothschild

Cissa katsumatae Rothschild, 1903b: 9 (Mt. Wuchi, Hainan).

Now *Cissa hypoleuca katsumatae* Rothschild, 1903. See Hartert, 1919: 124; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 244; Dickinson, 2003: 510; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 90–91; 2004b: 117; and dos Anjos, 2009: 597.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 676869, female, collected on Mount Wuchi, 18.47N, 109.42E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2577), Hainan Island, China, on 24 March 1903, by Zensaku Katsumata (no. 183). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild noted in the original description that he had a single specimen bearing the number "183A," collected on Mount Wuchi, Hainan, 24.iii.1903, by Katsumata. The letter "A" does not appear on this specimen, but it is the only 1903 specimen. Later specimens are marked "B183." The number "183" appears on all the Katsumata specimens of this subspecies.

Cissa jefferyi Sharpe

Cissa jefferyi Sharpe, 1888b: 383 (Kina Balu).

Now *Cissa thalassina jefferyi* Sharpe, 1888. See Hartert, 1919: 124; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 244; Smythies, 2000: 628–629; Dickinson, 2003: 510; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 90–91; and dos Anjos, 2009: 597–598.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 676896, adult male, collected on Gunung (= Mount) Kinabalu, 8000 ft, 06.03N, 116.32E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 16 March 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 2222). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Sharpe named *jefferyi* he described the above male and a female (Whitehead no. 2046). Both of these syntypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1919: 124) listed the male as the type of *jefferyi*, thereby designating it the lectotype. The female, AMNH 676900, collected on Gunung Kinabalu on 23 March 1888 by Whitehead is the paralectotype. Four additional specimens collected by Whitehead in 1888 have no nomenclatural standing as

the two syntypes had been designated in the original description.

***Cyanopica cyanus swinhoei* Hartert**

Cyanopica cyanus swinhoei Hartert, 1903d: 24 (Kiukiang).

Now *Cyanopica cyanus swinhoei* Hartert, 1903. See Hartert, 1919: 124; Vaurie, 1959: 147; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 245; Cheng, 1987: 538–539; Dickinson et al., 2004: 117; and dos Anjos, 2009: 598–599.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 676165, adult [?female], collected at Chiu-chiang (= Kiu-kiang), Kiangsi (Times Atlas), China, on 26 November 1882, no. 351, by an unknown collector. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type the specimen with the above data, bearing no. 351. He noted that the form occurred in China with the exception of the southern and southeastern parts. The following specimens are considered paratypes: AMNH 676163, male, Shanghai, in 1881; AMNH 676164, male, “Gumansi, Amdo,” 8 May 1890, collected by N.A. Zarudny, AMNH 676166, sex?, “Woo-chang,” Hubei, River Yangtse, undated, both from the collection of H.H. Slater; AMNH 676167, sex?, “Slushow,” Hubei (= Hoopoh), 31 March 1869, collector unknown. I was unable to find the locality listed for AMNH 676164, but Hartert (1917: 493) noted that this specimen agreed with *swinhoei*.

***Cyanopica cyanus interposita* Hartert**

Cyanopica cyanus interposita Hartert, 1917: 493 (Corea and Tsin-ling Mts.).

Now *Cyanopica cyanus interposita* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1919: 124; Vaurie, 1959: 147; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 245; Cheng, 1987: 538; Dickinson et al., 2004: 117; and dos Anjos, 2009: 598–599.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 676157, adult male, collected at Taibai Shan (= Tai-Pai-Shan), 33.57N, 107.45E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2575), Quinling (= Tsinling) Mountains, Shaanxi, China, on 20 November 1905, by collectors for Alan Owston, no. 20915. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert noted that he had 45 specimens from the Tsinling Mountains, one from Sungpan

and one from Peking, and saw seven specimens from Korea in BMNH. From them he designated as the type of *interposita* a male collected at Tai-pai-shan, Tsinling Mountains on 20 November 1905. There were two male specimens collected at that locality on that date, and by subsequently listing the specimen bearing the number 20915 as the type, he (Hartert, 1919: 124) designated it the lectotype. This is apparently a number adapted by Hartert from the date and written by him on the Rothschild Museum label of the lectotype, as the Rothschild Collection was not cataloged. The specimen also bears an Owston label and a Rothschild type label.

The specimen from Sungpan and the one from Peking did not come to AMNH; 42 of the 45 Tai-Pai-Shan specimens were cataloged at AMNH. The 41 paralectotypes are: AMNH 676122–676156, 676158–676162, 454361, 19 males and 22 females, collected July–November 1905, by collectors for Alan Owston, a specimen dealer in Yokohama. The seven specimens from Korea that Hartert saw in BMNH are also paralectotypes.

***Dendrocitta vagabunda behni* Steinheimer**

Dendrocitta vagabunda behni Steinheimer, 2009: 21 (Mulchond Village, Dangs District, N. Western Ghats, S. Gujarat, India, 1300 ft. [396 m]; 20°46'N, 73°39'E).

Now *Dendrocitta vagabunda behni* Steinheimer, 2009. See dos Anjos, 2009: 601.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 388673, adult female, collected at Mulchond Village, 1300 ft, 20.46N, 73.39E, Dangs District, northwestern Ghats, southern Gujarat, India, on 16 October 1953, by E.M. Shull.

COMMENTS: Steinheimer cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed his three paratypes: AMNH 348365, adult male, Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra, India, 17°55'N, 73°42'E, undated, collected by H.J. Bruce (no. 1514); AMNH 388674, adult male, Mulchoud Village, 10 July 1953, collected by E.M. Shull (no. 97); AMNH 676958, adult sex?, Chitradurga (= Chitaldrug, as on label) District, 14°14'N, 76°22'E, Karnataka (= Mysore, as on label), southern India, on 7 February 1875, collector?, no. 15-9, from the Rothschild Collection.

For a revision of *D. vagabunda* with information on specimens of the various subspecies in ZMB, BMNH, and AMNH, see Steinheimer (2009: 16–23).

***Dendrocitta formosae sinica* Stresemann**

Dendrocitta formosae sinica Stresemann, 1913c: 9 (Ching-Feng (Fokien)).

Now *Dendrocitta formosae sinica* Stresemann, 1913. See Hartert: 1919: 124; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 248; Dickinson et al., 2004: 118; Steinheimer, 2009: 23; and dos Anjos, 2009: 601–602.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 677042, female, collected at Ching Feng, 26.35N, 118.44E (Bird-Life International, 2001: 2565), Fujian (= Fokien), China, on 21 December 1897, from the F.W. Styan Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as the type of *sinica* a female from Ching-Feng collected on 21 December 1897. This is the only specimen that came to AMNH from the Rothschild Collection with those data, and it bears a Rothschild type label. Stresemann did not mention other specimens.

Stresemann, finding *Corvus sinensis* Latham, 1790, to be unidentifiable and best considered a nomen oblitum and needing a name for Chinese birds, provided the name *sinica*, based on the Fujian specimen available to him.

***Dendrocitta sinensis insulae* Hartert**

Dendrocitta sinensis insulae Hartert, 1910: 252 (No-Tai).

Now *Dendrocitta formosae insulae* Hartert, 1910. See Hartert, 1919: 124; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 249; Dickinson et al., 2004: 118; and dos Anjos, 2009: 601.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 677066, adult male, collected at No-Tai, Hainan Island, China, on 3 October 1902, by Zensaku Katsumata. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert based his description on 13 males and females collected at No-Tai in April, September, and October 1902 and designated as the type a male collected on 3 October. There are two males collected on that date and Hartert (1919: 124) did not further distinguish between them. AMNH 677066, bearing a

Rothschild type label, was cataloged as the type when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH and has unquestionably been so considered. In order to remove the ambiguity presented by the second specimen, I hereby designate AMNH 677066 the lectotype of *Dendrocitta sinensis insulae*. The remaining 12 specimens are paralectotypes: AMNH 677062–677065, 677067–677074, six males, six females, collected at No-Tai April, September, and October 1902.

***Pica caudata melanotos* A.E. Brehm**

Pica caudata melanotos A.E. Brehm, 1857: 446 (Häufig in Mittelspanien und Andalusien).

Now *Pica pica melanotos* A.E. Brehm, 1857. See Hartert, 1918a: 8; Vaurie, 1959: 150; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 251; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 604–605.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 675975, adult male, collected at Madrid, 40.25N, 03.43W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 18 February 1857, by A.E. Brehm (no. 226). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: A.E. Brehm based his description of *melanotos* on specimens of *Pica cudata* he collected in Spain, but the size of the type series was not given and no type was designated. Hartert (1918a: 8), by listing as type the adult male collected at Madrid on 18 February 1857, designated it the lectotype of *melanotos*. It bears, in addition to A.E. Brehm's original label, Rothschild Museum and type labels. One paralectotype came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 675976, female, Toledo, 16 January 1857, collected by A.E. Brehm.

***Nucifraga brachyrhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Nucifraga brachyrhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1823: 105, 106 (Scheint das nordöstliche Europa zu bewohnen und sich selten nach Deutschland zu verirren).

Now *Nucifraga caryocatactes caryocatactes* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1903d: 25; 1918a: 8; Vaurie, 1959: 157–158; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 611–612.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 675464, adult male, collected in Thuringia Forest (= Thüringer Wald, as on label), Germany, on 10 October 1821. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not designate a type but specifically mentioned a male and a female that had been collected at the same time. Hartert (1903d: 25) listed the type as having been collected on 10 October 1821, but this did not distinguish between the male and female shot on the same day. Later, he (Hartert, 1918a: 8) listed the male as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. A third Brehm specimen collected in the same month and also labeled *brachyrhynchus* by him came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The two paralectotypes in AMNH are: AMNH 675465, female, Thüringer Wald, 10 October 1821, AMNH 675466, male, Saalberg bei Kahla, 18 October 1821.

Nucifraga arquata C.L. Brehm

Nucifraga arquata C.L. Brehm, 1855a: 66 (no exact locality given).

Now *Nucifraga caryocatactes caryocatactes* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 9; Vaurie, 1959: 156–157; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 611–612.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 675482, male, collected in Kärnten Province (= Kärnten), Austria, on 3 October 1836. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1855a: 66) named the form “mit bogenförmigen” as *N. arquata*. Hartert (1918a: 9) said of this specimen collected on 3 October 1836: “This specimen must be the type; it has on its label the name *arquata* (*Nucifraga caryocatactes arquata*) in C.L. Brehm’s handwriting, and shows the exceptionally curved (‘bogenförmigen’) bill.” In addition to Brehm’s label, it bears a Rothschild Museum label (printed “Brehm-Collection”) and a Rothschild type label. On the Rothschild Museum label Hartert has written “No. 110” and on the type label “This or no. 116 Type of *Nucifraga arquata* Brehm.” The significance of these two numbers is not known; neither appears on Brehm’s label. Six additional Brehm specimens, AMNH 675477–675481, 675483, are from “Altenberg, Kärnten,” a locality not mentioned by Brehm; none of them bears the name *arquata* on the Brehm label, and they are not considered type material.

Nucifraga platyrhynchus C.L. Brehm

Nucifraga platyrhynchus C.L. Brehm, 1833: 973, 974 (Ein Stück meiner Sammlung wurde bei Greifswald, ein anderes, ein Weibchen, in der hiesigen Gegend, beide im September 1821, erlegt).

Now *Nucifraga caryocatactes caryocatactes* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918a: 9; Vaurie, 1959: 156–158; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 611–612.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 675462, female “pr. auct.” (primo auctumno), Roda River valley (= Rodathal), Germany. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Brehm had at least two specimens. Part of Brehm’s original label is missing from this specimen, but “*tyrhynchus*” remains. The date is also missing, but Hartert has written “September 1821” on the Rothschild Collection label. On the reverse of the Rothschild type label is the following note by Hartert: “Dies muss das in Sept. 1821 erlegte ♀ sein, das Isis 1833 p. 974 erwähnt ist.” Hartert (1918a: 9) listed the above specimen as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype, and wrote: “This must be the type. No specimen from Greifswald can be traced, and the Nutcrackers that appear in autumn and winter in Pommerania are almost without exceptions long-billed Siberian wanderers, *N. caryocatactes macrorhynchus*.”

Nucifraga macrorhynchus C.L. Brehm

Nucifraga macrorhynchus C.L. Brehm, 1823: 103 (“Er bewohnt die Gebirgswälder des mittlern und nordöstlichen Europa, und Nordasiens, und kommt von ihnen nach mehrern Jahren ein Mal im September und October in viele Gegenden Europas und in die meisten unseres Vaterlandes”).

Now *Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchus* Brehm, 1823. See Hartert, 1918a: 9; Vaurie, 1959: 156–158; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 611–612.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 675513, adult male, collected in the Orla River Valley (= Vallis Orilana), Germany, on 10 October 1821. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described the male, female, and young

without designating a type. Of all the AMNH specimens, identified as *macrorhynchos* by Brehm only two were collected before the 1823 date of publication of the name. The above male was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918a: 9). The paralectotype in AMNH is: **AMNH 675511**, female, collected in the Roda Valley, on 4 October 1821.

***Nucifraga caryocatactes rothschildi* Hartert**

Nucifraga caryocatactes rothschildi Hartert, 1903d: 27 (südlich des Issik-Kul).

Now *Nucifraga caryocatactes rothschildi* Hartert, 1903. See Hartert, 1919: 125; Vaurie, 1959: 156–158; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 611–612.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 675571**, adult male, collected south of Ozero Issyk-kul' (= Lake Issik-Kul), 42.25N, 77.15E (USBGN, 1970b), Turkestan, in February 1901, by Rückbeil, Rudolf Tancré's collector (No. J.K. 44). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Tancré's number for the holotype and noted that he studied 14 specimens. The 13 paratypes, all collected in Turkestan in 1901 by or for Tancré, are: Bed of Karakol, **AMNH 675568**, **675569**, male, female, September; South of Lake Issik-kul, **AMNH 675570**, **675572**, **675573**, two males, one female, November and February; Bed of Ak-su, **AMNH 675574**, **675575**, male, female, September; Ak-su, **AMNH 675576**, **675577**, male, female, September; Barskoun, **AMNH 675578**, **675579**, male, female, September and month?; Bed of Djargess, **AMNH 675580**, **675581**, male, female, September.

Rothschild (1902) had reported earlier on Tancré's collection; on page 166 he listed only the three February specimens but noted their darker color. The September and November specimens apparently arrived later.

***Nucifraga caryocatactes japonicus* Hartert**

Nucifraga caryocatactes japonicus Hartert, 1897: 134 (Northern Japan, Kurile Islands).

Now *Nucifraga caryocatactes japonica* Hartert, 1897. See Hartert, 1903d: 27; Hartert, 1919: 125; Vaurie, 1959: 156–158; Dickinson, 2003: 511; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 93; and dos Anjos, 2009: 611–612.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 675561**, male, from Shimotsuke, Honshu (= Hondo) Island, Japan, undated, purchased from Alan Owston (no. 197). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined; however, on page 135 he mentioned a specimen from the Kurile Islands in BMNH that he included in *japonicus* in addition to the specimens in the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1919: 125) listed the male (no. 197) as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. In addition to the Rothschild type label, this specimen has only one label, on which Hartert has noted that it was purchased from Owston. Early Owston specimens do not bear characteristic Owston labels; instead, like this one, they have rectangular labels of stiff paper with the corners cut off. The number "197" on this label and on the label of the AMNH paralectotype is either a species or a collector's number, and the collecting locality is written on the reverse.

There is only one additional specimen in AMNH collected early enough to have been in Hartert's hand when he described *japonicus*. Paralectotype: **AMNH 765562**, female, from Shimotsuke, Honshu Island, undated, purchased from Alan Owston (no. 197).

***Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax barbarus* Vaurie**

Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax barbarus Vaurie, 1954a: 1 (North Africa (Morocco to Algeria) and Canaries (La Palma Island only)).

Now *Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax barbarus* Vaurie, 1954. See Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 259; Fry et al., 2000: 568–570; Dickinson, 2003: 512; and dos Anjos, 2009: 615–616.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 290240**, adult male, collected on the Plateau, 1900 m, Middle Atlas Mountains, Morocco, on 27 April 1929, by E. Hartert and E. Flükiger (no. 302). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, and (on p. 3) noted that he measured 22 specimens from Morocco, Algeria, and the Canaries. There are 23 specimens in addition to the type, all marked *barbarus* by Vaurie, and I have considered all

of them paratypes: Morocco, AMNH 290241–290245, 675670–675675, 675681, 675682, eight males, five females; Canaries, AMNH 675668, 675669, two males; Algeria, AMNH 675683–675690, seven males, one female. The individuals with lower catalog numbers were in a group of specimens presented to AMNH by Rothschild in 1920.

***Monedula septentrionalis* C.L. Brehm**

Monedula septentrionalis C.L. Brehm, 1831: 173 (Sie bewohnt das nördliche Europa, kommt namentlich bei Helsingöer vor, nur zuweilen in das nordwestliche Deutschland).

Now *Corvus monedula spermologus* Vieillot, 1817. See Hartert, 1918a: 8; Vaurie, 1959: 165; Dickinson, 2003: 512; and dos Anjos, 2009: 617.

PROBABLE HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674146, adult female, collected at Helsingør (= Helsingöer), 56.03N, 12.38E (Times Atlas), Sjaelland Island, Denmark, in October 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm, in his description of *septentrionalis*, did not indicate how many specimens he examined nor designate a type. Hartert (1918a: 8) detailed why he considered this specimen to be Brehm's type and perhaps his only specimen from northern Europe. If he had others, then Hartert, by listing this specimen as the type, designated it the lectotype.

***Coloeus monedula nigerrimus* Kleiner**

Coloeus monedula nigerrimus Kleiner, 1939: 13 (Aghbalu Larbi, C. Atlas, Morocco).

Now *Corvus monedula spermologus* Vieillot, 1817. See Vaurie, 1959: 165; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 262; Fry et al., 2000: 555–556; Dickinson, 2003: 512; and dos Anjos, 2009: 617.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674019 (not 624019), adult male, collected at Aghbalu Larbi, 2000 m, Middle Atlas Mountains, Morocco, on 5 June 1925, by E. Hartert, prepared by F. Young. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: By the time Kleiner named this subspecies, the Rothschild Collection was already at AMNH. He had borrowed this specimen and had cited its AMNH number in the original description. In addition to Hartert's original label, it bears a Kleiner label marked "Typus," annotated as

"*Coloeus monedula aterrimus*," and an AMNH type label with the name also given incorrectly given as "*aterrimus*." I have not removed this label, but have supplied a new AMNH type label bearing the correct name *nigerrimus*. I have found no evidence that *aterrimus* was ever introduced by Kleiner. The AMNH number of the holotype was also misread by Kleiner due to a smear of ink on the number.

The original description by Kleiner (1939) was published in a resumé of his third study of Palaearctic Corvidae, the full manuscript having been submitted to "*Acta Ornithologica Musei Zoologici Polonici* of the Warsaw Museum, but owing to recent events it is doubtful if it will ever appear." I have checked issues of the journal published between 1939 and 1953, both under "Kleiner" and "Keve," the name he assumed about this time, and have found no article published later by Kleiner or Keve, under which name he published widely after WWII. I thank E.C. Dickinson for information concerning Kleiner's change of name. Although other specimens were collected by Hartert at the type locality, none of them were mentioned in the description of *nigerrimus*, and Kleiner perhaps borrowed only the single type specimen.

Hartert (1927: 6–7, 8–9) wrote about his 1925 visit to Morocco. His party was able to go by automobile from Azrou (33.27N, 05.14W, Times Atlas) to Aghbalou Larbi, a fort of the Foreign Legion. He noted that Jackdaws "came down from the cliffs of the higher peaks...to the plain between the rock of Aghbalou-Larbi and the Tarseft Pass" to feed and that he collected six in very worn plumage. From there they proceeded to Timhadit (33.15N, 05.09W, Times Atlas).

***Coloeus monedula cirtensis*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Coloeus monedula cirtensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1912a: 471 (Constantine).

Now *Corvus monedula cirtensis* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1912). See Hartert, 1919: 127; Vaurie, 1959: 163–165; Fry et al., 2000: 555–556; Dickinson, 2003: 511; and dos Anjos, 2009: 617.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 674206, sex?, collected at Constantine, 36.22N, 06.40E (Times

Atlas), Algeria, on 4 December 1911, by Paul Dechabert. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert (1912a: 471) said that Dechabert had sent 10 specimens of this form from Constantine. The specimens are poorly made and have no original label, only a Rothschild Museum label with information written by Hartert, except for the type, which has only a Rothschild type label. In the original description, the specimen designated as the type was said to have been collected on 4 December 1911. This does not distinguish between two specimens dated 4 December 1911, all others having the date “winter, 1911.” Hartert (1919: 127) does not further distinguish between these two specimens. AMNH 675206 was cataloged as the type at AMNH and that status has not been questioned. In order to verify the authors’ intent and prevent future confusion with regard to the type, I hereby designate AMNH 675206 the lectotype of *Coloeus monedula cirtensis*. The paralectotypes are: Constantine, AMNH 674207–674215.

Rothschild and Hartert (1912a: 472) noted that the form was “named after its locality, the town of Constantine, the Cirta of the Romans.”

Corvus enca celebensis Stresemann

Corvus enca celebensis Stresemann, 1936: 368 (Rurukan, North Celebes).

Now *Corvus enca celebensis* Stresemann, 1936. See Stresemann, 1940: 15–16; White and Bruce, 1986: 321; Coates et al., 1997: 414; Dickinson et al., 2004: 93–95; Dickinson et al., 2004b: 122; and dos Anjos, 2009: 619.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 299071, adult male, collected at Rurukan, 900 m, 01.20N, 124.48E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2609), north Sulawesi (= Celebes), Indonesia, on 17 February 1931, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 3753).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann gave Heinrich’s unique field number of the holotype but did not list the specimens he examined; however, he (Stresemann, 1936: 359) noted that *celebensis* was universally distributed on Sulawesi. Heinrich had collected for AMNH and ZMB, and types were to be deposited in AMNH, with the rest of the collection divided between the

two institutions (Stresemann, 1931: 7–9). Later, Stresemann (1940: 15–16) listed 24 specimens, giving the localities where they were collected. Sixteen of these, including the holotype, were deposited in AMNH. The 15 paratypes in AMNH are: Makassar, AMNH 299069, 299076, 299077, one male, two females; Paleleh, AMNH 299070, one male; Rurukan, AMNH 299072, 299073, 299079–299081, two males, three females; Komersot, AMNH 299074, 299082, 299083, one male, two females; Wawo, AMNH 299075, 299084, one male, one female; Oeroe, AMNH 299078, female, all collected on Sulawesi between May 1930 and February 1932 by Gerd Heinrich. Steinheimer (2009: 25) reported four paratypes in ZMB from Rurukan and five additional specimens from other localities, which I believe should also be considered paratypes. This results in a total of 25 specimens. There apparently was a misprint in Stresemann’s sums as there is in fact a total of three males and four females from Makassar (one male, two females in AMNH and two males, two females in ZMB; S. Frahnert, personal commun.)

Gazzola unicolor Rothschild and Hartert

Gazzola unicolor Rothschild and Hartert, 1900: 29 (Banggai, Sula Islands).

Now *Corvus unicolor* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1900). See Hartert, 1919: 125; Vaurie, 1958: 8–9; White and Bruce, 1986: 322; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 93–95; Dickinson et al., 2004b: 123; dos Anjos, 2009: 620; and Mallo et al., 2010.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 673967, sex?, collected at Banggai Island, 01.37S, 123.33E (White and Bruce, 1986: 490), Kepulauan Banggai (= Banggai Archipelago), Indonesia, undated, purchased from [K.] Dunstall. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This name is based on two specimens. No type was designated in the original description. Although Hartert (1919: 125) listed only a “Type,” his listing did not distinguish between the two specimens. Both specimens were included in the type collection at AMNH as syntypes of *unicolor*. However, only AMNH 673967 had a Rothschild type label, indicating that it was Rothschild’s and Hartert’s intended type, and only it was listed as a type when the Rothschild Collection was

cataloged at AMNH; an AMNH type label had been added to AMNH 673966, indicating that the two specimens were syntypes. Mallo et al. (2010: 177) designated AMNH 673967 the lectotype in order to remove the original ambiguity. The second specimen, **AMNH 673966**, becomes the paralectotype of *unicolor*. Both are retained in the type collection with added labels indicating their present status.

When Hartert (1919: 125) published on the Rothschild types, he noted that they had received “a number of well-prepared skins” from Banggai, and that he had made sure that they were truly from Banggai Island. The purchase was entered in the manuscript partial list of purchases by Rothschild on 22 November 1900 (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH). Contrary to the usual practice of giving only the total number of specimens, the 28 specimens were listed individually. Most of these specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but none of them have an original label, the locality and “Native Collector” added to a Rothschild Collection label by Hartert.

Hartert (1919: 125) said that the specimens had been purchased from van Renesse van Duivenbode. This must have been a slip of the pen, for according to the listing, the specimens were purchased from Dunstall. I have not been able to find any information on Dunstall, but one other specimen, the type of *Rhamphocoelus dunstalli*, from Central America or Panama, was said to have been purchased from K. Dunstall (LeCroy, 2012: 80), and BMNH purchased from G.K. Dunstall small lots of birds from Guyana, New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand in 1896 and 1904 (Sharpe, 1906: 343). Dunstall was perhaps a dealer.

Corvus enca mangoli Vaurie

Corvus enca mangoli Vaurie, 1958: 3 (Sula Mangoli).

Now *Corvus enca mangoli* Vaurie, 1958. See White and Bruce, 1986: 321; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 93–95; Dickinson et al., 2004b: 122; dos Anjos, 2009: 619; and Mallo et al., 2010: 167–168.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673950, adult male, collected on Mangoli Island, 012.53S, 125.50E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Sula

Archipelago, Moluccas, Indonesia, in October 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had one additional specimen from the same locality, paratype **AMNH 673949**, female, October 1897, collected by Doherty.

Corvus meeki Rothschild

Corvus meeki Rothschild, 1904: 21 (Bougainville Island).

Now *Corvus meeki* Rothschild, 1904. See Hartert, 1919: 125; Mayr, 1955: 37–38; Vaurie, 1958: 8–10; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 266; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 401; Dickinson, 2003: 513; Hadden, 2004: 232–233; and dos Anjos, 2009: 621–622.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 673987, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 2 May 1904, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.1719). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild gave Meek’s unique field number of the holotype and noted that he had a second male specimen. The paratype is **AMNH 673986**, adult male, collected on Bougainville on 6 May 1904, by Meek (no. A.1748). Rothschild and Hartert (1905: 268) listed these two specimens in their report on Meek’s entire collection made in the Solomon Islands in 1904. Other specimens were collected later.

This population has been variously considered a full species, part of a superspecies, or as a subspecies of *Corvus woodfordi*. Most recent authors have considered it a full species.

Corvus frugilegus tshusii Hartert

Corvus frugilegus tshusii Hartert, 1903d: 14 (Gilgit).

Now *Corvus frugilegus frugilegus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1919: 127; Vaurie, 1954b: 17; 1959: 167; Dickinson et al., 2004b: 123; and dos Anjos, 2009: 625–626.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674831, female, collected at Gilgit, 35.55N, 74.18E (BirdLife International, 2001: 2643), Kashmir, on 7

December 1879, by J. Scully (no. 711). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert mentioned only the type specimen, giving Scully's number for it.

***Corvus caurinus* Baird**

Corvus caurinus Baird (in Baird et al.), 1858: 569 (Washington Territory and northwestern Coast).

Now *Corvus caurinus* Baird, 1858. See Hellmayr, 1934: 5; Deignan, 1961: 329; American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 450; Verbeek and Butler, 1999; Dickinson, 2003: 513; and dos Anjos, 2009: 626.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 42372**, Sex?, collected at Fort Steilacoom, near Tacoma, 47.16N, 122.30W (Times Atlas), Pierce County, Washington, on 25 April 1856, by George Suckley (no. 322). From the George N. Lawrence Collection (no. 428).

COMMENTS: This specimen was presented to George N. Lawrence by the Smithsonian Institution and is one of the syntypes of *C. caurinus* named by Baird in Baird et al. (1858). It was based on a type series of eight specimens, four of which are in USNM; the disposition of the other four is listed by Deignan (1961: 329). In addition to the original label, this syntype bears Lawrence's label annotated "Presented by Smith'n Institution," an AMNH label printed "Lawrence Collection," and an AMNH type label marked "Cotype of *Corvus caurinus*."

***Corvus sinaloae* Davis**

Corvus sinaloae Davis, 1958: 163 (Escunapa, Mexico).

Now *Corvus sinaloae* Davis, 1958. See Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 269; American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 451; Dickinson, 2003: 513; and dos Anjos, 2009: 627–628.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 71674**, adult male, collected at Escuinapa (= Escunapa) de Hidalgo, 22.50N, 105.46W (Times Atlas), Sinaloa, Mexico, on 16 November 1895, by J.H. Batty.

COMMENTS: Davis cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He gave the wing/tail ratios of 10 male and 11 female specimens in AMNH and USNM, but there seems to be no way to identify these specimens. The specimens for which he

provided tape recordings were apparently not collected.

***Corvus cornix judaeus* Meinertzhagen**

Corvus cornix judaeus Meinertzhagen, 1919: 85 (Bir Salem in southern Palestine).

Now *Corvus corone sharpii* Oates, 1889. See Meinertzhagen, 1926: 108; Hartert, 1928: 189; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 272; Madge and Burn, 1994: 159–161; Shirihi, 1996: 573–575; Dickinson, 2003: 513; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 95–102; and dos Anjos, 2009: 630–631.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 675118**, adult male, collected at Bir Salem, near Lod (= Ludd), 31.58N, 34.54E (USBGN, 1970a), Israel, on 17 December 1918, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen designated as type of *judaeus* the only specimen in the Rothschild Collection bearing the above data, and noted that he examined seven specimens, three collected by his party and four in the Rothschild Collection. The holotype and one paratype are the only Meinertzhagen specimens of this form that came to AMNH; the following five specimens in AMNH, including the four from Rothschild, are paratypes: "Jordan, Palestine," **AMNH 675114**, female, 1 December 1898, collected by Bacher; Rehobot, near Jaffa, **AMNH 675115**, male, 28 January 1911, **AMNH 675116**, female, 10 March 1911, **AMNH 675117**, sex?, 15 November 1910, all collected by J. Aharoni; Rafa, **AMNH 675119**, male, 27 September 1917, collected by Meinertzhagen.

Meinertzhagen (1926: 108–109) synonymized *judaeus* with *sardonius*, and more recently *sardonius* has been considered a synonym of *sharpii* (Dickinson, 2003: 513; dos Anjos, 2009: 630–631) but was recognized by Shirihi (1996: 573–575). Species limits are difficult to define due to hybridization. Madge and Burn (1994: 159–160) considered *Corvus cornix* a species in the superspecies *Corvus corone*; Dickinson (2003: 513) retained the broad species *C. corone*; dos Anjos (2009: 630–631) considered *C. cornix* a separate species.

***Corvus cornix minos* Meinertzhagen**

Corvus cornix minos Meinertzhagen, 1920: 19 (Candia, Crete).

Now *Corvus corone sharpii* Oates, 1889. See Meinertzhagen, 1926: 109; Hartert, 1928: 189; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 272; Madge and Burn, 1994: 159–161; Shirihi, 1996: 573–575; Dickinson, 2003: 513; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 95–102; and dos Anjos, 2009: 630–631.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 675132, adult male, collected in the Candia District, 2000 ft, Crete, Greece, on 13 June (not May) 1920, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen based his description of *minos* on four males and one female from Crete and noted that the type, a male, collected at Candia, Crete, on 13.v.20, was in the Rothschild Collection. While the month of collection of the holotype was given as May by Meinertzhagen, on the original label the month is clearly given as “6.” In addition to the holotype, three paratypes also came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: Candia District, AMNH 675133, 675134, male and female, 29 June 1920; Halmyos, AMNH 675135, male, 9 June 1920, all collected by Meinertzhagen.

See *C. c. judaeus* for discussion of nomenclature.

***Corvus coronoides connectens* Stresemann**

Corvus coronoides connectens Stresemann, 1916: 281 (Miyako-shima).

Now *Corvus macrorhynchos connectens* Stresemann, 1916. See Hartert, 1919: 126; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 273; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 95–102; 2004b: 124; Morioka et al., 2005: 33–34; and dos Anjos, 2009: 631.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674321, adult male, collected on Miyako Island (= Miyako-shima), 24.55/24.38N, 124.41/125.19E (Morioka et al., 2005: 151), Ryukyu Islands, Japan, on 5 July 1904, by Owston’s Japanese Collectors (no. 1642). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection and to bear the unique collector’s number 1642. Stresemann also gave wing measurements for six adults and three juveniles from Okinawa and five adults from Miyako, collected by the same collectors, all apparently in the Rothschild Collection (measurements given without an asterisk).

There are instead 10 specimens from Okinawa and four from Miyako. The 13 paratypes are: Miyako, AMNH 674322–674324, three females, 5–7 July 1904; Okinawa, AMNH 674325–674334, eight males, two females, 5 May–22 July 1904, all collected by Owston’s Japanese collectors.

Ogawa (1905: 195–196) also studied these specimens under the name *Corvus macrorhynchus levaillanti* and listed all 14 specimens, although he did not give measurements for all of them. The male designated as holotype by Stresemann was given the number 76 by Ogawa.

***Corvus macrorhynchus* [sic] *osai* Ogawa**

Corvus macrorhynchus [sic] *osai* Ogawa, 1905: 196 (Okinawashima, Ishigaki, Kohama, Iriomote, Shinjoshima, and Kuroshima).

Now *Corvus macrorhynchos osai* Ogawa, 1905. See Hartert, 1919: 126; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 273; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 95–102; 2004b: 124; Morioka et al., 2005: 100; and dos Anjos, 2009: 631.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 674344, adult male, collected on Kohama-jima (not Kobama-shima), Ryu Kyu Islands, Japan, on 26 July 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. 1647). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ogawa (1905) studied this collection made by Owston’s collectors in the Ryu Kyu Islands in 1904 prior to the purchase of selected specimens by Rothschild. Ogawa did not designate a type in the original description but charted the measurements of his 15 specimens, each of which bears a collector’s number, from the six islands listed above. Hartert (1919: 126), by giving the collector’s number “1647” of the type, designated it the lectotype; the number used by Ogawa was the same in this case. It also bears a Rothschild type label. Morioka et al. (2005: 100) commented on the frequent misspelling of this type locality.

Specimens purchased from Owston routinely bear two Owston labels, one in Japanese and one in English. It is difficult to be certain of the paralectotypes in the type series of *osai* because the collector’s number used by Ogawa in his chart were written in red pencil on the Japanese labels and this has faded over time so as to be almost unread-

able. The following specimens are definite paralectotypes: Kuroshima, **AMNH 674337** (1648 on English label, same no. used by Ogawa), female, 12 July 1904. Ishigaki, **AMNH 674338** (1655, 1580?), male, 5 June 1904; **AMNH 674339** (1657, 1581), female, 26 May 1904; **AMNH 674340** (1658½, 1261), male, 29 May 1904; **AMNH 674341** (1654, 1587), male, 26 May 1904; **AMNH 674342** (1658, 1584), female, 26 May 1904; **AMNH 674343** (1656, 1582), female, 26 May 1904. Arugusukujima, **AMNH 674345** (1646, also used by Ogawa), male, 15 July 1904 (Ogawa called this locality Shinojoshima). The following two specimens may also be paralectotypes: Iriomote, **AMNH 674335** (1652, 1578), male immature, **AMNH 674336** (1653, 1579), female immature, 25 June 1904; the two specimens listed as immature by Ogawa are listed under 1578 and 1579, but the sexes are reversed and the date is given as 26 June 1904. Morioka et al. (2005: 100) commented on the frequent discrepancies between what is written in Ogawa's charts and the dates on specimens. Some of the specimens listed as from Okinawa (above, under *connectens*) may be specimens that Ogawa identified as *osai*, but I was unable to read the red pencil numbers on any of them.

Corvus coronoides hainanus Stresemann

Corvus coronoides hainanus Stresemann, 1916: 286 (Hoihow (Hainan)).

Now *Corvus macrorhynchos colonorum* Swinhoe, 1864. See Hartert, 1919: 127; 1929a: 48–54; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 274; Cheng, 1987: 555; Madge and Burn, 1994: 162–164; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 96–102; 2004b: 124; and dos Anjos, 2009: 631.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 674372**, adult male, collected at Hai-k'ou (= Hoihow), 20.50N, 110.25E (Times Atlas), Hai-nan Tao (= Hainan) Island, China, on 15 March 1902, by Zensaku Katsumata. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as the type of *hainanus* the adult male specimen collected by Katsumata at Hoihow on 15 March 1902 and gave measurements for 15 specimens without indicating those of the type specimen. There are two adult male specimens collected at

Hoihow on 15 March 1902, and Hartert's (1919: 127) listing of the type of this form did not distinguish between the two specimens. **AMNH 674372** is clearly Stresemann's intended type, as it bears a Rothschild type label and was cataloged as the type at AMNH. In order to remove the ambiguity, I hereby designate **AMNH 674372** the lectotype of *Corvus coronoides hainanus*.

The 14 paralectotypes are: Hai-k'ou, **AMNH 674373–674381**, five males, four females, 2–17 March 1902, 10–11 March 1903; Liudon, **AMNH 674382–674386**, four males, one female, 9–13 March 1903, all collected by Katsumata.

Most recent authors consider *hainanus* a synonym of *colonorum* in species *C. macrorhynchos*.

Corvus coronoides madaraszi Stresemann

Corvus coronoides madaraszi Stresemann, 1916: 285 (Colombo).

Now *Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus* Sykes, 1832. See Hartert, 1919: 126; 1929a: 50; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 274; Madge and Burn, 1994: 164–165; Dickinson et al., 2004c: 96–102; 2004b: 123–124; Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005: 599–600; and dos Anjos, 2009: 631.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 674371**, adult male, collected at Colombo, 06.55N, 79.52E (Times Atlas), Sri Lanka, on 13 February 1894, by E. Ernest Green. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann noted that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. Although he gave measurements for 11 specimens, many of them from the literature, the holotype was the only specimen in the Rothschild Collection.

Corvus insularis Heinroth

Corvus insularis Heinroth, 1903: 69 (Gazelle-Halbinsel).

Now *Corvus insularis* Heinroth, 1903. See Stresemann, 1943: 121–135; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 275–276; Madge and Burn, 1994: 165–168; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 400–401; Dickinson, 2003: 514; Steinheimer, 2009: 28–29; and dos Anjos, 2009: 622.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 674444**, adult sex?, collected at Blanche Bay, 04.15S, 152.10E

(PNG, 1984), Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 2 February 1901, by Oscar Heinroth on the "I. Deutschen Südsee Expedition von Br. Mencke." From the ZMB via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Although the Rothschild label on this specimen is marked by Hartert: "Co-type! of *C. insularis*," it was not included in any of Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and had not been included with the AMNH types. A query by Steinheimer, when he was preparing the list of corvid types in ZMB, led to the discovery of this syntype. It now bears an AMNH type label. Other syntypes are in ZMB (Steinheimer, 2009: 28–29).

C. insularis has usually been considered a subspecies of *C. orru*, but recent evidence indicates that it should receive full species status.

Because Gregory M. Mathews changed his mind so often about species relationships among the Australian corvids and because he did not label his specimens with his names, it is frequently impossible to know which specimens he had in mind when he gave the range of a new form. I have not tried to determine paratypes of Mathews names of Australian corvids. The synonymies listed in Blake and Vaurie (1962: 276–277) apparently depended on the analyses by Mathews (1926: 389–406; 1927: 407–412; 1930: 894–896). I have used the paper by Rowley (1970) to reassess these names, which has resulted in some changes in the synonymies.

Corvus coronoides ceciliae Mathews

Corvus coronoides ceciliae Mathews, 1912a: 442 (North-West Australia).

Now *Corvus orru ceciliae* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1929a: 48–54; Mathews, 1927: 407–412; 1930: 896; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 606–607; and dos Anjos, 2009: 633.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674568, male, collected at Napier Broome Bay, 14.02S, 126.37E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia, on 30 July 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 646). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6211) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as "North-West Australia." The holotype bears, in addition to Hill's original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1927: pl. 596, opp. p. 407, text p. 408; see also pl. 597, opp. p. 412) where it is confirmed as the type of *ceciliae*. Mathews' measurements written on the reverse of Hill's label read: wing 356 mm, bill 60, tarsus 66; Mathews (1927: 408) measurements of type: wing 355, bill 60, tarsus 70. (I measure wing 354, bill from base 60, tarsus 65).

Corvus bennetti queenslandicus Mathews

Corvus bennetti queenslandicus Mathews, 1912a: 443 (Queensland).

Now *Corvus orru ceciliae* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1927: 407–412; Hartert, 1929a: 48–54; Mathews, 1930: 896; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 606–607; and dos Anjos, 2009: 633.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674551, young male, collected at Coomooboolaroo, 23.53N, 149.34E (USBGN, 1957), Dawson River, Queensland, Australia, on 27 November 1909, from the Barnard Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4724) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Mathews' catalog records that this specimen was the only *Corvus* specimen from among 16 Dawson River specimens of various species purchased from [C.A. and H.G.] Barnard. It bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and the original label, annotated by Hartert on the reverse: "H. Barnard Coll." Mathews' measurements are written on this label: wing 317 mm, bill 55, tarsus 64 (I measure wing 318, bill 56, tarsus 64).

[*Corvus ceciliae hartogi* Mathews]

This form was described by Mathews (1920: 76), based on a type collected on Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia, on 7 November 1916. No Mathews corvid specimens in AMNH bear this date. The holotype of this form is in MV (W. Longmore, personal commun.)

***Corvus ceciliae problëema* Mathews**

Corvus ceciliae problëema Mathews, 1923a: 42 (Derby, North-west Australia).

Now *Corvus orru ceciliae* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1927: 407–412; 1930: 896; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 606–607; and dos Anjos, 2009: 633.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674577, female, collected at Derby, 17.19S, 123.38E (Times Atlas), Fitzroy River, Western Australia, Australia, on 27 February 1902, by J.P. Rogers (no. 432). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews, evidently in a hurry to have the name included in “Birds of Australia,” said that *problëema* differed from *C. c. ceciliae* “in being smaller; wing 335 mm. (*ceciliae* wing 355 mm.). It also has a smaller bill. Type, Derby, North-west Australia.” AMNH 674577 is a female collected on 27 February 1902 by J.P. Rogers at Derby. I measure the wing as 335 mm., the bill as 51, and the tarsus as 58. These measurements fit within those given by Rowley (1970: 59) for western females of *Corvus orru ceciliae*. It had been in the Rothschild Collection, but it does not bear a label indicating that it had been part of the Mathews Collection, nor did I find it listed in Mathews’ catalog. There have, however, been other infrequent instances in which Mathews used a Rothschild Collection specimen as a type.

The only AMNH specimen from Derby that had been in Mathews’ collection is AMNH 674576 (Mathews no. 8843), male, collected on 9 May 1911, by Rogers (no. 1624). This is an aberrant specimen with elongated and crossed mandibles with many juvenile brown feathers scattered throughout its very worn plumage. Rogers noted on his label that “this bird was fat & strong in spite of the malformed bill.” I measure the wing as about 300 mm (worn), tarsus 56. This specimen does not match Mathews’ description of *problëema*.

My next question concerned where Rothschild obtained his specimen from Derby. Thinking that perhaps it had been among specimens that Rothschild or Mathews had acquired from WAM, I wrote R. Johnstone.

The above specimen had not come from WAM, and Johnstone referred me to a paper by Robert Hall on a collection made by Rogers on the Fitzroy River in 1902. This provided the link to the provenance of Rothschild’s specimen. Hall (1903: 42) reported that Rogers collected a female *Corvus coronoides* on 27 February 1902. While AMNH 674577 bears no indication that it came from Hall, Rothschild did purchase much of Hall’s private collection (Whittell, 1954: 313), now in AMNH. Thus, good circumstantial evidence indicates that this specimen is the type of *problëema*.

This type and AMNH 674576, with crossed mandibles, are the only two specimens of corvids collected at Derby that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Because the wing measurement of AMNH 674577 matches that given by Mathews for the type of *problëema*, I believe that it can be accepted as the holotype. The name, *problëema*, was not listed by Hartert (1929a: 53–54). An AMNH type label has been added.

Should this name be used, the umlaut must be omitted (ICZN, 1999: 40, Art. 32.5.2).

***Corvus bennetti bonhoti* Mathews**

Corvus bennetti bonhoti Mathews, 1912a: 442 (Murchison, West Australia).

Now *Corvus bennetti* North, 1901. See Mathews, 1926: 403–406; Hartert, 1929a: 48–54; Mathews, 1930: 895; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 608; and dos Anjos, 2009: 633.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674582, female, collected at Yanthangarra Pool (= Yandamgarra), 28.18S, 117.09E (USBGN, 1957), Murchison, Western Australia, Australia, on 17 November 1899, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5176) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype from Murchison, “West Australia,” and gave the wing measurement as 295 mm. In addition to Tunney’s original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype also bears a Mathews “Figured” label, indicating that it was the specimen used as the model for Mathews (1926, pl. 595, opp.

p. 403; text p. 403). Mathews does not say there that the illustrated bird is the type, but the wing measurement given is 295 and he added measurements for bill 47 and tarsus 55. There he also added “Yandamgarra” as the Murchison locality. This is the way Tunney spelled the locality on his label.

Tunney’s label also bears the WAM number 1644, and Ron Johnstone (personal commun.) kindly provided the following information: Specimen no. 1644 in the WAM catalog of 1896–1900 is noted to have been sent to Mathews in 1910. It was one of two specimens collected by Tunney on the Mount Magnet Road in November 1899. The other, a male, now WAM no. A28470, has been identified by Johnstone as *Corvus orru ceciliae*. The two specimens were entered together in the old WAM catalog as having been collected at Nannotharra. There is a Nannowtharra Hill at 28.17S, 117.00E on the Mount Magnet Road, not far from Yanthan-garra Pool.

Mathews’ measurements on Tunney’s label are wing 295, culmen 48, tarsus 54. I measure wing 292, bill 49, tarsus 56. The wings and tail of this specimen are very worn and it appears that Mathews tried to estimate the unworn length of the wing, because my measurements usually agree quite closely with his. These measurements fall below the measurements given by Rowley (1970: 59) for females of *C. orru ceciliae* from western and central Australia and within the measurements given for females of *C. bennetti*.

Corvus ceciliae marngli Mathews

Corvus ceciliae marngli Mathews, 1912b: 52 (Marngle Creek, West Kimberley, West Australia).

Now *Corvus bennetti* North, 1901. See Mathews, 1926: 403–406; Hartert, 1929a: 54; Mathews, 1930: 895; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 608; and dos Anjos, 2009: 633.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674578, adult male, collected at Manguel (= Marngle) Creek, 17.49S, 123.39E (Johnstone and Storr, 2004: 510), West Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 1 June 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1712). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9396) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, noting that the wing measured 312 mm and that the bill was shorter than that of *C. ceciliae*. Mathews (1926: 403–406) does not give further measurements for *marngli*. My measurements: wing 313, bill 51, tarsus 57. These fall within the measurements given by Rowley (1970: 59, 63) for *C. bennetti*.

[*Corvus marianae* Mathews]

Mathews (1911a: 326) introduced *C. marianae* as a replacement name for *C. australis* Gould, 1865, which at that time Mathews considered to be preoccupied by *C. australis* Gmelin, 1788. Vaurie, in Blake and Vaurie (1962: 276 fn.) acting as first revisor, selected Gmelin’s (1788: 377) name *Corvus australis*, a synonym of *Cuculus* (= *monasa*) *niger* Müller, 1776, to have priority over Gmelin’s (1788: 365) name *Corvus australis*, described in the same publication. This action established precedence between the two names (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.1), Gmelin’s name established on page 365 becoming the junior name and permanently invalid (ICZN, 1999: 59, Art. 57.2). The next available name for the Australian Raven was *Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. This action placed both *Corvus australis* Gould, 1865, and *Corvus marianae* Mathews, 1911, in the synonymy of *Corvus coronoides*. As a replacement name, the type of *marianae* is the same as that of *australis*.

Nevertheless, Mathews (1912a: 443) listed his specimen (catalog no. 7084) as the type of *C. marianae*. This specimen is now AMNH 674677, sex?, collected at Gosford, New South Wales, Australia, in September 1892, from the Thorpe collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 7084) via the Rothschild Collection. This specimen has no nomenclatural standing (ICZN, 1999: 78, Art. 72.7).

Hartert (1929a: 53) listed this type “as quoted in 1912” and commented: “Originally this specimen was not sexed, but someone put subsequently ‘♂’ on the label.” This appears to have been the case, but a female symbol has been added in pencil to the Rothschild label, on which Hartert added: “Evidently ♀, not ♂.”

Because this specimen bears a Rothschild type label, it is retained in the AMNH type collection with an added label to explain its lack of nomenclatural standing.

The types of the following three Mathews names came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. They were loaned to Ian Rowley in Australia in 1965 by special permission of Dean Amadon, Chairman of the Department of Ornithology, but were lost in the mail on their return to AMNH. Attempts to trace them were unsuccessful. I have provided below the information on the original types, gleaned from the literature. After the unfortunate loss of the types, CSIRO, courtesy of Richard Schodde, provided AMNH with topotypes for two of the three types, and a topotype for the third was present in AMNH. These topotypes remain in the type collection at AMNH, marked as such. Information on these topotypes is included within brackets below.

***Corvus coronoides perplexus* Mathews**

Corvus coronoides perplexus Mathews, 1912a: 442 (Perth, West Australia).

Now *Corvus coronoides perplexus* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 390–402; Hartert, 1929a: 53; Mathews, 1930: 894–895; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276–277; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 612–613; and dos Anjos, 2009: 633–634.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674592, sex unknown, Perth, 31.56S. 115.50E (USBGN, 1957), Western Australia, Australia. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3721) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave a range of wing measurements, 314–327, for *perplexus* in the original description. This subspecies was usually considered a synonym of *C. c. coronoides* until Schodde and Mason (1999: 613–614) recognized *perplexus* as the name applicable to the southwestern Australian population. This was followed by dos Anjos (2009: 633–634).

[The topotype sent to AMNH by ANWC (CSIRO) is now AMNH 814045 (ANWC no. 17053), female, collected in the Helena Valley, Perth, Western Australia, on 29 March 1970, by M.E. Griffiths.]

***Corvus marianae mellori* Mathews**

Corvus marianae mellori Mathews, 1912a: 443 (South Australia).

Now *Corvus mellori* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 390–402; Hartert, 1929a: 53; Mathews, 1930: 894–895; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276–277; Rowley, 1967; 1970: 50–53; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 611; and dos Anjos, 2009: 634.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674602, male, collected on Angas Plains, 35.21S, 139.00E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, on 31 December 1901, by Edwin Ashby (no. 290). From the Mathews Collection (3724, not 5724) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that his type was from South Australia, gave inclusive wing measurements, 326–330 mm, without stating the sex, and noted that the feather bases were gray. He also gave his catalog number of the holotype as 5724, but this was a typographical error, the correct number being 3724. (The entry at no. 5724 is a specimen of *Neochmia phaeton*.) Hartert (1929a: 53) did not catch this error in Mathews' catalog number.

Rowley (1967) elevated this form to full species status and gave measurements of the holotype: wing 326 mm, bill 54 mm, tarsus 62 mm. Schodde and Mason (1999: 611) and dos Anjos (2009: 634) accepted species status for *C. mellori*.

Corvus marianae halmaturinus is a synonym of *mellori* (see below) and was described on the same page. Rowley (1970: 50) served as first revisor when he chose *mellori* to have priority over *halmaturinus*.

[A second specimen of *mellori*, AMNH 674489, cataloged by Mathews as no. 3723, "*Corvus coronoides*," also a male, was collected on 30 December 1901 on Angas Plains. This specimen was identified in the AMNH catalog as *Corvus bennetti* but is a raven with gray feather bases. It was collected by Edwin Ashby and identified as *Corvus coronoides* by him. I measure the wing as 318 mm, bill 50 mm, tarsus, 57 mm, which fall within the measurements given by Rowley (1970: 51) for males of *mellori* from inland New South Wales and South Australia. This topotype is retained with the types.]

***Corvus marianae halmaturinus* Mathews**

Corvus marianae halmaturinus Mathews, 1912a: 443 (Kangaroo Island, South Australia).

Now *Corvus mellori* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 390–402; Hartert, 1929a: 53; Mathews, 1930: 894–895; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 276–277; Rowley, 1970: 50–53; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 611; and dos Anjos, 2009: 634.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674594, juvenile male, collected on Kangaroo Island, 35.50S, 137.06E (USBGN, 1957), South Australia, Australia, on 20 October 1905. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3725) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the wing measurement of 291 mm. In his catalog, Mathews added that the specimen was from Middle River on Kangaroo Island. Hartert (1929a: 53) further added that the type was a juvenile male with the wing feathers not fully grown, collected by Edwin Ashby.

Rowley (1970: 50) acted as first revisor by choosing *C. marianae mellori* to have priority over *C. marianae halmaturinus*, described on the same page. Schodde and Mason (1999: 611) and dos Anjos (2009: 634) agreed.

[ANWC (CSIRO) presented a topotype to AMNH, now AMNH 814046 (ANWC no. 6022), immature female?, collected on Kangaroo Island, on 26 August 1966, by R. Coles, prepared by H. Dimpel. I measure the wing 295 mm, bill 44, tarsus 58. This topotype is retained with the types.]

***Corvus marianae tasmanicus* Mathews**

Corvus marianae tasmanicus Mathews, 1912a: 443 (Tasmania).

Now *Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1926: 390–402; Hartert, 1929a: 54; Mathews, 1930: 895; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 277; Rowley, 1970; Schodde and Mason, 1999: 609–610; and dos Anjos, 2009: 634–635.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674707, unsexed [male], collected in Tasmania, Australia, in 1876, from the collection of Walter Chamberlain. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3719) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the

holotype and its bill measurement of 67 mm. Besides the Chamberlain label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, it also bears a “Figured” label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1926, pl. 590, opp. p. 390; text p. 391) where it is confirmed as the type of *tasmanicus*. On page 391, Mathews gave the following measurements: wing 362 mm, bill 61 mm, tarsus 72. Mathews’ measurements written on the reverse of Chamberlain’s label: wing 358, bill 67, tarsus 70. I measure wing 360, bill 66, tarsus 70.

Rowley (1970: 32, 53–55) elevated *tasmanicus* to species level, and Schodde and Mason (1999: 609–610) and dos Anjos (2009: 634–635) agreed.

***Corvus cryptoleucus reai* Phillips**

Corvus cryptoleucus reai Phillips, 1986: 67 (3 km NE Nogales, S’most Arizona).

Now *Corvus cryptoleucus* Couch, 1854. See Browning, 1990: 437–438; Dickerman and Parkes, 1997: 211–234; Dickinson, 2003: 515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 636.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 831487, male, collected 3 km (2 mi on label) northeast of Nogales, 31.20N, 110.56W (Times Atlas, Arizona, on 23 April [1954 on label], by Robert W. Dickerman, prepared by Kenneth C. Parkes and Allan R. Phillips (no. 3428). Type deposited in AMNH in May 1996 from the estate of Allan R. Phillips.

COMMENTS: The place of deposit of the holotype was not given in the original description (Dickerman and Parkes, 1997: 211). This type had been in the Phillips Collection and was presented to AMNH by his estate after his death (Dickerman and Parkes (1997: 217). Phillips did not list his paratypes.

Browning (1990: 437–438) recommended that subspecies of *Corvus cryptoleucus* not be recognized until “the variation among definitely sexed and aged birds” is conducted. Subsequent authors have followed his advice.

***Corvus corax richardsoni* Miller and Griscom**

Corvus corax richardsoni Miller and Griscom, 1925: 5 (San Rafael del Norte (4100 ft.), Nicaragua).

Now *Corvus corax sinuatus* Wagler, 1829. See Hellmayr, 1934: 2; Monroe, 1968: 282–283;

Dickinson, 2003: 514; dos Anjos, 2009: 638; and Martínez and Will, 2010: 75–76.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 144788, female, collected at San Rafael del Norte, 4100 ft, 13.12N, 86.06W (Times Atlas), Nicaragua, on 2 April 1917, by W. DeW. Miller, L. Griscom, and W.B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description; a single specimen was collected.

Hellmayr (1934: 2) synonymized *richardsoni* with *sinuatus*, and subsequent authors have agreed.

***Corvus corax clarionensis* Rothschild and Hartert**

Corvus corax clarionensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1902: 381 (Clarion Island, Revilla Gigedo group).

Now *Corvus corax clarionensis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1902. See Hartert, 1919: 126; Hellmayr, 1934: 2; AOU, 1957: 378; Rea, 1986: 214; Dickinson, 2003: 514; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 501443, male, collected on Isla Clarión, 18.21N, 114.44W (Seltzer, 1962: 1572), Islas Revilla Gigedo, Mexico, on 11 December 1900, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 103). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Beck's number "103" was given for the holotype in the original description; he collected the single specimen.

***Corvus corax hispanus* Hartert and Kleinschmidt**

Corvus corax hispanus Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 45 (Aguilas bei Murcia).

Now *Corvus corax hispanus* Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901. See Hartert, 1903d: 5; Vaurie, 1954b: 22; 1959: 194–195; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 280–281; Madge and Burn, 1994: 179–181; Cramp et al., 1994: 206–223; Dickinson, 2003: 514–515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674952, adult male, collected at Aguilas, 37.25N, 01.35W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 2 May 1898, from the Gray Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert and Kleinschmidt designated as the type of *hispanus* the only male specimen collected on 2 May 1898 and noted that they

had an additional three adults and one young. The paratypes, all from the Gray Collection, are: Aguilas, AMNH 674951, male, 11 May 1899; AMNH 674953, juvenile male, 29 May 1898; AMNH 674954, female, 30 May 1899; AMNH 674955, female, 2 May 1898.

Following Vaurie (1954b: 22), most authors synonymized *hispanus* with nominate *corax* until Cramp et al. (1994: 206) again considered it valid. Subsequent authors have agreed with Cramp et al.

***Corvus sylvestris* C.L. Brehm**

Corvus sylvestris C.L. Brehm, 1831: 163 (Er bewohnt die Wälder, Ebenen oder die Vorhölzer gebirger Gegenden Deutschlands).

Now *Corvus corax corax* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 40; Hartert, 1918a: 7; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 280; Dickinson, 2003: 514–515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 674868, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 15 May 1817. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) listed the specimen labeled *sylvestris* by Brehm and collected on 15 May 1817 at Renthendorf as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *sylvestris*. It is number "1a" on their list and so annotated on the reverse of Brehm's label. The following specimens labeled *sylvestris* by Brehm and listed and annotated by Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) are in AMNH and may be considered paralectotypes: AMNH 674866 (no. 1c), juvenile male, Vallis Rodana on label, 10 May 1816 (not 28 May 1818); AMNH 674869 (no. 1b), juvenile female, Renthendorf, 10 May 1818; AMNH 674871 (no. 1d), juvenile female, Vallis Orlana on label, 28 May 1818; AMNH 674873 (no. 1f), nestling male, Vallis Rodana on label, 4 May 1818. AMNH 674872 and 674874 were exchanged to ZFMK, and one or both of them may be paralectotypes.

***Corvus littoralis* C.L. Brehm**

Corvus littoralis C.L. Brehm, 1831: 164 (Er bewohnt die nördlichen Seeküsten unseres Vaterlandes).

Now *Corvus corax corax* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 40; Hartert, 1918a: 7; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 280; Dickinson, 2003: 514–515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 674879, adult female, collected on Rügen Island, 54.25N, 13.24E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 27 December 1826 (not 1820). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) listed their Brehm specimen “2b” of this form from Rügen Island and collected on 27 December 1826 as the type of *littoralis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. It is the only specimen bearing these data and it is marked “2b” on the reverse of Brehm’s label. Unfortunately, the Rothschild type label was tied on no. “2a,” now AMNH 674878, male, Rügen Island, 20 January 1826; it was so listed by Hartert (1918a: 7), was cataloged as the type at AMNH, and has always been accepted as such. It is a paralectotype but remains in the type collection with an added label indicating that it is a paralectotype, not the lectotype. AMNH 674879 has been added to the type collection with an AMNH type label indicating that it is the lectotype of *C. littoralis*. Paralectotype AMNH 674880 (2c), male, Rügen Island, 28 December 1826, is in the regular collection.

Corvus montanus C.L. Brehm

Corvus montanus C.L. Brehm, 1831: 165 (Er bewohnt die deutschen Alpen, z.B. die tyroler). Now *Corvus corax corax* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 40; Hartert, 1918a: 7; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 279–280; Dickinson, 2003: 514–515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 674865, adult female, collected in the Tirol, Austria, on 10 May 1827. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) listed the female specimen labeled *montanus* by Brehm and collected on 10 May 1827 in the Tirol as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. This specimen is annotated “3b” on the reverse of Brehm’s

label, the annotation corresponding to the number given it by Hartert and Kleinschmidt. This is confirmed by Hartert (1918a: 7). Two other specimens were listed by Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) as *montanus*. Their number “3a” is on the reverse of Brehm’s label for AMNH 674863, female, collected in Freiburg, Switzerland, on 3 October 1859; this specimen cannot be part of Brehm’s type series of *montanus*, as it was collected after the name was introduced. Their number “3c” is the specimen they listed as having Brehm’s label missing. It is now AMNH 674864, and the reverse of the Rothschild label is marked “3c.” Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) remarked that the specimen was remarkably similar to their specimens “3a” and “b.” It is similar in make to “3a” and may have been collected by Olphe Gaillard, as they thought, but because Brehm’s label is missing, there is no information on when it was collected. It is also not considered a paralectotype.

There is, however, a fourth specimen of *montanus*, now AMNH 674882, which has been included in the AMNH type collection because it bears an orange label from the Kleinschmidt Collection, marked “Vermutlich Typus von *Corvus montanus* (C.L. Brm.).” This specimen had also lacked an original Brehm label, and Kleinschmidt’s Collection label is so annotated. A separate label had been found and attached to the specimen that apparently belonged with it, as both the right leg of the specimen and the label had been similarly damaged by insects. Brehm’s label identifies it as *montanus*, a juvenile, collected at Gastein, on 29 July 1826. No juvenile was mentioned in the original description nor the locality Gastein, so there is no reason to consider type status for this specimen. It remains in the AMNH type collection because it was so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, but a label has been attached to indicate that it has no type status.

Corvus peregrinus C.L. Brehm

Corvus peregrinus C.L. Brehm, 1831: 164 (Er gehört unserm Vaterlands nicht an, sondern verirrt sich nur im Winter zuweilen und auf unregelmässigen Zügen in dasselbe.)

Now *Corvus corax corax* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 40; Hartert, 1918a: 7; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 279–280; Dickinson, 2003: 514–515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 674870, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50.48N, 11.58E (USBGN, 1959), Germany, on 10 January 1818. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Hartert and Kleinschmidt (1901: 40) listed the specimen labeled *peregrinus* by Brehm and collected on 10 January 1818 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The annotation “4a” on the reverse of Brehm’s label corresponds to the number given it by Hartert and Kleinschmidt. One other specimen listed by Hartert and Kleinschmidt (no. 4c) and labeled *peregrinus* by Brehm came to AMNH: AMNH 674867, female juvenile, Rodathal (= Vallis Rodana as on label), 28 April 1817, but *peregrinus* was described only as a bird of migratory passage. The specimen labeled “4b” by Hartert and Kleinschmidt may have been exchanged by AMNH to ZFMK as AMNH 674881.

***Corvus corax canariensis* Hartert and Kleinschmidt**

Corvus corax canariensis Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 45 (Palma).

Now *Corvus corax canariensis* Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901. See Hartert, 1901a: 326; Hartert, 1919: 125–126; Vaurie, 1954b: 22–23; Cramp et al., 1994: 206–223; Dickinson, 2003: 514–515; Baker and Omland, 2006: 174–178; and dos Anjos, 2009: 638–639.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 674976, adult male, collected on La Palma Island, 28.40N, 17.50W (Times Atlas), Canary Islands, undated, by Scott Wilson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert and Kleinschmidt made it clear in the original description that they had only the holotype and that Hartert had seen an additional four specimens in Liverpool. They did not mention that the holotype had been skinned from spirits, although this is written on the Rothschild label. Also, strangely, no mention is made in

the description or by Hartert (1903d: 6, 1919: 125–126) of the bizarre appearance of this type (see fig. 1). Almost all the feather vanes have been eaten away—by insects or chemicals?—until hardly any part of the feather is left except the shaft. Wing and tail measurements given in the original description could not have included this specimen if it was already in this condition. There is also no remark in the AMNH catalog to indicate its condition, nor did Meinertzhagen (1926: 102) or Vaurie (1954b: 22–23, 1959: 176) mention any peculiarity. There is also no indication of insect infestation among corvid types or other corvid specimens in AMNH, except minor damage in a few specimens that had originally been part of the Brehm Collection. The condition of this specimen remains a mystery.

The four paratypes are in LIVCM, all from the H.B. Tristram Collection, collected between 1888 and 1890, one each from La Palma, Gomera, Hierro, and Tenerife, none of which have any obvious peculiarities (T. Parker, personal commun.).

Baker and Omland (2006) found that Canary Island ravens have mtDNA distinct from that of their “Holarctic clade.” They had no specimens from North Africa, but included Canary Island birds in the subspecies *tingitanus*, without mentioning the Canary Islands subspecies, *canariensis*, which is still recognized by many authorities (e.g., Dickinson, 2003: 515) and more recently dos Anjos (2009: 638–639).

***Corvus brachyurus* A.E. Brehm**

Corvus brachyurus A.E. Brehm, 1854: 75 (Aegypten).

Now *Corvus rhipidurus* Hartert, 1918. See Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901: 41; Hartert, 1918a: 7; 1918b: 361; 1918e: 21; Blake and Vaurie, 1962: 281; Dickinson, 2003: 515; and dos Anjos, 2009: 639–640.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 675393, adult male, collected at Luxor, 25.41N, 32.24E (Times Atlas), Egypt, on 12 October 1851, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, A.E. Brehm noted that he collected a single specimen. It bears in addition to Rothschild



Fig. 1. Holotype of *Corvus corax canariensis* Hartert and Kleinschmidt, 1901, showing extensive damage to plumage due to chemical or insect damage.

Collection and type labels, C.L. Brehm's original label where it is called "*Corax brachyuros*, species distincta," in C.L. Brehm's hand. Hartert (1918a: 7) incorrectly cited the date of collection of the type as "1857," and considered the same specimen to be the type of *Corvus brachyrhynchus* C.L. Brehm, 1855, which name he thought was a slip of the pen for *brachyurus*. He considered both of these names synonyms of *Corvus affinis* Rüppell, 1835.

Hartert (1918b: 361) then considered *C. brachyrhynchus* C.L. Brehm, 1855, a valid name and the one to be used because *C. affinis* was found to be preoccupied by *C. affinis* Shaw, 1809 (= *Monasa nigra*), and *C. brachyurus* A.E. Brehm was preoccupied by *C. brachyurus* Linnaeus, 1766. However, it does seem that *C. brachyrhynchus* C.L. Brehm, 1855, was indeed a slip of the pen and not intended as a new name, because Brehm (1855a: 414) credited the name to Alfred Brehm.

Hartert (1918e: 21) then found that *C. brachyrhynchus* C.L. Brehm, 1855 (so spelled by Hartert) was preoccupied by *C. brachyrhynchus* C.L. Brehm, 1822, and at that point decided that a replacement name was needed! He provided *Corvus rhipidurus*, and this has been used by subsequent authors.

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