

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, PART 1

(by James C. Greenway, Jr. 1973. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*

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INTRODUCTION

In the more than 40 years that have elapsed since Greenway (1973) began listing American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) types of birds, the classification of birds has undergone profound changes with the advent of studies of avian DNA. In an attempt to update the nomenclature and taxonomy of the type specimens he mentioned in Part 1, I have added more recent references to current classification, particularly Checklist Committee (2010), Dickinson and Remsen (2013), and Beehler and Pratt (2016), all of which include references to recent relevant literature. I have chosen to retain the “Peters order,” which has been followed in all of the AMNH type lists, because this is the order in which specimens are stored in the Department of Ornithology, and to depart from it at this late date would introduce unacceptable opportunities for error and omissions. I have not attempted to evaluate Greenway’s taxonomic comments because of our changed knowledge of avian relationships and because of my belief that type lists should be primarily about nomenclature rather than taxonomy. This list has not had the benefit of comments by referees, and errors and omissions are my responsibility.

In this update, unless otherwise noted, I have read the original descriptions of all names covered by Greenway (1973; addenda in 1978: 8–10; 1987: 2–3), added information about the types, listed types I found that were not included by Greenway, updated nomenclature, and corrected errors, particularly in AMNH numbers that were miscited. I have also checked the AMNH collection for possible types of Mathews names introduced before 1932, the year in which AMNH purchased the Rothschild Collection, which included the Mathews Collection. In a few cases, Mathews introduced names later that may have types in AMNH. I may not have caught all of those. Particularly useful for this part of the type list has been the first edition of Volume one of Peters’ *Check-list of birds of the world* (1931), where Peters has included Mathews’ synonyms; Condon (1975); and Checklist Committee (2010). The order of treatment of names follows that in Peters (1931, vol. 1, and 1934, vol. 2) *Check-list of Birds of the World*. On

occasion, this differs slightly from the order in Greenway (1973). I have not routinely tried to find paratypes or paralectotypes of names covered by Greenway (1973), but have checked them and commented on them when such specimens were included by Greenway.

In some cases, I have either not found types or found that types are in other collections when they might have been expected in AMNH. Those names are in the text in brackets and are not in bold type. The place of deposit is indicated if known. Rothschild retained specimens of special interest to him when he sold his collection to AMNH, and on his death they were bequeathed to BMNH, comprising over 4100 specimens and known as the “Rothschild Bequest.” Pre-1932, the Rothschild Collection was housed at Tring, Rothschild’s estate. Now the BMNH bird collection is housed at Tring, and this can be a source of confusion when referring to the older literature. I have not used “Tring” with respect to the Rothschild Collection, now in AMNH, and have continued to use BMNH as the acronym for the British Museum (Natural History) collection now housed at Tring instead of the more recent acronym, NHM.

The sheer number of Procellariiform names introduced by Mathews, the introduction by him of a myriad of generic names, and the fact that he used the same specific or subspecific name in many different genera made following them very difficult. It is indeed fortunate that Hartert had begun listing the Mathews types and had traced the type specimen while he could question Mathews. There are a few notes in the Ornithology Department archives from Hartert to Mathews inquiring about which specimen he had considered the type of one of his names. Mathews replied in a very offhand way, such that Hartert must have been repeatedly frustrated in his attempt to fix Mathews types. Fortunately, he was successful in finding types of many of Mathews’ names of the Procellariidae, and was able to get Mathews to tie one of his type labels on the specimen if he had not already done so. These queries are written on unnumbered and undated pages as lists of Mathews types about which there is a question. Some are

in Hartert's hand and some were apparently written by Arthur Goodson, who assisted Hartert in the Rothschild Collection. When I have included information found on these notes I refer to them as "MS queries."

Another difficulty, especially when Mathews was writing the early volumes of the *Birds of Australia*, was that he was working not only in his own collection but also in the Rothschild Collection and in the collection that was then in BMNH, now at Tring. Types may be in either or both of these collections. I have referred to Warren (1966) to try to determine where the type specimens may be and have, on occasion, requested information from Robert Prÿs-Jones and Mark Adams at Tring.

In examining some correspondence found in a specimen tray, I was amazed by a letter of 16 January 1952 from H.M. Whittell to D. Amadon containing the astounding fact, of which I had been unaware: "that after GMM[athews] started in on his B[irds] of A[ustralia] he got the Director of the W[estern A[ustralian] Museum to send him to England the whole collection of bird-skins then in the museum. I know that takes some swallowing, but it is a fact! When the collection was returned, some were retained by GMM, who sent along some extra-limital skins by way of exchange." This explains how Mathews obtained so many specimens from WAM that are listed in all of the AMNH type lists. See Part 7 of the AMNH type list (LeCroy, 2008: 3–5) for a discussion of additional complications posed by the Mathews Collection and some of the problems related to determining his type specimens.

The George Edward Lodge paintings: In 1911, the New Zealand Government commissioned Lodge through its agent James Drummond to make paintings of New Zealand birds for a book Drummond was to write. Drummond never wrote the book, and the 89 paintings still extant were not published until 1982, with text by C.A. Fleming. Many of the specimens used for the Lodge paintings were selected from Gregory Mathews' collection and usually bear a Mathews "Figured" label annotated by Lodge as the specimen used for *Birds of New Zealand*. Greenway (1973) occasionally mentioned these annotations, but he thought they referred to some edition of Buller's *A history of the Birds of New Zealand*. The existence of the Lodge paintings was known to few until Fleming published them. Reference to Fleming (1982) is added when a Mathews type was used by Lodge for his painting.

Greenway (1973), on occasion referred to the "Rothschild catalog (1888)." This is incorrect. The Rothschild Collection was never cataloged. Rothschild bought a collection of birds from Walter Lawry Buller that comprised mostly specimens that Buller (1888) had used for the second edition of *A history of the birds of New Zealand*. Buller had sent Rothschild a printed copy of his *Manual of the*

birds of New Zealand (Buller, 1882) that was essentially a numbered list of species he had included in his first edition (Buller, 1873). It is interleaved with blank pages on which he had written the number of the species from his first edition, with specimens he sent Rothschild indicated by "a," "b," "c," etc. When a species appeared in his second edition that had not been included in the *Manual*, this was written in by Buller, its number being the number of the preceding species in his first edition followed by "A." This "code" was cracked by J.T. (Sandy) Bartle when he visited AMNH in 1982, and he realized that Rothschild also noted other subsequent purchases. For a fascinating account of the history of the Buller collections, see Bartle and Tennyson (2009). As they did, I shall also refer to this annotated book as the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888).

One of Mathews' particularly unpleasant habits was his wont, particularly when dealing with the Procellariiformes, of publishing in full the manuscript names and the descriptive notes written by Solander, thereby validating them with Mathews as the author. As Hartert (1931a: 186) said, Mathews then cited names "without saying that these names were not his names, but that he found them in Solander's MS. This must be mentioned, as one would otherwise expect the types to be in [the Rothschild Collection], while, of course, there are no types of these ... names." Peters (1931) cited many of these names, indicating that they were Solander MS names. I have listed only a few of these names that I found to have relevance to AMNH specimens.

I have provided an index of all of the names I have treated in these addenda and corrigenda, including taxa not included by Greenway, taxa described since Greenway's publication, and lectotype or neotype designations based on AMNH specimens.

ACRONYMS

AM	Australian Museum, Sydney
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York
AOU	American Ornithologists' Union
BAMZ	Bermuda Aquarium, Museum and Zoo, Flatts
BBM	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu
BMNH	Natural History Museum, Tring, England
CM	Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
ICZN	International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
LSU	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires
MHNN	Musée Histoire Naturelle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MV	Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia
NMW	Naturhistorischen Museums, Vienna, Austria
RSM	Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC

WAM Western Australian Museum, Perth
 ZMB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin
 ZFMK Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig,
 Bonn
 ZMO Zoological Museum, Oslo, Norway

STRUTHIONIDAE

[*Struthio camelus syriacus* Rothschild]

In the original description, Rothschild (1919: 83) said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. Type now in BMNH, Rothschild Bequest (Warren, 1966: 290).

RHEIDAE

[*Petrocnemia tarapacensis garleppi* Chubb]

In the original description, Chubb (1913: 79) said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. However, the type was part of the Rothschild Bequest and is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 109).

CASUARIIDAE

Types of cassowaries named by Rothschild were mounted birds and are in BMNH, Rothschild Bequest.

[*Casuarius casuarius hamiltoni* Mathews]

This name is based on a description of head colors in a living cassowary published by “Meston (Proc. Roy. Soc. Queens., Vol. X., p. 62, 1894).” Mathews (1912c: 66–67) implies that his specimens from around Cairns agree with Meston’s description. Mathews (1915b: 124) then says: “I propose for the bird described in the Austral Avian Record as above quoted (Mathews, 1912c: 66–67) the name of *Casuarius casuarius hamiltoni*, subsp. n.” Presumably this is the living bird described by Meston.

DROMAIDAE

[*Dromiceius novaehollandiae woodwardi* Mathews]

In the original description, Mathews (1912a: 175) gave his catalog number of the holotype; it is now in the British Museum (Warren, 1966: 315, Rothschild Bequest).

[*Dromiceius novaehollandiae Rothschildi* Mathews]

In the original description, Mathews (1912a: 175) said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. The type is now in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 248, Rothschild Bequest).

APTERYGIDAE

[*Apteryx oweni occidentalis* Rothschild]

Rothschild (1893c: lxi) described a live bird from Dusky Sound, which later died (Hartert 1927: 31 and Buller, 1905: 23). Buller sold Rothschild this bird, which had been obtained by a Mr. Bills at Dusky Sound, and it would apparently be the holotype. Warren (1966: 211) listed it as a syntype in BMNH, Rothschild Bequest.

[*Apteryx lawryi* Rothschild]

Buller (1891: 602–603) exhibited a kiwi from Stewart Island to a meeting of the Wellington Philosophical Society and referred it to *A. maxima* of Jules Verreaux. He did not there describe it as new, and there was only one specimen exhibited.

Rothschild (1893c: lix) exhibited a living male and female of *Apteryx lawryi* and on p. lxi noted that *A. maximus* applied to a South Island form, and Buller’s Stewart Island bird therefore needed a name. Rothschild provided the name *Apteryx lawryi* for the Stewart Island form, basing it on the single specimen that Buller had exhibited at the Wellington Philosophical Society.

According to the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888), a later annotation by Rothschild records that Buller sold Rothschild a female specimen and a male and female alive in 1890 and 1891. Rothschild noted that he possessed the entire series from Buller’s collection.

By 1899, Rothschild (1899: 364) considered the Stewart Island form a synonym of *Apteryx australis* from South Island, but noted that an adult female in his collection was the bird “described” by Buller as *A. maxima*. Hartert (1927: 32) interpreted Rothschild’s *lawryi* as a replacement name for *A. maxima* as used by Buller, but Buller did not introduce *maxima* as a new name. The type of *lawryi* would be the female specimen that Rothschild purchased from Buller.

No Stewart Island specimen of *Apteryx* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It may have been included in the Rothschild Bequest to BMNH, although it was not listed by Warren (1966).

TINAMIDAE

Tinamus tao septentrionalis Brabourne and Chubb

Tinamus tao septentrionalis Brabourne and Chubb, 1913: 578 (Plains of Cumana, Venezuela).

Now *Tinamus tao septentrionalis* Brabourne and Chubb, 1913. See Hartert, 1927: 33; Peters, 1931: 12; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 9–10; Greenway, 1973: 212; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 468946**, adult female, collected on the Plains of Cumaná, Venezuela, on 21 April 1898, by Caracciolo. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype was designated in the original description and mention was made of paratypes (not topotypes, as per Greenway, 1973: 212) in BMNH.

Nothocercus fuscipennis Chapman

Nothocercus fuscipennis Chapman, 1921: 1 (Andes west of Popayan, Colombia).

Now *Nothocercus julius* (Bonaparte, 1854). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 25–26; Greenway, 1973: 212; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 1.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 109378**, female, Andes west of Popayan, Colombia, altitude 10,340 feet, on 21 July 1911, by W.B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. One paratype in BMNH was listed.

Crypturus berlepschi Rothschild

Crypturus berlepschi Rothschild, 1897: 5 (Cachabé, N. Ecuador, 500 feet).

Now *Crypturellus berlepschi* (Rothschild, 1897). See Hartert, 1898c: 505; Hartert, 1927: 32; Peters, 1931: 16; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 31; Greenway, 1973: 212; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 468975**, adult female, Cachavi, 500 ft., northwestern Ecuador, on 3 November 1896, by W.F.H. Rosenberg. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description, but Hartert (1898c) gave an annotated list of specimens collected by W.F.H. Rosenberg in northwestern Ecuador, described the collecting locality of the type (p. 477), noted that Rosenberg collected a single specimen of *berlepschi*, and figured the type in Pl. 3, fig. 2.

Crypturus macconnelli fumosus Chapman

Crypturus macconnelli fumosus Chapman, 1928:1 (Junction Rios Napo and Curaray).

Now *Crypturellus cinereus* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1931: 16; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 29; Greenway, 1973: 212; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 254824**, male, Junction Rios Napo and Curaray, Peru, on 19 October 1925, by Ollala and Sons.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he listed a type series of 12 specimens.

Crypturus soui cauae Chapman

Crypturus soui cauae Chapman, 1912a: 141 (San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Crypturellus soui cauae* (Chapman, 1912). See Peters, 1931: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 35–36; Greenway, 1973: 212; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 108672**, adult female, collected at San Antonio, 6600 ft, western Andes, Cauca, Colombia, on 6 April 1911, by F.M. Chapman and W.B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and commented that he had a type series of three females and four males from the Cauca Valley. Greenway (1973: 212) incorrectly gave the AMNH number of this holotype as “108692.”

Crypturus soui harterti Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturus soui harterti Brabourne and Chubb, 1914: 321 (Vaqueria, N. Ecuador).

Now *Crypturellus soui harterti* (Brabourne and Chubb, 1914). See Hartert, 1927: 32; Peters, 1931: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 35; Greenway, 1973: 212; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469020**, female, collected at Vaqueria, northern Ecuador, on 4 March 1902, by R. Miketta (no. 355). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brabourne and Chubb described the adult female and said that the type from Vaqueria was in the Rothschild Collection. Greenway's (1973: 212) statement that Hartert (1927: 32) designated a lectotype is incorrect. Hartert (1927: 32) mentioned that there were two additional specimens from other localities in the Rothschild Collection, but additional specimens were not mentioned by Brabourne and Chubb in the original description.

Crypturus soui caquetae Chapman

Crypturus soui caquetae Chapman, 1915: 635 (Florencia (alt. 675 ft.), Caquetá, Col.).

Now *Crypturellus soui caquetae* (Chapman, 1915). See Peters, 1931: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 36; Greenway, 1973: 213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 115608**, adult female, collected at Florencia, 675 ft, Caquetá, Colombia, on 30 June 1912, by L.E. Miller.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had one male and two female specimens of *caquetae*.

***Crypturus soui nigriceps* Chapman**

Crypturus soui nigriceps Chapman, 1923: 1 (Upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Crypturellus soui nigriceps* (Chapman, 1923). See Peters, 1931: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 37; Greenway, 1973: 213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 178384**, adult male, collected on the upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador, on 10 February 1923, by Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had seven specimens in his type series.

***Crypturus soui andrei* Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus soui andrei Brabourne and Chubb, 1914: 321 (Trinidad).

Now *Crypturellus soui andrei* (Brabourne and Chubb, 1914). See Hellmayr, 1906: 49; Hartert, 1927: 33; Peters, 1931: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 38–39; Greenway, 1973: 213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 469003**, adult female, collected in Trinidad, on 16 April 1904, by E. André. From the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: In the original description, the adult female was described and the type was said to be from Trinidad and in the Rothschild Museum. No specimens other than the type were mentioned by Brabourne and Chubb, but this type designation did not distinguish among three females in the Rothschild Collection from Trinidad collected by André (Hellmayr, 1906: 49). Caparo was not mentioned in the description, *contra* Greenway (1973: 213). Hartert (1927: 33), listed the single female collected at Caparo, Trinidad, on 16 April 1902 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype.

***Crypturus soui hoffmannsi* Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus soui hoffmannsi Brabourne and Chubb, 1914: 321 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira).

Now *Crypturellus soui albigularis* (Brabourne and Chubb, 1914). See Hellmayr, 1907: 409; Hartert, 1927: 32; Peters, 1931: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 41–43; Greenway, 1973: 213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 2.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 469026**, female, collected at Humaytha, Rio Madeira, Brazil, on 19 August 1906, by W. Hoffmanns (no. 1115). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type, a female from Humaytha, Rio Madeira, was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. Hellmayr (1907) reported on this collection

and noted (on p. 409) that two adult females and an immature were collected on 19, 20, and 31 August 1906. Hartert (1927: 32), by listing the female collected on 19 August 1906 and bearing Hoffmann's no. 1115, designated that specimen the lectotype. The other specimens were not mentioned in the original description.

Contra Greenway (1973: 213) this specimen is not a holotype as Brabourne and Chubb did not distinguish between the two females in the original description.

***Crypturus undulatus confusus* Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus undulatus confusus Brabourne and Chubb, 1914: 321 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira).

Now *Crypturellus undulatus adpersus* (Temminck, 1815). See Hellmayr, 1907: 410; Hartert, 1927: 33; Peters, 1931: 19; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 49; Greenway, 1973: 213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 3.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469083**, adult female, collected at Humaytha, Rio Madeira, Brazil, on 29 September 1906, by W. Hoffmanns (no. 1301). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. Hellmayr (1907: 410), who reported on this collection, noted that Hoffmanns had collected the single specimen, which he listed under *Crypturus adpersus adpersus*.

***Crypturus boucardi costaricensis* Dwight and Griscom**

Crypturus boucardi costaricensis Dwight and Griscom, 1924: 1 (Miravalles, alt. 1500 ft., Costa Rica).

Now *Crypturellus boucardi costaricensis* (Dwight and Griscom, 1924). See Peters, 1931: 19; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 74; Greenway, 1973: 213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 3.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 388917**, adult male, collected at Miravalles, 1500 ft, Costa Rica, on 18 April 1922, by Austin Paul Smith. From the Dwight Collection (no. 53234).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Dwight and Griscom gave the Dwight number of the holotype. They listed a type series of 11 specimens.

***Crypturus kerriae* Chapman**

Crypturus kerriae Chapman, 1915b: 636 (Baudo, Chocó, Colombia)

Now *Crypturellus kerriae* (Chapman, 1915). See Peters, 1931: 20; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 75; Greenway, 1973: 213–214, and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 3.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 123204**, female, collected at Baudo, Chocó, Colombia, on 3 July 1912, by Elizabeth L. Kerr.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype (and his only specimen) in the original description.

***Crypturus bartletti caroli* Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus bartletti caroli Brabourne and Chubb, 1914: 320 (in key), 321 (Rio Madeira).

Now *Crypturellus bartletti* (Sclater and Salvin, 1873). See Hellmayr, 1907: 410–411; Hartert, 1927: 33; Peters, 1931: 21; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 54–55; Greenway, 1973: 214; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 4.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469114**, female, collected at Humaytá, Rio Madeira, Brazil, on 1 August 1906, by W. Hoffmanns (no. 1034). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brabourne and Chubb described the female, gave a wing measurement of 148 mm, and said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. According to Hellmayr (1907: 410) there were one adult male, two juveniles, and two adult females collected by Hoffmanns. Both of the females were collected on 1 August 1906. AMNH 469114 is the specimen that bears the Rothschild type label, is marked “Type of *C. bartletti caroli*” on the Rothschild label, and is the one I measure the wing as 149. For the other female specimen, AMNH 525515, I measure the wing as 145. It had been exchanged to L.C. Sanford before the Rothschild Collection was purchased by AMNH, was catalogued in a different sequence of numbers, and bears the symbol of an “S within a circle” (meaning it had been in Sanford’s collection). Its label is stamped “first series,” meaning that it had been used in Zimmer’s “first series” relative to his studies of Peruvian birds, but this did not imply type status. Some specimens in this “first series” were types, but in cases where the type was not at AMNH it included informative specimens for his studies and usually a pair, if such were available. It would not have been exchanged to Sanford if it had been considered a type by Hartert. **AMNH 525515** is in fact a paratype of *caroli*.

***Tinamus noctivagus* Wied**

Tinamus noctivagus Wied, 1820: 160 (Fazenda de Muribecca).

Now *Crypturellus noctivagus noctivagus* (Wied, 1820). See Wied, 1833: 504–509; Allen, 1889: 272; Peters, 1931: 22; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 59–60; Greenway, 1973: 214; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 3.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 6740**, adult male, collected at Muribecca, Rio Itabapana, Espírito Santo, Brazil (Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 59). From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: This dismantled specimen bears an AMNH type label and an AMNH label with the original Wied label

glued to the reverse. On the latter is “*Tinamus noctivagus*, Mas., Brasilien.” This is the only Wied specimen of this species now in AMNH (Allen, 1889: 273), but *contra* Greenway (1973: 214), one may not assume that the presence of one entry in Wied’s catalog indicates that this specimen is the holotype.

Wied did not list his specimens individually in his catalog and did not indicate elsewhere how many specimens he had. Wied (1833: 504–509) provided descriptions of the female, male, and young male and gave a number of localities where it might be found but without information on how many specimens he collected.

***Crypturellus noctivagus duidae* Zimmer**

Crypturellus noctivagus duidae Zimmer, 1938: 48 (Mt. Duida (“Campamento del Medio”), Venezuela, altitude 350 feet).

Now *Crypturellus duidae* Zimmer, 1938. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 63; Greenway, 1973: 214; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 3.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 272144**, adult male, collected at Campamento del Medio, Mount Duida, 350 ft., Venezuela, on 19 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: Zimmer cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed 11 specimens in his type series.

***Crypturus hellmayri* Brabourne and Chubb**

Crypturus hellmayri Brabourne and Chubb, 1914: 320, 322 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira).

Now *Crypturellus strigilosus* (Temminck, 1815). See Hellmayr, 1907: 411; Hartert, 1927: 33; Peters, 1931: 22; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 63–64; Greenway, 1973: 214; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 3.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469096**, adult male, collected at Humaytá, Rio Madeira, Brazil, on 18 (not “1”) August 1906, by W. Hoffmanns (no. 1107). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brabourne and Chubb described only the male and said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. Hellmayr (1907: 411) noted that only a single specimen had been collected.

***Crypturornis casiquiare* Chapman**

Crypturornis casiquiare Chapman, 1929: 3 (right bank of Rio Casiquiare at its junction with the Rio Guainia, Venezuela).

Now *Crypturellus casiquiare* (Chapman, 1929). See Peters, 1931: 23; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 64–65; Greenway, 1973: 214; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 4.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 245912**, adult female, collected on the right bank of the Rio Casiquiare at its junction with the Rio Guainia, Venezuela, on 7 May 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype and noted that he had two female specimens.

***Crypturellus tataupa septentrionalis* Naumburg**

Crypturellus tataupa septentrionalis Naumburg, 1932: 6 (Corrente (alt. 1500 ft.), Piauh, Brazil).

Now *Crypturellus tataupa lepidotus* (Swainson, 1837). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 77–78, Greenway, 1973: 214, and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 4.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 240968**, adult male, collected at Corrente, 1500 ft, Piauh, Brazil, on 19 June 1927, by Emil Kaempfer.

COMMENTS: Naumburg cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed 21 specimens in her type series.

***Nothura maculosa cearensis* Naumburg**

Nothura maculosa cearensis Naumburg, 1932: 1 (Lavras (alt. 900 ft.), Ceará, Brazil).

Now *Nothura maculosa cearensis* Naumburg, 1932. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 105–106; Greenway, 1973: 214–215; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 5.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 241006**, adult male, collected at Lavras, 900 ft, Ceará, Brazil, on 13 December 1926, by Emil Kaempfer.

COMMENTS: Naumburg cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that she had the single specimen.

***Nothura salvadorii* Hartert**

Nothura salvadorii Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi), 1909: 266 (Salta).

Now *Nothura darwini salvadorii* Hartert, 1909. See Hartert, 1927: 33; Peters, 1931: 27; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 97–98; Greenway, 1973: 215; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 469184, female, collected at Arenal, Salta, Argentina, on 6 September 1903, by L. Dinelli (no. 2920). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Dinelli's unique field number of the type in the original description and noted that he had two females in his type series.

SPHENISCIDAE

***Aptenodytes patagonica halli* Mathews**

Aptenodytes patagonica halli Mathews, 1911a: 272 (Macquarie Island).

Now *Aptenodytes patagonicus* J.F. Miller, 1778. See Mathews, 1928: 59–62, pl. 30; Hartert, 1929: 42; Peters, 1931: 30; Greenway, 1973: 215; Condon, 1975: 7; Checklist Committee, 2010: 53; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 170.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 525878**, adult male, collected on Macquarie Island, 54.29S, 158.58E, on 22 November 1901, on the British National Antarctic Expedition. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5430), via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had only this specimen, which he obtained from Rothschild and cataloged on 26 September 1910; the original label is no longer present, but the Rothschild label is marked as “♂, British Antarctic Expedition 1907.” This date refers to Wilson (1907), when the results were published. The Mathews Collection label gives his catalog number, which was not cited in the original description, and no. 68A, which represents the addition of a species after no. 68 (*A. forsteri*) in Mathews (1908). It also bears a Mathews type label.

The reverse of the Rothschild label has the following written by Lodge: “Fig. G.E. Lodge Birds of New Zealand,” and on the reverse of the Mathews label are soft parts colors, credited to Lönnberg and in a hand that appears to be Lodge's.

In the original description, Mathews (1911a: 274) said that “The bird figured and described is the type male, collected on Macquarie Island.” This is complicated by the fact that there is no illustration of *halli* in volume 1 of “Birds of Australia”! Mathews (1928a: 59–62, pl. 30) mentioned that it had not been illustrated earlier and here pictured it in plate 30 by Grönvold. However, this specimen was also painted by George Edward Lodge for a proposed “Birds of New Zealand,” and that illustration was not published until 1982 (see Fleming, 1982: pl. 6).

There were five adult males collected by the British expedition on the same day on Macquarie Island, but the other four are in BMNH, from whom Rothschild had probably obtained this specimen.

***Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi* Murphy**

Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi Murphy, 1947: 454, fig. 1, right (Deception Island, South Shetlands).

Now *Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi* Murphy, 1947. See Falla and Mougín, 1979: 125; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 170.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 196164**, adult male, collected on Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, on 2 March 1922, by A.G. Bennett.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description and Murphy noted that there were seven specimens in his type series, five collected by Lincoln Ellsworth and two by A.G. Bennett. This form was omitted by Greenway (1973: 215), but noted in Greenway (1987: 2).

Eudyptes sclateri Buller

Eudyptes sclateri Buller, 1888: 289, pl. 9 (Auckland Islands).

Now *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888. See Peters, 1931: 31;

Greenway, 1973: 215; Condon, 1975: 10–11; Bartle and

Tennyson, 2009: 133; Checklist Committee, 2010:

58–59; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 171.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 525790**, unsexed, no original label. From the Buller and the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The account in Greenway (1973: 215) is confusing and partly incorrect. J.A. Bartle, on a visit to AMNH in 1982, deciphered the interleaved and annotated copy of Buller's 1882 "Manual of the birds of New Zealand" that is held in the Ornithology Department Archives and has more recently (Bartle and Tennyson, 2009) published a history of Buller's collections. This "Manual," referred to by Bartle and Tennyson as Buller and Rothschild MS (1888), is based on the first edition (1873) of Buller's "A history of the birds of New Zealand." *Eudyptes sclateri* was named by Buller in the second (1888) edition of the book, and Walter Rothschild purchased from him specimens from this second edition. The "Manual" is annotated by Buller as to which specimens he sold Rothschild (with additional specimens added later in Rothschild's hand).

The species in the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888) are numbered in the printed book. Specimens that Rothschild bought are listed by species, with each specimen sent Rothschild indicated by a small "a," "b," "c," etc. If there is a species added since the first edition of Buller's book (1873), then that is indicated by the number of the preceding species in Buller (1882) followed by a capital letter "A" and the additional name. In the case of *E. sclateri*, this species had been added and is no. 170A. The syntype of *sclateri* is specimen 170A,a, which is marked "Type" by Buller in the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888: opp. p. 100). Specimen 170A,b, was added in a different hand and ink and was perhaps added later by Rothschild. Both of these are listed as females, but the syntype listed above has no original label and is unsexed. The AMNH number of this syntype is correct and it is a specimen of *Eudyptes sclateri*.

Greenway (1973: 215) listed this syntype as an adult male, but he misread the annotation in Buller and Rothschild MS

(1888: opp. p. 100) and copied the data for the specimen listed as species 170a, a male of *E. chrysocomus*, species no. 170 in Buller (1882) and not relevant to *E. sclateri*.

Buller (1888: 289) based his description of *E. sclateri* on two specimens, one sent him by M. Bartlett from the London Zoological Gardens; the other was sent him in spirits by Sir James Hector. The syntype from the Zoological Gardens is undoubtedly the one listed (incorrectly) by Warren (1966: 265) as the holotype of *E. sclateri*; the second syntype is AMNH 525790, to the Rothschild label of which has been added, probably by Buller: "From Sir James Hector in spirits."

[*Eudyptes serresianus moseleyi* Mathews and Iredale]

Eudyptes serresianus moseleyi Mathews and Iredale, 1921:

11 (Inaccessible Island).

Now *Eudyptes moseleyi* Mathews and Iredale, 1921. See

Falla and Mougín, 1979: 128fn; Checklist Committee,

2010: 57; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 170.

Mathews and Iredale (1921: 11) began their discussion of *E. serresianus* by claiming that the type of the nominate form from Tierra del Fuego was immature and accepted "as typical" birds from the Falkland Islands. They then applied names to three subspecies "which have been distinguished in literature for many years." *E. s. moseleyi* was said to have a longer bill, and a very long crest, very pale ashy throat and generally light upper coloration." No type was mentioned. The name was not included by Greenway (1973).

AMNH 525763, male, collected on Inaccessible Island on 25 January 1904, is the single AMNH specimen of *E. s. moseleyi* from Inaccessible Island. It has a very short crest, bill measuring 46 mm, relatively pale throat, with upper coloration suffused with bright reflections from the rachis of the back feathers. Because this specimen has a very short crest and there is no indication that it was considered for type status, it remains in the regular collection.

[*Eudyptes serresianus interjectus* Mathews and Iredale]

Eudyptes serresianus interjectus Mathews and Iredale, 1921:

11 (Kerguelen Island).

Now *Eudyptes chrysocome filholi* Hutton, 1879. See Peters,

1931: 31; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 170.

Mathews and Iredale (1921: 11), in applying the above name to the Kerguelen Island form of *Eudyptes serresianus*, did not designate a type but noted that it had "a shorter bill and darker throat and less developed crest and apparently smaller size." AMNH has two immature specimens from Kerguelen Island, AMNH 525760 and 525762, neither of which has a crest. AMNH 525761 is an adult male, collected at Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, on 2 January

1898, by Robert Hall. It bears no indication that it should be considered a type. The name was not included by Greenway (1973).

***Eudyptula minor woodwardi* Mathews**

Eudyptula minor woodwardi Mathews, 1912a: 199 (Sandy Hook Island, south-east of West Australia).

Now *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826). See Hartert, 1929: 43; Peters, 1931: 32; Greenway, 1973: 215–216; Condon, 1975: 12; Checklist Committee, 2010: 61–63; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 171.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 525638**, adult male, collected on Sandy Hook Island, 34.02 S, 122.00 E, Western Australia, on 15 November 1904, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 239) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description, and the above specimen is the holotype. Mathews apparently obtained this specimen from the WAM. The original label noted that it was “caught on nest on young”; the number “7090” on this label may be a WAM number, and the number “59” may be Tunney’s number. This label also bears a red “D.” The note “parent of pull. 7093” appears on the Rothschild label. Mathews’ “Figured” label refers to vol. 1, part 5, pl. 66, and the date of publication. It is figured in Mathews (1911a: pl. 66, opp. p. 281); on p. 283, Mathews noted: “The bird figured and described is a male, collected on Sandy Hook Island, West Australia, by Mr. J.T. Tunney, on the 15th of November, 1904.” It was not named until later.

Greenway (1973: 216) incorrectly referred to this specimen as a lectotype.

***Eudyptula minor iredalei* Mathews**

Eudyptula minor iredalei Mathews, 1911a: 286, pl. 67 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Eudyptula minor iredalei* Mathews, 1911. See Hartert, 1928: 229, 1929: 42; Peters, 1931: 32; Greenway, 1973: 215; Checklist Committee, 2010: 61–63; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 171.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 525622**, unsexed, New Zealand Seas. From the Mathews Collection (no. 243) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and said the following: “My recent researches have enabled me to trace this form as the subspecies breeding on the Chatham Islands. I am, therefore, distinguishing it as above and publishing the prepared Plate, although I admit it is not an Australian bird. This instance will show the difficulties to be contended

with through the preparation of the Plates some years in advance of the text.” It is labeled *Eudyptula undina* on plate 67, opposite p. 286, and this is noted on Mathews’ “Figured” label. This plate was painted by H. Grönvold. However, the same specimen also served as the model for G.E. Lodge as the reverse of the Rothschild label is annotated: “Figured G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand.” These latter plates were not published until many years later (see Fleming, 1982: pl. 9).

Hartert (1928: 229; 1929: 42) added considerable information about this type. He noted that Mathews had received the specimen on exchange from the Rothschild Museum, although Mathews had not indicated this in his catalog, and that it was an adult specimen bought from a New Zealand dealer and said to be from New Zealand Seas. He thought it was possibly from the Chatham Islands but that Mathews should have selected a specimen with a certain locality and with a stronger bill.

GAVIIDAE

***Gavia viridigularis* Dwight**

Gavia viridigularis Dwight, 1918: 198 (Gichega (or Ghijiga) northeastern Siberia).

Now *Gavia arctica viridigularis* Dwight, 1918. See Peters, 1931: 34; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 15; Greenway, 1973: 216; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 169.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 76665**, adult male, collected at Gichega (or Ghijiga), northeastern Siberia, on 16 September 1894, by N.G. Buxton (no. 156). From the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

COMMENTS: Dwight cited the AMNH number in the original description and noted that he had a type series of two males and five females.

[*Colymbus pacificus* Lawrence]

Colymbus pacificus Lawrence (in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence), 1858: 887 (in key), 889 (San Diego, CA and Pugen’s Sound).

Lawrence’s description was based on two immature specimens from the Pacific coast. Grinnell (1932: 259–260) presented a detailed discussion of his unsuccessful attempts to locate the two syntypes of *Colymbus pacificus*, now *Gavia arctica pacificus*. Thinking that perhaps one or both of these syntypes may have found their way into the Lawrence Collection, now at AMNH, I searched but did not find any specimen that might be a syntype of *Colymbus pacificus*.

***Colymbus hyemalis* C.L. Brehm**

Colymbus hyemalis C.L. Brehm, 1824c: 883 (sein Vaterland ist Grönland).

Now *Gavia immer immer* Brünnich, 1764. See Hartert, 1918: 50; Greenway, 1973: 216; American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 4–5; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 170.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526035**, adult male, collected in Greenland, on 10 June 1822. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described both male and female. Hartert (1918: 50) listed the male from Greenland as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Greenway was mistaken in calling this specimen both the holotype and lectotype.

The large label described by Greenway (1973: 216) bears the following in Brehm's hand: "*Colymbus hiemalis* Brm./*Col. glacialis* L. ♂ alt im/ Hochzeit[s]kleide 10/6/22 Grönland 10 Jun 1822." *Contra* Greenway, Brehm's listing of Linnaeus' name indicated the earlier name for the Greenland bird; along with this, he entered the name he introduced for it.

PODICIPEDIDAE***Podiceps ruficollis japonicus* Hartert**

Podiceps ruficollis japonicus Hartert, 1920: 1455 (Gegend vom Tokyo).

Now *Tachybaptus ruficollis poggei* (Reichenow, 1902). See Hartert, 1928: 229; Peters, 1931: 36; Vaurie, 1965: 11; Greenway, 1973: 216; Storer, 1979: 144; Morioka et al., 2005: 68; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 50.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526177**, male, collected Sengoku-no-ike, near Tokyo, Japan, on 13 April 1894, by an unknown collector (no. 130). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the unique data from the holotype in the original description and noted that it was in the Rothschild Collection. Other specimens were not mentioned. Hartert (1928: 229) thought that this type was apparently collected by a "Mr. Kaitsumwic"; however, the name written on the label is "Kaitsumuri," the name of the Little Grebe in Japanese.

***Podiceps ruficollis collaris* Mayr**

Podiceps ruficollis collaris Mayr, 1945: 1 (Bougainville Island).

Now *Tachybaptus ruficollis collaris* (Mayr, 1945). See Greenway, 1973: 216; Storer, 1979: 145; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 50.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 224673**, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, Papua New Guinea, on 3 May 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had one male and two females in his type series; the two females are paratypes. Greenway (1973: 216) miscited the collecting date as 1920.

Colymbus ruficollis longirostris* Mayr**Podiceps novaehollandiae rennellianus* Mayr**

Colymbus ruficollis longirostris Mayr, 1931: 2 (Rennell Island).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae rennellianus* (Mayr, 1943). See Mayr, 1943: 6; Greenway, 1973: 216; Storer, 1979: 143; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 224664**, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 5 September 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed five males and five females in his type series. *Contra* Greenway 1973: 216), the 9 specimens additional to the holotype are paratypes of *longirostris*; the BMNH specimens that Greenway mentioned are topotypes and have no nomenclatural standing. Mayr (1943: 6) noted that *Colymbus ruficollis longirostris* was preoccupied by *Colymbus longirostris* Bonnaterre, 1790, and provided *Podiceps novaehollandiae rennellianus* as a replacement name. They share the same type.

***Podiceps novaehollandiae incola* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae incola Mayr, 1943: 5 (Ifar, Sentani Lake, northern New Guinea).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae incola* (Mayr, 1943). See Greenway, 1973: 216; Storer, 1979: 143; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 293565**, adult female, collected at Ifaar (= Ifar), Sentani Lake, Papua Province, Indonesia (= northern New Guinea), on 21 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2482).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of one male and three females in his type series.

***Colymbus ruficollis leucosternos* Mayr**

Colymbus ruficollis leucosternos Mayr, 1931a: 2 (Dolphin Island, New Hebrides Islands).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae leucosternos* (Mayr, 1931). See Mayr, 1943: 6; Greenway, 1973: 216–217; Storer, 1979: 143; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 215376**, adult male, collected on Dolphin Island, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides Islands), on 7 September 1926, by Rollo H. Beck and Jose G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 22584).

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a type series of five males and 10 females.

***Podiceps novaehollandiae fumosus* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae fumosus Mayr, 1943: 6 (Kabruang, Talaut Islands).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae fumosus* (Mayr, 1943). See Greenway, 1973: 217, Storer, 1979: 143, White and Bruce, 1986: 88–89; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526257**, adult female, collected at Kabruang, Talaut (= Talaut) Islands, Indonesia, on 12 November 1893, by C.W. Cursham. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave measurements of one male and three females from the Talaut Islands and Great Sangi Island.

As noted by Greenway (1973: 217) A.B. Meyer and W. Rothschild hired Cursham to make a collection of birds. Meyer's portion of that collection was not available to Mayr, and only the Rothschild portion, by 1943 in the AMNH, was part of Mayr's type series.

***Podiceps novaehollandiae javanicus* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae javanicus Mayr, 1943: 6. (Rakukak, 4000', Java).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae javanicus* (Mayr, 1943). See Greenway, 1973: 217; Storer, 1979: 143; White and Bruce, 1986: 88–89; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526186**, adult male, collected at Rakoetak (= Rakukak), 4000 ft, Java Island, Indonesia, on 12 March 1900, by E. Prillwitz. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype, noting that he had two specimens from the Rothschild Collection, and cited other references in the literature.

***Podiceps novaehollandiae timorensis* Mayr**

Podiceps novaehollandiae timorensis Mayr, 1943: 7 (Supul, Timor Island).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826). See Greenway, 1973: 217; Storer, 1979: 143; White and Bruce, 1986: 88–89; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 307995**, adult male, collected at Supul, Timor Island, Indonesia, on 30 March 1932, by Georg Stein.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype, his only specimen.

***Podiceps fluviatilis parryi* Mathews**

Podiceps fluviatilis parryi Mathews, 1912a: 197 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826). See Peters, 1931: 36; Mayr, 1943: 4–5; Greenway, 1973: 217; Condon, 1975: 6; Storer, 1979: 142; Checklist Committee, 2010: 51; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526240**, female, collected at Parry Creek, east Kimberley, Western Australia, on 16 January 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 514). From the Mathews Collection (no. 224) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalogue number of the holotype in the original description but mentioned no other specimens.

***Podiceps fluviatilis carterae* Mathews**

Podiceps fluviatilis carterae Mathews, 1912a: 197 (West Australia (Broome Hill)).

Now *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826). See Peters, 1931: 36; Mayr, 1943: 4–5; Greenway, 1973: 217; Condon, 1975: 6; Storer, 1979: 142; Checklist Committee, 2010: 51; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526241**, adult female, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, Australia, on 10 December 1907, by T[homas] C[arter]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 225) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. No other specimens were mentioned. Greenway (1973: 217) miscited the AMNH number of this holotype as "526214."

***Colymbus dominicus brachypterus* Chapman**

Colymbus dominicus brachypterus Chapman, 1899: 256 (Lomita Ranch, Lower Rio Grande, Texas).

Now *Tachybaptus dominicus brachypterus* (Chapman, 1899). See Peters, 1931: 37; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 20;

Greenway, 1973: 218; Storer, 1976: 146; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 79168**, male, collected on Lomita Ranch, lower Rio Grande, Texas, on 27 April 1878, by George B. Sennett (no. 11).

COMMENTS: Chapman cited Sennett's unique field number of the holotype in the original description. He had 21 specimens from the lower Rio Grande, one from Mexico, and two from Panama that he included in *brachypterus*.

***Colymbus dominicus brachyrhynchus* Chapman**

Colymbus dominicus brachyrhynchus Chapman, 1899: 255 (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Tachybaptus dominicus brachyrhynchus* (Chapman, 1899). See Peters, 1931: 37; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 22; Greenway, 1973: 218; Storer, 1979: 146; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 34872**, male, collected at Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 19 September 1883, by Herbert H. Smith.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He had two specimens from Brazil and one from Ecuador that he included in *brachyrhynchus*.

***Podiceps poliocephalus cloatesi* Mathews**

Podiceps poliocephalus cloatesi Mathews, 1912a: 197 (West Australia (Point Cloates)).

Now *Poliocephalus poliocephalus* (Jardine and Selby, 1827). See Peters, 1931: 37; Greenway, 1973: 218; Condon, 1975: 5; Storer, 1979: 148; Checklist Committee, 2010: 50; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526362**, female, collected at Point Cloates [80 mi. south Northwest Cape], Western Australia, on 10 April 1900, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 234) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description but did not mention other specimens. The measurements given by Greenway (1973: 218) do not support his statement that specimens of *cloatesi* have a longer bill.

***Podiceps nigricollis* Brehm**

Podiceps nigricollis Brehm, 1831a: 963 (Er bewohnt die mit Wasserkräuten bewachsenen Seen und Teiche des östlichen, selten die des mittlern Deutschlands).

Now *Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis* Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1918: 50; Peters, 191: 39; Greenway, 1973: 218; Storer, 1979: 152; Llimona and del Hoyo, 1992: 194; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 52.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526473**, adult male, collected at Alsdorf (Ahlisdorf, as on label), Germany, in May 1820. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not enumerate his specimens or designate a type. Hartert (1918: 50) listed the specimen collected at Alsdorf in May 1820 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype.

In Opinion 406 (1956), the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed *Podiceps nigricollis* Brehm on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, Name no. 706, suppressing the earlier name, *caspicus*, for the purpose of priority.

***Podiceps recurvirostris* Brehm**

Podiceps recurvirostris Brehm, 1831a: 1013 (Bei Triest lebt im Herbste eine Gattung dieser Vögel, welche...*Podiceps recurvirostris* genannt werden kann).

Now *Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis* Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1918: 50; Greenway, 1973: 218; Llimona and del Hoyo, 1992: 194; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 52.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526483**, adult male, collected at Trieste, Italy, in October 1828. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In Greenway (1973: 218), this species name was misspelled "*recurvirostris*," the AMNH number of the lectotype was miscited as "524483," and the page number of the description was incorrectly given as "1031."

In the original description, Brehm did not enumerate his specimens or designate a type. Hartert (1918: 50), by listing the adult male collected at Trieste in October 1828 as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype of *recurvirostris*.

***Podiceps patagiatus* Brehm**

Podiceps patagiatus Brehm, 1831a: 954 (Er bewohnt Holland und andere Küstenländer...kommt...im Jugendkleide tief in das Land).

Now *Podiceps cristatus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 50; Greenway, 1973: 217–218; Llimona and del Hoyo, 1992: 193; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 52.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526566**, adult male, collected on 10 April 1824, at Rotterdam, The Netherlands. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm had at least three specimens, a male and a female collected on the same day and an immature bird obtained in the Roda market on 2 February 1827. Hartert (1918: 50), by listing the male as the type, designated it the lectotype.

The female, **AMNH 526567**, collected on 10 April 1824, is a paralectotype of *patagiatus*. Even though it was listed incor-

rectly as a syntype of *patagiatus* by Greenway (1973: 218), he did not attach a type label and it has never been in the AMNH type collection. The immature (“prima hieme” on label) male, **AMNH 526588**, collected on 2 February 1827 in the Market Place, Roda, is present (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 218) in the AMNH collection and is also a paralectotype of *patagiatus*.

***Podiceps cristatus christiani* Mathews**

Podiceps cristatus christiani Mathews, 1911a: 267, pl. 64 (Victoria).

Now *Podiceps cristatus australis* Gould, 1844. See Peters, 1931: 39; Greenway, 1973: 217; Condon, 1975: 5; Storer, 1979: 152; Checklist Committee, 2010: 49–50; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 52.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526611**, unsexed, collected in Victoria, in November 1903. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4344) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the bird figured and described was collected in Victoria in November 1903. He did not give his catalog number in the original description but wrote it on his label. Opposite no. 4344 in the catalog, Mathews noted in addition that the specimen was a female and that he had obtained it from Coles and cataloged it on 6 March 1910. It was the only Victorian specimen of this form in Mathews’ collection collected in 1903.

This plate no. is often cited as no. 26, but Mathews himself refers to the relevant plate as no. 64, apparently correctly. This is probably explained by the fact that the plates are not themselves numbered and an incorrect number once published was probably copied by subsequent authors.

***Podiceps canogularis* Brehm**

Podiceps canogularis Brehm, 1831a: 958 (Er lebt nordöstlich von uns, schon bei Greifswald, und besucht das mittlere Deutschland zuweilen auf dem Zuge).

Now *Podiceps griseigena griseigena* (Boddaert, 1783). See Hartert, 1918: 50; Greenway, 1973: 218; Llimona and del Hoyo, 1992: 192–193; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 52.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526646**, adult male, collected in Greifswald, Germany, in June 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male, female, and immature. Hartert (1918: 50), by listing the adult male from Greifswald as the type, designated it the lectotype and thereby restricted the type locality to Greifswald. The female, **AMNH 526647**, collected at the same place and on the same date, is a paralectotype.

***Aechmophorus occidentalis ephemeralis* Dickerman**

Aechmophorus occidentalis ephemeralis Dickerman, 1986: 436 (Laguan (sic) de San Pedro Lagunillas, Nayarit, Mexico).

Now *Aechmophorus occidentalis ephemeralis* Dickerman, 1986. See Llimona and del Hoyo, 1992: 195–196; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 708559**, adult male, collected at Laguna de San Pedro Lagunillas, Nayarit, Mexico, on 25 May 1962, by Robert W. Dickerman (no. 10650).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Dickerman noted that specimens had been collected in Nayarit, western Jalisco, Puebla and Guerro. This form was noted in Greenway (1987: 2).

***Podilymbus gigas* Griscom**

Podilymbus gigas Griscom, 1929: 5 (Panajachel, 5300 ft., north shore of Lake Atitlan, Guatemala).

Now *Podilymbus gigas* Griscom, 1929. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 40; Greenway, 1973: 218; Llimona and del Hoyo, 1992: 190–191; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 50.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 393528**, adult female, collected at Panajachel, 5300 ft, north shore of Lake Atitlan, Guatemala, on 2 October 1926, by A.W. Anthony. From the Dwight Collection (no. 62904).

COMMENTS: Griscom cited the Dwight number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for more than one specimen but did not state the size of his type series.

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Mathews (1912d: 6–8) obtained permission from BMNH to publish Solander’s manuscript descriptions of Procellariiformes and by so doing and noting that it was a Solander manuscript name that he was using, he validated Solander’s name with Mathews as the author. The actual specimen described by Solander is the type of Mathews’ name, but few if any of these specimens are extant, and some are related to Parkinson drawings. Mathews (1912d: 7–8) gave a list of the Solander names of birds occurring in Australian waters. Because some of the names now appear under Mathews’ authorship, one might have expected the type to have been in the Rothschild Collection, now in AMNH (See Hartert, 1931: 186), but this is not the case. A neotype designation would be necessary in any case where a type specimen is needed. On a few occasions, Mathews himself designated a type, but in no case that I have found has he come near fulfilling the Code (ICZN, 1999: 84–85, Arts. 75.2–75.4) requirements for neo-

type designation and they have no nomenclatural validity. I have discussed below the few cases that I have found to have relevance to AMNH material.

DIOMEDEIDAE

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758: 132 (intra tropicos Pelagi & ad Cap. b. Spei).

Now *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758. See Schodde et al., (2017)

NEOTYPE: **AMNH 526787**, adult male, collected on South Georgia Island, on 7 December 1913, collector not recorded. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Schodde et al. (2017: 136--138) presented a full discussion of the problems inherent on the precise application of Linnaeus' name to a specific form of the Wandering Albatross group and the difficulties presented by the lack of a type specimen. Because these problems were particularly perplexing and had been the subject of disagreement among ornithologists for decades, neotypification proved to be the only lasting solution. Schodde, et al. (2017: 139) stated and complied with Code requirements for neotypification.

Diomedea exulans rohui Mathews

Diomedea exulans rohui Mathews, 1915b: 125 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Diomedea exulans exulans* Linnaeus, 1758. See Peters, 1931: 42; Greenway, 1973: 219; Condon, 1975: 13--14; Checklist Committee, 2010: 65--66; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173; and Schodde et al., 2017.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526754**, female, collected at Broken Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, undated, collected by A.E. Windle and purchased from Tost and Rohu. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews described two albatrosses that he named *rohui*, this subspecies of *Diomedea exulans* and *Diomedella cauta rohui* (see below). *Contra* Greenway (1973: 219), Hartert did not list *Diomedea exulans rohui* in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Greenway further confused the matter by citing Hartert (1931a: 190) as having designated the above specimen the lectotype of *Diomedea exulans rohui*, when Hartert was referring to *Diomedella cauta rohui*.

In the original description of *D. exulans rohui*, Mathews said only that the form "Differs from *D. e. chionoptera* in

its smaller measurements all round" and that the type was from Sydney, New South Wales. This provided insufficient evidence to distinguish the type from 47 (!) additional specimens of *D.e.rohui* from Broken Bay, near Sydney, that Mathews had purchased from Tost and Rohu. Later, Mathews (1919: 427, pl. 369, opp. p. 427) stated that the type of *D.e. rohui* was the adult female, figured as *D. chionoptera*, and with wing 600 mm, collected at Broken Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales. No date of capture was given. None of the 48 specimens bears a Mathews "Figured" label.

AMNH 526754 bears three labels: 1) Tost and Rohu label with the information given above concerning the specimen, 2) Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex Mathews Collection" and with "Type *rohui*, wing 600 mm" written on the reverse by Mathews, and 3) Rothschild type label. It is also the only female specimen of the 48 that was not dated.

While it is apparent that this is the specimen Mathews intended as his type of *D. e. rohui*, the lack of a "Figured" label prevents its being tied to the illustration in Mathews (1919: pl. 369). Furthermore, because a type was not listed by Hartert in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, no lectotype had been designated. Schodde et al. (2017: 143) remedied this by designating AMNH 526754 the lectotype of *Diomedea exulans rohui*.

[*Diomedea exulans westralis* Mathews]

In the original description, Mathews (1918a: 23) said that the type came from Western Australia, off Albany, caught 14 May 1910. No specimen of albatross collected on that date came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Schodde et al. (2017: 143) have also not found the type and include *westralis* as a synonym of *D. exulans*.

[*Diomedea exulans georgia* Mathews]

In the original description, Mathews (1933a: 214) said that the type was in MACN. See also Schodde et al. (2017: 143).

[*Diomedea dabbenena* Mathews]

Mathews (1929: 11) provided *dabbenena* as a replacement name for *Diomedea exulans alexanderi* Dabbene, 1926, in case his name *Thalassogeron chrysostoma alexanderi* Mathews, 1916 should ever be included in the genus *Diomedea*. Schodde et al. (2017: 140, 144) discuss this replacement name in detail, finding that it had been included implicitly in *Diomedea* by Murphy (1936) thereby permitting usage of *Diomedea dabbenena* Mathews, 1929 (ICZN, 1999, Arts. 59.3, 11.5.1, and 15.1) for the smaller temperate zone forms of the Wandering Albatross complex. The type of this replacement name is the same as that of *Diomedea exulans alexanderi* Dabbene, 1926, and is in MACN.

***Diomedea (Rhothonia) sanfordi* Murphy**

Diomedea (Rhothonia) sanfordi Murphy, 1917: 861 (at sea, 40 miles off Corral, Chile).

Now *Diomedea epomorpha sanfordi* Murphy, 1917. See Peters, 1931: 42; Greenway, 1973: 219; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 52; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 445380**, female adult, collected at sea, 40 miles off Corral, Chile, on 22 October 1913, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 1613). From the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 1418).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the Brewster-Sanford Collection number in the original description; he had the single specimen.

***Diomedea exulans Rothschildi* Mathews**

Diomedea exulans Rothschildi Mathews, 1912d: 246, pl. 95 (Australian Seas).

Now *Diomedea exulans exulans* Linnaeus, 1758. See Peters, 1931: 42; Greenway, 1973: 219; Condon, 1975: 13–14; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 51; Checklist Committee, 2010: 65–66; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173; and Schodde et al., 2017.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526770**, male, collected “off the New South Wales Coast,” undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 276) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number and said (p. 249): “The type figured is a male, collected off the New South Wales coast.” This subspecies was not covered by Hartert in any of his lists of Rothschild types. It bears three labels: 1) Mathews’ label with the locality given as between Australia and New Zealand, January 90, #109 (the number of *Diomedea exulans* in Mathews (1908)). 2) Rothschild type label bearing the number 276. 3) Blank “Figured” label. This label is also annotated “G.E. Lodge, Birds New Zealand.” Fleming (1982, pl. 11) published this Lodge painting and noted that C.J.R. Robertson thought it might be a female of this species, based on the measurements.

D. exulans Rothschildi was considered a synonym of *Diomedea epomorpha* by Peters (1931: 42), and Greenway (1973: 219) listed it as a synonym of *D. e. epomorpha*; Jouanin and Mougouin (1979: 51) equated it with *Diomedea exulans chionopectera*, and Dickinson and Rensen (2013: 173) included *chionopectera* in *D. e. exulans*. Schodde et al. (2017: 143) have discussed this form in detail and included it in *D. exulans*. They saw no reason to question the original sexing as male.

Greenway (1973: 219) miscited the AMNH number of this holotype as “526720.”

[*Diomedea epomophora mccormicki* Mathews]

The holotype of this form, described by Mathews (1912d: 261), is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 180).

[*Diomedea epomophora longirostris* Mathews]

No type was designated in the original description (Mathews, 1934a: 112).

[*Phoebastria nigripes reischekia* Mathews]

Phoebastria nigripes reischekia Mathews (1930: 29). The holotype of this form is in NMW (Schifter, et al., 2007: 40).

***Diomedea immutabilis* Rothschild**

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild, 1893d: 48 (Laysan, North Pacific).

Now *Phoebastria immutabilis* (Rothschild, 1893). See Hartert, 1926a: 346; Peters, 1931: 43; Greenway, 1973: 219; Jouanin and Mougouin 1979: 54; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 172.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 526849**, adult female, collected on Laysan Island, Hawaii, on 22 June 1891, by Henry C. Palmer (no. 1163). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description. Six specimens of *immutabilis* collected by Palmer on Laysan in 1891 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. By giving Palmer’s number of the type, Hartert (1926a: 346) designated it the lectotype. Greenway (1973: 219) incorrectly called this specimen the holotype.

[*Thalassarche melanophris impavida* (ex Solander MS) Mathews]

Thalassarche melanophris impavida (ex Solander MS) Mathews, 1912d: 267, pl. 96 (Tasmania).

Now *Thalassarche melanophris impavida* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1931: 43; Greenway, 1973: 219; Condon, 1975: 15; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 55; Checklist Committee, 2010: 73; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173.

Not a type: AMNH 526922, male, collected in Tasmania, Australia, on 17 September 1889. From the Mathews Collection (no. 278) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above information about this specimen is taken from Mathews’ catalog entry and his collection label; there is no original label on the specimen. It bears three labels: 1) Mathews collection label marked “Fig. and descr,” his catalog number, date 17/9/89 and the no. 112, referring to the number of the species *T. melanophris* in Mathews (1908); on the reverse are measurements, length 36 in., wing 19.8, culmen 4.5, tail 8.2, tarsus 3.3; “Figured

G.E. Lodge Birds of New Zealand"; and soft parts colors: beak dull yellow, eyes light brown, feet toes yellowish white, the interdigital webs and gonyms washed pale blue. "Buller" is here written by Mathews in pencil, and these soft parts colors are from Buller (1888: 198). 2) Mathews type label. 3) Rothschild type label with Mathews' no. 278 written on it. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 219), Hartert did not list this type in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Mathews (1912d: 271–272) published Solander's notebook description of the bird he called *impavida*, thereby validating it, and used Solander's name for "the New Zealand breeding birds." The type of *impavida* would be the bird that Solander was describing, which is probably not extant. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 219), this Mathews specimen is not the holotype of *impavida*. Mathews evidently assumed that no Solander specimen was extant and declared the "Australian bird (New Zealand breeding) should be, therefore, called *Thalassarche melanophris impavida* Mathews" and on p. 267 designated as the type of *impavida* specimen no. 278 in his catalog. Mathews' designation of a "type" for *impavida* does not fulfill the stated conditions in the Code for validly designating a neotype (ICZN, 1999: 84–85, Arts. 75.2–75.4). Moreover, there is no evidence that this Tasmanian specimen would be a member of the New Zealand breeding population except that it is said to have had light brown eyes.

The "Fig. Buller, 1887–1888" mentioned by Greenway (1973: 219) is incorrect. It was not illustrated for a Buller edition but refers instead to the painting of this specimen made by G.E. Lodge for a book on the birds of New Zealand proposed by Drummond but never published until much later by Fleming (1982: 78–81) and about which Greenway would have been unaware. Fleming discussed the history of the recognition of *impavida* as a valid form, but accepted AMNH 526922 as the type of the name. Because this specimen was listed as the holotype of *T. m. impavida* by Greenway (1973: 219), it remains in the type collection with an added label to indicate that it is not a type.

[*Thalassarche melanophris belcheri* Mathews]

Thalassarche melanophris belcheri Mathews, 1912d: 271 (Kerguelen).

Now *Thalassarche melanophris melanophris* Temminck, 1828. See Peters, 1931: 43; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 55; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

This name was not listed by Greenway (1973). In the original description, no type was indicated and there is no Kerguelen Island specimen of this species in AMNH that had been part of the Mathews Collection

[*Thalassarche melanophris richmondi* Mathews]

Thalassarche melanophris richmondi Mathews, 1912d: 272 (west coast of South America).

Now *Thalassarche melanophris melanophris* Temminck, 1828. See Peters, 1931: 43; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 55; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

This name was not listed by Greenway (1973). In the original description, no type was indicated and there is no specimen in AMNH from the west coast of South America that had been part of the Mathews Collection.

***Diomedea bulleri* Rothschild**

Diomedea bulleri Rothschild, 1893b: lviii (New Zealand).

Now *Thalassarche bulleri bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893). See Hartert, 1926a: 346; Peters, 1931: 44; Greenway, 1973: 219; Condon, 1975: 15; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 57; Checklist Committee, 2010: 73–74; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526937**, male, collected in New Zealand, undated, from the Buller Collection (no. 122). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild said that the type was in the Rothschild Museum and that "This is the 'Diomedea culminata' of Buller and other New Zealand writers, but it differs materially from the true *Thalassogeron culminatus* (Gould)..." In the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888) listing, Buller recorded that he had sent Rothschild an adult male and the head of a male of species no. 122, *Diomedea culminata*. AMNH 526937 has a Buller label, bearing the number "122." The reverse of this label is marked "Type of *bulleri*" by Rothschild. Buller (1905: 149, pl. V) noted that the species bred on the Snares Islands and illustrated the heads of *D. bulleri* and *T. salvini* in color.

***Diomedella cauta rohui* Mathews**

***Diomedella cauta wallacea* Mathews**

Diomedella cauta rohui Mathews, 1916b: 55 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Thalassarche cauta cauta* (Gould, 1841). See Mathews, 1927: 132; Hartert, 1931a: 190; Peters, 1931: 44; Greenway, 1973: 219; Condon, 1975: 16; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 55; Checklist Committee, 2010: 73–74; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 526999**, unsexed, Botany Bay (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia, undated, purchased from Tost and Rohu. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The only character given for this subspecies was that it had a brownish bill, not blue-gray as in the nominate form. Mathews probably had the single specimen. AMNH 526999 bears three labels: 1) Rothschild label printed Ex Mathews Collection. 2) Tost and Rohu label with locality Botany Bay, on reverse in Mathews' hand "Type *rohui*" and his measurements, which were not given in the description. 3) Rothschild type label.

Mathews (1918b: 160) found it necessary to provide a new name for *Diomedella cauta rohui*, and Hartert (1931a: 190) asked "Why?." It was unnecessary because *D. cauta rohui* was described in the genus *Diomedella* and *D. exulans rohui* in the genus *Diomedea*. I have not found that Mathews ever included both in the genus *Diomedea*. In his *Systema Avium Australasiarum* Mathews (1927: 130, 132) maintained them in separate genera, listing *wallaca* as a synonym of *Diomedella cauta rohui*. The replacement name was probably provided "just in case" the two names, *rohui*, were ever included in the same genus, in which case *D. cauta rohui* would be a junior secondary homonym of *D. exulans rohui* and would need to be replaced. *M. cauta wallaca* would then be the next available name

See above under *Diomedea exulans rohui*.

***Thalassogeron salvini* Rothschild**

Thalassogeron salvini Rothschild, 1893b: lviii (New Zealand).

Now *Thalassarche cauta salvini* (Rothschild, 1893). See Hartert, 1926a: 346; Peters, 1931: 44; Greenway, 1973: 219–220; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 55; Checklist Committee, 2010: 76–77; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527004**, "female," said to be from New Zealand, undated. From the Buller Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild did not designate a type, only saying that he had a series. In the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888: opp. p. 84), Rothschild recorded that he received three specimens of "*Diomedea cauta*" in 1890 and 1891. Hartert (1926a: 346), by listing the "female" as the type, designated it the lectotype. Buller (1905: 150–152, pl. V) discussed this species, noting that it bred on the Bounty Islands, and in pl. V illustrated the heads of *T. salvini* and *D. bulleri* in color.

[*Diomedella cauta peruvia* Mathews]

Mathews (1933a: 185) described *peruvia* in the genus *Diomedella* and noted that the type was in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 225).

[*Diomedella cauta atlantica* Mathews]

Described by Mathews (1933a: 213). The type of this form was said to be in the National Museum of Buenos Aires.

***Thalassarche cauta eremita* Murphy**

Thalassarche cauta eremita Murphy, 1930: 4 (Pyramid Rock, off Pitt Island, Chatham Islands).

Now *Thalassarche cauta eremita* Murphy, 1930. See Peters, 1931: 44; Greenway, 1973: 220; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 56; Checklist Committee, 2010: 76; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 211438**, adult male, nesting, collected on Pyramid Rock, off Pitt Island, Chatham Islands, on 2 March 1926, by Joe Hicks, a crew member on the expedition vessel *France*, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 20503, not "20103").

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a series of adults collected on Pyramid Rock (also known as Taroikoioia Islet) and in the "waters immediately adjacent" on 2 and 3 March 1926, giving measurements of seven males and nine females. Paratypes collected on Pyramid Rock are: **AMNH 211022, 211439–211447**, five males, four females, one unsexed; the following paratypes were from near Pyramid Rock and were labeled *eremita* by Murphy: **AMNH 211448**, male, and **AMNH 211450**, female. Of these AMNH 211442 was exchanged to LSU in 1975, and AMNH 211445 was exchanged to BBM in 1927. The holotype was the only specimen collected on 2 March 1926, the remainder on 3 March.

***Thalassogeron carteri* Rothschild**

Thalassogeron carteri Rothschild, 1903a: 6 (Point Cloates, N.W. Australia).

Now *Thalassarche chlororhynchos carteri* (Rothschild, 1903). See Hartert, 1926a: 345–346; Peters, 1931: 44; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 15–16; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 56; Checklist Committee, 2010: 70–71; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527048**, immature male, collected at Point Cloates, northwestern Western Australia, Australia, on 12 May 1900, by Tom Carter (no. T.C. 142). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild had a single specimen when he described *carteri*.

***Diomedea bassi* Mathews**

Diomedea bassi Mathews, 1912a: 206 (South-East Australian Seas).

Now *Thalassarche chlororhynchos carteri* (Rothschild, 1903). See Hartert, 1931a: 190; Peters, 1931: 44; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 15–16; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 56; Checklist Committee, 2010: 70–71; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527047**, male, coast of southeast Australia, on 4 December 1899, collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 279) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and did not mention other specimens. There was a single entry in his catalog at no. 279, where the year of collection is given as 1899.

There is no original label present; the Mathews Collection label bears the above data, but the year could be misread as 1879. The type also bears a "Figured" label; this refers to Mathews (1912d: pl. 98, opp. p. 281) where the illustrated bird is said to be *Diomedea chlororhynchus bassi*. The number "115" that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to this species' number in Mathews (1908).

***Thalassogeron chrysostoma alexanderi* Mathews**

Thalassogeron chrysostoma alexanderi Mathews, 1916b: 55 (West Australia).

Now *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster, 1785). See Peters, 1931: 45; Condon, 1975: 15; Greenway, 1978: 8; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 56; Checklist Committee, 2010: 71–72; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 527061, male, collected at Mandurah, Western Australia, Australia, on 7 July 1902, by Inspector Eaton. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4476) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: According to his catalog, Mathews obtained this specimen from the WAM. His catalog number appears on his collection label but was not included in the original description. The number "114" on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908), and the label is marked "Type" and "described."

This name was omitted by Greenway (1973) but included as an addendum in Greenway (1978: 8). I have found no evidence that Mathews had more than one specimen for the description of this form.

***Thalassogeron chrysostoma harterti* Mathews**

Thalassogeron chrysostoma harterti Mathews, 1912d: 280 (South Indian Ocean (Kerguelen Island, breeding)).

Now *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster, 1785). See Hartert, 1926a: 344–345; Peters, 1931: 45; Greenway, 1978: 8; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 56; Checklist Committee, 2010: 71–72; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527069**, male, collected in 46.52S, 85E, on 18 October 1902, by R.G. England. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5579) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. He only entered one speci-

men there, which he obtained from BMNH. It bears no BMNH number, but only the term "Dupl." While Mathews said that this form bred on Kerguelen Island, no specimens from that locality came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; someone has pencilled in "n of Kerguelen" on the reverse of the original label.

Hartert (1926a: 345) thought that this was the specimen pictured in Mathews (1912d: pl. 97, opp. p. 277). It bears a blank "Figured" label and this is undoubtedly correct.

This name was omitted by Greenway (1973) but was included as an addendum in Greenway (1978: 8).

***Diomedea culminata mathewsi* Rothschild**

Diomedea culminata mathewsi Rothschild, 1912: 70 (Campbell Island, New Zealand seas).

Now *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster, 1785). See Hartert, 1926a: 344–345; Peters, 1931: 45; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 15; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 56; Checklist Committee, 2010: 71–72; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173.

LECTOTYPE (not Holotype): **AMNH 527065**, immature female, collected on Campbell Island, New Zealand seas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild listed his type as "?Adult," but Hartert (1926a: 344–345) stated that the characters given by Rothschild were those of juvenile birds and noted that of the three specimens purchased frozen at the London Market, two were juvenile and the third adult. He was also unsure of the collecting locality. All three of these specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and all three are sexed as females, collected (or purchased) on 25 February 1903. Hartert's listing of the type does not distinguish between the two immature females; but because AMNH 527065 bears the Rothschild type label, it was cataloged as the type when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH and has always been so considered. Greenway (1973: 220) apparently did not realize that two specimens satisfied the stated data for the type. According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 83, Art. 74.6), Greenway (1973: 220), by calling AMNH 527065 the holotype, designated that specimen the lectotype of *mathewsi*.

***Phoebetria fusca campbelli* Mathews**

Phoebetria fusca campbelli Mathews, 1912d: 304 (Australian seas).

Now *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822). See Hartert, 1926a: 344; Peters, 1931: 45; Condon, 1975: 16; Greenway, 1978: 9; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 57; Checklist Committee, 2010: 77; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527079**, male, “South Pacific,” no further data. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5578) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Mathews obtained this specimen from BMNH, and the BMNH no. 91.5.20.875 Dupl. appears on the reverse of the original label. The “28-10-10” that appears in Greenway (1978: 9) is the date on which Mathews cataloged this specimen, not the BMNH number.

This name was omitted in Greenway (1973), but included in Greenway (1978: 9) as an addendum.

Phoebetria palpebrata huttoni Mathews

Phoebetria palpebrata huttoni Mathews, 1912d: 297 (New Zealand seas).

Now *Phoebetria palpebrata* (Forster, 1785). See Hartert, 1926a: 344; Peters, 1931: 46; Condon, 1975: 16–17; Greenway, 1978: 9; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 58; Checklist Committee, 2010: 77–78; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 173.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527080**, “female,” New Zealand seas, date?, from the Buller Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5959) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype, where he noted that the specimen was a female collected in November 1892, and that he had obtained it from the Rothschild Collection. This type was omitted by Greenway (1973) but appeared in Greenway (1978: 9) as an addendum.

There are a number of incorrect assumptions by Greenway (1978: 9) that can now be corrected using the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888), Bartle and Tennyson (2009: 93–96), and Checklist Committee (2010: 77–78), the best approach being to discuss the various labels on the specimen.

1. The Rothschild Collection label: the specimen was first identified as *Diomedea fuliginosa*; the sex is given as “♀” and the locality as “New Zealand.” On the reverse “from Sir Walter Buller (Nov. 1892) (49).” “Mathews” is faintly written here next to measurements that are the Mathews published measurements of his type. All of the writing except the measurements appears to be in Rothschild’s hand. The original identification has been crossed out and updated to *Phoebetria palpebrata*, added in hand unknown.

2. The small oval label tied on with pink thread and bearing the number “50” is a Buller label.

3. Mathews’ type label on which Mathews wrote *Phoebetria palpebrata huttoni* and his catalog number “5959.”

4. Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert, on which he repeated the date “Nov. 1892” and included a reference to the original description.

5. “Figured” label not filled in by Mathews but is almost certainly attached to the specimen used by Keulemans for Plate 101 in Mathews (1912d: opp. p. 297). This label is also annotated “G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand” in Lodge’s hand.

Hartert (1926a: 344) noted that this specimen had been purchased from Buller, the date of November 1892 apparently referring to the date that Rothschild made the purchase; it is not a specimen referred to in the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888), where the number of the species is “122.” Rothschild referred to the species no. as “49” on the Rothschild Collection label. However, the Buller tag bears no. “50” on this holotype. I cannot explain this discrepancy.

As mentioned by Fleming (1982: 80) this holotype was used by Lodge for his illustration and had been noted by him as Mathews no. 117. This number does not appear on any of the labels, but it is the number of *Phoebetria fuliginosa* (a synonym of *P. palpebrata*) in Mathews (1908).

[*Phoebetria palpebrata antarctica* (ex Solander ms)
Mathews]

[*Phoebetria palpebrata murphyi* Mathews and Iredale]

Mathews (1912d: 302–303) based *P. p. antarctica* on a manuscript name of Solander’s, which he validated by reproducing Solander’s description verbatim, describing a bird collected at “Terra del Fuego australi” on 1 February 1769.

Mathews and Iredale (1921: 50) provided *P. p. murphyi* as a replacement name for *Phoebetria palpebrata antarctica* Mathews, saying that antarctica of Solander had been cited as a synonym of *P. p. palpebrata*. Because *P. p. antarctica* Solander = *P. p. antarctica* of Mathews, the type of Mathews’ name is Solander’s specimen.

According to Checklist Committee (2010: 78), *Diomedea antarctica* G.R. Gray, 1844, was an unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Diomedea palpebrata* J.R. Forster, 1785, and is a synonym of it. But this Gray use of *antarctica* is apparently what Mathews and Iredale meant by a prior citation of Solander’s name. When both of these names are included in the genus *Phoebetria*, then Solander’s name *antarctica*, validated by Mathews, becomes a junior secondary homonym of *Diomedea antarctica* G.R. Gray, 1844. As such, it is invalid (ICZN, 1999: 59, Art. 57.3.1). The name *Phoebetria palpebrata murphyi*, introduced as a *nomen novum* for *P. p. antarctica* (ex Solander) Mathews, would have the same type and would have been invalid when introduced.

[*Phoebetria palpebrata auduboni* Nichols and Murphy]

P. palpebrata auduboni was provided by Nichols and Murphy (1914: 531) as a new name for *Diomedea fusca* Audubon,

1839 (not *Diomedea fusca* Hilsenberg, 1822), the type of which is in USNM (Deignan, 1961: 9).

PROCELLARIIDAE

[*Puffinus diomedea disputans* Mathews]

Mathews (1937: 123) described this form from the seas around Kerguelen Island. The holotype is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 82).

[*Pterodroma externa tristani* Mathews]

Mathews (1931: 63) described this form from Tristan da Cunha. Type in RSM.

[*Pterodroma deceptornis* Mathews]

Mathews (1932d: 34) described this form from Tristan da Cunha. Type in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 78).

[*Heteroprion desolatus crozeti* Mathews]

Mathews (1932c: 147) described this form from Crozet Island, Antarctic. Type in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 72).

[*Heteroprion desolatus georgia* Mathews]

Mathews (1932c: 147) described this form from Stromness Bay, South Georgia Island, South Atlantic. Type in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 109).

[*Pachyptila vittata georgicus* Mathews]

Mathews (1933a: 214) noted in the original description that the holotype was in BMNH. Not listed by Warren (1966).

[*Fregetornis grallaria tristanensis* Mathews]

Mathews (1932d: 123) noted in the original description that the type was in RSM.

[*Pseudoprion turtur steadi* Mathews]

Mathews (1932d: 123) noted in the original description that the type was in BMNH. Not in Warren (1966).

[*Pagodroma nivea novegeorgica* von der Steinen]

[*Pagodroma nivea falklandica* Mathews]

Mathews (1912d: 177) applied the name *novegeorgica* von der Steinen, 1890, to three birds he examined from the Falkland Islands. *Pagodroma nivea falklandica* was provided by Mathews (1926: 76) as a replacement name when he considered *novegeorgica* preoccupied. Its type is the same specimen as the type of von der Steinen's name.

[*Macronectes giganteus forsteri* Mathews]

Mathews (1912d: 189) noted in the original description that the type was in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 102).

[*Macronectes giganteus solanderi* Mathews]

See Bourne and Warham (1966: 63). *Macronectes giganteus solanderi* (Mathews, 1912d: 187) was described from the Falkland Islands; no Falkland Island specimens of this form came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Macronectes giganteus halli Mathews

Macronectes giganteus halli Mathews, 1912d: 187 (Kerguelen Island).

Now *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1931: 46; Bourne and Warham, 1966: 64; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 18; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 60; Checklist Committee, 2010: 80; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 175.

PARALECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527123**, unsexed, collected on Kerguelen Island, on 30 December 1897. Greenway (1973: 220) called this specimen both a syntype and a paralectotype. It was one of the three specimens that Mathews was known to have seen (Bourne and Warham, 1966: 64) and as such would have been a syntype until BMNH 91.6.16.6 was designated the lectotype by Bourne and Warham. Now both the above specimen and the second specimen in BMNH are paralectotypes of *halli*. AMNH 527123 remains in the type collection because it bears an AMNH type label, but with an added label to indicate that its status is now paralectotype.

[*Macronectes giganteus wilsoni* Mathews]

Described by Mathews (1912d: 189); holotype in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 314).

[*Macronectes giganteus dovei*, Mathews]

Described by Mathews (1916b: 54); type said to be from Sydney, New South Wales. No Sydney specimens came to AMNH.

Daption capense australis Mathews

Daption capense australis Mathews, 1913a: 187 (New Zealand).

Now *Daption capense australe* Mathews, 1913. See Hartert, 1931a: 188; Peters, 1931: 47; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 19; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 64; Checklist Committee, 2010: 83; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 175.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527130**, female, collected at Caversham area, Dunedin, New Zealand (as on label), on 17 June 1905, from William Smyth, taxidermist. From the Mathews Collection (no. 268) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; no other specimens were mentioned. In his catalog, this specimen had originally been listed as from "Cape Seas," but changed to "Dunedin, N. Zealand." The number "101" that appears on Mathews' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

***Halobaena caerulea victoriae* Mathews**

Halobaena caerulea victoriae Mathews, 1916b: 54 (Victoria). Now *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1931a: 188; Peters, 1931: 48; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 25–26; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 79; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527196**, male, collected at Mordialloc, Victoria, Australia, in 1890. From the Mathews Collection (no. 269) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from Victoria and was smaller than *H. c. caerulea*. The original label is not present. Mathews did not cite his catalog number in the original description although it is written on his collection label, as is the number "102," referring to this species in Mathews (1908). He apparently had the single specimen. Hartert (1931a: 188) said that the specimen had "washed up dead on the shore at Mordialloc, Victoria (in 1890, apparently)" and that the wings appeared shorter "because the first primaries are wanting."

Contra Greenway (1973: 220) the original spelling of this name was *Halobaena caerulea victoriae*; he misread the collecting locality as "Medilloe."

***Prion vittatus gouldi* Mathews**

Prion vittatus gouldi Mathews, 1912d: 203 (in key), 211 (Bass Strait).

Now *Pachyptila vittata* (Forster, 1777). See Hartert, 1931a: 189, Peters, 1931: 48; Greenway, 1973: 220; Condon, 1975: 26–27; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 80; Checklist Committee, 2010: 99–100; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527218**, male, collected off the eastern entrance to Bass Straits, on 11 July 1847, by J. Macgillivray on the voyage of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, No. 35. From the Mathews Collection (no. 12373) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he had acquired the specimen from BMNH (no. 48.8.31.27). On the BMNH label is noted

that it was presented by Capt. Stanley; on the reverse, Mathews wrote: "head figured in my Birds of Australia Vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 213." Also appearing there is the comment "spec. d. of Cat." referring to Salvin (1896: 433).

Falla (1940: 220) considered this specimen immature. Jouanin and Mougín (1979: 80fn) noted that *gouldi* was indeterminate.

***Prion vittatus missus* Mathews**

Prion vittatus missus Mathews, 1912d: 203 (in key), 212, pl. 92 (West Australia).

Now *Pachyptila vittata* (Forster, 1777). See Hartert, 1931a: 189; Peters, 1931: 48; Greenway, 1973: 221; Condon, 1975: 26; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 80; Checklist Committee, 2010: 99–100; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527216**, female, collected at Cottesloe Beach, southwest Australia, on 14 June (not May) 1904, by J. Drummond (not Drumm) (no. 6839). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12,250) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. On the original label Mathews wrote: "bill figured in my Birds of Australia, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 213"; on his "Figured" label he wrote: "whole figure, vol. ii, pt. ii, pl. 92."

Falla (1940: 220) found this specimen to be immature. RCM[urphy] wrote on an AMNH label: "Prob. juvenal of the typical form" and "*Pachyptila forsteri*." Jouanin and Mougín (1979: 80fn) noted that *missus* was indeterminate.

[*Prion vittata macgillivrayi* Mathews]

Prion vittata macgillivrayi Mathews, 1912d: 211 (St. Paul's Island, Indian Ocean).

The holotype of this form is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 170).

[*Prion vittatus salvini* Mathews]

Prion vittatus salvini Mathews, 1912d: 212 (Crozetts, Marion Island, etc.).

A syntype of this form is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 260). There are no specimens from the Crozetts or Marion Island in AMNH.

[*Prion vittata keyteli* Mathews]

Prion vittata keyteli Mathews, 1912d: 210 (Tristan da Cunha).

There are no specimens from Tristan da Cunha in AMNH.

***Heteroprion desolatus mattingleyi* Mathews**

Heteroprion desolatus mattingleyi Mathews, 1912d: 223 (in key), 226 (East Australian Seas).

Now *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 356, 1931a: 189; Peters, 1931: 49; Greenway, 1973: 221; Condon, 1975: 27–28; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 81; Checklist Committee, 2010: 101–102; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527220**, sex unknown, collected on Torquay Beach, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, in July 1911 (not October, see Hartert, 1931a: 189), by Charles Belcher. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10038) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, where the name was spelled *mattingleyi* (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 221). The original label was removed by Mathews and he copied the wrong date on his collection label according to Hartert (1931a: 189).

Falla (1940: 226) considered this type to be immature. On the reverse of Mathews' Collection label: "Type of *Mattingleyi*" and "Fig. by G.E. Lodge." Lodge's painting was published in Fleming (1982: pl. 17).

Mathews (1936: pl. 58, rt. Fig., opp. p. 19) illustrated *mattingleyi*, which is apparently based on the type as Mathews had the single specimen, but here his description is of a male.

Heteroprion desolatus macquariensis Mathews

Heteroprion desolatus macquariensis Mathews, 1912d: 231 (Macquarie Islands).

Now *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 356; Peters, 1931: 49; Greenway, 1973: 221; Condon, 1975: 28; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 81; Checklist Committee, 2010: 101–102; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527229**, "female," collected on Macquarie Island, in November 1899, by H. Travers. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that the form occurred in the Macquarie Islands. Hartert (1926a: 356) listed as the type the female of a pair collected by H. Travers on Macquarie Island in November 1899, thereby designating it the lectotype. The specimen had apparently never been in Mathews' Collection.

[*Heteroprion desolatus peringueyi* Mathews]

Heteroprion desolatus peringueyi Mathews, 1912d: 230 (Cape seas, Pondoland Coast).

Mathews did not designate a type in the original description and there are no specimens in AMNH from the type localities.

[*Heteroprion desolatus alexanderi* Mathews and Iredale]

Heteroprion desolatus alexanderi Mathews and Iredale, 1921: 42 (Cottesloe Beach, West Australia).

There is a syntype of this form in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 10). There may be additional specimens in WAM. There are no Cottesloe Beach specimens of *desolatus* in AMNH.

Heteroprion desolatus alter Mathews

Heteroprion desolatus alter Mathews, 1912d: 231 (Auckland Islands).

Now *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 356; Peters, 1931: 49; Greenway, 1973: 221; Condon, 1975: 28; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 81; Checklist Committee, 2010: 101–102; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527224**, male, collected on Auckland Island, in March 1894(?), from Dannefaerd. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not say how many specimens he examined nor did he designate a type in the original description. This specimen was apparently never in the Mathews Collection. It bears three labels: 1) A Dannefaerd label on which Dannefaerd wrote "*Prion banksi* March/94," next to which Hartert wrote "Received," stamped "Mus. W. Rothschild." The reverse of this label is noted by Dannefaerd "Blue Petrel, Auckland Island, ♂," with measurements in inches in hand unknown. 2) Rothschild Collection label: "Auckland I. (Dannefaerd Coll.) ♂." 3) Rothschild type label: "*Heteroprion desolatus alter* Mathews, Auckland Is.," in Hartert's hand. The specimen was never in the Mathews Collection and was thus discussed by Hartert (1926a: 356) as a type in the Rothschild Collection, prior to the time he began listing Mathews' types.

There are four specimens of this form from the Auckland Islands mentioned by Hartert (1926a: 356), three from Dannefaerd and one from the Buller Collection purchased by Rothschild; he listed the single male specimen as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype.

See Tennyson et al. (2014) for the possibility that collecting data for this lectotype may be incorrect.

Heteroprion belcheri Mathews

Heteroprion belcheri Mathews, 1912d: 215 (text figs.), 224 (coast of Victoria).

Now *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912). See Hartert, 1931a: 189; Peters, 1931: 50; Mathews, 1936: 20, pl. 58, opp. p. 19; Greenway, 1973: 221; Condon, 1975: 28; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 82; Checklist Committee, 2010: 102–103; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527235**, unsexed immature, collected at Geelong, Victoria, Australia, date ?, by Charles Belcher. From the Mathews Collection (10039) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. The original label is no longer present on this specimen. The Mathews Collection label gives the locality as “Torquay Beach, Geelong, October 1911.” Hartert (1931a: 189) noted that Belcher had picked up the bird “15 miles south of Geelong” and that he already had the bird in his possession on 23 July 1911. Mathews (1936: 20, pl. 58, opp. p. 19) figured this specimen, his only one, and added the information given by Hartert (1931a: 189), without giving him credit. The bill had been figured in Mathews (1912d: 215).

Contra Greenway (1973: 221) this species was described as *Heteroprion belcheri*.

Pseudoprion turtur huttoni Mathews

Pseudoprion turtur huttoni Mathews, 1912d: 220 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Pachyptila turtur turtur* (Kuhl, 1820). See Hartert, 1926a: 355; Peters, 1931: 50; Greenway, 1973: 221–222; Condon, 1975: 29; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 83; Checklist Committee, 2010: 103–105; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527259**, unsexed, collected on the Chatham Islands, undated, by H.C. Palmer. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews spoke of having a large series of specimens from the Chatham Islands and also associated a bird from Stephens Island with this form. From this series, which was in the Rothschild Collection, not the Mathews Collection, Hartert (1926a: 355) chose a specimen collected by Palmer as lectotype, but because there are three such specimens in AMNH, Hartert’s designation did not distinguish among them. The presence of the Rothschild type label has led to this specimen being accepted as the type without question. Greenway’s (1973: 222) reference to this specimen as the lectotype of *huttoni* while citing its AMNH number does, in fact, distinguish one particular specimen as the lectotype and confirm Hartert’s intent that this specimen should be considered the type.

Pseudoprion turtur nova Mathews

Pseudoprion turtur nova Mathews, 1916b: 55 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Pachyptila turtur turtur* (Kuhl, 1820). See Mathews, 1912d: 218, pl. 93; Hartert, 1931a: 190; Peters, 1931: 50; Greenway, 1973: 221; Condon, 1975: 29; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 83; Checklist Committee, 2010: 103–105; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527238**, female, collected at Botany Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6916) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1912d: 218, pl. 93, opp. p. 217) described and figured this specimen but did not apply a name to it until later (Mathews, 1916b: 55), where he noted that it was the bird described and figured in “Birds of Australia, vol. 1, pl. 93.” In neither place did he list his catalog number. At no. 6916 in his catalog, the specimen is entered as *Prion brevirostris*, with the data matching the above specimen; he had purchased it as part of the T. Thorpe collection. The specimen bears a “Figured” label indicating that it was the model for Birds of Australia, 1912d, vol. ii, pt. ii, pl. 93.

[*Pseudoprion turtur eatoni* Mathews]

Pseudoprion turtur eatoni Mathews, 1912d: 220 (Kerguelen Island).

The holotype is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 86).

Pseudoprion turtur crassirostris Mathews

Pseudoprion turtur crassirostris Mathews, 1912d: 221 (Bounty Island).

Now *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912).

See Hartert, 1926a: 355; Peters, 1931: 50; Greenway, 1973: 222; Condon, 1975: 28; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 84; Checklist Committee, 2010: 105; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527264**, adult male, collected on Bounty Island, south of New Zealand, on 2 July 1875, from A. Reischek. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3726) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type, but this specimen is apparently the only one he had in his collection; his catalog number is written on his type label, as is a reference to his description.

The quandry about the date of collection is apparently a result of the difficult handwriting on Reischek’s original label, which is still attached. The “7”s could be misread as “4” and the year “1875” could be misread as “1876” or “1895.” Greenway (1973: 222) misread the date as “February 4, 1875.” I believe that Hartert read it correctly as 2 July 1875.

To complicate the matter of the date further, this is one of the cases where Mathews reused a catalog number when he had exchanged the specimen that was formerly cataloged there! The former specimen was *Strepera graculina* from New South Wales which is crossed out, but the date “Feb. 95” which may have applied to that specimen was not crossed out. On the other hand, Mathews may have misread Reischek’s date as Feb. 95!

Based on Reischek's itinerary in King (1981: 52, 133, 141), Reischek arrived in New Zealand in 1877, was only on Bounty Island in February 1888, and had left New Zealand in February 1889. Because he was a taxidermist, he was probably in a position to acquire a specimen from Bounty Island collected by someone else in 1875.

The question mark on the Rothschild type label after "Bounty Island" refers to the poor handwriting on the Reischek label, where the spelling appears to be "Bouty" or "Bonty" Island.

The reverse of the original label is annotated: "to be fig. by Lodge, Birds N. Zealand" (See Fleming, 1982: pl. 17).

[*Pseudoprion turtur solanderi* Mathews]

Pseudoprion turtur solanderi Mathews, 1912d: 220 (West coast of South America).

Now *Heteroprion belcheri solanderi* (Mathews, 1912). See Hartert, 1931a: 190; Peters, 1931: 50; Mathews, 1934b: 175; 1935: [253]; Falla, 1940: 232; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 58; Greenway, 1973: 222; Condon, 1975: 29; Jouanin and Mougou, 1979: 82; Checklist Committee, 2010: 102–103; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

COMMENTS: No type was mentioned in the original description of *solanderi* and minimal information was given concerning the characteristics of the subspecies. The type locality was given as the "West Coast of South America" The specimen in AMNH to which Mathews attached his type label and marked as "Type of *solanderi*," was an unsexed specimen from "Cape Horn," with the original label removed. As might be expected, Hartert (1931a: 190) questioned this type: "a skin with uncertain locality and no collector's label, labelled by Mathews 'Cape Horn,' which is certainly not the 'West coast of South America'! It seems in no way to differ, and is more than doubtfully distinct [from nominate *turtur*]." Nevertheless, he listed it as the ?type. When the specimen came to AMNH it was cataloged as AMNH 527263 and was marked "Type" in the catalog. Apparently its status has not been questioned since. Greenway (1973: 222), not mentioning that Hartert had questioned its type status, considered AMNH 527263 the lectotype of *solanderi*.

Mathews catalog number "4602" was written on his type label, although it had not been given in the description. There he had listed "*Prion ariel*, Cape Horn, Leach." The date given by Greenway "16-10-09" was the date Mathews had cataloged the specimen. The collection date given in the catalog was "[18]64." The Leach from whom Mathews obtained this specimen was Richard H.W. Leach (Mathews, 1942: 53; Whittell, 1954: 417), not John A. Leach, as in Greenway (1973: 222).

In Mathews' catalog, the preceding entry (no. 4601) was a specimen of *Daption capense* from Cape Town, also from Leach. I believe that Mathews miscopied the locality as "Cape Horn" on no. 4602 before he destroyed the original label and that the specimen came from Cape Town or Cape of Good Hope, as did no. 4601. The usual route to Australia from England would have been around the tip of Africa and across the Indian Ocean, not via Cape Horn.

By checking through Mathews' catalog, I found over 100 specimens attributed to Leach, but he probably received others earlier, before he began putting the source of his specimens in the catalog. Almost all of these were from Victoria or Tasmania. Two others, additional to 4601 and 4602, were from Cape Town or the Cape of Good Hope area. Mathews no. 267, cataloged as *Daption capense* collected in Cape Town in November 1883 and marked "Figured" is now AMNH 527136 with a "Figured" label referring to Mathews (1912d: vol. 2, pt. 2, pl. 90), and on p. 193 of the text Mathews commented: "The bird figured and described is a male, and was collected at sea off the Cape of Good Hope."

No. 4639, *Majaques* (now *Procellaria*) *aequinoctialis*, collected 19 March 1862, at Lat. 34, Long. 21.43. These coordinates were marked out and then marked "stet" in the catalog by Mathews. This specimen, now AMNH 527303, with collecting locality on Mathews' label given as "Cape of Good Hope," bears a "Figured" label. In Mathews (1912d, pl. 79, opp. p. 108), it is pictured and the same measurements are given on p. 108 that are written on the Mathews Collection label. The head is also figured on p. 112, where Mathews says: "The male figured and described was collected at sea on the 19th March, 1862, by Mr. Leach, who gave me the specimen."

A second specimen was labeled as collected at "Cape Horn," cataloged at no. 4631, identified as *Prion ariel*, and obtained from Leach, but this entry had been crossed out and another species entered instead, indicating that Mathews had exchanged the first specimen and considered the number free to be used again. That specimen did not come to AMNH.

Because other specimens collected by Leach came from the southern tip of Africa and the "Cape Horn" locality cannot be checked, it seems to me that it is most likely that it was a miscopying of "Cape Town."

Falla (1940: 232) reported that BMNH 88.5.18.158, labeled as the type of *P. turtur solanderi*, is a young *P. belcheri*. As shown by the label of this specimen, kindly photographed for me by R. Prÿs-Jones, the label was annotated by Mathews. This type was not listed by Warren (1966), no doubt because the type of *solanderi* had been earlier listed by Hartert (1931a: 190). In checking Hellmayr and Conover (1948: 58) concerning the type locality of *solanderi*. I found that the type locality was listed as

“the extreme south of Chile” rather than the “west coast of South America.” They referred to Mathews (1935: [253]), where he had noted that “some corrections are also necessary” concerning information that Mathews (1934: 175) had given earlier. There he had listed *Pseudopriion turtur solanderi* with information he had given in the original description. In his corrigendum, he noted that on p. 175, “read *Heteropriion belcheri solanderi* Mathews 1912. The type is from the extreme South of Chile, and the breeding-place is Falkland Islands.” On page three of “Additions to the keys” that follow p. [253], Mathews quietly listed *Heteropriion belcheri solanderi* without comment! It is my interpretation that, perhaps in reply to a request from Hartert, Mathews provided Hartert with this dubious “Cape Horn” specimen, the closest thing he had to the “west coast of South America.” Perhaps Falla’s visit to BMNH was early enough that it was he who made Mathews aware of his error. In any event, Mathews admitted his error, and AMNH 527263 should not be considered the type of *solanderi*. It remains in the type collection because of the confusion concerning its status, but with an added label to indicate that it is not considered the type.

***Priocella antarctica addenda* Mathews**

Priocella antarctica addenda Mathews, 1915b: 125 (New Zealand Seas).

Now *Fulmarus glacialoides* (Smith, 1840). See Hartert, 1931a: 187; Peters, 1931: 51; Greenway, 1973: 222; Condon, 1975: 18; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 61; Checklist Committee, 2010: 80–81; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 175.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527271**, unsexed, New Zealand seas, undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 262) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1915b: 125) noted that the bird he named *addenda* was “fully described and figured in my Birds of Australia, Vol. II, p. 126, plate 82, as *P. antarctica*” and gave the type locality as “New Zealand Seas.” Mathews apparently decided that his specimen was male, because in the large work the adult male is the only form fully described as *antarctica*. The plate (Mathews, 1912d: Pl. 82, opp. p. 126) is labeled as “*Priocella glacialoides*,” but is the illustration accompanying the text for *P. antarctica*. Hartert (1931a: 187) further noted that Mathews had obtained the type from Rothschild who had bought it from a dealer who said it was supposed to be from the seas south of New Zealand.

This specimen bears a blank “Figured” label, and opposite the number “262” in Mathews’ catalog the specimen is marked “Figured.”

[*Priofinus cinereus dydimus* Mathews]

Priofinus cinereus dydimus Mathews, 1916b: 54 (New Zealand).

Now *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin, 1789.

Not listed by Greenway (1973). Mathews based his name on a male specimen collected near New Zealand on 30 September 1905. This bird was described and figured in Mathews (1912d: 120-121, pl. 81) but not named until 1916. AMNH had such a specimen, AMNH 527287, that came from the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection. It was not marked “Type” in the catalog, and a note in the catalog margin says that the specimen was given to Dr. Stanley Ball, Department of Zoology, Yale University, by Leonard C. Sanford in November 1939. Information received from Kristof Zyskowski (personal commun) confirms that this holotype is at Yale Peabody Museum, YPM no. 10229, old Zoology Department no. 12563.

***Procellaria aequinoctialis mixta* Mathews**

Procellaria aequinoctialis mixta Mathews, 1912d: 111 (Cape Seas).

Now *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1926a: 355; Peters, 1931: 52; Greenway, 1973: 223; Condon, 1975: 31; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 86; Checklist Committee, 2010: 107–108; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527293**, male, collected in the South Atlantic, 300 miles north of Cape Town (information on the original label), on 26 April 1909, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3748) via the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. In his catalog opposite the number, he entered a male specimen collected on 26 April 1909 as “*Majaques aequinoctialis*” from the “South Atlantic,” basing this on the label information on Carter’s label. Mathews’ type label contains his catalog number and a reference to the original description.

***Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi* Mathews**

Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi Mathews, 1912d: 107 (in key), 112, 114 (New Zealand Seas, breeding on Antipodes and Auckland Islands).

Now *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1926a: 354; Peters, 1931: 52; Greenway, 1973: 222; Condon, 1975: 31; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 86; Checklist Committee, 2010: 107–108; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527311**, male, collected on Antipodes Island, in March 1894, from Dannefaerd. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10165) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. His catalog records that he acquired the specimen from the Rothschild Collection, but the date quoted (20-1-12) by Greenway (1973: 222) is the date on which Mathews cataloged the specimen. As noted by Greenway (1973: 222), the date of 30-5-12 was the date on which part 2 of volume 2 of the *Birds of Australia*, including this name, was published. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 222), there was no lectotype designation by Hartert because Mathews designated the holotype in the original description. The date “March 1894” was cited by Greenway (1973: 222) as the date the type was “collected by Dannefaerd.” This is the date entered in Mathews’ catalog, but may represent the date the specimen was received by Rothschild from Dannefaerd (see account of *Heteropryon desolatus alter*, above). See Tennyson et al. (2014) concerning the possibility that this specimen was collected by Travers rather than Dannefaerd.

[*Procellaria providentia* Mathews]

Mathews (1928a: 18) based this name on a painting he owned done by George Raper in 1790 and based on a bird taken on Mount Pitt, Norfolk Island; Plate 12, opp. p. 17 in Mathews (1928) was based on Raper’s drawing. He considered it the “Bird of Providence” of Hunter, who had been shipwrecked on Norfolk Island in 1790. Mathews thought that the species had originally lived on Norfolk Island but due to persecution by settlers, it had moved to Lord Howe Island.

[*Puffinus carneipes hakodate* Mathews]

Puffinus carneipes hakodate Mathews, 1912d: 90 (Japan).
Now *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844. See Peters, 1931: 54,
Checklist Committee: 2010: 114–115.

No Japanese specimens of *Puffinus carneipes* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

[*Puffinus carneipes hullianus* Mathews]

Puffinus carneipes hullianus Mathews, 1912d: 90 (Norfolk Island).
Now *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844. See Peters, 1931: 54,
Checklist Committee, 2010: 114–115.

Mathews, in the original description, noted that *hullianus* was from Norfolk Island and differed from the Lord Howe Island form in being larger in every dimension. There are no specimens of *P. carneipes* from Norfolk Island that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Mathews (MS queries)

was asked whether the type of *hullianus* was in his collection or in the BMNH and replied that the type was in BMNH. Not listed by (Warren 1966).

Later, Mathews (1927: 114, under *Hemipuffinus*) admitted his error concerning the type locality and equated it with Lord Howe Island. None of the Lord Howe Island specimens in AMNH were collected before the 1912 publication date of *hullianus*.

***Puffinus chlororhynchus iredali* [sic] Mathews**

Puffinus chlororhynchus iredali [sic] Mathews, 1910a: 40
(Sunday Island, Kermadecs).

Now *Ardenna pacifica pacifica* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 350; Peters, 1931: 55; Greenway, 1973: 223; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 91; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 94; Checklist Committee, 2010: 112; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 179.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527434**, male, collected on Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands, on 30 January 1895, by H.H. Travers. From the Mathews Collection (no. 253) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. As Greenway (1973: 223) said, Mathews had crossed out his entry of *P. chlororhynchus* at number 253 in his catalog and substituted the name of a specimen of *Charadrius australis* that he had obtained from Rothschild and cataloged on 19 September 1911. Mathews usually made this kind of substitution when he had exchanged away the specimen formerly cataloged there, but in this case, the first specimen cataloged was apparently exchanged with Rothschild and thus came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. On his collection label, Mathews had spelled the name *iredalei* and miscopied the date of collection as 31/1/95. Fortunately, Travers’ label remains on the specimen and the collection date is 30 January 1895 with the sex given as male.

Obviously, Greenway (1973: 223) thought that the spelling, *iredali*, was a *lapsus calami* and he corrected it to *iredalei* in his listing. However, according to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 39, Art. 32.5.1) there must be evidence “in the original publication itself, without recourse to any external source of information” that the spelling was incorrect. This is not the case, and *iredali* must stand.

***Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni* Mathews**

Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni Mathews 1912d: 82 (Cousin Island, Seychelles).

Now *Ardenna pacifica chlororhyncha* (Lesson, 1831). See Hartert, 1926a: 351; Peters, 1931: 55; Greenway, 1973: 223; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 91; Checklist Committee, 2010: 113; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 179.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527529**, male (dark form), collected on Cousin (not Cousine) Island, Seychelles, on 9 July 1904, by Tibault. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10051) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews stated that there were 14 sexed specimens of *hamiltoni* in the Rothschild Collection, but he did not designate a type. Actually, 15 specimens came to AMNH, one of them unsexed. *P.p. hamiltoni* was described in part 1 of vol. 2 of "Birds of Australia," published on 30 May 1912. Shortly before this, on 4 January 1912, Mathews entered no. 10051 in his catalog as *Puffinus* from the Seychelles, obtained from Rothschild. Mathews (MS queries) replied to the question as to whether no. 10051 was the type of *Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni* with "I should say so." It was this specimen that Hartert listed as Mathews' type of *hamiltoni*, thereby designating it the lectotype. It is the only male specimen collected on 9 July 1904. The other 13 sexed specimens would be paralectotypes.

Puffinus pacificus alleni Mathews

Puffinus pacificus alleni Mathews, 1912d: 83 (San Benedicto Island).

Now *Ardena pacifica chlororhyncha* (Lesson, 1831). See Hartert, 1926a: 351; Peters, 1931: 55; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 66–67; Greenway, 1973: 223; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 91–92; Checklist Committee, 2010: 113; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527546**, female (dark form), collected on San Benedicto Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands, Mexico, on 30 April 1897, by A.W. Anthony (no. 813). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description. Hartert (1926:351), by listing A.W. Anthony's specimen no. 813 as the type, designated it the lectotype. As Greenway (1973: 223) said, there are four labels attached to this specimen, but I interpret them differently. 1) Anthony's original label remains; 2) C.K. Worthen, dealer, apparently acquired the specimen from Anthony; 3) Rothschild Collection label (Rothschild acquired the specimen from Worthen); 4) the fourth label is the Rothschild type label. On the Rothschild Collection label, Mathews has written: "Type of *alleni* Mathews 8/3/1912." I have been unable to account for a date "8/3/1912"; the description was published on 30 May 1912. It may refer to p. 83 of Mathews 1912 where this form was described. Apparently, the specimen was never in the Mathews Collection.

Puffinus pacificus royanus Mathews

Puffinus pacificus royanus Mathews, 1912d: 85, 86, pl. 75 (Bondi Beach, near Sydney).

Now *Ardena pacifica chlororhyncha* (Lesson, 1831). See Hartert, 1926a: 351; Peters, 1931: 55; Greenway, 1973: 223; Condon, 1975: 33; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 91–92; Checklist Committee, 2010: 113; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527497**, male (dark form), picked up dead on Bondi Beach, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on 27 March 1904. From the Mathews Collection (no. 252) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. On p. 86 he said that the type was the bird described and figured. There is no original label on this specimen; the data cited are on the Mathews Collection label. It also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a "Figured" label noting that the specimen was figured in "vol. 2, pt. 1, pl. 75, 30-5-12" (the publication date). Pl. 75 (opp. p. 85) is labeled *Puffinus chlororhyncha*.

Puffinus pacificus laysani Mathews

Puffinus pacificus laysani Mathews, 1912d: 83 (Laysan Island).

Now *Ardena pacifica chlororhyncha* (Lesson, 1831). See Hartert, 1926a: 352; Peters, 1931: 55; Greenway, 1973: 223; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 91–92; Checklist Committee, 2010: 113; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527572**, female, Laysan Island, Hawaiian Islands, on 22 August 1896, by Prof. H.H. and Frau Shauinsland. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description but intimated that the name was based on Laysan specimens in the Rothschild Collection. In reply to a question as to the location of the type, Mathews (MS queries) said it was in the Rothschild Collection, "I think." Hartert listed as the type of *laysani* the only female adult collected on 22 August 1896 that is now in AMNH, thereby designating it the lectotype. Mathews did not say how many specimens he examined. Greenway (1973: 223) miscited the date of collection as "August 8, 1896."

Puffinus bulleri Salvin

Puffinus bulleri Salvin, 1888: 354 (New Zealand).

Now *Ardena bulleri* (Salvin, 1888). See Hartert, 1926a: 352; Peters, 1931: 56; Greenway, 1973: 223–224; Condon, 1975: 33–34; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 92; Checklist Committee, 2010: 113–114; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 527592**, adult male, collected at Waikanae, New Zealand, undated, from the Walter Buller Collection (129A). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Salvin noted that the description was based on two specimens, “one obtained by Sir Walter Buller in New Zealand” and one that Salvin and Godman “had purchased some time ago from Mr. Whitely of Woolwich, who stated that he had received it from New Zealand.” No type was designated in the original description. Hartert (1926a: 352) called the specimen that is now AMNH 527592 either the type or co-type of the name and stated that it was the Buller specimen and had been figured in Godman’s *Monograph of the Petrels*, pl. 23.

Greenway (1973: 223–224) called this a lectotype, but this is incorrect. Godman (1908: 81–82) gave a full history of these two specimens, where he referred to the BMNH specimen as the type and the Rothschild specimen as the “co-type,” not “fixing” a type. It is the Rothschild specimen that is pictured in Godman (1908: pl. 23). Hartert (1926a: 352) called this specimen “Type or cotype,” meaning that he also was not “fixing” its status. The other syntype is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 44). Bartle and Tennyson (2009: 133) refer to this specimen as a holotype.

An examination of the four labels present on this specimen can correct some of the misconceptions published by Greenway (1973: 223–224). 1) a small label bearing Buller no. 129A. This refers to the Buller and Rothschild Ms (1888: opp. p. 85) where *Puffinus bulleri* is listed as “No. 129A, adult ♂ (Waikanae) Type. fig. B.N.Z. 2ed.” This was the specimen purchased by Rothschild and it bears a capital “A,” indicating that the species had not been included in Buller’s first edition. This specimen was figured in Buller (1888: 340, Pl. XLI, lower figure). 2) label printed “Ex Mus. O.S. & F.D.G.” This is crossed out and overwritten by “Sir W. Buller Coll.” In the same hand, “*Puffinus bulleri*, N. Zealand, Type.” On reverse in same hand, “Side view so that back and top of head can be seen.” Both sides of this label are initialed in pencil “F.D.G.” in hand unknown. I believe that this indicates that the handwriting on this label is by Godman, *contra* Greenway (1973: 224). 3) Rothschild Collection label: “Waikanae, New Zealand ♂ adult.” 4) Rothschild type label: “*Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, Waikanae, N. Zealand”; reverse has a reference to the description.

Godman (1908: 82) added the information that Buller picked up his first specimen on the beach at Waikanae on 1 October 1884, probably this specimen.

Greenway (1973: 224) was incorrect in his interpretation of label no. 2 (above). He cited Godman (1907–1910) as having said that Salvin had had “50 plates prepared for the monograph.” However, Godman (1910: IX) noted that prior to Salvin’s death “we had some forty plates prepared by Mr. Keulemans” and after Salvin’s death “most of the remaining plates (106 in all) were drawn and coloured under my supervision.”

Neonectris griseus pescadorei Mathews and Iredale

Neonectris griseus pescadorei Mathews and Iredale, 1915: 602 (Pescadores Is.).

Now *Ardenna grisea* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 353; Peters, 1931: 56; Greenway, 1973: 224; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 93–94; Checklist Committee, 2010: 116–118; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527596**, not sexed, collected on Pescadores Island, near Taiwan, in May 1909, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews and Iredale listed two specimens from Pescadores Island of this form with tails measuring 86mm and 96 mm, designating the one with the shorter tail as the type. I measure the tail of AMNH 527596 as 86.5mm and of AMNH 527597 as 94.5mm. **AMNH 527597** is the paratype of *pescadorei*. The specimens had been purchased by Mathews from Alan Owston, a dealer in Yokohama, and were collected by Owston’s Japanese collectors.

Neonectris griseus missus Mathews and Iredale

Neonectris griseus missus Mathews and Iredale, 1915: 603 (Kurile Islands).

Now *Ardenna grisea* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 353; Peters, 1931: 56; Greenway, 1973: 224; Condon, 1975: 34; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 93–94; Checklist Committee, 2010: 116–118; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 527594**, **AMNH 527595**, not sexed, collected in the Kurile Islands, undated, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As Greenway (1973: 224) noted, Mathews and Iredale had two specimens of this form in their type series and selected the specimen with the shorter wing as the type. But I cannot agree with his statement that Hartert designated one of them the lectotype. Hartert’s (1926: 353) statement read: “Type: ‘Kurile Islands,’ bought from Alan Owston. Probably not nesting on Kurile Islands.” This statement did not distinguish between the two specimens known to have been the type series of *N. g. missus*. Mathews’ and Iredale’s measurements are: Type: wing 296 mm; bill 44; tail 86; tarsus 57. Second specimen: wing 301; bill 45; tail 87; tarsus 57. I remeasured these two specimens and am unable to verify Greenway’s measurements. I measure AMNH 527594, bearing the Mathews and Rothschild type labels: wing 303 mm; bill 44; tail 88; tarsus 55. My measurements for AMNH 527595, right wing 301; left wing 297; bill 44; tail 89; tarsus 57. The outer primaries on the right wing of this specimen are worn and the left wing has

newer primaries that may not be fully grown. If, in fact, Mathews and Iredale measured the left wing of AMNH 527595 but without saying that they did so, then apparently the type labels are tied on the wrong specimen. But because the measurements of the type series imply but do not prove that the type labels were tied on the wrong specimen, because no lectotype was designated, and because AMNH 527594 was cataloged as the type at AMNH and has been so considered without question, it seems preferable to consider both specimens syntypes of *Neonectris griseus missus*.

Neonectris griseus nutcheri Mathews

Neonectris griseus nutcheri Mathews, 1916b: 54 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Ardenna grisea* (Gmelin, 1789). See Mathews, 1912d: 92, 93, pl. 77; Hartert, 1926a: 353; Peters, 1931: 56; Greenway, 1973: 224; Condon, 1975: 34; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 93–94; Checklist Committee, 2010: 116–118; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527599**, male, collected on Bondi Beach, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, in March 1904, by Moffatt. From the Mathews Collection (no. 261) and the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1916b: 54) gave the name *Neonectris griseus nutcheri* to the bird he had earlier described and figured (Mathews, 1912d: 92, 93, pl. 77) but not named. AMNH 527599 is that bird and is thus the holotype (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 224).

The specimen bears four labels: 1) Mathews Collection label: Bondi Beach, NSW, March 1904, ♂, picked up dead by Moffatt, figured. The no. 261, Mathews' catalog number, is on this label but not listed in the description; the no. 82 on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). 2). Rothschild label "ex Coll. Mathews": ♂, Bondi, NSW, near Sydney, March 04. 3) Rothschild type label: with a reference to the original description. 4) "Figured" label filled in "vol. ii, pt. I, pl. 77, date "30-5-12" (date of publication of figure); and noted "also G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand." For Lodge's illustration see Fleming (1982: pl. 21).

Hartert's (1926a: 353(not 325)) pithy comment: "No diagnosis being attempted, the name is virtually a nomen nudum, though not technically. It is inconceivable why it has been published."

Neonectris tenuirostris hulli Mathews

Neonectris tenuirostris hulli Mathews, 1916d: 82 (Barrier Reef, Queensland).

Now *Ardenna tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1836). See Hartert, 1931a: 187; Peters, 1931: 56; Greenway, 1973: 224; Condon, 1975: 34–35; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 94;

Checklist Committee, 2010: 118; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 179.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527629**, male, collected on the Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia, in November 1882. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the above data for his type; AMNH 527629 is the only specimen from his collection with such data. Greenway (1973: 224) miscited the date of collection as "1892."

Puffinus puffinus bermudae Nichols and Mowbray

Puffinus puffinus bermudae Nichols and Mowbray, 1916: 195 (Gurnet Head Rock, Bermuda).

Now *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich, 1764). See Dwight, 1927: 243; Peters, 1931: 57; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 70; Murphy and Mowbray, 1951; Greenway, 1973: 226; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 95; Checklist Committee, 2010: 118; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 841245**, unsexed, taken sitting on a single white egg in a crevice on Gurnet Head Rock, Bermuda, on 10 March 1905, by L.L. Mowbray. From the collection of L.L. Mowbray.

COMMENTS: The description of this form was based on a single specimen collected by L.L. Mowbray and in his collection. Nothing was said in the original description concerning the specimen being on loan to AMNH by the Bermuda Museum, but this is written on Mowbray's original label and was repeated by Greenway (1973: 226). It had not received an AMNH catalog number. For details of the search for the correct place of deposit of this type and resolution of the problem, see *Aestrelata cahow* (below). Both types have now been accessioned at AMNH under Accession no. 66857, and the type of *P. p. bermudae* has been cataloged as AMNH 841245.

Puffinus reinholdi reinholdi Mathews

Puffinus reinholdi reinholdi Mathews, 1912d: 47 (in key), 74, 75, pl. 74 (New Zealand).

Now *Puffinus gavia* (Forster, 1844). See Hartert, 1926a: 347; Peters, 1931: 57; Greenway, 1973: 225; Condon, 1975: 35–36; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 96–97; Checklist Committee, 2010: 120–121; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527750**, adult male, collected in New Zealand, from the Buller Collection (no. 128a). From the Mathews Collection (no. 259) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews (1912d: 74) gave his catalog number of the holotype and described it

as a new subspecies although it was the description of a new species; he named other subspecies in the species *P. reinholdi* in the same publication. Hartert (1926a: 347) noted that the specimen had come to Rothschild from Sir Walter Buller and had been exchanged to Mathews. In Buller and Rothschild MS (1888: opp. p. 85) species no. 128 is *Puffinus gavia* and listed is specimen no. 128a, an adult male from Buller, with a note added by Hartert “Exchange (Mathews).” This holotype also bears a Mathews “Figured” label with the following data: vol. ii, pt. i, pl. 74, 30-5-12 (date of publication).

***Reinholdia reinholdi melanotis* Mathews**

Reinholdia reinholdi melanotis Mathews, 1916d: 89 (Kaipara Beach, near Helensville, Waitemata County, North Island, New Zealand).

Now *Puffinus gavia* (Forster, 1844). See Hartert, 1926a: 348–349; Peters, 1931: 57; Greenway, 1973: 225; Condon, 1975: 35–36; Jouanin and Mougou, 1979: 97; Checklist Committee, 2010:120–121; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527748**, male juv., collected at Kaipara Beach, near Helensville, Waitemata County, North Island, New Zealand, on 10 January 1915, by Robin Kemp (no. 4758). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen was designated the type in the original description; it is the only Kemp specimen that Mathews had and Kemp’s original label is attached. Hartert (1926a: 348–349) added Kemp’s field number and noted that the specimen is a juvenile and that the wing is in molt, so Mathews’ measurement is not useful for comparison.

Greenway (1973: 225) mistakenly listed the species name of this bird as *reinholdia*, but it was *reinholdi* in the original description.

***Puffinus reinholdi huttoni* Mathews**

Puffinus reinholdi huttoni Mathews, 1912d: 47 (in key), 77 (Snares Island).

Now *Puffinus huttoni* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1926a: 348; Peters, 1931: 57; Greenway, 1973: 224–225; Condon, 1975: 36; Jouanin and Mougou, 1979: 97; Checklist Committee, 2010: 121; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180; and Tennyson et al., 2014.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527761**, female, collected on Snares Island, New Zealand, from Dannefaerd. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews (1912d: 77) noted that the type was in his collection, described the male, noted that the female was similar, and gave the range as South Australia and Snares Island, mentioning that there

was a specimen in BMNH from the Adelaide Museum, said to have been obtained in South Australia. This record would have validated his including the subspecies in his “Birds of Australia,” but it was a paratype, not the type. Mathews had a single specimen in his collection and it was the female specimen from Snares Island exchanged to him from the Rothschild Collection; therefore, AMNH 527761 is the holotype of *P. r. huttoni*. Greenway’s (1973: 224–225) account of this form is both confusing and incorrect because he calls the above specimen both a holotype and a lectotype.

Mathews (1912d: 76) noted that there had been a male and a female specimen from Snares Island in the Rothschild Collection when Godman (1908: 120–123) had examined the Rothschild birds. Sometime between Godman’s visit and 1912 when he described *huttoni*, Mathews had obtained the female specimen from Rothschild on exchange.

Tennyson et al. (2014) provided evidence that this type specimen was collected by Henry Travers on or near Snares Island, perhaps as early as 1890, and that Hartert was aware of this and had so informed Godman (1908: 123), who said that the female specimen from Snares Island had been collected by Travers. The date of “March 1894” cited by Greenway (1973: 224) as the collecting date of this specimen has been questioned and may refer to the date that Rothschild received the specimen from Dannefaerd (see above under *Heteroprion desolatus alter* and *Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi*).

***Reinholdia reinholdi byroni* Mathews**

Reinholdia reinholdi byroni Mathews, 1913a: 187 (Byron Bay, North New South Wales).

Now *Puffinus gavia* (Forster, 1844). See Hartert, 1926a: 348; Peters, 1931: 58; Greenway, 1973: 225; Condon, 1975: 35–36; Jouanin and Mougou, 1979: 96; Checklist Committee, 2010: 120–121; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527764**, “male”?, collected at Byron Bay(?), northern New South Wales, Australia, undated, from Tost and Rohu. From the Mathews Collection (no. 15842) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he apparently had the single specimen. Later, Mathews (1916d: 89) decided, for reasons he doesn’t share with the reader, that the type of *byroni* did not come from Byron Bay, but was instead from Five Islands, south of Woollongong, New South Wales. He was perhaps made aware of this mistake by Hartert (1926a: 348), who later stated that the specimen was from Five Islands.

Hartert (1926a: 348) called attention to the fact that this holotype is a juvenile specimen and that the outer primaries are not fully grown.

Contra Greenway (1973: 225) this species name was spelled *reinholdi* in the original description; he also miscited the Mathews catalog number as “15843.”

Cinathisma cyaneoleuca Hull

Cinathisma cyaneoleuca Hull, 1916: 205, pl. 32 (open sea between Ulladulla and Murrumurang (Brush) Island, New South Wales.

Now *Puffinus gavia* (Forster, 1844). See Hartert, 1926a: 349; Peters, 1931: 58; Greenway, 1973: 225; Condon, 1975: 35–36; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 96; Checklist Committee, 2010: 120–121; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 180.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 527791**, female, collected on the open sea between Ulladulla and Murrumurang (Brush) Island, New South Wales, Australia, on 5 December 1915, by A.F. Basset Hull and H.S. Grant. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: I am unable to follow Greenway’s account of this type and here give my interpretation. There was no type designated in the original description, but Hull said that he had five specimens, three males and two females and that the types were in the H.L. White collection.

Mathews obtained this specimen from H.L. White. It bears an H.L. White printed and folded label bearing the collecting data; it is marked “♀ type.” Inside the folds is space for more information and the annotation “See ♂ type”; Mathews has added “in H.L. White Coll.” There are also Rothschild Collection and type labels.

Hartert (1926a: 349) noted the above specimen as the “♀ type.” This does not indicate to me that he was attempting to “fix” it as the type, because he also noted that the “♂ type” was in the H.L. White Collection. I consider the AMNH specimen a syntype of *cyaneoleuca* (misspelled by Peters, 1931: 58, and by Greenway, 1973: 225). *Contra* Greenway, I do not find that the other three (not four, excluding the male said to be in H.L. White’s collection) specimens of *cyaneoleuca* came to AMNH.

The accepted date of publication of *C. cyaneoleuca* is 1916. Hartert (1926a: 349) discussed this date and noted that in the 1916 description it was indicated that it had been published in 1915 in Bulletin no. 5 of the Royal Australian Ornithologists’ Union. He also cited Mathews as having said that this Bulletin was never published but had been circulated in small numbers to a few Australian ornithologists.

The genus *Cinathisma* was also described by Hull at the same time. Hartert (1926a: 349) had thought that *Cinathisma* was introduced by Mathews “in his endless splitting of supposed genera.”

Greenway (1973: 225) miscited the AMNH number of this syntype as “427791.”

Victoria Museum has listed a male specimen as the holotype of this form; if my interpretation given above is accepted, then that specimen should be considered a syntype, as well as the other three specimens not accounted for.

[*Reinholdia reinholdi montaguei* Mathews]

Reinholdia reinholdi montaguei Mathews, 1922: 2 (New Caledonia).

Mathews (1922: 2) description was based on a bird picked up dead on the beach in New Caledonia in 1914 by P.D. Montagu. Mathews (1936: 14) gave more information about this specimen: “The type of *montaguei* was a sun- and water-dried specimen, a mummy, washed up on the sea-shore of New Caledonia. It was picked up by the late P.D. Montague, who was collecting birds for me in 1914, on this island before the war. It was impossible to make a skin of it. I described it thus: ‘All the upper-surface, including the head, side of neck, back, upper tail-coverts, tail and wings sooty; all the under-surface, including the wing- and tail-coverts, white. Wing 197 mm., culmen 32, tail 59, tarsus 41,’ and so a *gavia* bird.” It was not among the few specimens cataloged by Mathews in 1914 and was probably not kept. I did not find such a specimen in AMNH.

Puffinus assimilis howensis Mathews

Puffinus assimilis howensis Mathews, 1915b: 125 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Puffinus assimilis assimilis* Gould, 1838. See Hartert, 1926a: 350; Peters, 1931: 58; Greenway, 1973: 226; Condon, 1975: 36–37; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 100; Checklist Committee, 2010: 122; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 180.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527802**, male, collected on Roach Islet, Lord Howe Island, on 24 June 1914, by Roy Bell (no. 6). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18493) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with only the type locality of Lord Howe Island given, and (*contra* Greenway 1973: 226) Hartert (1926a: 350) did not mention a type and therefore did not designate a lectotype.

AMNH 527802 bears four labels: 1) An original Mathews label printed with his name and apparently filled in by Roy Bell: 24-6-14, Roach Islet, Lord Howe Isl., male, no. 6. 2) Mathews Collection label: no. 18493, *Puffinus howei*, male, Lord Howe Isl., 24-6-14, Type, measurements on reverse [but not given in the description]. 3) Rothschild Collection label printed Ex Coll. Mathews with additional information that the specimen was collected by

Roy Bell. 4) Rothschild type label: with the date of publication incorrectly given as 1914.

The Mathews Collection label attached to this specimen gave the collecting data for it and was marked "*Puffinus howei*, Type" by Mathews. I can find no evidence that Mathews described a form *howei* in *Puffinus* and assume he realized before publication that *-ensis* was the correct ending for a name based on a geographic locality. AMNH 527802, the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label and marked "Type" by Mathews, was the intended type, and was so cataloged when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. Greenway (1973: 226), by citing the AMNH number of the specimen marked "type" of *howensis* by Mathews, thereby tied the specimen Mathews intended as his type to its unique AMNH number, designating it the lectotype.

There are now in AMNH 19 specimens of this form in addition to the lectotype collected by Roy Bell on Roach Islet on 24 June 1914, and all were part of the Mathews Collection; they are paralectotypes of *howensis*: **AMNH 126404, 126405, 527801, 527803–527808, 527831–527840**, 10 males and 9 females. Of these, Mathews cataloged one male and one female, listing them only as *Puffinus*. Only the lectotype bears his catalog number. These were cataloged by Mathews in August 1914 and were among a group of specimens he had obtained on his Australian visit in 1914, most of which later served as type specimens of names he introduced. The two specimens with early AMNH numbers were specimens exchanged to AMNH by Rothschild in 1921.

This name was introduced by Mathews in 1915, not 1914 (as per Greenway, 1973: 226).

Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis Murphy

Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis Murphy, 1927: 3 (Herald Island, Kermadec Group).

Now *Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis* Murphy, 1927. See Peters, 1931: 58; Greenway, 1973: 226; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 100; Checklist Committee, 2010: 122–123; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 254107**, adult male, collected on Herald Island, Kermadec Group, on 19 November 1925, by Joe Hicks, a crew member, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 19508).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that Rollo Beck and associates had collected 40 specimens of this species on Herald and Sunday Islands of the Kermadec Group. He called attention to the fact that Hartert (1926a: 350) had noted that the Kermadec birds required naming.

Puffinus assimilis kempii Mathews

Puffinus assimilis kempii Mathews, 1912d: 69 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Puffinus assimilis elegans* Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869.

See Hartert, 1926a: 350; Peters, 1931: 58; Greenway, 1973: 226; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 101; Checklist Committee, 2010: 123–124; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 180.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527851**, female, collected in the Chatham Islands, undated, from Dannefaerd. From the Mathews Collection (no. 254) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description, only saying that he had been able to examine a series from the Chatham Islands, giving the distinguishing features on earlier pages (Mathews, 1912d: 62–63). Mathews undoubtedly obtained this specimen on exchange from Rothschild, but this is not clear from his catalog entry. It is the only one of the Dannefaerd specimens now in AMNH said to be from the Mathews Collection. AMNH 527851 bears the following labels: 1) Dannefaerd label is marked "*Puffinus*, Chatham Isl., ♀, to which Mathews has added "Type of *kempii*." On the reverse Mathews has written "fig. Birds N.Z., wing 179, culm. 30, tars. 41, tail 67. 2) Mathews type label: "*Puffinus assimilis kempii*" and his catalog no. 254. On the reverse it is filled in with description information, "Birds of Australia, vol. ii, pt. i, p. 69, 30-5-12" (date of publication of the name). 3) Rothschild type label with sex, locality, reference to the description, no. 254, and (62). This latter number refers to the page in Mathews (1912d) on which the distinguishing features of the form are given.

The annotation "fig. Birds N.Z." refers to the New Zealand bird paintings by Lodge that were not published until featured by Fleming (1982), although this reference was uncharacteristically not written by Lodge, but by Mathews. It is shown in Fleming (1982, pl. 16, p. 93) where it is listed as the holotype of *kempii*.

Hartert (1926a: 350) listed as the type a female, purchased from Dannefaerd, but this did not serve to designate a lectotype because there were three additional undated female specimens in the Dannefaerd series. Mathews examined the entire series of six Chatham Island specimens and marked them *kempii*, not saying that the type was in his collection. The fact that he wrote "Type of *kempii*" on the single specimen he had in his collection and attached a Mathews type label indicates that it was this specimen that he intended as the type. Because it bears a Rothschild type label, it was cataloged as the type when the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH and has always been so considered. Greenway (1973: 226) by listing AMNH 527851 as the lectotype of *kempii*, tied this number to

the specimen bearing the Mathews type label and thereby designated it the lectotype.

***Puffinus assimilis tunneyi* Mathews**

Puffinus assimilis tunneyi Mathews, 1912d: 47 (in key), 71, pl. 73 (West Australia).

Now *Puffinus assimilis tunneyi* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1926a: 350; Peters, 1931: 59; Greenway, 1973: 226; Condon, 1975: 37; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 100; Checklist Committee, 2010: 121–122; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527857**, male, collected on Boxer Island, off Esperance Bay, Western Australia, Australia, on 4 June 1906, by J.T. Tunney (no. 48). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3776) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and mentioned that the specimen was illustrated in Mathews (1912d: pl. 73, opp. p. 71); it bears a Mathews “Figured” label. He also had a female specimen collected at the same time. Mathews had obtained both of these specimens from the WAM as his catalog annotation attests, and both retain the original Tunney label. The WAM number of the holotype is No. 8598, that of the female paratype, **AMNH 527858**, is No. 8599.

[*Nectris munda* Salvin]

Nectris munda Kuhl, 1820, and *Procellaria munda* Kuhl, 1820, were placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (Names no. 484 and 485) and are suppressed regarding Priority but not regarding Homonymy (I.C.Z.N., 1957, Opinion 497). Both were based on Solander’s manuscript name.

Nectris munda (ex Solander): Salvin (1876: 236), published Solander’s plumage characters of *munda* and gave the type locality as lat. 48°27’S, long. 93° W. of London. This name is a junior secondary homonym of *Procellaria munda* Kuhl, 1820 (Checklist Committee, 2010: 123). Murphy (1927: 4), not mentioning Kuhl’s descriptions and considering that no specimen survived to serve as a type of *munda*, named as neotype of *Nectris munda* Salvin, 1876, AMNH 211650, male adult, collected in lat. 49° S., long. 179° W., on 16 February 1926, by R. H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition. He identified the specimen as *Procellaria assimilis munda*.

Solander’s manuscript description of *Nectris munda* was again published, by Mathews (1912d: 59). This name is a junior secondary homonym of *Procellaria munda* Kuhl, 1820 (Checklist Committee, 2010: 123). He, later in the same publication (Mathews, 1912d: 69), listed *Puffinus assimilis munda* (Salvin), which was not the same as *Procellaria munda* Kuhl,

1820 (Checklist Committee, 2010: 123). Mathews (1933c: 25) decided that this name could not stand and published an unnecessary replacement name, *Puffinus kuhliana*.

All of these names were based on Solander’s manuscript name and directly related to Kuhl’s names. Alexander, et al. (1956: 16–18) applied to the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress Kuhl’s names, setting forth the confused history of these names including all of the names listed above. A decision was reached by the Commission (1957: 351–360) to suppress Kuhl’s names for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy.

Under this decision, Murphy’s neotype of Salvin’s name, AMNH 211650, based as it is on an invalid name, has no nomenclatural standing. This is *contra* Greenway (1973: 226–227). This neotype remains with the type specimens, but with an added label to indicate its present status.

Puffinus elegans Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869, was found to be the next available name and has usually been considered a subspecies of *Puffinus assimilis* (Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180), but full species status was recommended by Holdaway et al. (2001: 127) “as it was originally named,” and “because it is larger and has a darker plumage than other races.”

[*Puffinus godmani* Allen]

This name was provided by Allen (1908: 339) for Madiera birds, noting that both Hartert and Godman had thought that a name was needed. No information was given regarding a possible type specimen. *P. godmani* was listed in synonymy of *baroli* by Peters (1931: 59).

***Puffinus obscurus atlanticus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Puffinus obscurus atlanticus Rothschild and Hartert, 1911: 43 (Porto Santo, near Madeira).

Now *Puffinus lherminieri baroli* (Bonaparte, 1857). See Hartert, 1926a: 347; Peters, 1931: 59; Greenway, 1973: 226; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 100; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 181.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527859**, male, collected at Porto Santo, near Madeira, on 16 February 1895, from the Ernesto Schmitz collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert said that they had six adult specimens of both sexes from Madeira and designated as the holotype the only specimen collected on 16 February 1895. Greenway (1973: 226) was incorrect to state that the type locality was “North Atlantic Isles.”

Hartert (1926a: 347) commented on uncertainty concerning the specific name *obscurus* and the subspecific name *baroli* if the specific name *assimilis* is used instead of *obscurus*. He noted that if the name *baroli* is rejected, then the name *godmani* Allen, 1908, must be used.

***Puffinus lherminieri* Lesson**

Puffinus lherminieri Lesson, 1839.

NEOTYPE: **AMNH 55155**, female, collected on Guadeloupe Island, West Indies, by St. F. Colardeau. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Neotype designated by S.L. Olson (2013: 199–203).

***Puffinus lherminieri boydi* Mathews**

Puffinus lherminieri boydi Mathews, 1912d: 70 (Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Puffinus lherminieri boydi* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1931: 59; Greenway, 1973: 227; Jouanin and Mougins, 1979: 99; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 181.

POSSIBLE SYNTYPES: **AMNH 527892**, male, March 1897; **AMNH 527893**, male, 25 November 1897; **AMNH 527894**, female, 25 November 1897, all collected on Rombos I., Cape Verde Islands, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description of *boydi*, Mathews (1912d: 70) did not designate a type. Previously, he (Mathews, 1912d: 63) spoke of Cape Verde birds as a “puzzling subspecies” of which he saw “a good series,” listed some differences and gave average measurements. He did not mention that the specimens he saw were collected by Boyd Alexander, but he certainly had access to the above specimens. His measurements appear on the Rothschild label of two of them (AMNH 527892 and AMNH 527894) and he has written *boydi* on the Boyd Alexander label of AMNH 527892.

Greenway (1973: 227) listed these three specimens as syntypes of *Puffinus lherminieri boydi* Mathews, but had not attached type labels or put them in the type collection, although he had written “Syntype” on the Rothschild label of AMNH 527892 and AMNH 527893. None of these three specimens was ever in the Mathews Collection, and I cannot find that there is any indication that Mathews considered any of them type material. None had a Rothschild type label and none were listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. There was no indication in the AMNH catalog that any of them had type status.

Greenway (1973: 227) also noted that there are additional syntypes in BMNH, but Warren (1966) did not list the name. Alexander (1898: 99) collected nine males, six females, and five eggs of “*Puffinus assimilis*” only on Rombos Island.

Because Mathews had seen these specimens, they are possible syntypes of *boydi*, and I have attached AMNH type labels, noting that they are possible syntypes, and put them in the type series.

***Puffinus lherminieri becki* Mathews**

Puffinus lherminieri becki Mathews, 1912d: 70 (Culpepper and Wenman Islands, Galapagos Group).

Now *Puffinus subalaris* Ridgway, 1897. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1899: 85–205; Hartert, 1926a: 350; Peters, 1931: 59; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 73–74; Greenway, 1973: 227–228; Jouanin and Mougins, 1979: 98; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 527898**, adult female, collected on Culpepper Island, Galapagos Islands, on 27 July 1895, by C.M. Harris (no. 184 or 185) on the Webster-Harris Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type but included specimens from Culpepper (now = Darwin) and Wenman (now = Wolf) islands. Hartert (1926a: 350) listed Harris’ specimen no. 184, collected on 27 July 1895 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. As Greenway (1973: 228) noted, Harris’ number for this specimen is confusing because it is “184” overwritten by “185” and it is difficult to tell which was written first. There are two females in AMNH collected on 27 July—one in 1895 (no. 185) and one in 1897 (no. 183). It is the specimen collected in 1895 that is the lectotype. These specimens were treated as *Puffinus obscurus subalaris* by Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 195–196).

***Puffinus lherminieri polynesiae* Murphy**

Puffinus lherminieri polynesiae Murphy, 1927: 8 (Tahiti, Society Islands).

Now *Puffinus bailloni polynesiae* Murphy, 1927. See Peters, 1931: 60; Greenway, 1973: 228; Jouanin and Mougins, 1979: 98, and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 189770**, adult male, collected near Tahiti, on 2 August 1921, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 1268).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he had a very large number of paratypes.

***Puffinus lherminieri nugax* (Ex Solander ms) Mathews
Puffinus lherminieri gunax Mathews**

Puffinus lherminieri nugax (Ex Solander ms) Mathews, 1912d: 72 (off Townsville, Queensland).

Now *Puffinus bailloni gunax* Mathews, 1930. See Murphy, 1927: 12; Mathews, 1930a: 54–55; Mathews, 1936: 13–14; Peters, 1931: 60; Greenway, 1973: 227; Condon, 1975: 37; Jouanin and Mougins, 1979: 98–99; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 180.

NEOTYPE: **AMNH 215393**, adult female, Melapav (= Meralav or Star Peak) Islet, Banks Group, Vanuatu, on 14 September 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Because Mathews' description of *nugax* was based on a Solander manuscript name and Murphy thought no Solander specimen to be extant, he designated AMNH 215393 as the neotype of *Puffinus lherminieri nugax*, a specimen recently collected on Melapav Islet and fitting Solander's description. Mathews (1930a: 55) had discovered that *nugax* was preoccupied by Bonaparte's name *Procellaria nugax* and renamed it *Puffinus lherminieri gunax*, accepting Murphy's neotype, AMNH 215393.

Meanwhile, Mathews (1930c: 905) decided that both *nugax* and *gunax* should be listed in the synonymy of his *Reinholdia reinholdi montaguei*, which he by then considered to be *Puffinus lherminieri montaguei*. As noted above, I did not find a specimen of *montaguei* in AMNH.

Puffinus bannermani Mathews and Iredale

Puffinus bannermani Mathews and Iredale, 1915: 594 (North Iwojima, Bonin Is.).

Now *Puffinus bailloni bannermani* Mathews and Iredale, 1915. See Hartert, 1926a: 349; Peters, 1931: 60; Greenway, 1973: 228; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 99; Morioka et al., 2005: 26; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 180.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527933**, sex unknown, collected on Kitaiwo-jima (= North Iwo Jima), Iwo Islands (not Bonin Islands), in February 1910, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description Mathews and Iredale designated as the type the specimen that had full data in Japanese; AMNH 527933 is the specimen that has such a label. It is also marked "Type" by Mathews and bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. It is therefore the holotype, not lectotype as per Greenway (1973: 228). Hartert (1926a: 349) noted that Mathews bought this type specimen directly from Owston.

Mathews and Iredale mentioned two additional specimens in their type series. These are paratypes of *bannermani*: **AMNH 527934** and **AMNH 527935**, unsexed, also collected in February 1910 by Owston's collectors. AMNH 527934 does not have label information in Japanese. I did not find AMNH 527935 in the collection, and it may have been exchanged without the catalog having been marked.

Pterodroma macroptera albanii Mathews

Pterodroma macroptera albanii Mathews, 1912b: 30 (Rabbit Island, South-west Australia).

Now *Pterodroma macroptera macroptera* (Smith, 1840). See Hartert, 1931a: 187; Peters, 1931: 61; Greenway, 1973:

228; Condon, 1975: 20; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 67; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527960**, female (not male), collected on Rabbit Island, Albany (according to original label), Western Australia, on 24 June 1911, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9031) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he did not mention other specimens.

Aestrelata lessonii australis Mathews

Aestrelata lessonii australis Mathews, 1916b: 54 (Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Pterodroma lessonii* (Garnot, 1826). See Hartert, 1931a: 188; Peters, 1931: 61; Greenway, 1973: 228; Condon, 1975: 21; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 67–68; Checklist Committee, 2010: 87–88; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 527985**, female, picked up on Bondi Beach, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on 21 October 1914, by G.E. Rohu. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was not cataloged by Mathews, but it was apparently the only one he had. The original Rohu label is marked "Type" by Mathews. Greenway (1973: 228) miscited the month of collection as "December."

Procellaria Brevirostris Lawrence *Procellaria meridionalis* Lawrence

Procellaria Brevirostris Lawrence, 1847a (April), (Florida).

Procellaria meridionalis Lawrence, 1848b: 475 (July), (Florida).

Now *Pterodroma hasitata* (Kuhl, 1820). See Salvin, 1896: 402; Peters, 1931: 61; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 76–77; Greenway, 1973: 228; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 74; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 3212**, sex unknown, "found floating, wounded in the salt lagoon opposite Indian River inlet, on the eastern coast of Florida, two hundred and forty miles south of St. John's river," winter of 1846, by C.H. Stilwell. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway (1973: 228) incorrectly gave the AMNH number of the holotype as "6212," and did not detail the history of the name. In 1847a, on the back cover of the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York*, vol. 4, nos. 8 and 9, the name *Procellaria Brevirostris* was published as an abstract of the Minutes of the 8 February 1847 meeting of the Lyceum, with Lawrence as the author of the name. This printed cover is bound into the copy of Lawrence's publications probably belonging to J.A. Allen in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology. This description was also

reprinted in the 1904 *Annals* (also bound into Allen's volume), where the date of publication of *Brevirostris* on the cover of the *Annals* is given as April, 1847.

The same specimen was then published by Lawrence under the replacement name *Procellaria meridionalis* and illustrated in pl. XV, with Lawrence as the artist (*Annals*, 1847b, 4: 475–476). In this publication the above information is given concerning the collecting locality of the type and the person who sent the specimen to Lawrence. A note at the end of this description reads: "This bird was noticed on the cover of Nos. 8 and 9, Vol. IV., of the *Annals of the New-York Lyceum*, under the specific name of *Brevirostris*; but that name being Pre-occupied by another species described in Lesson's *Ornithologie*, the above name is substituted." Lawrence's original name is preoccupied by *Procellaria brevirostris* Lesson (*Traité d'Ornithologie*, 1831: 611).

There is also a notice in *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, (May 1847, p. 436) of publication of the name *Procellaria brevirostris* by Lawrence (E. Dickinson, personal commun.). The date given there is 8 February 1847, which is the date on which the description was read. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the minutes of that meeting were not published and the date of April, 1847 is the earliest date I have found for the publication.

Aestrelata cahow Nichols and Mowbray

Aestrelata cahow Nichols and Mowbray, 1916: 194 (south-east side of Castle Island, Bermuda).

Now *Pterodroma cahow* (Nichols and Mowbray, 1916). See Peters, 1931: 62; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 78; Greenway, 1973: 228; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 74; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 789769**, unsexed, taken in a rock crevice about 20 feet above high water, southeast side of Castle Island, Bermuda, by Louis L. Mowbray, on 22 February 1906.

COMMENTS: This specimen was in the Bermuda Museum of Natural History when it was borrowed and described by Nichols and Mowbray.

Since then, the holotype has been housed at AMNH without its ownership having been established. At some point the specimen was given AMNH no. 789769, but this was not cited by Greenway (1973: 228), who claimed that the specimen was still on loan. In an effort to clarify ownership of this type and that of *Puffinus puffinus bermudae* (see above), I searched both the Department of Ornithology Archives and, with the assistance of Kasey Hamilton, the AMNH Central Archives, without finding any indication of correspondence or accession records relevant to them.

Correspondence with Lisa Greene, now Collection Officer at the Bermuda Museum of Natural History, Bermuda Aquarium, Museum and Zoo (BAMZ), and her correspondence with

David Wingate, who took part in the 1951 discovery of breeding Cahows (Murphy and Mowbray, 1951: 271) and whose subsequent conservation work has been vital to the continued existence of the Cahow, resulted in the following statement by Wingate and the agreement by Greene with Wingate's suggestion:

"Well prior to Mr. L.L. Mowbray's engagement by the Bermuda Government to build the Aquarium, museum and zoo facility there was a local organisation known as the Bermuda Natural History Society which ran a small meeting place and museum in Hamilton in the early 1900s. Louis L. Mowbray was probably a founding member of this and I was led to understand that there were records of meetings and possibly even a catalogue of specimens but this was long before my time and I have been unable to find any trace of such although I must confess I never pursued the matter with the diligence of a librarian or archivist. Something may yet turn up, but I think the important point is that there was no direct link, or official passing on of records or specimens to the New Aquarium/museum facility when it was established much later in 1928. It is possible, however, that such a record could have been lost in the disastrous Hamilton hotel fire of 1953 which destroyed many Govt records of that time.

"Given the small size of the Bermuda community in the early 1900s and the informal nature of record keeping that I readily recall persisted right through the 1950s into the time when Louis Mowbray's son, Louis S. Mowbray was curator, I think it can be accepted that the Cahow and shearwater collected in 1906 should be regarded as L.L. Mowbray's personal property. While his intention may have been that they were on loan to AMNH both he and his son and heir died without any record at AMNH that they made any attempt in writing to retrieve them. As BAMZ likewise has no record that he intended that they be returned to be accessioned there I think AMNH can now claim ownership by default."

We have received a specimen transfer signed by S.R. Smith, BAMZ Curator, and our Registrar, Heather Knapp, has assigned the two specimens AMNH Accession no. 66857. We are pleased to accession these two important type specimens and are grateful to BAMZ for facilitating this.

Pterodroma becki Murphy

Pterodroma becki Murphy, 1928: 1 (lat. 155° E, long. 3° S).

Now *Pseudobulweria becki* (Murphy, 1928). See Peters, 1931: 62; Greenway, 1973: 229; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 69; Shirihai, 2008; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 181.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 235376**, female adult, in latitude 155° E, longitude 3° S, on 6 January 1928, by Rollo Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: When *P. becki* was described only a single specimen, the holotype, had been collected. Murphy noted that the type locality was east of New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, and north of Buka and Bougainville Islands, Solomon Islands.

The second specimen mentioned by Peters (1931: 62) and Greenway (1973: 229) was collected subsequently.

***Pterodroma inexpectata thompsoni* Mathews**

Pterodroma inexpectata thompsoni Mathews, 1915b: 125 (East Australia).

Now *Pterodroma inexpectata* (Forster, 1844). See Hartert, 1931a: 187; Peters, 1931: 63; Greenway, 1973: 229; Condon, 1975: 23–24; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 73–74; Checklist Committee, 2010: 92–93; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528001**, male, collected at Circular Head, north Tasmania, Australia, on 6 February 1890. From the Mathews Collection (no. 17847) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type but said that the range was East Australia. Mathews (1919: 425, pl. 368) noted that the specimen illustrated in pl. 368 was the type of *P. i. thompsoni*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Hartert (1931a: 187) confirmed that the above specimen was the type of *thompsoni*. Also see Fleming (1982, pl. 15).

The lectotype bears four labels: 1) an original label with locality, date, and sex. The collector's name is on the original label but is virtually illegible; it seems to be L. Hold.... Reference to Whittell (1954: 349) leads me to believe that the collector was L. Holden of Circular Head, Tasmania. 2) Mathews blank "Figured" label. 3) Mathews' type label filled in by Mathews, first labeled "*Pterodroma inexpectata olivei*," with *olivei* marked out and replaced by "*thompsoni*," with Mathews' catalog number "17847," which was not given in the original description. 4) Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert.

***Pterodroma ultima* Murphy**

Pterodroma ultima Murphy, 1949: 89 (Oeno Island).

Now *Pterodroma ultima* Murphy, 1949. See Greenway, 1973: 229; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 72; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2003: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 191483**, adult male, collected on Oeno Island, 23.55S, 130.45W, outlier of the Tuamotu Islands, on 18 April 1922, by Rollo Beck and Ernest Quayle on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 3083).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he had a large number of specimens in his type series.

***Pterodroma neglecta quintali* Mathews**

Pterodroma neglecta quintali Mathews, 1916b: 68 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Pterodroma neglecta neglecta* (Schlegel, 1863). See Hartert, 1931a: 187; Peters, 1931: 63–64; Greenway, 1973: 229; Condon, 1975: 21–22; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 68; Checklist Committee, 2010: 90–91; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528109**, adult male, collected on Mount Gower, Lord Howe Island, on 25 November 1914, by Roy Bell (no. 2). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type was from Lord Howe Island. Hartert, by listing the single Mount Gower specimen sexed as a male and collected on 25 November 1914 as the type, designated it the lectotype.

***Aestrelata chionophara* Murphy**

Aestrelata chionophara Murphy, 1914: 13, pl. II (Trinidad Islet, lat. 20°30'S., long. 29°22'W).

Now *Pterodroma arminjoniana arminjoniana* (Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869). See Peters, 1931: 64; Greenway, 1973: 229; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 71; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 132499**, adult female, collected at Trinidad Islet, lat. 20°30'S, long. 29°22'W, on 8 April 1913, by Robert Cushman Murphy (no. 1982).

COMMENTS: Murphy gave his field number for his single specimen in the original description.

***Aestrelata wortheni* Rothschild**

Aestrelata wortheni Rothschild, 1902b: 62 (Pacific Ocean, 3° S, 118°45' W).

Now *Pterodroma alba* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 347; Peters, 1931: 64; Greenway, 1973: 229; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 71–72; Checklist Committee, 2010: 91; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528152**, adult female, collected in the Pacific Ocean at 3° S, 118°45' W, not far from the Galapagos Islands, on 2 January 1901, by A.W.H. (Rollo H. Beck collection no. 143). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Beck's number of the holotype was cited in the original description.

Rothschild and Hartert (1902a: 414) used the spelling *Aestrelata wortheni* and noted that in Rothschild's manuscript for the description of *wortheni*, the generic name was spelled *Aestrelata*, but that the editor had altered it to *Oestrelata*.

According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 30–31, Article 24.2.4), Rothschild and Hartert (1902a: 414) are deemed First Revisers and *Aestrelata* becomes the correct original spelling of *Aestrelata wortheni*.

Aestrelata oliveri Mathews and Iredale

Aestrelata oliveri Mathews and Iredale, 1914a: 113 (Kermadec Islands).

Now *Pterodroma alba* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1926a: 347; Peters, 1931: 64; Greenway, 1973: 229; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 71–72; Checklist Committee, 2010: 91; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528153**, male, collected on Raoul (= Sunday) Island, Kermadec Islands, on 7 March 1913, by King Bell (no. 158) for W.R.B. Oliver. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18479) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews and Iredale (1914: 113) noted that Mathews had obtained the single specimen from W.R.B. Oliver. Oliver (1955: 156) noted that the specimen named *oliveri* by Mathews and Iredale was collected on Raoul Island by Bell on 7 March 1913. Hartert (1926a: 347) gave Bell's number, which does appear on his original label (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 229), and Mathews' catalog number, which was not mentioned in the description. Bell was aware that he had collected a new species for his label records "New record for New Zealand and Sunday Island." and on the reverse: "New Petrel," with careful listing of soft parts colors. Greenway incorrectly called this specimen a lectotype; Mathews and Iredale had the single specimen.

Mathews (1936: pl. 80, opp. p. 80, text pp. 80–82) illustrated this holotype and gave its measurements.

Mathews and Iredale called the collector King Bell. Oliver called him R.S. Bell, a resident of Raoul I. (not W.S. Bell as in Greenway, 1973: 229).

Pterodroma dubius Mathews

Pterodroma dubius Mathews, 1924: 70 (North Australia).

Now *Pterodroma mollis* (Gould, 1844). See Hartert, 1931a: 187–188; Peters, 1931: 64; Greenway, 1973: 229; Condon, 1975: 23; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 73; Checklist Committee, 2010: 91–92; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528154**, sex not recorded, from "northwest Australia," undated, collected by Capt. Beckett. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9884) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 229–230), I consider this specimen to be the holotype of *dubius* and interpret the sequence of events as follows. The specimen was obtained by

Mathews from the BMNH (now Tring), Reg. no. BMNH 84.4.26.5. Mathews (1912d: pl. 86, opp. p. 157, pp. 158, 165) noted that he had included this British Museum specimen, now in his collection, in his 1908 *Handlist* as an Australian form, but by 1912 had decided that it was identical to South Atlantic specimens (of *Pterodroma mollis*) and that the locality was wrong [He had written "locality wrong" on the BMNH label]. He then said on p. 158 that he was including a plate prepared from the supposed northwest Australian specimen so that his readers could see what it looked like. The plate had apparently been done before he decided that the locality was "South Atlantic." It was identified on the plate as *Oestrelata mollis*. On p. 165, Mathews said that "the bird figured and described is the supposed Australian record."

Then Mathews (1924: 70) applied the name *Pterodroma dubius* to the bird "figured and described in my 'Birds of Australia' [but not named], vol. ii, pt. 2, pl. 86, p. 157, July 31st, 1912 [this is the publication date], North Australia." The verbal description of the adult male (although the specimen is unsexed on the original label) is of this specimen because the published measurements are the same as those written by Mathews on the label of the BMNH specimen, now AMNH 528154.

Mathews' "Figured" label bears his catalog number 9884, not mentioned in the description, where this specimen from BMNH was cataloged on 7 December 1911.

Pterodroma occulta Imber and Tennyson

Pterodroma occulta Imber and Tennyson, 2001: 126 (14°27'S, 168°30'E).

Now *Pterodroma cervicalis occulta* Imber and Tennyson, 2001. See Shirihai and Bretagnolle, 2010; Totterman, 2012; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 178.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 216917**, male, collected at 14°27' S, 168°30' E (= 30 miles east of Meralov Island, Banks Islands, as on original label), on 29 January 1927, by Rollo Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24576).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Imber and Tennyson gave the AMNH number of the holotype and listed as paratypes four males, **AMNH 216913–216916**, one female, **AMNH 216918**, and one unsexed specimen in the AM, AM 0.58135.

Oestrelata nigripennis Rothschild

Oestrelata nigripennis Rothschild, 1893b: lvii (Kermadec Islands).

Now *Pterodroma nigripennis* (Rothschild, 1893). See Godman, 1908: 213–214; Hartert, 1926a: 347; Peters, 1931: 65; Fleming, 1941: 71; Greenway, 1973: 230; Condon, 1975: 24–25; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 76; Checklist Committee, 2010: 94–95; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528231**, unsexed, collected on Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands, undated, by an unknown collector. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild only described and gave measurements for a single specimen and said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. He did not mention other specimens. Hartert (1926a: 347) gave little additional information except that the type was adult and from Sunday Island. The original label of this specimen gave only the Kermadec Islands as the collecting locality, but the Rothschild label, filled in apparently by Rothschild, listed the collecting locality as Sunday Island and it is marked "Type" in the same hand. It bears a Rothschild type label.

Rothschild may have had two specimens when he named this form, but this is not evident from the original description. A second specimen, AMNH 528232, with similar labels and also undated is marked "Co-type" in the same hand as "Type" on the above specimen. It is perhaps a paratype of *nigripennis*, but without a date, this cannot be ascertained. Godman (1908: 214) noted that his description of *nigripennis* "is taken from one of the typical specimens in the Rothschild Collection." This is noted on the label of AMNH 528232, implying that this specimen is not the type. By 1908, Rothschild had a number of "typical specimens" (= topotypes).

Greenway (1973: 230) considered the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label a lectotype, designated by Hartert, and the second specimen a syntype, which is impossible. He also erroneously considered that there are two syntypes in the British Museum with a reference to Salvin (1896: 409). However, the specimens listed by Salvin are only noted as "typical specimens" (topotypes), and Salvin referred additionally to a series in the Rothschild Collection. But the additional specimens in the Rothschild Collection were collected after the original description was published. Warren (1966) did not list any type specimens of *nigripennis*.

Contra Greenway (1973: 230), Fleming (1941: 71) was not acting as First Reviser (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24) in using *axillaris* as the species name. He was, in fact, considering *axillaris* and *nigripennis* as subspecies of the same species and used *axillaris* as the species name, noting that it was introduced several months prior to *nigripennis*, both being introduced as species (ICZN, 1999: 25, Art. 23.2).

Pterodroma cookii orientalis Murphy

Pterodroma cookii orientalis Murphy, 1929: 5 (200 miles west of Callao, Peru).

Now *Pterodroma cookii* (G.R. Gray, 1843). See Peters, 1931: 65; Greenway, 1973: 230; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 77; Checklist Committee: 2010: 95–96; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 446059**, adult male, collected 200 miles west of Callao, Peru, on 9 June 1913, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 831) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 364).

COMMENTS: Murphy gave the Brewster-Sanford Expedition number of the holotype in the original description; he had 20 specimens in his type series. Of the 19 paratypes, 17 were cataloged at AMNH: **AMNH 446052–446058, 446060–446069**, five males and 12 females; AMNH 446058 was not found in the collection and may have been exchanged without the catalog having been marked. Greenway (1973: 230) gave the AMNH number of this holotype incorrectly as "446659."

[*Procellaria leucoptera* Gould]

Procellaria leucoptera Gould, 1844: 364 (Cabbage Tree Island, at the mouth of Port Stephen's Harbour, New South Wales).

Now *Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1844). See Mathews, 1912d: 172; Hartert, 1931a: 188; Peters, 1931: 66; Greenway, 1973: 230; Condon, 1975: 24; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 78; Checklist Committee, 2010: 97; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

In Gould's (1844: 364) original description of *leucoptera*, he did not say how many specimens he had but said that the species occurred on Cabbage Tree Island and "is very abundant in all parts of the ocean between that locality and New Zealand." AMNH 528259 came from the Mathews Collection (no. 6117) via the Rothschild Collection. Mathews (1912d: 172) claimed "the bird figured and described is a male from the Gould collection, and is a paratype received in exchange." In his catalog the entry for 6117 is a male of *Oestrelata leucoptera*, the locality is given as "New Zealand," the date as "8-9-45"; he cataloged it on 15 January 1911 and noted that he received the specimen from Sassi, who was then at the NMW.

The specimen has a small original label bearing the number "774"; a second original label, which was apparently written by someone in Vienna, reads: "*Procellaria* nov. sp. von Salvin ad 1845, 1896 [or 1846] IX 8?," and on the reverse: "*Procellaria leucoptera* Gould, 1938." This last number may be a collection or catalog number, and it has been crossed out. All of these dates are subsequent to Gould's description in 1844.

Iredale (1913: 20), with regard to a specimen of *Puffinus brevicaudus* remarked that Sassi explained to him the meaning of various numbers on one of the labels. If the same information applies to the numbers on this label, 1896 (or 1846) would be the year of purchase of the specimen by NMW, IX would refer to the numbered invoice of all purchases in NMW, and 8 would be the number of the specimen on the list. I have not been able to trace what "*Procellaria* nov. sp. von Salvin 1845" might refer to.

There are four additional labels on this specimen: 1) Mathews Collection label with his catalog number, the number “67” which is the number of this species in Mathews (1908), and his claim of “Cabbage Tree Island” as the collecting locality; 2) Mathews type label where he writes that it is “one of Gould’s types”; 3) “Figured” label referring to pl. 88 in *Birds of Australia*, vol 2, part 2; 4) Rothschild type label questioning the specimen’s type status.

Salvin (1896: 416) and Godman (1909: 244) noted that a syntype of *leucoptera* was in BMNH; Warren (1966: 160) listed that syntype as having come from the Salvin-Godman Collection. There are two syntypes in ANSP (Meyer de Schauensee, 1957: 135).

Gould (1844a: 364) repeated his description and said that he had already described this species in *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 26 March 1844 (Gould, 1844b). However, that issue of the *Proceedings* was not published until September 1844 (Duncan, 1937: 80). The issue of *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (in which he noted his supposedly earlier description) was published on 1 May 1844 (Evenhuis, 2003: 16) and is therefore the correct publication reference.

There is nothing on any of these six labels except on Mathews’ collection label and the Rothschild type label (with data copied from Mathews’ label) to indicate that this specimen came from Cabbage Tree Island, and all of the dates are later than that of Gould’s description. Greenway (1973: 230) questioned the type status of this specimen, and I cannot determine that it has any claim to type status. The specimen remains in the AMNH type collection.

Cookilaria cookii byroni Mathews

Cookilaria cookii byroni Mathews, 1916c: 48 (Byron Bay, Northern New South Wales).

Now *Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1844). See Mathews and Iredale, 1921: 37; Mathews, 1927: 122; Hartert, 1931a: 188; Peters, 1931: 66; Greenway, 1973: 230; Condon, 1975: 24; Jouanin and Mougins, 1979: 78; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528315**, unsexed, “Byron Bay, northern New South Wales,” undated, from Tost and Rohu. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type with the above locality was in “Austral. Avian Museum, Fair Oak, Hants.” (his museum). The specimen then went to the Rothschild Collection when the Mathews Collection was purchased by Rothschild. Mathews apparently had the single specimen as only one came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and I consider this type a holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 230). It bears three labels: 1) Mathews’ blank type label; 2) Rothschild type label, filled in by Hartert; 3) Tost and Rohu label with the locality spelled “Byan Bay, n. coast.” As

Hartert (1931a: 188) said, Mathews and Iredale (1921: 37) synonymized *byroni* with nominate *leucoptera* and said that the type locality should be Cabbage Tree Island, New South Wales (the type locality of Gould’s *leucoptera*). The measurements that Mathews and Iredale gave in their account refer to the so-called “co-type” of *Procellaria l. leucoptera* (see above), that Mathews had obtained from Sassi in Vienna. In 1927, Mathews listed the type locality of *byroni* as Port Stephens. By this time he realized that Cabbage Tree Island was at Port Stephens, which Hartert (1931a: 188) said “one can find out, but not without waste of time”!

Greenway (1973: 230) incorrectly cited the AMNH number of this holotype as “528351.”

Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica Imber and Jenkins

Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica Imber and Jenkins, 1981: 153 (“Noumeá Enterprises” Camp, Kalouehola River, 550 m, below Mt. Dzumac, New Caledonia).

Now *Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica* Imber and Jenkins, 1981. See Naurois, 1978: 269; Imber and Jenkins, 1981: 153; Palma and Tennyson, 2005: 247–248; Checklist Committee, 2010: 97–98; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 824271**, adult female, collected at “Noumeá Enterprises” Camp, Kalouehola River, 550 m, below Mt. Dzumac, New Caledonia, on 19 February 1978, by J.C. Greenway, Jr. and F. Vuilleumier (no. NC20).

COMMENTS: This name was first introduced inadvertently by Naurois (1978: 269). Imber and Jenkins (1981) discussed this name and accepted Naurois’ having named it, but subsequently confusion arose in the literature as to the correct authorship of the name and date of publication of *P.l. caledonica*. Palma and Tennyson (2005: 247) discussed this confusion. They considered the name as introduced by Naurois (1978: 269) a *nomen nudum*, the name appearing only in an abstract without diagnosis. Imber and Jenkins (1981), while crediting the name to Naurois, provided a diagnosis and compared the New Caledonian form to nominate *leucoptera*, deciding that the two are different taxa. However, they were uncertain as to exactly which specimens Naurois included in his *caledonica*, being certain of only 11. Palma and Tennyson (2005: 247) regarded these 11 specimens as syntypes of *P. l. caledonica* Imber and Jenkins, 1981, and designated AMNH 824271 as the lectotype because it was the only syntype collected at a breeding locality.

Pterodroma brevipes magnificens Bretagnolle and Shirihai

Pterodroma brevipes magnificens Bretagnolle and Shirihai, 2010: 288 (at sea east of Mera Lava, Banks Islands, north Vanuatu).

Now *Pterodroma brevipes* (Peale, 1848). See Tennyson et al., 2012: 39–48, 200; Tennyson, 2012: 193; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 176.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 216919**, male, collected about 30 miles east of Mera Lava (Melapav, as on label) Island, Banks Islands, northern Vanuatu, on 28 January 1928, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 24554).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and four paratypes, two male and two female, were listed: **AMNH 215400, 216920, 216921, and 222193**. Tennyson et al. (2012: 39–49, 200) and Tennyson (2012: 193) found the population on Mera Lava polymorphic for coloration and suggested that further studies are needed.

Procellaria atrata (Ex Solander ms) Mathews

Procellaria atrata (Ex Solander ms) Mathews, 1912d: 163 (Lat. 25°21'S, long. 129°W).

Now *Pterodroma atrata* (Mathews, 1912). See Peters, 1931: 66; Brooke and Rowe, 1996: 429; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 177.

NEOTYPE: **AMNH 191641**, female, collected on Henderson Island, on 8 April 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 2775).

COMMENTS: Mathews (1912d: 163), by publishing Solander's manuscript name and Latin notes, validated the name with Mathews as the author. Because no Solander specimen of *atrata* is known to exist, Brooke and Rowe (1996: 429) designated AMNH 191641 as the Neotype of *Procellaria atrata* Mathews, 1912.

Pagodroma confusa Mathews

Pagodroma confusa Mathews, 1912d: 177, fig. on left (Cape Adare, Victoria Land, and thereabouts).

Now *Pagodroma nivea major* Schlegel, 1863. See Hartert, 1926a: 354; Peters, 1931: 67; Greenway, 1973: 230; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 65; Checklist Committee, 2010: 85; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 175.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528340**, unsexed, collected at Cape Adare, Antarctica, undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8479) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description but said that he had examined a series of nine specimens at the British Museum from Cape Adare and surroundings, four of which were of the larger size, named by him as *confusa*.

Mathews catalog number, 8479 (incorrectly given by Greenway, 1973: 230 as "847"), is written on all three labels of this specimen (a Mathews collection label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels). Opposite that number in his cata-

log, Mathews has written the name *Pagodroma confusa* over the (unreadable) name that was previously there, has crossed out the date for the previous entry, but has left the female sex symbol unchanged. Perhaps this specimen was identified as a female on its original label, as the wing measurement given for the only female of *confusa* in Mathews (1912d: 177) is 297 mm, the same as my measurement of the lectotype. The lectotype does not bear a "Figured" label, but in Mathews (1912d: 177), the drawing on the left is of the head of *P. confusa*. Mathews (1928a: p. 106, pl. 39 right fig., opp. p. 103) illustrated *P. confusa* but did not say that the female described was the type.

I agree with Hartert (1926a: 354), who listed this specimen as the type thus designating it the lectotype, that Mathews probably acquired this specimen from BMNH, but he has removed any label that might have had a confirming number on it. The three paralectotypes are not in AMNH.

Pagodroma nivea alba Mathews

Pagodroma nivea alba Mathews, 1928b: 52 (Collected at sea, S. lat. 62°52', E. long. 159°25').

Now *Pagodroma nivea nivea* (G. Forster, 1777). See Mathews, 1928a: 103, pl. 39; Mathews, 1930: 906; Peters, 1931: 67; Jouanin and Mougouin, 1979: 65; Checklist Committee, 2010: 85–86; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 175.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528345**, male, collected at sea, 62.52S, 159.25E, on 31 December 1898, by N. Hanson (no. 48) on the Southern Cross Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This name was not listed by Greenway (1973). It was provided by Mathews (1928b: 52) for a bird he described and figured in Mathews (1928a: 103, pl. 39, left figure, head only) under the name *Pagodroma nivea candida*, saying that it was collected on 31 December 1898. The measurements that he gave for the male described on p. 103 are: exposed bill 21mm, wing 267, tail 117, tarsus 33. There are two male specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection that were collected on 31 December 1898, with the same latitude and longitude given, neither of which had been in the Mathews Collection or were marked as to type status. I measure AMNH 528345: exposed bill 21, wing 267, tail 117, tarsus 33; AMNH 528344: exposed bill 28, wing 290+, tail 143, tarsus 38. Therefore, I have considered AMNH 528345 the holotype of *Pagodroma nivea alba*. The only specimen that had been in Mathews' collection is AMNH 528341, collected on a different date.

Bulweria bulweri [sic] *pacifica* Mathews and Iredale

Bulweria bulweri [sic] *pacifica* Mathews and Iredale, 1915: 607 (Iwojima, Bonin I.)

Now *Bulweria bulwerii* (Jardine and Selby, 1828). See Hartert, 1931a: 354; Peters, 1931: 68; Greenway, 1973: 230–231; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 84–85; Morioka et al., 2005: 102; Checklist Committee, 2010: 106–107; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 181.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528347**, male, collected on Iwo Jima Island, Iwo Islands, Japan, on 15 July 1911, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews and Iredale had three specimens, two males (AMNH 528347, wing 210 mm, AMNH 528348, wing 206) and a female (AMNH 528349, wing 206), all collected on 15 July 1911. They designated as type a male collected on that date with wing 210; my measurement of 211 indicates that the Mathews and the Rothschild type labels are tied on the correct specimen. I measure the wing of the other male as 207. The other two specimens, **AMNH 528348** and **AMNH 528349**, are paratypes.

Greenway (1973: 231) gave the date as 15 September 1911, but this was a misreading of the Owston English label; the date on the Japanese label is clearly 15 July 1911. The European style of making a “7” with a cross-bar caused the “7” to resemble a “9” on the English label.

HYDROBATIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus chilensis Murphy
Oceanites oceanicus chilensis Alexander
Oceanites oceanicus chilensis Mathews
Oceanites oceanicus wollastoni Mathews
Oceanites oceanicus magellanicus Roberts

Oceanites oceanicus chilensis Murphy, 1936: 754 (Wollaston Island, Fuegia, Chile).

Now *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 88–89; Greenway, 1973: 231; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 103–104; Checklist Committee, 2010: 125; Palma et al., 2012a: 74–78; Palma et al., 2012b: 187–188; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 171.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 446292**, adult male, collected on Wollaston Island, Fuegia, Chile, on 1 January 1915, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 3644) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 3316).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the Brewster-Sanford number of the holotype in the original description and noted that more than 60 skins of *chilensis* were collected by Beck in “the Fuegian region and along the coasts of Chile and Peru.”

The nomenclatural history of this form is complicated and was discussed at length by Greenway (1973: 231) and quite recently by Palma et al. (2012a: 74–78). The consensus is that Murphy was the first to validly describe this form.

As explained by Murphy (1936: 755), Alexander (1928: 86), thinking that Murphy’s name had already been published, used the name without description. His usage of the name has been considered a *nomen nudum*.

Next, Mathews (1934b: 191) gave Alexander’s name as a synonym of *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus*, some authors considering this a validation of Alexander’s name, but others calling it a *nomen nudum*.

Then when Murphy’s description was published, Mathews and other authors considered Murphy’s name to be a junior synonym of Mathews’ name. Rising to the occasion, Mathews (1937b: 141) introduced the “alternative name,” *wollastoni*, for Murphy’s name, an unnecessary replacement and yet another *nomen nudum*.

Roberts (1940: 153) introduced *magellanicus*, another unnecessary *nomen novum* for Murphy’s name. In the end, all of these names applied to the same specimen, the one that Murphy (1936: 754) validly described.

[*Oceanites oceanicus australis* Mathews]

Hartert inquired several times about where Mathews had described this form. Finally, Mathews [MS queries] replied: “not done.”

Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus Mathews

Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus Mathews, 1912d: 11, pl. 68 (at sea off New Zealand).

Now *Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1926a: 353; Peters, 1931: 68; Greenway, 1973: 231; Condon, 1975: 37–38; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 104; Checklist Committee, 2010: 125; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 171.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528409**, adult male, collected on islands south of New Zealand (as on label), bought frozen at the London Market on 2 March 1905. From the Mathews Collection (no. 244) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1912d: 13) noted that “The male bird figured and described is the type of *O. o. exasperatus*.” The type specimen bears four labels: 1) the Rothschild Collection label with the locality and the information that the specimen had been bought frozen at the London Market on 2 March 1905. The sex determination was done by J. C[ullingford], according to Hartert (1926a: 353). Mathews had obtained this specimen from Rothschild and it is cataloged by Mathews at his number 244, cited in the original description. 2) Mathews’ type label with his catalog number and reference to publication of the name. 3) Rothschild type label. 4) “Figured” label with reference to the plate number in Mathews (1912d). The reverse of the Rothschild Collection label is also annotated: “figured, G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand.” This refers to illustrations

produced by Lodge for a proposed book on the birds of New Zealand. The Lodge illustrations were never published until Fleming (1982: 85, pl. 14, flying bird) did so.

[*Pealeornis maoriana* Mathews]

Pealeornis maoriana Mathews, 1932b: 132 (Banks Peninsula).

Holotype in BMNH. See Warren, 1966: 177; and Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 104.

[*Thalassidroma gracilis* Elliot]

Thalassidroma gracilis Elliot, 1859: 391 (coast of Chili). Type in USNM (Deignan, 1961: 14).

Elliot's description of *Thalassidroma gracilis* was published in 1859, 10 years before AMNH was founded. It had been purchased from Maison Verreaux by Elliot for his private collection and probably sent by him to the USNM for safe keeping (see Godman, 1907: 48–49, and Deignan, 1961: 14). It is known that Elliot was concerned for the safety of his collection when he traveled, and it was, in fact, his reason for depositing his collection in AMNH in 1869 when he planned to undertake extensive foreign travel (see LeCroy et al., 2014: 312).

I see no reason to doubt that the specimen listed by Deignan (1961: 14) is Elliot's type. The numbers he cited from the labels of the type, "(4096) 33923," are not AMNH numbers.

***Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews**

Pelagodroma marina maoriana Mathews, 1912d: 24 (New Zealand, breeding on the Chatham and Auckland islands).

Now *Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1926a: 353; Peters, 1931: 69; Greenway, 1973: 231–232; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 106–107; Checklist Committee, 2010: 127–128; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528442**, male, collected on the Chatham Islands, undated. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type but said that the form occurred in New Zealand, breeding on the Chatham and Auckland islands. The specimen that is now AMNH 528442 bears no original label; it has a Mathews Collection label with the above information, a Mathews type label with a reference to the description, and a Rothschild type label. Hartert (1926a: 353), by listing this

specimen as the type, designated it the lectotype of *maoriana*, but he pointed out that this specimen has no original label and that it is a juvenile. The number "75" on the Mathews label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Someone, perhaps Mathews, has also written in the number "245." This cannot be the correct Mathews catalog number for this lectotype, as the specimen entered at no. 245 is "*Garrodia nereis*" from the Chatham Islands. However, Mathews had changed the sex of that specimen from ♀ to ♂, which prompted Hartert to write "(why ♂?)" on the Mathews Collection label. The entry at no. 246 is *Pelagodroma marina* but the locality is Albany, and it is in fact the type specimen of the following form.

The type locality of *P. m. maoriana* Mathews was restricted to the Chatham Islands by Mathews and Iredale (1913: 224) not the Auckland Islands, as in Checklist Committee (2010: 127).

Greenway's (1973: 232) listing of "syntypes" of *maoriana* is incorrect; he accepted AMNH 528442 as the lectotype but included it as a "syntype." The lectotype of *maoriana* is the only specimen now in AMNH that had been in Mathews' collection. While Mathews often examined specimens in the Rothschild Collection and perhaps elsewhere, there is no indication in the description that he did so in this case. Without such indication, I do not consider them paralectotypes. The specimens additional to the lectotype and considered "syntypes" by Greenway were not given type labels by him and remain in the general collection.

***Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews**

Pelagodroma marina dulciae Mathews, 1912d: 21, 22, pl. 70 (Breaksea Is., off Albany, West Australia).

Now *Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1931a: 186; Peters, 1931: 69; Greenway, 1973: 232; Condon, 1975: 29; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 106; Checklist Committee, 2010: 127; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528469**, male, collected on Breaksea Island, Western Australia, on 15 December 1908, by T[om] C[arter]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 246) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, and on p. 22 gave data for the type specimen. The original label remains on the specimen and in addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the fourth label is a "Figured" label, noting that it was pictured in Mathews (1912d, pl. 70, opp. p. 21).

***Pelagodroma marina howei* Mathews**

Pelagodroma marina howei Mathews, 1912d: 26 (Mud Island).

Now *Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1931a: 186; Peters, 1931: 69; Greenway, 1973: 232; Condon, 1975: 39; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 106; Checklist Committee, 2010: 127; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528471**, sex?, collected on Mud Island, Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, Australia, on 14 December 1907, by Frank E. Howe. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8100) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen cataloged at 8100 had originally been entered as a male, with the symbol changed to female by Mathews. This had caused Hartert to cross out the sex on the Rothschild type label and add a “?”. The male was described, but Mathews said that the female was similar. Mathews (1912d: 30) said that the birds described were collected on Mud Island in February 1908, but on p. 26, Howe is quoted as saying that he visited the island on 14 December 1907 and then again 10 weeks later. At no. 8100, the collecting date is given as 14 December 1907. Mathews (1912d: 26) said that Howe had sent him a series of specimens and eggs of this form. Earlier Mathews had cataloged three additional specimens (nos. 247–249) from Mud Island collected in December 1907 and February 1908. All of these specimens are paratypes of *howei*: **AMNH 528476**, male, 23 February 1908; **AMNH 528484**, female, 15 December 1907; and **AMNH 528486**, female, 23 February 1908.

Pelagodroma marina albiclunis Murphy and Irving

Pelagodroma marina albiclunis Murphy and Irving, 1951: 15 (Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands).

Now *Pelagodroma marina albiclunis* Murphy and Irving, 1951. See Greenway, 1973: 232; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 107; Checklist Committee, 2010: 128; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 254325**, adult male, collected at Raoul (= Sunday) Island, Kermadec Islands, on 18 November 1925, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 19522).

COMMENTS: Murphy and Irving cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for 11 males and 4 females.

Fregetta grallaria titan Murphy

Fregetta grallaria titan Murphy, 1928, 4 (Rapa Island, Austral Group).

Now *Fregetta grallaria titan* Murphy, 1928. See Peters, 1931: 70; Greenway, 1973: 232; Jouanin and Mougín,

1979: 110; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al. 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 193197**, adult female, collected on Rapa Island, Austral Group, on 15 February 1922, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 2067).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for 17 males and 10 females.

[*Thalassidroma leucogaster* Gould]

Thalassidroma leucogaster Gould, 1844: 367 (36° S. lat., 6°47' E. long.).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot, 1818). See Salvin, 1896: 366; Peters, 1931: 69; and Murphy, 1936: 760.

AMNH 528524 is a “young male” specimen of *Fregetta grallaria* obtained by Mathews from BMNH and cataloged by him as no. 12623 on 16 July 1912. It had not been identified as possible type material until Paul Scofield suggested that it was perhaps worth considering that it might be part of Gould’s type series of *Thalassidroma leucogaster*; based on a label annotation made by Mathews. After consultation with C. Fisher and R. Prÿs-Jones, I have decided that the AMNH specimen cannot be Gould’s type of *T. leucogaster*, and it remains in the regular collection. Gould’s (1844a: 367) description was based on a single specimen collected by “His Excellency Governor Grey” (= Capt. Sir G. Grey) at 36°S. lat., 6°47'E. long. The BMNH label remains on this specimen and bears the BMNH no. [18]43-7-14-29, over-written with a red “D,” presumably meaning it was a duplicate specimen. It is identified as *Thalassidroma fregetta*, “young male,” S. Australia, Capt. Sir G. Grey. Most of the Grey collection was made in South Australia, but some seabirds were collected at sea while traveling to or from Australia.

In the BMNH register, the Mathews specimen is one of four from Grey entered as *Thalassidroma* and the only one of the four without locality coordinates. On the front of the BMNH label, Mathews has written “?co-type?,” not possible because the name was based on a single specimen, the holotype. On the reverse, he has written “off Aghullas Bank, S. Africa.” Mathews apparently got this locality from Godman (1907–1910: 61, 66). The coordinates of Cape Agulhas are 34.50S, 20.00E, far removed from the type locality of *leucogaster*.

The Rothschild Museum label, printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews,” has the collecting locality as S. Australia, copied from the BMNH label. Mathews has written “= Cape Aghullus” and “from the B.M. Coll.” On the reverse of this label, the specimen is identified as *Fregetta grallaria*, “= *leucogaster*” has been added by Mathews, “= *melanoleuca*” by

WRPB[ourne], and “Might be *F.g.titan*, but data dubious” by RCM[urphy].

It is not clear whether the holotype of *leucogaster* remained in Gould’s collection or was returned to Grey, for Gould (1848: text to pl. 63) said: “It [*Thalassidroma leucogaster*] was also noticed by His Excellency Governor Grey, who procured and transmitted specimens to the British Museum.” Gould’s collection, including many of his types, was bought by Edward Wilson for his brother, Thomas B. Wilson, who donated it to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia (Stone and Mathews, 1913: 129–131; Meyer de Schauensee, 1957: 124–130). As was the habit in the 19th Century, all of the specimens were mounted for display, and in this case, the original labels were removed. It is impossible to know whether the specimen that Gould used for his description came to Philadelphia. Stone and Mathews (1913: 136) assumed that the specimen there was the type, but Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 130) in attempting to identify which of the Gould specimens might be type material recognized 158 types or syntypes of the 314 recognized by Stone and Mathews. *Thalassidroma leucogaster* was not among them.

Fregetta leucogaster deceptis Mathews

Fregetta leucogaster deceptis Mathews, 1932c: 146 (New Zealand).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot, 1818). See Greenway, 1973: 232; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 108; Checklist Committee, 2010: 131; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528525**, unsexed, New Zealand, not dated, from Whitely. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Mathews named this subspecies, the Rothschild Collection had been purchased by AMNH and his only comment about the type was that it was from New Zealand, ex the Whiteley (sic) Collection and that it was now in AMNH. This is the only Whitely specimen of this species that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It shows no evidence of having been part of the Mathews Collection. It is pictured in Mathews (1933b, pl. 7; pl. 9, fig. 6).

Fregetta guttata Mathews

Fregetta guttata Mathews, 1933b: 45 (Marquesas Is.).

Now *Fregetta grallaria guttata*, Mathews, 1933. See Murphy, 1924; Murphy and Snyder, 1952; Jouanin and Mougin, 1979: 109; Checklist Committee, 2010: 131; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; Cibois et al., 2015; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 194110**, female, collected Huapu (Uapu) Island, Marquesa Group, on 15 September 1922, by

Rollo H. Beck and Ernest Quayle on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 4747).

COMMENTS: This type lay unnoticed in the AMNH collection until discovered by Paul Scofield in 2005.

In 1924, Murphy (1924: 7–9) had reported on this unique streaked specimen (at that time uncataloged) and had considered it a specimen of *Fregetta lineata* (Peale). Mathews (1933b: 45) discussed this specimen and considered that the specimen referred to as *F. lineata* by Murphy (1924: 8) was the same specimen that Murphy (1924: 9) had called *F. grallaria*, claiming that he had a letter from Murphy confirming this. However, the letter has not been found. Murphy (1924: pp. 9–11), in his discussion concerning *F. grallaria*, was referring (on p. 11) to specimens from Rapa Island in the Austral Group, collected in April, 1921, and February, 1922. Murphy noted (on p. 11) that “the most interesting individual peculiarity [among the Rapa birds] is the sprinkling of dark-shafted feathers along the flanks of certain specimens. This looks like an incipient phase of the streaking which characterizes *Fregetta lineata*. The relationship is, indeed, far closer than has been hitherto suspected.”

As a result of his misinterpretation of Murphy’s discussion, Mathews came to the conclusion that Murphy had considered *F. lineata* and *F. grallaria* to be the same and decided that Murphy’s unique specimen could not be *F. grallaria* as it differed from that species “in having the white under surface streaked with blackish brown,” thus ignoring the fact that Murphy had reported Rapa birds with similar streaking. Mathews (1933b: 45) named it *Fregetta guttata* sp. nov. and on the very next page, Mathews (1933b: 46) then again listed *guttata* as a “sp. nov.,” including it there in the genus *Fregetta*. Often the description on p. 45 is missed and the form is said to have been named in the genus *Fregetta*.

Later, Murphy and Snyder (1952) examined the “*pealea*” phenomenon in storm-petrels. They (Murphy and Snyder, 1952: 5) listed *lineata* as a synonym of *F. grallaria* and considered that Mathews, in naming *guttata*, had provided an unnecessary *nomen novum* (p. 5) for the unique specimen that Murphy (1924: 8) had called *F. lineata*. They listed *guttata* as a junior synonym of *lineata*, itself a synonym of *grallaria*. Most subsequent authors have accepted Murphy and Snyder’s analysis of the nomenclature.

This type of Mathews’ *Fregetta guttata* no longer bears its original Whitney South Sea Expedition label. I cannot imagine why the original label would have been removed. The replacement label has the correct information with regard to the locality and date of collection written on it in pencil, but any information about the gonads is missing. The only name on the label is *Fregetta grallaria*, thus any history of its nomenclature that may have been on the original label is missing. The reference to the Murphy and Snyder paper in 1952 is credited only to Murphy on the reverse of this replacement label, and there is no reference to the earlier papers. It

is only due to the astute eye of Paul Scofield that this specimen was recognized as the type of Mathews' name.

A check of both Beck's and Quayle's unpublished journals in the Department of Ornithology Archives substantiates the data cited by Murphy (1924). Both recorded the fact that this individual might represent a "Peale's Petrel." Beck further recorded that this might not be correct because "the primaries do not correspond to description. This petrel came up to bait, as several of the white-chinned seemed to do....Bulwer's are nesting and the white-chinned are getting ready. Peales may be nesting from organs."

Recently, Cibois et al., (2015) have conducted a molecular analysis of this holotype and found AMNH 194110 to be closely related to *F. grallaria* but its attribution at subspecies level to be uncertain; moreover, as currently defined, *F. grallaria* may not be monophyletic and further analysis is required. Robertson et al., (2016: 175) have suggested that *Fregetta guttata* Mathews, 1933, be recognized as a subspecies of *F. grallaria* until its relationships are more fully explored.

Fregettornis insularis Mathews

Fregettornis insularis Mathews, 1915b: 124 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1926a: 356; Mathews, 1928a: 10, pls. 5,8,10; Peters, 1931: 70; Greenway, 1973: 233; Condon, 1975: 40–41; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979:109; Checklist Committee, 2010: 131; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528518**, adult female, collected on the west coast of Lord Howe Island, on 2 February 1914, by Roy Bell (no. 88). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18491) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave 2 February 1914 as the collecting date of the type; this specimen is the only Mathews specimen from Lord Howe Island in AMNH with that date. It bears the original label, a Mathews type label, and Rothschild Collection and type labels. Mathews has added his catalog number, 18491, to his type label although it was not given in the original description. Other specimens were not mentioned in the original description. Because Mathews, in 1914 and 1915, named four forms from Lord Howe Island, based on seven specimens from there collected by Roy Bell in 1913 and 1914, it is not possible to determine paratypes, *contra* Greenway (1973: 232).

There is a note on the label of this specimen that it is to be figured. It was figured in three plates in Mathews (1928a: pl. 5, opp. p. 7; pl. 8, opp. p. 11, where it is labeled *Cymodroma howensis*; and pl. 10, opp. p. 13, foot only). On p. 10, Mathews confirmed that the above specimen is the type of *insularis*.

Fregettornis alisteri Mathews

Fregettornis alisteri Mathews, 1915b: 124 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1926a: 356; Mathews, 1928a: 10–11, pls. 7, 10; Peters, 1931: 70; Greenway, 1973: 233; Condon, 1975: 40–41; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 109; Checklist Committee, 2010: 131; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528521**, adult female, collected on the southwest beach, Lord Howe Island, on 23 September 1913, by Roy Bell. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18492) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave the unique collecting date of the holotype in the original description but did not mention his catalog number or any other specimens. This holotype is figured in Mathews (1928a: pl. 7, opp. p. 10; and pl. 10, opp. p. 13, foot only) where it is confirmed as the type of *F. alisteri*.

Fregettornis innominatus Mathews

Fregettornis innominatus Mathews, 1915b: 124 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1926a: 356; Mathews, 1928a: 8, pls. 6, 10; Peters, 1931: 70; Greenway, 1973: 233; Condon, 1975: 40–41; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 109; Checklist Committee, 2010: 131; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528519**, adult, collected at Pines, Lord Howe Island, on 21 May 1914, by Roy Bell. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18489) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews designated his only specimen collected on 21 May 1914 as the holotype. His catalog number and other specimens were not mentioned.

This type specimen is figured in Mathews (1928a: pl. 6, opp. p. 8; and pl. 10, opp. p. 13, foot only).

Fregettornis royanus Mathews

Fregettornis royanus Mathews, 1914a: 86 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1926a: 357; Mathews, 1928a: 12, pls. 9, 10; Peters, 1931: 70; Greenway, 1973: 232; Condon, 1975: 40–41; Jouanin and Mougine, 1979: 109; Checklist Committee, 2010: 131; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528526**, adult male, collected at P. Dignams' [house], Lord Howe Island, on 3 March 1914, by

Roy Bell (no. 168). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18470) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews designated his only specimen collected on 3 March 1914 as the holotype; he wrote his catalog number on his type label but did not give it in the description. Other specimens were not mentioned.

This type is figured as *Cymodroma royana* in Mathews (1928a: pl. 9, opp. p. 12; and pl. 10, opp. p. 13, foot only).

Fregetta tropica australis Mathews

Fregetta tropica australis Mathews, 1914a: 86 (New Zealand).

Now *Fregetta tropica tropica* (Gould, 1844). See Hartert, 1926a: 357; Peters, 1931: 70; Greenway, 1973: 233; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 108; Checklist Committee, 2010: 129–130; Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 172; and Robertson et al., 2016.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528527**, unsexed, New Zealand, undated, from the Otago Museum. From the Mathews Collection (no. 12624) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews only said that the type was from New Zealand and gave a single wing measurement of 164 mm, which is the same as my measurement of AMNH 528527. A second New Zealand specimen in AMNH from the Rothschild Collection (AMNH 528528) has a wing that I measure as 170.5; therefore I consider AMNH 528527 the holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 233), who considered it a lectotype. The specimen bears both a Mathews and a Rothschild type label.

Hartert (1926a: 357) also considered this specimen the type, adding that it came from the Otago Museum. Mathews' catalog number of the specimen (not cited in the original description) has also been added to his type label, and at that number he noted that he received the specimen on exchange from the BMNH. BMNH no. 91.5.20.863 (incorrectly cited in Greenway, 1973: 233) is on the original label, and R. Prÿs-Jones (personal commun.) supplied the information that it was probably Hume who obtained the specimen from the Otago Museum and presented it to the BMNH with the rest of his collection.

[*Oceanites nereis chubbi* Mathews]

Oceanites nereis chubbi Mathews, 1912d: 18 (Falkland Islands).

There are no Falkland Islands specimens of *Garrodia nereis* in AMNH from the Rothschild or Mathews Collections.

[*Oceanites nereis couesi* Mathews]

Oceanites nereis couesi Mathews, 1912d: 18 (Kerguelen Island).

There are no Kerguelen Island specimens of *Garrodia nereis* in AMNH from the Rothschild or Mathews Collections.

Hydrobates Faeroeensis C.L. Brehm

Hydrobates Faeroeensis C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 803 (Faeroe).

Now *Hydrobates pelagicus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 50; Peters, 1931: 72; Greenway, 1973: 233; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 111–112; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 174.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528548**, adult male, collected on the Faeroe Islands, on 17 June 1828, by Graba. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm had at least two specimens collected by Graba. Hartert (1918: 50), by listing the male as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype. The second specimen, **AMNH 528549**, a female that Brehm considered immature, was collected on the same date by Graba and is a paralectotype.

Oceanodroma monteiroi Bolton et al.

Oceanodroma monteiroi Bolton et al., 2008: 722 (“Praya” Islet, Graciosa).

Now *Oceanodroma monteiroi* Bolton et al., 2008. See Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 174.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528602**, adult male, collected on Praya Islet, Graciosa Island, Azores, on 25 April, 1903, by W.R. Ogilvie Grant (no. 489). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description; no paratypes were listed.

Cymochorea owstoni Mathews and Iredale

Cymochorea owstoni Mathews and Iredale, 1915: 581 (Okinose, Sagami Sea).

Now *Hydrobates tristrami* Salvin, 1896. See Hartert, 1928: 229; Peters, 1931: 74; Greenway, 1973: 233; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 116; Morioka et al., 2005: 101; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 174.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528670**, adult male, collected at Okinose, Sagami Sea, Japan, on 1 May 1902, by collectors for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: This specimen with wing measurement 184 mm (confirmed) and bearing both Mathews and Rothschild type labels was designated the type in the original description. There is one paratype, **AMNH 528671**, with the same data but with a wing measurement of 182 mm (my measurement is 183). This specimen is marked “Paratype of *C. owstoni* Math. & Ired.” by Mathews. Although the date of collection

of the paratype was given as “May 1902,” it was also collected on 1 May 1902.

See Morioka et al. (2005: 101) for correction of type locality to Sagami Bay, Yokohama, not Tokio Bay as in Greenway (1973: 233). The spelling of the genus by Mathews and Iredale was *Cymochorea*, *contra* Greenway (1973: 233).

PELECANOIDIDAE

[*Puffinuria garnotii lessoni* Mathews]

Puffinuria garnotii lessoni Mathews, 1912d: 239 (Coast of Chile (sic)).

Pelecanoides garnotii (Lesson, 1828). See Peters, 1931: 75.

I did not find specimens of *P. g. lessoni* from the coast of Chile in the Mathews or Rothschild collections in AMNH.

[*Puffinuria garnotii magellani* Mathews]

Puffinuria garnotii magellani Mathews, 1912d: 239 (Straits of Magellan).

Now *Pelecanoides magellani* (Mathews, 1912) See Peters, 1931: 76.

I did not find specimens of *P. garnotii magellani* from the Mathews or Rothschild collections collected in the Straits of Magellan prior to Mathews' description in 1912.

Pelecanoides georgica Murphy and Harper

Pelecanoides georgica Murphy and Harper, 1916: 66 (Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. latitude 54°16' S, longitude 36°26' W).

Now *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy and Harper, 1916. See Peters, 1931: 76; Greenway, 1973: 233; Jouanin and Mougins, 1979: 119–120; Checklist Committee, 2010: 135; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 181.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 132451**, adult male, collected at South Cumberland Bay, South Georgia Island, South Atlantic Ocean, on 26 December 1914, by Jose G. Correia.

COMMENTS: Murphy and Harper cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had studied 185 specimens.

Pelagodytes [sic] *georgicus novus* Mathews

Pelagodytes [sic] *georgicus novus* Mathews, 1935: bottom of second page of “Additions to the keys” [unpaginated, following p. 252] (New Zealand).

Now *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy and Harper, 1916. See Mathews and Hallstrom, 1943: 32, 62; Condon, 1975:

42; Checklist Committee, 2010: 135; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 181.

PROBABLE SYNTYPES?: **AMNH 528720**, male, **AMNH 528721**, adult female, collected on Macquarie Island, in October 1899, by Henry Travers. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that “The birds from New Zealand are smaller in the wing than birds from South Georgia” with a wing measurement of 107 mm given, and “The type of *novus* is in the Rothschild collection in New York.”

There are two specimens in AMNH from the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection identified as *P. urinatrix* and said to be from New Zealand, without further data, but Mathews has written wing measurements on each. AMNH 528724, wing 120; I measure the wing as 121. AMNH 528725, wing 120; I measure the wing as 120. Obviously these two specimens cannot be the types of *novus* as described.

Prior to publication of volume 2 of the *Birds of Australia*, Mathews worked not only in his own collection but also in the Rothschild Collection and that of BMNH. There are two specimens from the Rothschild Collection collected by Henry Travers in October 1899 on Macquarie Island. The Rothschild Collection came to AMNH in 1932, so Mathews could not have seen these specimens in 1935 when he named *novus*. However, at some point, Mathews had written his measurements on the reverse of the label on the female, AMNH 528721: wing 115, tail 38, culmen 14, tarsus 24; I measure this specimen: flattened wing 114, tail 37, exposed culmen 14, tarsus 23. The male Macquarie Island specimen, AMNH 528720, does not have Mathews' measurements written on the label, but I measure: flattened wing 114, tail 39, exposed culmen 15, tarsus 23.

Mathews (1930c: 907) cited the description of *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy and Harper, 1916, placing it in the genus *Pelagodyptes*, which Murphy and Harper had considered a subgenus of *Pelecanoides*. Then, Mathews (1935: as cited above) introduced the name *Pelagodytes* [sic] *georgicus novus* for the New Zealand birds.

Mathews (1936:106) cited his description of *novus* and, despite considering it there a synonym of *P. georgicus*, restricted the range of *novus* to Macquarie Island. He gave the adult female with wing 109, tail 37, culmen 14, tarsus 23, middle toe and claw 27, noted that it was collected on Macquarie Island in October, 1899, and that it was figured (Mathews, 1912d: Pl. 85, opp. p. 105, and Pl. 86, opp. p. 106). He also expanded his diagnosis: “There is no brown on the wing, and the gloss-less feathers on the forehead are not brown.” But he does not say that the specimen is the type of *novus*.

These measurements, except for the wing measurements, are the same as those given for *novus* by Mathews and Hall-

strom (1943: 32, 62, and 4th page of Keys): wing 109 mm, tail 37, culmen 14, tarsus 23, middle toe and claw 27. In the same publication, at the bottom of the 4th page of the attached key to the “Pelecanoideidae,” *Pelagodyptes georgicus novus* is there listed as having a wing of 107, from the Pacific Ocean, and breeding off New Zealand (?). When I remeasured the unflattened wing of these two specimens (not Mathews’ usual technique), I found that AMNH 528720 measured 109 mm and AMNH 528721 measured 108.

The evidence indicates that AMNH 528720 and AMNH 528721 are probably the specimens that Mathews thought of as his type(s) of *P. g. novus*. I have attached AMNH type labels to these two specimens, indicating that they are probable syntypes (?) of *novus*. The form was not mentioned by Greenway (1973: 233).

The reference to Mathews and Hallstrom was miscited in Checklist Committee (2010: 135) as authored by Mathews and Iredale. In the introduction to Mathews and Hallstrom (1943), Mathews said: “For the new names in this publication the senior author is alone responsible, the junior author being too busy on war work to be able to investigate this side of the work.” Indeed, there is folded into the publication in the Ornithology Department a copy of a letter from Hallstrom to the Secretary of the Royal Zoological Society in Sydney disclaiming any contribution to the contents and saying only that he was approached and agreed to finance the publication. Murphy (1945: 153) reviewed the publication and mentioned that new subspecies, subgenera and genera were introduced therein, but did not discuss *novus*.

Pelecanoides urinatrix belcheri Mathews

Pelecanoides urinatrix belcheri Mathews, 1912b: 84 (Australian seas (breeding in the islands)).

Now *Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix* (Gmelin 1789). See Hartert, 1931a: 189; Peters, 1931: 76; Greenway, 1973: 233–234; Condon, 1975: 41–42; Jouanin and Mougín, 1979: 120; Checklist Committee, 2010: 134; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 181.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528730**, unsexed, “Australian Seas,” undated, from the Hall Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 13938) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description, where he noted that he received the single specimen from Hall on 9 March 1912. The original label has been removed; the Mathews Collection label first noted that the specimen was from Tasmania, but this has been crossed out and “Australian Seas” added. The specimen was probably from Robert Hall.

[*Pelecanoides urinatrix chathamensis* Murphy and Harper]

Described by Murphy and Harper (1916: 65); holotype in USNM (Deignan, 1961: 16).

[*Pelecanoides urinatrix coppingeri* Mathews]

Described by Mathews (1912d: 238); holotype in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 69).

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon rubricauda westralis Mathews

Phaethon rubricauda westralis Mathews, 1912b: 88 (West Australia).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda westralis* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1915a: 295–305, pl. 231; Peters, 1931: 78; Greenway, 1973: 234; Condon, 1975: 50; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 157; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 83.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528811**, male, collected on Rat Island, 28.43S, 113.47E, Houtman Albrolhos, Western Australia, in 1894, collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4460) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and the range of the form as West Australia. According to his catalog, he received this specimen from WAM; the original label remains on the specimen and bears the number “8943” which is probably the WAM number. A red “K” of unknown significance also occurs on that label. Mathews’ Collection label noted this locality as Rottneest Island, but there is no reason to have made that assumption unless Mathews misread “Rat” as “Rot.” and thought it was an abbreviation; he did not mention other specimens. Mathews and Rothschild type labels are also present, as is a Mathews “Figured” label indicating that the specimen was the model for Mathews (1915a: 304–305, pl. 231, opp p. 304). On p. 305, Mathews noted: “The bird figured and described is the type male collected on Houtman’s Albrolhos, West Australia, in November, 1894.” Greenway (1973: 234) miscited the AMNH number of the holotype as “52881.”

Phaethon rubricauda erubescens Rothschild *Scaephaethon rubricauda roseotincta* Mathews

Phaethon rubricauda erubescens Rothschild, 1900: 296 (Kermadec Islands, Norfolk, Lord Howe’s Islands).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda roseotincta* (Mathews, 1926). See Hartert, 1925a: 275–276; Peters, 1931: 78; Greenway, 1973: 234; Condon, 1975: 50–51; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 157–158; Checklist Committee, 2010: 136–137; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 83.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528863**, unsexed, collected on the Kermadec Islands, undated, purchased from Dannefaerd. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 234), Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that *erubescens* occurred in the Kermadecs, on Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island. Hartert (1925a: 275), by listing the only Rothschild specimen from the Kermadecs that was said to have been purchased from Dannefaerd, designated that specimen the lectotype. Hartert (1925a: 275) also noted that Mathews (1915a: 298–301) declared that Rothschild's name should be considered a synonym of Brandt's name *novaehollandiae*, but Hartert showed that Brandt's name applied to *Phaethon lepturus*. Mathews (1926: 60) then introduced the name *Scaephaethon rubricauda roseotincta* as a replacement name for Rothschild's *erubescens*, noting that it was preoccupied by *Phaeton erubescens* Gray, 1844. *P. r. erubescens* Rothschild, 1900, and *P. r. roseotincta* (Mathews, 1926) share the same type.

Scaephaethon rubricauda Rothschildi Mathews

Scaephaethon rubricauda Rothschildi Mathews, 1915a: 303 (Laysan; Niihau).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda melanorhynchos* Gmelin, 1789.

See Rothschild, 1900: 294; Hartert, 1925a: 276; Peters, 1931: 78; Greenway, 1973: 234; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 158; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 83.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 528880**, adult male, collected on Laysan Island, Hawaiian Islands, on 5 (not 7) August 1896, by Prof. Schauinsland. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews, quoting statements by Rothschild (1900: 294) that his specimens from Laysan and Niihau had a narrower and slenderer beak, shorter wings and less rosy tinge than birds from the Kermadecs, and Norfolk and Lord Howe islands, applied the name *Rothschildi* to them. He did not designate a type. Hartert (1925a: 276) listed as the type a specimen with the above data, thereby designating it the lectotype. Other specimens listed by Rothschild (1900: 294–295) from Laysan and Niihau, now **AMNH 528881–528896**, would be paralectotypes, not “syntypes” (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 234). None of the specimens was in the Mathews Collection, and this lectotype bears only a Rothschild type label and its original label.

Greenway (1973: 234) listed the type as a juvenile male; however, the specimen shows no signs of immaturity and in fact has a complete but badly worn red central tail feather. Prof. Schauinsland noted on his original label (cited by Hartert (1925a: 276) that the male was caught in a nest with young, and this statement in German on the label perhaps misled Greenway.

Scaephaethon rubricauda brevirostris Mathews

Scaephaethon rubricauda brevirostris Mathews, 1915a: 303 (Bonin Islands).

Now *Phaethon rubricauda melanorhynchos* Gmelin, 1789.

See Hartert, 1925a: 276; Peters, 1931: 78; Greenway, 1973: 234; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 158; Checklist Committee, 2010: 136–137; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 83.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528897**, unsexed, collected on North Iwo Jima, Bonin Islands, on 10 May 1911, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9890) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews mentioned only the specimen collected on the Bonin Islands on 10 May 1911. The holotype bears Owston's label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. His catalog number is written on the Rothschild type label, but this was not mentioned in the original description. Mathews apparently bought this specimen and another directly from Owston, as indicated in his catalog; but he did not mention a second specimen in the original description. However, he did have the second specimen in hand when he named *brevirostris* and it may be considered a paratype: **AMNH 528898**, unsexed, collected on North Iwo Jima, on 25 May 1911, by Owston's collectors. Hartert (1925a: 276) confirmed the 10 May 1911 specimen as the type. Greenway (1973: 234) incorrectly listed the holotype as a “lectotype” and the second specimen as a “syntype.”

Phaethon lepturus dorotheae Mathews

Phaethon lepturus dorotheae Mathews, 1913b: 7 (Queensland, Australia).

Now *Phaethon lepturus dorotheae* (Mathews, 1913). See Hartert, 1925a: 276; Peters, 1931: 79; Greenway, 1973: 234; Condon, 1975: 51; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 158–159; Checklist Committee, 2010: 137; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 83.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 728933**, adult male, collected “near Cairns, Queensland,” Australia, in October 1906, purchased from Tost and Rohu (according to Mathews' catalog). From the Mathews Collection (no. 17418) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that it was from Queensland. He added that it had less black in the primaries than *P. lepturus lepturus* and had a red bill! The above specimen bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels on which his catalog number is written, but this number was not mentioned in the original description. No original label is present, but it has a Mathews Collection label and a blank “Figured” label. This is the specimen that is discussed by Hartert (1925a: 276), noting that the bill of the illustrated bird had been painted red. Remains of the red paint are still present on this type specimen. None of the other specimens of *lepturus* that might have

been available to Mathews show any signs of red paint, thus this specimen is the holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 234). It is figured in Mathews (1915a: pl. 232, opp. p. 307, p. 311). On p. 311, Mathews confirmed that the illustrated bird was the type of *dorotheae*.

[*Leptophaethon lepturus ascensionis* Mathews]

Leptophaethon lepturus ascensionis Mathews, 1915a: 311
(Ascension Island (type); Fernando Noronha).

There are no specimens of *Phaethon lepturus* from Ascension Island in AMNH.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus westralis Mathews

Pelecanus conspicillatus westralis Mathews, 1912a: 244
(Perth, West Australia).

Now *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck, 1824. See Peters, 1931: 80; Greenway, 1973: 234; Condon, 1975: 43; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 191; Checklist Committee, 2010: 138; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 183.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729021**, male, collected near Perth, Western Australia, on 12 (not 2) September 1908. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4071) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype. In his catalog, he noted that he received this specimen from the WAM. The original label remains on the specimen and data include “near Perth,” 12/9/08, male, but no collector is noted. The Mathews Collection label also bears no. 252, the number of this species in Mathews (1908), and on the reverse “Type of *westralis*.” The third label is a Rothschild type label. Hartert had not covered the Mathews types of this family in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi Wetmore

Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi Wetmore, 1945: 583 (Pelado Island, Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador).

Now *Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi* Wetmore, 1945. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 119fn; Greenway, 1973: 234; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 192; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 183.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 206988**, adult male, collected on Pelado Island, Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador, on 14 February 1925, by Robert Cushman Murphy (no. 5010) and V.C. Heilner.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Wetmore cited the AMNH number of the holotype and gave measurements for 11 males and eight females.

SULIDAE

Sula serratator dyotti Mathews

Sula serratator dyotti Mathews, 1913b: 63 (Tasmania).

Now *Morus serratator* (G.R. Gray, 1843). See Mathews, 1915a: 219–223, pl. 226; Peters, 1931: 82; Greenway, 1973: 235; Condon, 1975: 44; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 183; Medway, 1993; Checklist Committee, 2010: 139–140; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729150**, male, collected on Mariah Island, Tasmania, Australia, on 10 December 1909, by A.S.W. Dyott (no. 730). From the Mathews Collection (no. 14753) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As noted by Greenway, Mathews incorrectly gave the year of collection as 1899, but 1909 is clearly written on Dyott’s label, which remains on the specimen. Mathews’ catalog number is written on his type label even though it was not given in the description. Opposite that number a single specimen is entered. There the date is not clearly written and looks there like 10-12-99, but it is the single specimen he received from Dyott. Mathews marked the catalog “Type dyotti.” He did not mention other specimens.

The holotype bears, in addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a blank “Figured” label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1915a: pl. 226, opp. p. 219, text pp. 219–223) where, on p. 223, Mathews noted that “The bird figured and described is a male, collected in Tasmania on December 10th 1909, by Mr. Dyott, who very kindly gave me the skin and after whom the bird is named.”

[*Sulita serratator rex* Mathews and Iredale]

Sulita serratator rex Mathews and Iredale, 1921: 77 (New Zealand).

No type was indicated in the original description, the authors only saying that the Australian birds have a much lighter head than the New Zealand ones. None of the specimens of *Sula serratator* that had been either in the Mathews or the Rothschild Collection have any indication that they might have been considered as the type of *rex*. AMNH 729163 is a specimen that had been obtained from Dannefaerd, probably originally by Rothschild and exchanged to Mathews. It now has the Dannefaerd label, which is marked “Figured by G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand,” and a Rothschild label printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews,” on which is noted in a hand that appears to be Har-

tert's: "(desc.) and fig." This probably refers to the original description in Mathews and Iredale, where the foot of *Sulita serrator* is figured in Pl. 10. Fleming (1982: reverse of pl. 22, opp. p. 117), when he published the Lodge paintings, referred to the no. 243 that apparently occurs on Lodge's painting. This is the number of *Sula serrator* in Mathews (1908).

Sula dactylatra californica Rothschild

Sula dactylatra californica Rothschild, 1915a: 43 (San Benedicto Island).

Now *Sula dactylatra personata* Gould, 1846. See Hartert, 1925a: 274; Peters, 1931: 813; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 127; Greenway, 1973: 235; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 185; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 195.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729216**, adult female, collected on San Benedicto Island, Revilla Gigedo group, Mexico, on 7 December 1901, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 1243). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild designated as the type of *californica* an adult female in his collection collected on San Benedicto Island on 7 December 1901. There are four specimens collected by Beck on San Benedicto Island on 7 December 1901. Beck, an American, wrote the date as 12/7/01, and it was correctly given as 7.xii.01 in the original description. The above specimen is the only one labeled by Beck as an adult female. It bears the original label and a Rothschild type label.

Sula granti Rothschild

Sula granti Rothschild, 1902d: 7 (Galapagos Archipelago)

Now *Sula granti* Rothschild, 1902. See Rothschild, 1915a: 44; Hartert, 1925a: 274; Peters, 1931: 84; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 128; Greenway, 1973: 235; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 185; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 195.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729228**, female, collected on Isla Darwin (= Culpepper Island), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 29 July 1897, by Frederick P. Drowne of the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 126). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild said that the type, from Culpepper Island, was in his collection; but this did not distinguish among several Culpepper Island specimens. Hartert (1925a: 274) listed as the type the specimen from Culpepper Island bearing the number 126, thereby designating it the lectotype of *granti*.

By the time *granti* was named, Rothschild had specimens from both the Webster-Harris Expedition and from Rollo Beck's Galapagos Collection (see Rothschild and Hartert, 1899 and 1902a). As noted by Greenway (1973: 235), there is a series of

granti in AMNH from both of those expeditions, **AMNH 729229–729241**, but they are paralectotypes, not "syntypes."

Sula dactylatra bedouti Mathews

Sula dactylatra bedouti Mathews, 1913a: 189 (Bedout Island, South-west Australia).

Now *Sula dactylatra personata* Gould, 1846. See Hartert, 1905a: 206; Mathews, 1915a: 226–229, pl. 227; Peters, 1931: 84; Greenway, 1973: 235; Condon, 1975: 45; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 185; Checklist Committee, 2010: 141; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 195.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729242**, adult male, collected on Bedout Island, 19.34S, 119.03E, northwestern Western Australia, on 24 May 1901, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4497) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and did not mention other specimens. According to his catalog, Mathews obtained his specimen from the WAM. The original Tunney label remains on the specimen; the no. 7763 on it is apparently a WAM number. Also on it but crossed out is "1266," perhaps Tunney's field number and corresponding to the number "66" listed by Hartert (1905a: 206) for a Tunney specimen of *Sula cyanops*, as this species was identified. A red "R" and a number that appears to be "12751" on this label are of unknown significance. This entire Tunney collection was reported on by Hartert (1905a) and the collection was then divided between WAM and Rothschild, with some specimens sent to BMNH.

Additionally, the specimen bears a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews," Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a blank Mathews "Figured" label. This last indicates that the specimen served as the model for Mathews (1915a: pl. 227, opp. p. 226, text p. 228), where it is said to be the bird figured and described. At this point Mathews considered *bedouti* a synonym of *Parasula dactylatra personata* (Gould, 1846).

Sula websteri Rothschild

Sula websteri Rothschild, 1898a: 52 (Clarion Island, Galapagos, and the neighbouring seas).

Now *Sula sula websteri* Rothschild, 1898. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1899; Hartert, 1925a: 274; Peters, 1931: 84; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 128–129; Greenway, 1973: 235; Dorst and Mougín, 186; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729302**, adult male, collected on Clarion Island, Revilla Gigedo Islands, off western Mexico, on 4 July 1897, by the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 67). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description; Hartert (1925a: 274), by listing Webster-Harris no. 67 as the type of *websteri*, designated it the lectotype and thereby restricted the type locality to Clarión Island. It is not clear how many specimens Rothschild had when this form was described; he described the adult and young and included not only Clarión Island but also the Galapagos and neighboring seas in the distribution. However, Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 177) noted that they had received more specimens since *websteri* was described; only those Rothschild had received when *websteri* was named are paralectotypes.

While Rollo Beck was a member of the Webster-Harris Expedition (Rothschild and Hartert, 1899: 85–86), there is no indication that he was the collector of this lectotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 235). From the handwriting on the original label, it appears more likely to have been Frederick P. Drowne. The expedition was on Clarión Island on 3–4 July 1897 (Rothschild and Hartert, 1899: 89).

Sula leucogaster rogersi Mathews

Sula leucogaster rogersi Mathews, 1913a: 189 (Bedout Island).

Now *Sula leucogaster plotus* (J.R. Forster, 1844). See Hartert, 1905a: 206; Mathews, 1915a: 231–235, pl. 228; Peters, 1931: 85; Greenway, 1973: 235; Condon, 1975: 45; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 187; Checklist Committee, 2010: 140–141; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 195.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729450**, adult male, collected on Bedout Island, 19.34S, 119.03E, Western Australia, on 22 May 1901. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4495) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description but did not mention other specimens. According to his catalog, he had obtained the holotype and another specimen from the WAM; the number 7760 that appears on the original label of this holotype is probably a WAM number. It was collected by J.T. Tunney when he was on Bedout Island in May 1901 and reported on by Hartert (1905a). Half of the collection remained in the Rothschild Collection and half was returned to WAM, with some specimens sent to BMNH. The original label also bears a number that appears to be “R 46,” which corresponds to Tunney’s sequence of numbers listed for *Sula sula*, as this species was identified by Hartert (1905a: 206).

In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype also bears a blank “Figured” label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1915a: pl. 228, opp. p. 231, text p. 235), where Mathews said that this is the specimen figured and described. By 1915, Mathews (1915a: 234) had synonymized *rogersi* with *plotus*.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax olivaceus hornensis Murphy

Phalacrocorax olivaceus hornensis Murphy, 1936: 915 (Bertrand Island (south of Navarino Island), Chile).

Now *Phalacrocorax brasilianus brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).

See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 145; Greenway, 1973: 235; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 170; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 196.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 443168**, adult male, collected on Bertrand Island, south of Navarino Island, Chile, on 22 April 1915, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 4089) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 3609).

COMMENTS: Murphy cited the Brewster-Sanford number of the type in the original description. He noted that he had two males and two females in his type series.

Mesocarbo ater territorii Mathews

Mesocarbo ater territorii Mathews, 1915a: 176, pl. 220 (Hermit Hill, Northern Territory).

Now *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (Brandt, 1837). See Peters, 1931: 87; Mees, 1961: 98–99; Greenway, 1973: 235–236; Condon, 1975: 49; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 170; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729681**, adult male, collected at Hermit Hill, Northern Territory, Australia, on 7 August 1894, by Knut Dahl (no. 661). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12172) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews (1915a: 176) did not indicate that *territorii* was a new subspecies, and I have not found that the name was introduced elsewhere. Mees (1961: 98–99) questioned whether “the name *territorii*, as published, was intended for use in zoological nomenclature.” However, it seems clear that Mathews was introducing *Mesocarbo ater territorii* as a new taxon. He said: “The bird figured and described is a male, collected at Hermit Hill, Northern Territory, on the 7th of August, 1894, and is the type of *Mesocarbo ater territorii*.” (Mathews, 1915a: 176); the male specimen he noted as the type was fully described (Mathews, 1915a: 175) and figured (1915a: pl. 220, opp. p. 174) as *Carbo sulcirostris*. AMNH 729681 bears a Mathews “Figured” label. He intended that the name be applied to birds from Northern Territory and New Guinea. Mathews (1927: 225) listed two additional subspecies of *Mesocarbo ater*: *M.a.sulcirostris* (Brandt, 1837) from New South Wales and *M.a.purpuragula* (Peale, 1848) from New Zealand.

Mathews wavered between accepting *sulcirostris* and *ater* as the valid species name. In 1915 he was using *Mesocarbo*

ater as the valid name, but obviously the plate had been lettered at a time when he had accepted *Carbo sulcirostris* as valid. Subsequently, Berlioz (1927: 350) showed that *P. ater* was a young bird of *P. magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1789) from South America and that the next available name for the Australian species was *Carbo sulcirostris* (Brandt, 1837). Mathews (1930c: 911) accepted Berlioz's conclusion.

Mathews had a single specimen from Hermit Hill. The "No. 275" on the reverse of the AMNH type label, filled in by Greenway, is the number of this species, not the plate number, in Mathews' *Birds of Australia*.

See Dahl (1927: 72–98) for an account of his stay at Hermit Hill. Dahl's specimens were included in a collection of birds from ZMO acquired by Mathews from Professor Collett. Although Mathews had cataloged this specimen as no. 12172 on 30 May 1912, he had not mentioned this number.

***Carbo subcormoranus* C.L. Brehm**

Carbo subcormoranus C.L. Brehm, 1824b: 42 (Holland).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Staunton, 1796). See Hartert, 1918: 50; Peters, 1931: 87fn; Greenway, 1973: 236; Vaurie, 1965: 48; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 166; Mlíkovský, 2011: 292–295; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 197.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729739**, male, collected in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, on 8 May 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was listed by Greenway (1973: 236) as the holotype of *C. subcormoranus*. It is not clear to me from the original description how many specimens Brehm had, but he described adults in summer and winter and the young; only the above specimen came to AMNH. Hartert (1918: 50), by listing this specimen as the type, designated it the lectotype and accepted Brehm's name as the oldest. Others have found the name *sinensis* to be older. Greenway (1973: 236) listed Blumenbach, 1798, as the author of that name, but an earlier date is that of Staunton, 1796, suggested by Mlíkovský (2011) and accepted by Dickinson and Reimsen (2013: 197).

[*Phalacrocorax carbo indicus* Mathews]

Phalacrocorax carbo indicus Mathews, 1915a: 171 (India).

Even though Mathews (1915a: 171) listed this name as a "subsp. n.," it seems to me that this was intended by Mathews as a replacement name for *Graculus albiventris* Tickell, 1842, which he said was preoccupied by "Lesson, *Traite d'Orn.*, p. 604, 1831." In any case, there are no Indian specimens of *Phalacrocorax carbo* in AMNH that were part of the Mathews or Rothschild Collections.

***Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus* Hartert**

Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus Hartert, 1906: 110 (Shorf Elbaz, west coast of Morocco).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus* Hartert, 1906. See Hartert, 1925a: 273; Peters, 1931: 87; Greenway, 1973: 236; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 166–167; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729775**, adult male, collected at Shorf Elbaz, near Mogador, Morocco, on 17 May 1905, by F. W. Riggénbach (no. 1627). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the above data for the type, although he misread Riggénbach's number as "162f." The above specimen is the only Riggénbach specimen collected on 17 May 1905. Hartert did not mention how many specimens he examined; 11 Riggénbach specimens from Morocco, collected before 1906, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Greenway (1973: 236) mentioned the number "1678" having been cited by Hartert in the original description; I did not find this number.

***Carbo carbo westralis* Mathews**

Carbo carbo westralis Mathews, 1912b: 33 (Swan River, West Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826.

See Peters, 1931: 88; Greenway, 1973: 236; Condon, 1975: 48–49; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 167; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729801**, immature female, collected on the upper Swan River, Western Australia, in November 1911; the collector's name is not on the label. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10262) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, but did not mention other specimens. According to his catalog, he obtained this specimen from the WAM. The number "12677" on the original label may be either a WAM number or the collector's number.

Greenway (1973: 236) incorrectly listed this form as having been described in the genus *Phalacrocorax*.

***Phalacrocorax carbo gracemeri* Mathews**

Phalacrocorax carbo gracemeri Mathews, 1915a: 167, pl. 219 (Gracemere, Queensland).

Now *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826.

See Peters, 1931: 88; Greenway, 1973: 236; Condon, 1975: 48; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 167; and Dickinson and Reimsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729808, adult unsexed on original label, collected at Gracemere, Queensland, Australia, on 9 March 1881. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4938) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1915a: 167) noted that the specimen “figured and described is a male collected at Gracemere, Queensland, on the 9th of March, 1881, and is the type of *P. c. gracemeri*.” The original label is present on this specimen, and someone (Mathews ?) has written “collection no. 4938” on it. In fact, that is where it is entered in Mathews’ catalog, but that space has the appearance of having had a previous entry, which specimen had been purchased from Owston. The above type specimen is not an Owston specimen, and the male sex symbol may relate to the previously cataloged specimen. This overwriting may explain why Mathews said that the holotype of *gracemeri* was a male. The original label has the appearance of one of Carl Lumholtz’s labels. Lumholtz (1889) had his base at Gracemere in early 1881; his collection came to Mathews from Professor Collett, ZMO.

The specimen also bears a “Figured” label, and it is the specimen pictured in Mathews (1915a: pl. 219, opp. p. 164, text p. 167). Also written on this label is: “G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand.” These Lodge paintings were published much later by Fleming (1982, pl. 23). The number “237” cited by Fleming is apparently the number of the species in Mathews (1908), but that number does not appear anywhere on the specimen.

The specimen also bears a Rothschild type label and a Rothschild Collection label, printed “Ex coll. G.M. Mathews.”

[*Carbo carbo steadi* Mathews and Iredale]

Carbo carbo steadi Mathews and Iredale, 1913: 411 (New Zealand). The holotype of this form is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 281).

***Phalacrocorax graculus riggenbachi* Hartert**

Phalacrocorax graculus riggenbachi Hartert, 1923: 132 (Cape Blanco north).

Now *Phalacrocorax aristotelis riggenbachi* Hartert, 1923. See Hartert, 1925a: 274; Peters, 1931: 89; Greenway, 1973: 236; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 172; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 197.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 729906, adult female, collected at Cape Blanco north, Morocco, on 5 May 1902, by F. W. Riggenbach. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as the type of *riggenbachi* a specimen bearing the above data. There are, however, three specimens bearing the same data, and Hartert (1925a: 274) did not further distinguish among them.

AMNH 729906 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, indicating that it is the specimen chosen by Hartert as his type, and it was so cataloged when the collection came to AMNH. In order to tie the name to the specimen chosen by Hartert as the type, I hereby designate AMNH 729906 the lectotype of *P. g. riggenbachi*. Hartert (1923: 132) included in his type series all of the specimens collected by Riggenbach and one sent him by “Mr. Vaucher.” Paralectotypes in AMNH are: **AMNH 729907–729912**, all collected by Riggenbach.

Despite Greenway’s (1973: 236) statement concerning the nomenclatural standing of the other specimens collected by Riggenbach on 5 May 1902, no type labels were attached to these specimens and they are in the regular collection at AMNH, having been marked as paralectotypes.

***Carbo varius perthi* Mathews**

Carbo varius perthi Mathews, 1912b: 88 (Perth, West Australia (error)).

Now *Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos* (Brandt, 1837). See Mathews, 1915a: 184–187; Peters, 1931: 90; Greenway, 1973: 236; Condon, 1975: 47; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 168; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 729993, unsexed, locality questioned (see below), undated, collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 771) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type of *perthi* was no. 771 in his catalog, from Perth. Specimen no. 771 is entered there as a specimen of “*P. hypoleucos*” from Adelaide, South Australia, with no information concerning its provenance. This type specimen is, in fact, a specimen of *hypoleucos*; it is unsexed and undated. Mathews has removed any original label that it may have had and has added “Perth” to his collection label along with the catalog no. “771.” His wing measurement of 302 mm is written on the reverse of his label but was not given in the original description; I also measure the wing as 302. No one appears to have noticed this discrepancy in the type locality previously, and it seems impossible at this late date to determine the collecting locality of the type.

Although Mathews (1915a: 184–187) headed his discussion on these pages with the name *Hypoleucos varius perthi*, he says (on p. 187): “The only name available for the present bird is *C. v. perthi*, which I proposed for the Western form but which for the present work I do not recognise as distinct.” However, he gives a drawing of the face of *perthi* on p. 178 that matches the facial pattern of this type. Mathews (1927: 226) again recognized *Carbo varius perthi*, giving the type locality as Perth, but mistakenly says that it is *perthi* that is pictured in pl. 222 (in Mathews, 1915a, see below under *whitei*).

The above specimen is the only one marked “Perth” that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. There is a

Perth specimen entered in Mathews' catalog at no. 767 as *P. sulcirostris*; it is now AMNH 729679 and is *P. sulcirostris*.

Hypoleucus varius whitei Mathews

Hypoleucus varius whitei Mathews, 1915a: 187, pl. 222 (Lake Albert, South Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos* (Brandt, 1837). See Peters, 1931: 90; Greenway, 1973: 236; Condon, 1975: 47; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 168; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729991**, adult male, collected at Rumply Point, Lake Albert, South Australia, on 1 March 1912, by S.A. White (no. 546). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews designated as the type of *whitei* the bird described and figured in Mathews (1915a: pl. 222, opp. p. 184, text p. 187) and bearing the above data. This specimen was the only Lake Albert specimen in Mathews' collection. In addition to White's original label and blank Mathews' "Figured" label, it bears a Rothschild Collection label printed "Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews" and a Rothschild type label. The plate is labeled *Carbo hypoleucos*.

Carbo gouldi tunneyi Mathews

Carbo gouldi tunneyi Mathews, 1912b: 88 (South-west Australia).

Now *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1817). See Peters, 1931: 90; Greenway, 1973: 236–237; Condon, 1975: 47; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 177; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 197.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730010**, adult male, collected on a small island near Peaks Island, southwest Western Australia, on 14 May 1906, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4457) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, indicating in his catalog that he obtained the specimen from WAM. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 236), Tunney did sex this specimen as a male; his label also has the no. 8355, which may be a WAM number, and no. 43, which may be Tunney's field no. It also bears a red "R" of unknown significance. On the reverse, Mathews has written the wing length of 284 mm, which he gave in the original description.

Mathews (1915a: 183) noted that the bird described and figured was a "female collected on Peake Islands, south of Western Australia, on the 14th of May, 1906," but he does not say that the specimen is the type of *tunneyi*. It is actually the male that is fully described. Mathews did also receive the female specimen collected at the same place on the same day,

no 4458 in Mathews' catalog. It is a paratype, **AMNH 730011**. Neither of these specimens bears a Mathews "Figured" label.

[*Phalacrocorax Rothschildi* or *P. onslowi* Forbes]

Phalacrocorax Rothschildi Forbes, 1893: 537 (Chatham Islands).

No type was designated in the original description, but Forbes mentioned "the bird I have received from the Chatham Islands," and on p. 535 mentioned that *P. Rothschildi* was in the British Museum. Warren (1966: 248) listed the holotype in BMNH.

Phalacrocorax onslowi Forbes, 1893: 533 (Rangitutahi, or the Sisters, Chatham Islands).

Forbes (1893: 533–537) considered that the Chatham Islands cormorants differed from *P. carunculatus* of New Zealand. He named *P. Rothschildi* from the Chatham Islands and southern New Zealand and noted that "*Phalacrocorax onslowi* inhabits Rangitutahi, or the Sisters, a few rocky islets to the north of the main island." No type of *onslowi* was designated in the original description, although Forbes (1893: 533–534) did indicate that Buller in both his first and second edition had illustrated the same specimen, identified in the first as *P. carunculatus* and in the second as *P. imperialis*. Forbes considered the Chatham Islands bird distinct from the form from the Straits of Magellan, *P. imperialis*, and that they also differed from the New Zealand form, considered by Buller to be *P. carunculatus*. He also noted that *P. cirratus* (Gmelin, 1789) had been associated with the Chatham Islands birds, but that name could not apply as *cirratus* was stated to have 14 rectrices, whereas Chatham Islands birds had 12. He named the Chatham Islands form that came from Rangitutahi, or the Sisters Islands, *P. onslowi*. There are no specimens in AMNH collected by Forbes on Rangitutahi/the Sisters, but by Forbes' association of *onslowi* with the specimen figured in both the first and second editions of Buller (1873, 1888), that specimen could be considered as part of Forbes' type series.

According to Buller and Rothschild (1888 MS: opp. p. 93, for details concerning this MS, see Introduction), Buller himself only sent Rothschild one specimen of *Phalacrocorax carunculatus* (species 151a), an adult male entered in Buller's hand that was referable to the 1888 edition of Buller. The other specimens of species 151a (a–j) were added later by Rothschild: "a–h" referred to specimens collected in the Chatham Islands by Palmer in 1890, now in AMNH as 730033–730041, actually nine specimens; "i" to a specimen from the Otago coast sent by Buller in 1891, now AMNH 730031; and "j" to a specimen bought from Carstang in 1891, probably now AMNH 730045, a specimen with no data other than "Chatham Islands." AMNH 730042 and 730043 are two undated specimens collected by Travers in the Chatham Islands and not said to be from Buller.

This leaves AMNH 730044 as possibly the specimen listed by Buller in Buller and Rothschild (1888 MS) as having been sent to Rothschild.

AMNH 730044, has no original label or any other label that would connect it with Buller; it is unsexed. The Rothschild Collection label was first marked "*Phalacrocorax Rothschildi* Forbes, Chatham Islands." The species name *Rothschildi* has been marked out, and "Co-type" and "= *onslowi*" added in a hand that appears to be Mathews'. I believe that Greenway (1973: 237) was incorrect in saying that these annotations may have been made by Rothschild and Hartert. It does not bear a Rothschild type label and was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. An AMNH type label has at some time been added to this specimen, and marked "Co-type? of *onslowi*" by an unknown hand. I do not accept that it has any type status. Because of the questions involved and because it bears an AMNH type label, it remains with the type specimens with a label added to indicate lack of information tying the specimen to the name.

Mathews and Iredale (1913: 412) listed both names and chose to use *onslowi*, thereby becoming first revisers (ICZN, 1999: 30, Article 24.2.1). Mathews (1927: 226) listed *Hypoleucus carunculatus onslowi* with *H. c. Rothschildi* as a synonym. Subsequent to that *Rothschildi* seems to have seldom been mentioned. Checklist Committee (2010: 148) considered *Leucocarbo onslowi* a full species.

Phalacrocorax colensoi Buller

Phalacrocorax colensoi Buller, 1888: 161 (Auckland Islands).
Now *Phalacrocorax campbelli colensoi* Buller, 1888. See Hartert, 1925a: 273; Peters, 1931: 91; Greenway, 1973: 237; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 177; Bartle and Tennyson, 2009: 133; Checklist Committee, 2010: 149; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 196.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 730048**, adult, Auckland Islands, received in 1885. From the Buller Collection (151A) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Buller did not designate a type. In the Buller and Rothschild MS (1888), Buller noted that he sent Rothschild a specimen, no. 151A, which he marked "*P. colensoi* ♂ adult, (Auckland Islands), Type." Hartert (1925a: 273) listed the adult specimen as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. Buller included in the original description the information that his two specimens had been collected by Mr. Butler of the Colonial Museum. In addition to this lectotype, Buller had a second specimen, a young bird collected by Butler, and he saw other specimens collected by Butler. Also included in *colensoi* were two specimens in BMNH from the von Hügel collection. See also Bartle and Tennyson (2009: 133).

[*Stictocarbo punctatus sassi* Mathews]

Stictocarbo punctatus sassi Mathews, 1930: 19 (North Island, New Zealand).

The holotype of this form is in NMW (Schifter et al., 2007: 44).

Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldensis Murphy

Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldensis Murphy, 1936: 889 (Wilhelmina Bay, South Shetland Islands).

Now *Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldensis* Murphy, 1936.

See Greenway, 1973: 237; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 175; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 196.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 196172**, adult male, 21 January 1922; **AMNH 196173**, adult male, 27 January 1922; **AMNH 196174**, downy young male, 21 January, 1922; **AMNH 196175**, adult female, 19 January 1922; **AMNH 196176**, adult female, 27 January 1922, all collected at Wilhelmina Bay, South Shetland Islands, by A.G. Bennett (nos. 677, 692, 679, 672, 687, respectively).

COMMENTS: Murphy based this name on Bennett's manuscript name, written on his labels. In the original description, Murphy said that he had five specimens from Wilhelmina Bay, four adults and a half grown downy chick, collected by Bennett in January 1922; he did not designate a type. The above five specimens in AMNH comprise Murphy's type series. There are two additional specimens collected by Bennett in January 1922 in AMNH, AMNH 349554 and 349555, but these came to AMNH with the Dwight Collection and were not available to Murphy; their labels also have *bransfieldensis* written by Bennett on their original labels. There is no reason to think that the two specimens in USNM listed by Deignan (1961: 23) as syntypes were seen by Murphy.

Only AMNH 196173 had a type label and was included with the types. The other four syntypes have now been included with the types and AMNH type labels have been added.

Phalacrocorax traversi Rothschild

Phalacrocorax traversi Rothschild, 1898: 21 (Macquarie Islands).

Now *Phalacrocorax atriceps purpurascens* (Brandt, 1837).

See Hartert, 1925a: 274; Peters, 1931: 92; Greenway, 1973: 237; Dorst and Mougouin, 1979: 176; Checklist Committee, 2010: 150; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 196.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 730169**, unsexed, collected on the Macquarie Islands, in June 1898, by Henry H. Travers. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description; Hartert (1925a: 274) listed as the type a

specimen collected on the Macquarie Islands, in June 1898, by Travers. AMNH 730169 is the specimen that bears the Rothschild type label and is evidently the intended type. Because it bears a Rothschild type label, it was so cataloged when the specimen came to AMNH and has always been considered the type. However, two specimens collected by Travers in June 1898 are now in AMNH and Hartert's listing did not distinguish between them. Greenway, by listing AMNH 730169 as the lectotype of *P. traversi* thereby designated it the lectotype. Greenway (1973: 237) was incorrect in listing four "syntypes" of *traversi*. Only one specimen in addition to the lectotype was collected by Travers in June 1898, paralectotype **AMNH 730170**. The two specimens collected by Travers in 1899 (not 1900) were collected after *traversi* was named and cannot be part of Rothschild's type series.

***Carbo melanoleucus* [sic] *melvillensis* Mathews**

Carbo melanoleucus [sic] *melvillensis* Mathews, 1912b: 74 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Vieillot, 1817). See Peters, 1931: 93; Greenway, 1973: 237–238; Condon, 1975: 48; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 177–178; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2010: 195–196.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730226**, adult male, collected 10 miles southeast of Snake Bay, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 8 January 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2757). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11765) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen also bears a blank "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1915a: pl. 223, opp. p. 189, text p. 192). The holotype was Mathews' only specimen from Melville Island. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 237–238), Mathews spelled the species name *melanoleucus* in the original description.

***Phalacrocorax melanoleucus* [sic] *brevicauda* Mayr**

Phalacrocorax melanoleucus [sic] *brevicauda* Mayr, 1931a: 3 (Rennell Island).

Now *Microcarbo melanoleucos brevicauda* (Mayr, 1931). See Greenway, 1973: 238; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 178; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 195–196.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 224574**, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 4 September 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35460).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Mayr had 23 specimens in his type series. *Contra* Greenway, Mayr spelled the species name *melanoleucus* in the original description.

***Phalacrocorax harrisi* Rothschild**

Phalacrocorax harrisi Rothschild, 1898a: 52 (Narborough Island, Galapagos Islands).

Now *Phalacrocorax harrisi* Rothschild, 1898. See Hartert, 1925a: 274; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 157; Greenway, 1973: 238; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 168; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 196.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 730356**, adult male, collected on Fernandina (= Narborough) Island, Galapagos Islands, on 6 December 1897 (not 12 June 1897, as given by Greenway, 1973: 238), by Hull (misread by Hartert as Hall) on the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 2879, misread by Hartert as 2829). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description. Hartert, by giving Hull as the collector and the Webster-Harris Expedition number, designated it the lectotype. Only those specimens collected on Narborough Island before the publication date of the name can be considered paralectotypes, *contra* Greenway (1973: 238). In this case there are only three in AMNH, all collected on Narborough Island on 6 December 1897: **AMNH 730363** (Webster-Harris no. 2876), **AMNH 730364** (2878), males, collected by Beck, and **AMNH 730368** (2877), female?, collected by Harris.

ANHINGIDAE

***Anhinga rufa papua* Rand**

Anhinga rufa papua Rand, 1938: 1 (Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River, south New Guinea).

Now *Anhinga novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847). See Mayr, 1941a: 7; Greenway, 1973: 238; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 180–181; Schodde et al., 2012; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 198; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 122.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 447417**, adult female, collected at Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 3 September 1936, by Richard Archbold, A.L. Rand, and G.H.H. Tate on the 1936–1937 Archbold New Guinea Expedition (no. 5010).

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for one male and three female specimens.

***Plotus novae-hollandiae derbyi* Mathews**

Plotus novae-hollandiae derbyi Mathews, 1912b: 74 (Derby, North-west Australia).

Now *Anhinga novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847). See Mathews, 1915a: 195–198, pl. 224; Peters, 1931: 95; Greenway,

1973: 238; Condon, 1975: 46; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 180–181; Schodde et al., 2012; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 198; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 122

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730434**, adult male, collected at Derby, Western Australia, in 1898, by J.T. Tunney (no. 279). From the Mathews Collection (no. 780) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a blank “Figured” label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1915a: pl. 224, text 195–198). On p. 198, Mathews noted that “The birds (male and female) figured and described were collected at Derby, North-west Australia, in 1898.” Mathews obtained the male from WAM, and it was the only specimen cataloged at no. 780. The female is the paratype of *P. n. derbyi*: **AMNH 730443**. It was also obtained from WAM but cataloged at no. 4461.

FREGATIDAE

Fregata andrewsi Mathews

Fregata andrewsi Mathews, 1914b: 120 (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean).

Now *Fregata andrewsi* Mathews, 1914. See Rothschild, 1915b: 145–146; Mathews, 1915a: 270–280; Lowe, 1924: 306; Hartert, 1925a: 275; Peters, 1931: 95; Greenway, 1973: 238; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 163; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729504**, adult male, collected at Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, on 20 November 1897, by Hugh Ross. From the Mathews Collection (18501) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews described a male and a female without designating a type. I found no evidence that Mathews himself had later indicated which specimen he considered the type. Mathews had two specimens that came directly to him from C.W. Andrews and were cataloged by him in November 1914 as nos. 18501 and 18502, although these numbers were never cited. Hartert (1925: 145–146) listed the male as the type of *andrewsi*, thereby designating it the lectotype. The lectotype has no Mathews label, only the original label and a Rothschild type label. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 238), the female, **AMNH 729505**, collected at Flying Fish Cove, on 19 March 1899, by C.W. Andrews, is the paralectotype, not a second “lectotype.” Greenway did not attach a type label to this specimen and it remains in the general collection.

Fregata minor magnificens Mathews

Fregata minor magnificens Mathews, 1914b: 120 (Barrington, Indefatigable, and Albemarle Islands, etc.).

Now *Fregata magnificens* Mathews, 1914. See Rothschild, 1915b: 145–146; Mathews, 1915a: 249–281; Lowe, 1924: 303; Hartert, 1925a: 274; Peters, 1931: 95; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 161–162; Greenway, 1973: 238; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 160–161; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729509**, adult male, collected on Isla Santa Fe (= Barrington Island), Galapagos Islands, on 8 July 1891, by G. Baur (no. 259). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description and it was not clear what Mathews included in his type series (i.e., “etc.”). Hartert (1925a: 274) listed as the type of *magnificens* the male collected on Barrington Island, on 8 July 1891, by Dr. G. Baur (no. 259), thereby designating it the lectotype. **AMNH 729510** from Tower Island and **AMNH 729511** from Wenman Island, listed incorrectly by Greenway (1973: 238) as “syntypes” of *magnificens*, were not from Indefatigable or Albemarle Islands. They did not have type labels attached by Greenway and remain in the general collection.

Fregata minor Rothschildi Mathews

Fregata minor Rothschildi Mathews, 1915a: 280 (Aruba).

Now *Fregata magnificens* Mathews, 1914. See Lowe, 1924: 303–305; Hartert, 1925a: 275; Peters, 1931: 96; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 163; Greenway, 1973: 238; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 160–161; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729514**, adult male, collected on Aruba Island, Dutch West Indies, on 3 July 1892, by Ernst and Claudia Hartert (no. 144). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type or enumerate his type series in the original description, saying only that one could “cite Aruba as the type locality.” Hartert (1925a: 275) listed as the type specimen no. 144 collected by Ernst and Claudia Hartert on Aruba on 3 July 1892, thereby designating it the lectotype of *Rothschildi*. The specimen had not been in the Mathews Collection. Presumably, Mathews had access to the other two specimens collected by the Harterts on the same day: **AMNH 729515** and **AMNH 729516** can be considered paralectotypes, *contra* Greenway (1973: 239), who called them “syntypes.” They remain in the general collection.

Fregata minor aldabrensis Mathews

Fregata minor aldabrensis Mathews, 1914b: 119 (Aldabra).

Now *Fregata minor aldabrensis* Mathews, 1914. See Mathews, 1915a: 262–267; Lowe, 1924: 308; Hartert,

1925a: 275; Peters, 1931: 96; Greenway, 1973: 239; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 161; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729532**, adult male, collected on Aldabra Island, on 23 July 1906, by Thibault (according to Hartert, 1925a: 275). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8909) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type but said that Aldabra was his type locality. Mathews (1915a: 262) noted that he had “a black male from Aldabra, the type of *aldabrensis* measuring: ♂ ad. Culmen 104, wing 600, tail 400”; these are the measurements written on the original label of AMNH 729532, therefore Mathews himself designated this specimen the lectotype of *aldabrensis*, *contra* Greenway (1973: 239). Mathews (1915a: 267) also noted that his type of *aldabrensis* was collected on 23 July 1906. In addition to the original label, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels, annotated with Mathews’ catalog number, 8909, which had not been cited. His catalog shows that he obtained the specimen from Rothschild and cataloged it on 6 July 1911. It is also the specimen Hartert (1925a: 275) listed as the type of *aldabrensis*. Mathews gave no clue as to which specimens he included in his type series. It is not known whether Mathews examined specimens in the Rothschild Collection, listed incorrectly by Greenway (1973: 239) as “syntypes” of *aldabrensis*, when he named this form. They do not bear type labels and remain in the general collection.

A typo in Peters (1931: 96) listed this subspecies as having been described on p. 199, but it was described by Mathews (1914b: 119).

Fregata minor listeri Mathews

Fregata minor listeri Mathews, 1914b: 119 (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean).

Now *Fregata minor minor* (Gmelin, 1789). See Mathews, 1915a: 240, 241, pl. 229, 267; Lowe, 1924: 306–308; Hartert, 1925a: 275; Peters, 1931: 96; Greenway, 1973: 239; Condon, 1975: 49; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 161; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729553**, female, collected at Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, in August 1892(?), by C.W. Andrews. From the Mathews Collection (no. 18499) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Based on subsequent information (see below), Mathews received a male and a female from Andrews. However, in the original description, Mathews only mentioned the female with a culmen measuring 107 mm. and a wing of 599 mm. He was in error when he (Mathews, 1915a: 240) said that the adult male described there was the type of *lis-*

teri. Additionally, the measurements given there do not match those given in the original description. Further complicating matters is Mathews’ (1915a: 271) statement that the adult [male] in plate 229 (opp. p. 240) is the type of *listeri*. This plate was labeled *Fregata palmerstoni*. On p. 241, the adult female is described, and the measurements given there match those given in the original description, but Mathews only says that the specimen described on p. 241 was collected by Andrews and is in his collection.

Because only the female is mentioned in the original description, I consider that his only female specimen is the holotype of *listeri* (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 239). This female specimen is now AMNH 729553. It still has Andrews’ original label marked “Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island, female.” The date is difficult to interpret, and Hartert, on the Rothschild type label, thought it to be August 92 (as did Mathews in his catalog); however the male was collected in August 1897 and the female may have been collected at the same time. This original label on the female is marked “*listeri* Type” in Mathews’ hand.

In addition, the specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels, with Mathews catalog number 18499, which was not cited. His catalog shows that he entered both the male, no. 18500, and the female in November 1914, but neither specimen is there indicated as the type.

Hartert (1925a: 275) confirmed the female specimen as the type of *listeri*. It is obvious that Mathews had both specimens when the form was described, and the male, **AMNH 729552**, the label of which is also marked “*listeri* Type” by Mathews, should be considered the paratype.

[*Fregata minor peninsulae* Mathews]

Fregata minor peninsulae Mathews, 1923: 15 (North Queensland).

I find no specimens of *Fregata minor* from North Queensland or Raine Island in AMNH.

Fregata minor ridgwayi Mathews

Fregata minor ridgwayi Mathews, 1914b: 120 (Culpepper and Wenman Island, straggler at Tower Island).

Now *Fregata minor ridgwayi* Mathews, 1914. See Lowe, 1924: 308; Hartert, 1925a: 275; Peters, 1931: 96; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 164–165; Greenway, 1973: 239; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 162; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729573**, adult male, collected on Culpepper Island, Galapagos Islands, on 27 July 1897, by C.M. Harris on the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 194). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1914b: 119–120) considered *Fregata aquila minor* as used by Ridgway “inapplicable” to birds from the Galapagos because the name *F. aquila* applied to birds from Ascension Island; therefore the Galapagos birds needed a name, which he introduced as *Fregata minor ridgwayi* and gave the range as Culpepper and Wenman Islands and as a straggler to Tower Island.

In the original description, Mathews did not designate a type or indicate the size of his type series. The specimen collected on 27 July 1927 and bearing Harris’ no. 194 was listed as the type by Hartert (1925a: 273), thereby designating it the lectotype of *ridgwayi*. The specimen has no Mathews label and was apparently never in his collection.

Because his lectotype was from the Rothschild Collection, rather than from his own collection, Mathews had occasion to have seen all of the Rothschild specimens of this form. Therefore, the following specimens may be considered paralectotypes (not “syntypes” as in Greenway, 1973: 239) of *ridgwayi*: **AMNH 729574–729577**, two males, two females, from Culpepper Island, collected on 27–29 July 1897, on the Webster-Harris Expedition; and **AMNH 729578**, male, from Wenman Island, collected on 11 February 1901, by Rollo Beck.

[*Fregata aquila obscurus*]

When Mathews (MS notes) was asked about *Fregata aquila obscurus* he replied “not descr.”

[*Fregata minor nicolli* Mathews]

Fregata minor nicolli Mathews, 1914b: 118 (South Trinidad Island).

Now *Fregata minor nicolli* Mathews, 1914.

Syntype in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 202). No specimens from South Trinidad Island came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and all of the specimens listed by Lowe (1924: 309) were in the BMNH.

***Fregata ariel iredalei* Mathews**

Fregata ariel iredalei Mathews, 1914b: 121 (Aldabra).

Now *Fregata ariel iredalei* Mathews, 1914. See Mathews, 1915: 287; Hartert, 1925a: 275; Peters, 1931: 97; Greenway, 1973: 239; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 162; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 194.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 729579**, adult female, collected on Aldabra, Mascarene Islands, on 23 July 1906, by Thibault. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in the original description or state the size of his type series, but he selected Aldabra as the type locality and gave female measurements. The above specimen is the only female Aldabra specimen that came to AMNH with the Roth-

schild Collection, nor were any additional ones listed by Lowe (1924: 312) in BMNH. It was never in the Mathews Collection and bears, in addition to the original label, Rothschild Collection and type labels. It was also listed as the type by Hartert (1925a: 275). I consider AMNH 729579 the holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 239), who listed a “lectotype” and a “syntype.” The “syntype” is an unsexed, head only specimen and has no nomenclatural standing.

***Fregata ariel tunnyi* [sic] Mathews**

Fregata ariel tunnyi [sic] Mathews, 1914b: 121 (Bedout Island, North-west Australia).

Now *Fregata ariel ariel* (G.R. Gray, 1845). See Mathews, 1915a: 288–290, pl. 230; Lowe, 1924: 311–312; Peters, 1931: 97; Greenway, 1973: 239; Condon, 1975: 50; Dorst and Mougín, 1979: 162; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 194.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 729591**, adult female, collected on Bedout Island, Western Australia, on 19 May 1901, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4473) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type or state the size of his type series in the original description. Mathews (1915a: 290) stated that “the bird figured and described is a female, the type of *F. tunnyi* collected on Bedout Island, Mid-west Australia, on the 19th of March [sic] 1901.” With this statement, Mathews designated this specimen the lectotype of *tunnyi*. The month given as “March” was an obvious lapsus, as all of Tunney’s specimens of this form from Bedout Island were collected in May.

The specimen bears Rothschild and Mathews type labels, the latter with Mathews’ catalog number “4473,” although it was not cited in the description. The Rothschild Collection label, printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews,” is annotated by Hartert as “figured” and bears Mathews’ measurements, which are not those cited in the original description. Mathews no doubt had access to additional Tunney specimens in the Rothschild Collection, but which ones may have been part of his type series is not known, *contra* Greenway (1973: 239). The specimens he labeled as “syntypes” included specimens in addition to the lectotype, but no type labels were attached and these specimens remain in the regular collection.

Tunney’s original label remains on the lectotype. The number 7842 that appears there is probably a WAM number, as his catalog indicates that he got this single specimen from there. The number 2467 that also appears on Tunney’s label may be his field number.

Fregata ariel tunnyi is figured in Mathews (1915a: pl. 230, opp. p. 288, text p. 290), labeled *Fregata ariel*.

ARDEIDAE

Ardea sumatrana mathewsae Mathews

Ardea sumatrana mathewsae Mathews, 1912a: 230 (Cooktown, North Queensland).

Now *Ardea sumatrana* Raffles, 1822. See Robinson and Laverock, 1900; Peters, 1931: 98; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 7–9; Greenway, 1973: 239–240; Condon, 1975: 52; Payne, 1979: 201–202; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528921**, adult female, collected on Bellenden Ker, north Queensland, on 8 December 1899, by E. Olive (no. 67). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5443) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Greenway (1973: 239) did not refer to the Amadon and Woolfenden (1952) paper and as a result recognized *mathewsae*. Several other errors are also present in Greenway (1973: 239). Mathews' catalog (which Greenway refers to as his "Day Book") is sometimes the only resource for information about his specimens and is not "often inaccurate." Mathews' listing of Robinson in his catalog did not refer to the collector, but rather to H.C. Robinson, from whom he purchased specimens collected by E. Olive in northern Queensland. Mathews actually cataloged this specimen as from Bellenden Ker, although he carelessly cited "Cooktown" in the original description, which locality was given for the previous specimen of the same species in his catalog.

The Olive label present on the type bears the above data. In addition there are Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a blank Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1914c: pl. 184, opp. p. 419, text p. 421) where Mathews said: "The bird figured and described is a female, collected on Bellenden Ker, North Queensland, by Mr. E. Olive, on December 8th, 1899, and presented to me by Mr. H.C. Robinson."

Robinson and Laverock (1900) reported on Olive's specimens in a publication supposed to be "Part I," but I have found no indication that another part was ever published. They did not list this species in their report. Part of Olive's collection was purchased by Rothschild and part by Mathews, and perhaps some by others.

Hartert did not cover Mathews' types of the Ardeidae in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Ardea sumatrana gilberti Mathews

Ardea sumatrana gilberti Mathews, 1912a: 230 (Derby, North-West Australia).

Now *Ardea sumatrana* Raffles, 1822. See Peters, 1931: 98; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 7–9; Greenway, 1973:

240; Condon, 1975: 52; Payne, 1979: 201–202; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 528914**, immature, sex ?, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, West Kimberley, northwest Australia, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1458), on 23 March 1911. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9417) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Again, he carelessly gave "Derby" as the type locality even though the specimen is correctly cataloged by him as coming from Point Torment. By 1914, Mathews (1914c: 421) had synonymized *gilberti* with *mathewsae*.

Ardea cinerea firasa Hartert

Ardea cinerea firasa Hartert, 1917a: 6 (Antinosy country, S.W. Madagascar).

Now *Ardea cinerea firasa* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1925a: 272; Peters, 1931: 99; Greenway, 1973: 240; Payne, 1979: 197; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529016**, sex?, collected in Antanosy (= Antinosy) country, southwestern Madagascar, by [J.T.] Last. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When he named *firasa* Hartert had this single specimen of *Ardea cinerea* collected by Last. Collar and Tattersall (1987) carefully traced J.T. Last's travels in southwestern Madagascar in 1891 and 1892 and placed his activities in the vicinity of 23.25S, 44.45E, mentioning that the Antanosy people had migrated from southeastern into southwestern Madagascar. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 240), southwestern Madagascar is correct.

Ardea herodias fannini Chapman

Ardea herodias fannini Chapman, 1901: 87 (Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island).

Now *Ardea herodias fannini* Chapman, 1901. See Peters, 1931: 99; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 166–167; Greenway, 1973: 240; Payne, 1979: 198; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 74294**, sex ?, collected at Skidegate (not Skidgate), Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, Canada, in February 1901, by John R. Swanton on the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

Notophox pacifica alexandrae Mathews

Notophox pacifica alexandrae Mathews, 1912a: 231 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Ardea pacifica* Latham, 1801. See Ingram, 1907: 394–395; Peters, 1931: 101; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 9; Greenway, 1973: 240; Condon, 1975: 52–53; Payne, 1979: 200; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529020**, adult male, collected at Alexandria Spring, Northern Territory, Australia, on 27 October 1905, by Wilfred (not William) Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 628) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. Amadon and Woolfenden (1952: 9) thought that this specimen was probably a female, based on its small size.

Notophox novaehollandiae nana Amadon

Notophox novaehollandiae nana Amadon, 1942: 3 (Waiem River, Tao, northeastern New Caledonia).

Now *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790). See Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 9–10; Greenway, 1973: 240; Payne, 1979: 211; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 428832**, adult male, collected at Waiem River Basin, Tao area, 8 mi. inland, 600 ft a.s.l., coastal NW mounts, New Caledonia, on 14 September 1939, by Lindsay Macmillan (no. 100.D) on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Amadon gave the AMNH number of the holotype and measurements for three males and five females.

Notophox novaehollandiae parryi Mathews

Notophox novaehollandiae parryi Mathews, 1912a: 231 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790). See Peters, 1931: 102; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 9–10; Greenway, 1973: 240; Condon, 1975: 53; Payne, 1979: 211; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529137**, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Sta. H.J. 9, east Kimberley, Western Australia, on 1 February 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 604). From the Mathews Collection (no. 623) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. The subspecies *parryi* was not spelled *Parryi* in the original description and the date of collection of the type is 1 February 1909 (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 240).

Tonophox aruensis normani Mathews

Tonophox aruensis normani Mathews, 1915b: 126 (Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).

Now *Egretta picata* (Gould, 1845). See Peters, 1931: 102; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 10; Greenway, 1973: 240–241; Condon, 1975: 53; Payne, 1979: 208; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529174**, adult male, collected at Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Australia, on 19 February 1914, by Robin Kemp (no. 4011). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18486) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 241), the above specimen is the holotype of *normani*. There are indeed 14 specimens of this form from Normanton in AMNH, but in the original description, Mathews gave the wing measurement of “225.” This measurement is written on Kemp's label of AMNH 529174, and no wing measurement is written on any other of the specimens. In addition, “Type” is written by Mathews on his collection label. His catalog number is also written on that label, but was not mentioned in the description. It is the only specimen of the 14 that he cataloged and among the few that he cataloged in 1914, most of which were types of names he introduced. It also bears a Rothschild type label. No other specimens were mentioned in the description, although all of the Normanton specimens were collected before the name was published and may be considered paratypes of *normani*: **AMNH 529162–529173, 529175**, nine males and four females. Although these paratypes were called “syntypes” by Greenway (1973: 241), no type labels were attached, and they remain in the general collection.

Butorides striatus degens Hartert

Butorides striatus degens Hartert, 1920: 1251 (Praslin, Seychellen).

Now *Butorides striata degens* Hartert, 1920. See Hartert, 1925a: 271; Peters, 1931: 105; Greenway, 1973: 241; Payne, 1979: 221; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 187.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529280**, adult male, collected on Praslin Island, Seychelle Islands, on 25 December (not July, as in Greenway, 1973: 241) 1904, by Thibault. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1925a: 271), in the original description, said that the type was an adult male collected at Praslin on 25 December 1904 by Thibault. AMNH 529280 is the only Thibault specimen collected on that date. While Hartert gave inclusive measurements in the description, he did not enumerate his specimens.

Butorides striatus steini Mayr

Butorides striatus steini Mayr, 1943: 10 (Dilly, Timor).

Now *Butorides striata steini* Mayr, 1953. See Greenway, 1973: 342; Payne, 1979: 224; White and Bruce, 1986: 104–105; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 187.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 307978**, adult male, collected at Dili (= Dilly), Timor Island, Indonesia, on 17 April 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 4385).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and had a total of six specimens in his type series.

Butorides striatus moluccarum Hartert

Butorides striatus moluccarum Hartert, 1920: 1251 (Buru).

Now *Butorides striata moluccarum* Hartert, 1920. See Hartert, 1925a: 271; Peters, 1931: 106; Mayr, 1940a: 5–6; Greenway, 1973: 241; Payne, 1979: 224; White and Bruce, 1986: 104–105; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 187.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 529394**, adult male, collected on Mount Fogi, Buru Island, Moluccas, on 14 February 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4982). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said only that the type of *moluccarum* was collected by Kühn on Buru. Later, he (Hartert, 1925a: 271) listed as the type of *moluccarum* a male collected on Mount Fogi, west Buru, on 14 February 1902, by Kühn (no. 4982), thereby designating the above specimen the lectotype. In the original description, Hartert included the islands of Buru, Ceram, and Amboina (and perhaps Obi) in the range of *moluccarum*.

Butorides striatus papuensis Mayr

Butorides striatus papuensis Mayr, 1940a: 6 (Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay).

Now *Butorides striata papuensis* Mayr, 1940. See Greenway, 1973: 242; Payne, 1979: 224; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 187; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 111.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 301210**, adult male, collected on Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 28 April 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 944).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and included birds from Waigeo, Numfor, and Japen islands, and the coast of Geelvink Bay in the range of *papuensis*.

Butorides striatus idenburgi Rand

Butorides striatus idenburgi Rand, 1941a: 1 (Bernhard Camp, 50 meters altitude, Idenburg River, Netherland (sic) New Guinea).

Now *Butorides striata idenburgi* Rand 1941. See Greenway, 1973: 242; Payne, 1979: 224; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 188; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 111.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305667**, adult male, collected at Bernhard Camp, 50 meters altitude, Idenburg River, Papua Province, Indonesia (= Netherlands New Guinea), on 25 March 1939, by R. Archbold, W.B. Richardson, and A.L. Rand on the Third Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 10281).

COMMENTS: Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He noted that *idenburgi* was known only from the type locality and gave measurements for two males and three females. This expedition was a joint expedition with Netherlands Indies authorities and was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

Butorides striatus flyensis Salomonsen

Butorides striatus flyensis Salomonsen, 1966: 283 (Lake Daviumbu, Western Division, British Papua, New Guinea).

Now *Butorides striata flyensis* Salomonsen, 1966. See Greenway, 1978: 9; Coates, 1985: 82, pl. 86; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 188; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 111.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 424942**, adult male, collected on Lake Daviumbu, upper Fly River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 September 1936, by R. Archbold, A.L. Rand, and G.H.H. Tate on the 1936–1937 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 5265).

COMMENTS: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. This subspecies was omitted by Greenway (1973) but added as an addendum in Greenway (1978: 9).

Butorides javanica littleri Mathews

Butorides javanica littleri Mathews, 1912a: 233 (North Queensland (Cooktown)).

Now *Butorides striata macrorhyncha* (Gould, 1848). See Peters, 1931: 106; Mayr, 1940a: 5; Greenway, 1973: 241; Condon, 1975: 57; Payne, 1979: 225; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 187; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 112.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529404**, adult female, collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, on 23 May 1900, by E. Olive (no. A65). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1882) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 241) Robertson was not the collector of this specimen

but had hired Olive, who lived in Cooktown, to collect for him in 1899 and 1900. Robinson and Laverock (1900) reported on Olive's collections, but this species was not included in the report. Mathews purchased part of Olive's collection from Robinson and this specimen is so entered in his catalog at no. 1882.

***Butorides striatus cinereus* Mayr**

Butorides striatus cinereus Mayr, 1943: 9 (Derby, King Sound, north-western Australia).

Now *Butorides striata stagnatilis* (Gould, 1848). See Greenway, 1973: 241; Condon, 1975: 57; Payne, 1979: 225; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529438, adult male, collected at Derby, King Sound, Western Australia, Australia, on 19 December 1901, by J.T. (not J.J.) Tunney (no. R364). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 241), this specimen had never been part of the Mathews Collection. Hartert (1905a) had reported on Tunney's 1901 and 1903 collections made for the WAM, with half of the specimens returned to WAM and half kept by Rothschild. This type was identified by Hartert (1905a: 204) as *Butorides javanica stagnatilis* and was retained in the Rothschild Collection.

***Butorides rogersi* Mathews**

Butorides rogersi Mathews, 1911b: 101 (North-west Australia).

Now *Butorides striata rogersi* Mathews, 1911. See Mathews, 1912d: 233; Peters, 1931: 107; Mayr, 1940a: 4–5; Greenway, 1973: 241; Condon, 1975: 56; Payne, 1979: 224; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529448, adult male, collected at Onslow on the Ashburton River, Western Australia, on 4 January 1901, by J.T. Tunney (not J.P. Rogers as in Greenway, 1973: 241). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4502) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and did not mention other specimens. Mathews acquired this specimen from WAM and the no. 3446 that appears on Tunney's label may be a WAM number. The specimen bears a blank Mathews type label, a Rothschild type label with data and Mathews' catalog number. The specimen also bears a blank Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1914c: pl. 196, opp. p. 471, text p. 471). Greenway (1973: 241) miscited the AMNH number of the holotype as "529488."

***Butorides striatus solomonensis* Mayr**

Butorides striatus solomonensis Mayr, 1940a: 6 (Vangunu Island).

Now *Butorides striata solomonensis* Mayr, 1940. See Greenway, 1973: 241; Payne, 1979: 226; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 224640, adult male, collected on Vangunu Island, Solomon Islands, on 1 August 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He gave measurements of 11 males, eight subadult males, 10 adult females, and immature males and females with inclusive measurements from 20 different islands in the Solomons.

***Butorides striatus diminutus* Mayr**

Butorides striatus diminutus Mayr, 1940a: 6 (Lomlom Island, Reef Islands).

Now *Butorides striata solomonensis* Mayr, 1940. See Greenway, 1973: 241; Payne, 1979: 226; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 215465, adult male, collected on Lom Lom Island, Reef Islands, Vanuatu, on 7 October 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23270).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of five adult males, and nine females from five islands, excluding specimens from Santo in Vanuatu and specimens from the Fiji Islands.

***Buphus illyricus* C.L. Brehm**

Buphus illyricus C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 590 (Er bewohnt Illyrien, kommt...als verirrtter Vogel nach Deutschland).

Now *Ardeola ralloides* (Scopoli, 1769). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Greenway, 1973: 242; Payne, 1979: 217; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529492, adult female in breeding plumage, collected in Illyria, on 20 May 1820. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm said that the form lived in Illyria and only rarely came to Germany. The above specimen is the only Brehm specimen from Illyria that came to AMNH and Hartert (1918: 46) considered it the type. I believe it should be considered the holotype.

***Buphus pseudo-ralloides* C.L. Brehm**

Buphus pseudo-ralloides C.L. Brehm, 1855a: 290 (India orientali).

Now *Ardeola speciosa speciosa* (Horsfield, 1821). See Hartert, 1920: 1249; Greenway, 1973: 242; Payne, 1979: 218; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529563, female, Java, undated. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1920: 1249) noted this specimen and that it was a specimen of *Ardeola speciosa*. It is the only Brehm specimen of this form that came to AMNH and was probably the only such specimen that Brehm had.

Dichromanassa rufescens colorata Griscom

Dichromanassa rufescens colorata Griscom, 1926: 9 (Culebra Key, Ascension Bay, eastern Quintana Roo, Mexico).

Now *Egretta rufescens rufescens* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1931: 109; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 194; Greenway, 1973: 242; Payne, 1979: 207; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 254564, breeding female, collected at Culebra Key, Ascension Bay, eastern Quintana Roo, Mexico, on 23 January 1926, by Ludlow Griscom on the Mason-Spinden Expedition to Yucatan.

COMMENTS: Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a male and a female specimen and an additional two males and one female examined in the flesh.

Egretta alba neglecta Mathews

Egretta alba neglecta Mathews, 1912a: 230 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Ardea alba modesta* J.E. Gray, 1831. See Peters, 1931: 110; Greenway, 1973: 242; Condon, 1975: 54; Payne, 1979: 204, and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 529775, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Sta. H.J. 9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 4 February 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 627). From the Mathews Collection (no. 617) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description.

[*Herodias alba maoriana* Mathews and Iredale]

Described by Mathews and Iredale (1913: 404), the holotype is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 177).

Herodias Latiefii A.E. Brehm

Herodias Latiefii A.E. Brehm, 1854: 80 (im Sudahn).

Now *Ardea alba melanorhynchos* (Wagler, 1827). See Hartert, 1920: 1238; Greenway, 1973: 242; Payne, 1979: 204; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 529823, female, 5 June 1851; AMNH 529824, female, 2 July 1851; AMNH 529825, female, 24 June 1851, all collected at Khartum (= Charthum as on label), Sudan, Egypt, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Alfred Brehm did not say how many specimens of *latiefii* he examined. The above three syntypes are in AMNH; there is an additional syntype in Museun Heineanum Halberstadt (MHH), see Quaisser and Nicolai (2006: 25). Greenway (1973: 242) failed to mention that this name was introduced by A.E. Brehm.

Herodias Lindermayeri C.L. Brehm

Herodias Lindermayeri C.L. Brehm, 1855: 294 (in Greichenland).

Now *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Peters, 1931: 110; Greenway, 1973: 242–243; Payne, 1979: 212–213; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 529888, adult male, collected in Greece, on 10 May 1845, by Dr. Lindermayer. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918: 46), by listing the male collected on 10 May 1845 as the type of *Lindermayeri*, designated it the lectotype. The two paralectotypes in AMNH are: AMNH 529889, collected 8 May 1845, and AMNH 529890, collected 10 May 1845, both females and collected in Greece by Lindermayer.

Egretta garzetta kempii Mathews

Egretta garzetta kempii Mathews, 1916b: 56 (North Queensland).

Now *Egretta garzetta nigripes* (Temminck, 1840). See Peters, 1931: 111; Condon, 1975: 55; Payne, 1979: 213, and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 529946, 9 May 1914; AMNH 529947, 18 November 1913; AMNH 529949, 18 November 1913; AMNH 529950, 20 February 1914, all females; AMNH 529951, 21 March 1914, male?; AMNH 529952, 28 March 1914; AMNH 529953, 7 March 1914, males; all collected by Robin Kemp at Normanton, north Queensland. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that *kempii* was smaller than *immaculata* and that it came from north Queensland; he did not catalog any of the above specimens, and I have not found any indication that a lectotype has

been selected. Mathews (MS queries) did not reply to a question concerning his type locality of *kempi*.

Egretta dimorpha Hartert

Egretta dimorpha Hartert, 1914a: 14 (West Madagascar).

Now *Egretta garzetta dimorpha* Hartert, 1914. See Hartert, 1925a: 271; Peters, 1931: 111; Greenway, 1973: 243; Payne, 1979: 214; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 529990**, female, collected on the east coast (C.O. = Côte Orientale) of Madagascar, undated, collector unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that the type was a female from west Madagascar; however, this was corrected by Hartert (1925a: 271) to S.E. Madagascar, and “Côte Orientale” is written on the original label by Hartert. This specimen is the holotype (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 243). Hartert also mentioned that the specimen was bought in Paris and the collector was unknown.

Hartert (1914a: 15) included Aldabra in the range of *dimorpha* in the original description, and the following specimens are paratypes: **AMNH 529976–529989** (not 529789), six males, eight females, collected on Aldabra Island, in July and August 1906, by Thibault. There are also five specimens from Madagascar that are probably also paratypes of *dimorpha*: AMNH 529991–529994, collected by Last, probably in 1891–1892 (see Collar and Tattersall, 1987) and AMNH 529995, collector and date unknown; but I am unsure of when these five specimens were acquired by Rothschild. The two specimens mentioned by Greenway as collected by Miss Mellon in 1917 (not 1919) are not paratypes, as they were collected after the description of *dimorpha* was published in 1914.

This holotype is dark slate in color, not bluish-gray as in Greenway (1973: 243).

Egretta brevipes Verreaux and Des Murs

Egretta brevipes Verreaux and Des Murs, 1862: 130 (Nouvelle-Calédonie).

Now *Egretta sacra albolineata* (G.R. Gray, 1859). See Mayr, 1933a: 206; Mayr and Amadon, 1941: 3; Greenway, 1973: 243; Payne, 1979: 215; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 10599**, male, collected on New Caledonia, date and collector unknown. From the Verreaux Collection (no. 2551).

COMMENTS: Mayr (1933a: 206–207) found this type, a white phase individual, in the AMNH Collection, it having been one of the specimens selected for purchase from Maison Verreaux by D.G. Elliot as part of the foundation collection of birds at AMNH. It was formerly mounted and has its original Verreaux label attached.

I have looked at the references given by Mayr (1933a) and find that Marié (1870: 328) included *Egretta brevipes* on his list (no. 47), but by the time Sarasin (1913: 67) published his list the specimen was missing. Sarasin had asked Menegaux to look for the specimen in MNHN and it had not been found. In addition, Layard and Layard (1882: 328) had not listed it. Voisin and Voisin (1996) also did not list a type of this form in MNHN. The original label on this specimen is marked male but is not marked type. Apparently, based on the description, there was a single specimen. Elliot was aware of the status of this specimen when he selected a single male specimen, as it was listed as *Egretta brevipes* in the Verreaux catalog in which Elliot marked his purchases and a reference to the description is included in that catalog. The no. 2551 may be a Verreaux number, but it is not given in the catalog that recorded Elliot's purchases.

Demigretta sacra cooktowni Mathews

Demigretta sacra cooktowni Mathews, 1912a: 232 (Queensland (Cooktown)).

Now *Egretta sacra sacra* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1931: 112; Greenway, 1973: 243; Condon, 1975: 55–56; Payne, 1979: 215; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530147**, adult male, collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, on 24 May 1900, by E. Olive (no. 150). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5805) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This is the single specimen of this species collected by Olive for H.C. Robinson and purchased from him by Mathews; it bears the number “R63,” which may refer to a sale number. It was not mentioned in Robinson and Laverock (1900). The specimen is in the gray phase.

Demigretta sacra tormenti Mathews

Demigretta sacra tormenti Mathews, 1912a: 232 (North-West Australia).

Now *Egretta sacra sacra* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1931: 112; Greenway, 1973: 243; Condon, 1975: 55–56; Payne, 1979: 215; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530138**, adult male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, West Kimberley, Western Australia, on 7 March 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1377). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8572) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a blank Mathews “Figured” label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1914c: pl. 191, opp. p. 450, text p. 453). The specimen is in the gray phase.

***Demigretta sacra buchana* Mathews**

Demigretta sacra buchana Mathews, 1912b: 85 (Buchanan's Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Egretta sacra sacra* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1931: 112; Greenway, 1973: 243; Condon, 1975: 55–56; Payne, 1979: 215; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530142**, adult male, collected on Buchanan Islet, Shoal Bay, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 27 (not 24) March 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 3138). From the Mathews Collection (no. 13,292) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description.

[*Demigretta matook carteri* Mathews]

Mathews (1920: 75) described *carteri* from Cape Leeuwin; the holotype of this form is in MV (HLW 7020).

***Herodias brachyrhynchus* A.E. Brehm**

Herodias brachyrhynchus A.E. Brehm, 1854: 80 (blauen Flusse, N.-O.-Afrika).

Now *Ardea intermedia brachyrhyncha* (A.E. Brehm, 1854). See Hartert, 1920: 1239; Peters, 1931: 112; Greenway, 1973: 243–244; Payne, 1979: 209; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 529826**, female, collected on the Blue Nile, Egypt, on 23 January 1851, by A.E. Brehm (no. 27); PARALECTOTYPE: **AMNH 529827**, female, collected on the Blue Nile, Egypt, on 26 December 1850, by A.E. Brehm (no. 8). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, A.E. Brehm noted that he had collected two specimens of his new form. The two specimens listed above are those two specimens, and A.E. Brehm's original labels are annotated *brachyrhynchus* species nova. But as Mees (1982: 15–18) found, this type series comprises two species: AMNH 529826 is, in fact, a specimen of *A. intermedia*; whereas, AMNH 529827 is a specimen of *A. alba*. As Mees showed, by converting A.E. Brehm's measurements in "Paris feet" (pieds du roi) into millimeters, the single set of measurements given by him in the original description were of the larger bird, now AMNH 529827. I have remeasured AMNH 529827 and find the wing to measure 353 mm, the exposed bill 101 mm, the bill from base 113 mm. A.E. Brehm (1857a: 220–221) discussed this specimen.

A.E. Brehm (1858: 471–473) again discussed *brachyrhynchus* (spelled there *brachyrhynchus*) and there included measurements of the smaller bird, now AMNH 529826. I have remeasured AMNH 529826 and find the wing to measure 298 mm, the exposed bill 74, the bill from base 81 mm.

It is the smaller bird that bore the Rothschild type label and the larger one had been identified on the Rothschild label as "*Egretta alba melanorhyncha*" by Hartert. But I have found no evidence that Hartert published this result. Therefore, as Greenway (1973: 244) said, both remained as syntypes, although he did not at that time include AMNH 529827 in the type collection. After Mees' (1982: 15–18) publication, I added an AMNH type label to it and included it with the types. As Mees (1982: 18) noted, because A.E. Brehm had expressly included both specimens in his description of *brachyrhynchus*, either might be designated the lectotype; but it was the smaller specimen that should be so designated if lectotypification was necessary. I have found no evidence that a lectotype has been designated. Because the original type series of *brachyrhynchus* comprised two species; because the smaller specimen bore the Rothschild type label and, prior to Greenway (1973: 243–244), has always been considered the type of *brachyrhynchus*; and because *brachyrhynchus* is today considered a subspecies of *A. intermedia*, I hereby designate AMNH 529826 the lectotype of *Herodias brachyrhynchus*. I have attached a label to AMNH 529827 to indicate that it is the paralectotype of *brachyrhynchus*.

***Mesophoyx intermedia territor* Mathews**

Mesophoyx intermedia territor Mathews, 1915b: 126 (Northern Territory).

Now *Ardea intermedia plumifera* (Gould, 1848). See Hartert, 1905: 203–204; Mathews, 1927: 195; Peters, 1931: 112; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 11–12; Greenway, 1973: 244; Condon, 1975: 55; Payne, 1979: 209; White and Bruce, 1986: 100–101; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 109–112; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 189.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 529967**, male, collected on the South Alligator River, Northern Territory, on 24 October 1902, by J.T. Tunney (no. 853); **AMNH 529968**, female, collected on the South Alligator River, Northern Territory, on 18 October 1902, by J.T. Tunney (no. 850). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: My interpretation concerning the type material of *M. i. territor* differs from that of Greenway (1973: 244). Mathews (1915b: 126) noted that his type of *territori* was from Northern Territory but gave no details. The above two specimens of *territori* had been in Mathews' collection; the other specimens listed by Greenway were only in the Rothschild Collection and there is no indication that Mathews had seen them. I do not consider them part of Mathews' type series.

Tunney's fieldwork in Western Australia and Northern Territory in 1901–1903 was sponsored by WAM and reported on by Hartert (1905). The collection was then divided between WAM and Rothschild. Hartert (1905: 203–204) reported that Tunney collected nine specimens of *Mesophoyx plumiferus*,

eight males and females from the [South] Alligator River and one male from the Mary River, giving Tunney's field numbers for them. Four males and females and the male from the Mary River were retained by Rothschild, the remainder apparently going to WAM.

Mathews had obtained AMNH 529967 from WAM; it bears Tunney's field label with his field number "853" and added WAM number "7681." In addition, it bears a Rothschild label printed "Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews," added when Rothschild purchased the Mathews Collection. AMNH 529968 came to Mathews from Rothschild, and the original Rothschild label, as well as Tunney's field label, remains on the specimen. It also bears a Rothschild label printed "Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews," added when Rothschild purchased the Mathews Collection.

None of the specimens listed as syntypes by Greenway (1973: 244) had received type labels or been removed from the general collection. I have added type labels to AMNH 529967 and AMNH 529968. AMNH 529965, 529966, 529969, 529970, and AMNH 529974, from east of Mary River (not listed by Greenway) remain in the regular collection.

Herodias jubata C.L. Brehm

Herodias jubata C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 586 (Italien).
Now *Egretta thula* (Molina, 1782). See Hartert, 1920: 1240.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469410**, collected in Italy?, unsexed and undated.

COMMENTS: Brehm apparently had a single specimen. The locality was questioned on Brehm's original label, but there was no additional information. Hartert (1920: 1240) thought that the locality was incorrect and that it was *Egretta candidissima* from America, a synonym of *E. thula*.

Hydranassa tricolor rufimentum Hellmayr

Hydranassa tricolor rufimentum Hellmayr, 1906a: 50 (Caroni Swamp, Trinidad).

Now *Egretta tricolor rufimentum* (Hellmayr, 1906). See Hartert, 1928: 228; Peters, 1931: 113; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 202–203; Greenway, 1973: 244; Payne, 1979: 209; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 190.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469431**, adult male, collected at Caroni Swamp, Trinidad, on 22 March 1902, by E. André. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: André collected the single specimen.

Nycticorax orientalis C.L. Brehm

Nycticorax orientalis C.L. Brehm, 1931a: 592 (südöstlichen Europa, kommt selten nach Deutschland).

Now *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Peters, 1931: 114; Greenway, 1973: 244; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 186.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 530165**, adult female, collected in Turkey, on 1 May 1821. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm, in the original description, did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 46), by listing the female collected in Turkey on 1 May 1821 as the type, designated it the lectotype.

Nycticorax cyanocephalus falklandicus Hartert

Nycticorax cyanocephalus falklandicus Hartert, 1914a: 15 (Falkland Islands).

Now *Nycticorax nycticorax falklandicus* Hartert, 1914. See Hartert, 1925a: 272; Peters, 1931: 115; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 213–214; Greenway, 1973: 244; Payne, 1979: 230; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 186.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469599**, unsexed, collected in the Falkland Islands, purchased from Rowland Ward. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that the type of *falklandicus* was purchased from the dealer, Rowland Ward. It is the only such specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and it bears a Rothschild type label.

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews, 1912a: 233 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (Vieillot, 1823). See Peters, 1931: 115; Greenway, 1973: 244; Condon, 1975: 57; Payne, 1979: 230–231; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 186–187.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530332**, male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Sta. HJ9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 5 December 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 406). From the Mathews Collection (no. 653) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he did not mention other specimens. Greenway (1973: 244) miscited the date of collection of the holotype as "8 December 1908."

Botaurus melanotos C.L. Brehm

Botaurus melanotos C.L. Brehm, 1842: cols. 771, 779–781 (Diese Rohrdommel lebt in Deutschland und in Italien).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus minutus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1920: 1257–1258; Greenway, 1973: 244; Payne, 1979: 239; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 530440**, male, collected at Weida in Thüringen, Germany, on 21 June 1832, collected by a young hunter (Jägerbursche). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described the male, female, and immature male. There are four specimens in AMNH that are here considered Brehm's type series, two of which were labeled *melanotos* by Brehm: AMNH 530424, adult male, undated; AMNH 530425, female, undated, both from Italy. Two others are also included in *melanotos* although they were labeled *brachypus* and *robustus* by Brehm. Hartert (1920: 1257) considered both of these later names, introduced by A.E. Brehm, to be *nomina nuda* with *brachypus* a replacement name for *melanotos*, and the type locality of *melanotos* to be Weida. C.L. Brehm (1842:781) said "Diese Rohrdommel lebt in Deutschland und in Italien. Ich erhielt sie aus der hiesigen Gegend zweimal. Dal alte Männchen welches am 21. Junius geschossen wurde...." The two Weida specimens are: AMNH 530440, adult male, collected at Weida, on 21 June 1832, marked *brachypus* by Brehm; and AMNH 530441, immature male, collected at Weida, on 13 September 1840, marked *robustus* by Brehm. Hartert did not list the type of *melanotos* in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, but did (Hartert, 1920: 1257) mention that the type of *melanotos* was from Weida in Thüringen. This was not sufficient to distinguish between the two Weida specimens.

AMNH 530440 bears a Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert and it was marked "Type" in the AMNH catalog. Greenway (1973: 244) incorrectly listed it as the holotype of *melanotos*, giving the unique date on which it was collected, thereby designating it the lectotype (ICZN, 1999: 83, Art. 74.6). **AMNH 530424, 530425, and 530441** are paralectotypes of *melanotos*.

[*Ardea Payesii* Hartlaub]

Ardea Payesii Hartlaub, 1858: 42 (Casamanzeflusse im inneren Senegambien).

AMNH 530461, immature female, collected at Bihendula, Somaliland, on 4 October 1917, from the Archer Collection and purchased from Rowland Ward.

This specimen bears a Rothschild type label and was marked "type" in the AMNH catalog. It was collected long after *payesii* was described. It was found to not be a type by J.F[arrand], the Rothschild type label so marked, and the specimen returned to the regular collection. In the original description, Hartlaub noted that the only example known to him was in Bremen. Sánchez-Osés (2010: 24) listed the holotype.

[*Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews]

Mathews (1912a: 234) noted in the original description of *dubius* that the type was no. 675 in his catalog, and as noted by Amadon and Woolfenden (1951: 13), the specimen was listed in his catalog, but did not come to AMNH. Greenway (1973: 244–245) was correct in saying that the type of *dubius* did not come to AMNH; however, he was incorrect in thinking that it might be on display in WAM. Sandy Bartle, when visiting AMNH in 1982 found in the *I. minutus* tray in the AMNH collection a sheaf of correspondence between Greenway and G.M. Storr at WAM and letters of H.M. Whittell to D. Amadon concerning this type. The letter from Storr indicated that if the WAM still had this specimen, it was probably on display in a diorama, but his list of early specimens also mentioned that one collected by T. Ostle at Herdsman's Lake in March 1900 and another collected at Monger's Lake by C.F.L. Wrensted on 17 March 1906 had been exchanged to Mathews in 1910. Whittell (letters of 16 and 19 January 1952) to Amadon had confirmed that the Monger's Lake specimen had been collected by Wrensted. This specimen is now AMNH 530483 and is not the type of *dubius*.

The Herdsman Lake specimen, which is the type of *dubius*, was apparently retained by Mathews when he sold his collection to Rothschild, because the type is listed by Warren (1966: 85) with the added note that it had been purchased from Mathews' executors. It was examined there by Bartle when he visited BMNH (personal commun.).

[*Ixobrychus minutus alisteri* Mathews]

Mathews (1913a: 188) introduced *alisteri* as a replacement name for *Ardea pusilla* Vieillot, 1817, preoccupied by *Ardea pusilla* P.L.S. Muller, 1776; as such, it has the same type as Vieillot's name. Nevertheless, Mathews (1913a: 188) thought that it was "necessary to describe the above bird as new."

The only information Mathews gave to help identify his "type" was that it was from New South Wales. The specimen on which he tied his type label is AMNH 530484, female, from Long Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, collected on 15 July 1908, by Robert Grant. Mathews added his catalog number on his type label, no. 16173 (not 16143, as in Greenway, 1973: 244), but did not mention this in his "description"; his catalog shows that he received the specimen from H.L. "Harry" White and cataloged it on 17 March 1913, three days before the name was published!

In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a blank Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1914c: pl. 197, opp. p. 473, text p. 475). On p. 475 he says: "The bird figured and described...is the type of *Ixobrychus minutus alisteri* mihi." Pl. 197 was painted by Grönvold. On this same "Figured" label, G.E. Lodge noted that he had painted the specimen for "Birds of New Zealand." Lodge's

painting was not published until 1982 (Fleming, 1982: 153, pl. 31 right). Fleming mentioned that the number “212” appeared on Lodge’s painting. This was the number of *Ardetta pusilla* in Mathews (1908).

Amadon and Woolfenden (1952: 14) considered that Mathews had, in naming *alisteri* selected a neotype, but there is no indication that Mathews considered Vieillot’s type to be no longer in existence or that he fulfilled the conditions for validly designating a neotype (ICZN, 1999: 84, Art. 75). I consider that AMNH 530484 has no nomenclatural standing. However, it remains with the type specimens, with a label questioning its status.

Ixobrychus minutus queenslandicus Mathews

Ixobrychus minutus queenslandicus Mathews, 1914a: 89 (Kedron Brook, Queensland).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1931: 120; Greenway, 1973: 245; Condon, 1975: 58; Payne, 1979: 240; Checklist Committee, 2010: 164–165; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530481**, male, collected at Kedron Brook, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, undated, from the Queensland Museum (no. D12713). From the Mathews Collection (no. 18460) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was from Kedron Brook. The above specimen is the only one in AMNH from that locality. The holotype has four labels: 1. A Queensland Museum label bearing the locality, sex, and the number D12713. According to Ingram (1987: 240), a “D” in front of a Queensland Museum number referred to “donor,” but there is no donor information on the label. 2. A blank Mathews type label. 3. A Mathews Collection label with Mathews’ catalog no. 18460, not otherwise mentioned, and marked “*queenslandicus*” and “Type” in Mathews’ hand; reverse side has measurements. 4. Rothschild type label with no additional information. This specimen only entered Mathews’ collection in 1914, among a group of eight specimens from the Queensland Museum, probably acquired on his 1914 trip to Australia.

Ixobrychus minutus victoria Mathews

Ixobrychus minutus victoria Mathews, 1915c: 24 (Geelong, Victoria).

Now *Ixobrychus minutus dubius* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1931: 121–122; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 14; Greenway, 1973: 245; Condon, 1975: 58; Payne, 1979: 240; Checklist Committee, 2010: 184–185; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530485**, unsexed, collected at Geelong, Victoria, Australia, undated. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was from Geelong, Victoria, and gave a culmen measurement of 45 mm and a wing measurement of 140 mm [I measure 141]. Greenway (1973: 245) considered the two Mathews specimens from Geelong now in AMNH to be syntypes of *victoria*; however, AMNH 530485 bears both a blank Mathews type label and a Rothschild type label as well as a Mathews Collection label marked “*Ixobrychus minutus victoria*” and “Type” in Mathews’ hand. The measurements on the back of his label are the same as he published in the description. The “p. 85” on Mathews’ Collection label refers to the page number in Mathews’ 1913 “List.”

AMNH 530486 has no indication that Mathews considered it a type and the measurements on the reverse of Mathews’ Collection label are: culmen 40, wing 129. Although Greenway (1973: 245) listed this specimen as a “syntype” of *victoria*, he did not attach a type label or place it with type specimens; it remains in the general collection. There is no doubt that AMNH 530485 should be considered the holotype and **AMNH 530486** a paratype.

Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis Chapman

Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis Chapman, 1914: 171 (Suba Marshes, Bogotá, Colombia).

Now *Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis* Chapman, 1914. See Peters, 1931:122; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 233; Greenway, 1973: 245; Payne, 1979: 239; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 121423**, adult male, collected in the Suba Marshes, 8750 ft., Bogotá Savanna, Eastern Andes, Colombia, on 19 (not 17) February 1913, by Frank M. Chapman.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had two additional specimens.

Nannocnus ijimai Ogawa

Nannocnus ijimai Ogawa, 1905: 215, pl. 11 (Yagachi, Okinawa-shima and Ishigaki).

Now *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmelin, 1789). See Morioka, et al., 2005: 50.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 530608** (Ogawa no. 1249), immature male, collected on Ishigaki Island, on 12 June 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston; **AMNH 530618** (1241), adult male, collected on Okinawa Island, on 14 August 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston.

COMMENTS: Ogawa (1905: 215) had 11 specimens of *ijimai* in his type series but did not designate a type. This subspecies was not listed by Greenway and I have not found it listed by others until Morioka et al. (2005). Ogawa (1905: 175–177) had access to the specimens that M. Osa and T. Osada collected for

Alan Owston on the islands between Kiushu and Formosa in May through December 1904. His report lists O.C. numbers for each specimen, but these are apparently numbers that Ogawa gave the specimens, writing that number on the Japanese label in red pencil. These numbers have faded and are sometimes illegible, nor do they correspond to the O.C. (Owston Collection?) numbers that were written on the English labels. Dates and localities given by Ogawa are at times impossible to correlate with specimens. Rothschild bought at least part of this collection and some of Ogawa's type material is thus in AMNH. There are possibly other syntypes in AMNH but other red numbers are unreadable. The immature male syntype has only one leg.

***Dupetor flavicollis pallidior* Mayr**

Dupetor flavicollis pallidior Mayr, 1931a: 5 (Rennell Island). Now *Ixobrychus flavicollis woodfordi* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1888). See Bradley and Wolff, 1956: 90–91; Greenway, 1973: 245; Payne, 1979: 242; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 186.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 226424**, female, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 21 May 1930, by W.F. Coultas, W.J. Eyerdam, and H. Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 40242).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he had an additional female in his type series.

***Ardeiralla flavicollis olivei* Mathews**

Ardeiralla flavicollis olivei Mathews, 1912a: 234 (North Queensland (Johnston (sic) River)). Now *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (Lesson, 1831). See Mathews, 1914c: 482–483; Peters, 1931: 123; Greenway, 1973: 245; Condon, 1975: 59; Payne, 1979: 242; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 186.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530740**, adult male, collected on the Johnstone River, Queensland, Australia, on 26 (not 23) June 1900, by E. Olive (no. 87). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4317) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description.

***Ardeiralla flavicollis disneyi* Mathews**

Ardeiralla flavicollis disneyi Mathews, 1912a: 234 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)). Now *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (Lesson, 1831). See Mathews, 1914c: 482–483; Peters, 1931: 123–124; Greenway, 1973: 245; Condon, 1975: 59; Payne, 1979: 242; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 186.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530737**, male, collected on Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Stn. HJ9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 17 November 1908 (not 1905, as in Greenway, 1973: 245), by J.P. Rogers (no. 353). From the Mathews Collection (no. 690) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description.

***Ardeiralla flavicollis melvillensis* Mathews**

Ardeiralla flavicollis melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 74 (Melville Island, Northern Territory). Now *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (Lesson, 1831). See Mathews, 1914c: 482–483; Peters, 1931: 123–124; Greenway, 1973: 245; Condon, 1975: 59; Payne, 1979: 242; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 186.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530731**, adult male, collected 10 miles southeast of Snake Bay, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 1 January 1912, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2708). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11773) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description.

***Botaurus poiciloptilus westraliensis* (sic) Mathews**

Botaurus poiciloptilus westraliensis [sic] Mathews, 1912a: 235 (West Australia (Shark's Bay)). Now *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler, 1827). See Mathews, 1914c: 489, pl. 199; Peters, 1931: 124; Amadon and Woolfenden, 1952: 14–15; Greenway, 1973: 245; Condon, 1975: 59–60; Payne, 1979: 244; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 530808**, adult male, collected at Shark's Bay, northwest Australia, in December 1880, collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 694) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. Although the subspecific name was spelled *westraliensis* on p. 235, it was spelled *westralensis* in the index (p. 655). Mathews (1914c: 489, pl. 199) spelled the name *westralensis* and may be considered the first reviser (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2.4). I have never found it to be spelled otherwise.

The holotype does not have an original label. In addition to Mathews' Collection label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the specimen bears a blank "Figured" label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1914c: pl. 199, opp. p. 489, text p. 489). His catalog does not indicate where Mathews obtained the specimen.

Greenway (1973: 245) mistakenly cited the AMNH number of the holotype as “53080.”

***Botaurus pinnatus caribaeus* Dickerman**

Botaurus pinnatus caribaeus Dickerman, 1961: 333 (Cantemo, Tabasco, Mexico).

Now *Botaurus pinnatus caribaeus* Dickerman, 1961. See Payne, 1979: 243; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 818470**, female, collected at Cantemo, Tabasco, Mexico, on 9 May 1955, by Robert W. Dickerman (no. 5906). From the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History (no. 34984).

COMMENTS: Dickerman cited the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History number in the original description and noted that he had seven specimens in his type series. This holotype was exchanged to AMNH in 1987. The body skeleton was saved and is AMNH skeleton no. 15617.

COCHLEARIIDAE

***Cochlearius cochlearius phillipsi* Dickerman**

Cochlearius cochlearius phillipsi Dickerman, 1973: 113 (ca. eight km east of Atasta, State of Campeche, Mexico).

Now *Cochlearius cochlearius phillipsi* Dickerman, 1973. See Greenway, 1978: 9; Payne, 1979: 233; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 803080**, adult male, collected ca. eight km east of Atasta, Campeche, Mexico, on 13 February 1966, by R.W. Dickerman (RWD 13677).

COMMENTS: Dickerman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. This subspecies was not included in Greenway (1973) but was included as an addendum in Greenway (1978: 9).

***Cochlearius zeledoni panamensis* Griscom**

Cochlearius zeledoni panamensis Griscom, 1926: 11 (Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama).

Now *Cochlearius cochlearius panamensis* Griscom, 1926. See Peters, 1931: 125; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 239–240; Greenway, 1973: 246; Payne, 1979: 233; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 153503**, female, collected at Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama, on 25 December 1915, by T. Hallinan (no. 17816) on the Mason-Spinden Expedition to Yucatan.

COMMENTS: Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed a type series of seven specimens. Both Griscom’s label and the description list the collection date as 2 December 1915, but Hallinan’s label lists the collection date as 25 December 1915. Hellmayr and Conover (1948: 239–240) mistakenly list *panamensis* as having been described in the species *C. cochlearius*.

SCOPIDAE

***Scopus umbretta tenuirostris* Rand**

Scopus umbretta tenuirostris Rand, 1936: 1 (Tananarive, Madagascar).

Now *Scopus umbretta umbretta* Gmelin, 1789. See Greenway, 1973: 246; Payne, 1979: 244–245; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 184.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 410683**, adult male, collected at Tananarive, Madagascar, on 7 May 1929, by J. Delacour (according to the original description and *contra* Greenway, 1973: 246) on the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo-Américaine (no. 98).

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; his type series comprised six specimens.

CICONIIDAE

***Xenorhynchus asiaticus rogersi* Mathews**

Xenorhynchus asiaticus rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 229 (North-West Australia).

Now *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis* (Shaw, 1800). See Peters, 1931: 130; Greenway, 1973: 246; Condon, 1975: 60; Kahl, 1979: 250; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 105–106; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 183.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531015**, male, collected on the Fitzroy River, Western Australia, in 1898, by J.T.T(unney, no. 260). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4074) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He received the specimen from the WAM, and Tunney’s original label remains on the specimen. *Contra* Greenway (1978: 246) all of the above data are included on that label. According to Whittell (1938: 324), Tunney arrived in Derby on 27 February 1898 and traveled overland to Wyndham, where he arrived on 15 August and continued collecting there until 25 February 1899.

Whittell mentioned a “Jabiru,” collected by Tunney on the Fitzroy River in August, 1898, and figured on pl. 182 [opp. p. 408] in Mathews’ (1914c) *Birds of Australia*. Although the

specimen does not bear a Mathews “Figured” label, it is undoubtedly the same bird, as the other two specimens Mathews received from WAM in 1910 were collected later, and no. 4074 was cataloged as having been collected at Wyndham. Mathews (1914c: 411) noted that “in accordance with the conservative views I am adopting in the present place” he no longer recognized *rogersi*, but that “the bird figured and described is a male, collected on the Fitzroy River, North-west Australia, by Mr. J.T. Tunney, in 1898.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Threskiornis aethiopicus pygmaeus Mayr

Threskiornis aethiopicus pygmaeus Mayr, 1931a: 6 (Rennell Island).

Now *Threskiornis moluccus pygmaeus* Mayr, 1931. See Greenway, 1973: 246; Steinbacher, 1979: 264; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226420, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 23 May 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin, W. F. Coultas, and W.J. Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr had the one adult male specimen and gave measurements for an additional four male and three female “semi-adult” specimens.

Ibis molucca alligator Mathews

Ibis molucca alligator Mathews, 1912a: 227 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Threskiornis moluccus moluccus* (Cuvier, 1829). See Hartert, 1905a: 203; Peters, 1931: 132; Greenway, 1973: 246; Condon, 1975: 62; Steinbacher, 1979: 263; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531105, male, South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 10 November 1902, by J.T. Tunney (no. 862). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4477) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews included his catalog number of the holotype and there indicated that he obtained it from WAM.

Considerably more information is available concerning this holotype than was included by Greenway (1973: 246). J.T. Tunney collected for WAM in 1902 to 1903 and Hartert (1905a) reported on the entire collection, after which it was divided between the Rothschild and WAM collections. Hartert (1905a: 203) included Tunney’s numbers for his specimens. The above holotype was among the WAM’s share of this collection, and the number 7688 that appears on the

original label is probably a WAM number. The number 527 that also appears on the label is of unknown significance.

In addition to the original label, the holotype also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels and a blank Mathews “Figured” label, indicating that it was the model for Mathews (1913d: pl. 177, opp. p. 380, text p. 380–381). On p. 383, Mathews confirmed that the figured bird was the type of *alligator*; on p. 384, he noted that he no longer recognized *alligator*.

For a summary of Tunney’s trip to Northern Territory, see Whittell (1938: 325).

Carphibis spinicollis fitzroi [sic] Mathews

Carphibis spinicollis fitzroi [sic] Mathews, 1912a: 228 (Fitzroy River, North-West Australia).

Now *Threskiornis spinicollis* (Jameson, 1835). See Peters, 1931: 132; Greenway, 1973: 246; Condon, 1975: 62; Steinbacher, 1979: 264; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 531116, sex ?, Fitzroy River, 14 mi. west of Mount Anderson, West Kimberly, Western Australia, on 17 July 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1884). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9377) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; the holotype also bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. On Mathews’ type label, the name of this form is spelled “*fitzroyi*,” but it was spelled *fitzroi* in the original description. His wing measurement of 356 mm given in the description appears on the reverse of Rogers’ label, but also included is a second measurement of 360. Mathews did not notice that the shorter wing was due to wing molt of his specimen, but later, Mathews (1914c: 391) no longer recognized *fitzroi*.

Oreoibis akleyorum [sic] Chapman

Oreoibis akleyorum [sic] Chapman, 1912b: 235, pls. 23, 24 (south slope of Mt. Kenia, 9000 ft., British East Africa).

Now *Bostrychia olivacea akeleyorum* (Chapman, 1912). See Peters, 1931: 134; Greenway, 1973: 246; Steinbacher, 1979: 261; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 192.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 111218, adult male, collected on Mount Kenya, at 9000 ft. (8000 ft. on original label), Kenya, on 5 September 1910, by Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Akeley.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and mentioned that the Akeleys collected a pair of the ibises, their nest, three young and a portion of an egg-shell, and observed the same species on the higher parts of Mt. Elgon and of the Aberdare Mountains. Chapman also described the genus *Oreoibis* at the same time.

Although Greenway (1973: 246) noted the misspelling of Akeley's name in the description, it was Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 192) who emended the spelling of the taxon based on internal evidence in the original description.

***Hagedashia hagedash guineensis* Neumann**

Hagedashia hagedash guineensis Neumann, 1909: 194 (Ogruga, Amambara Creek, Niger).

Now *Bostrychia hagedash brevirostris* (Reichenow, 1907). See Peters, 1931: 134; Greenway, 1973: 246; Steinbacher, 1979: 260; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 192.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531207**, adult male, collected at Ogrugu (= Ogruga), 06.47N, 06.56E, Anambra (= Amambara) Creek, Nigeria, on 30 January 1902, from the Braham collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann gave the sex and unique date of collection of his type and on p. 196 listed the specimens he included in *guineensis*.

This type was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Neumann had written "Typus guineensis" on the reverse of the Rothschild Collection label, and it bears an AMNH type label, filled in by Amadon.

***Hagedashia hagedash nilotica* Neumann**

Hagedashia hagedash nilotica Neumann, 1909: 193 (Kimo, nordwestlich Adis Abeba, Shoa).

Now *Bostrychia hagedash nilotica* (Neumann, 1909). See Peters, 1931: 135; Greenway, 1973: 247; Steinbacher, 1979: 260; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 192.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531214**, adult [male], collected at Kimo, northwest of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 8 October 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 176). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated the male collected on 8 October 1900 as the type. As Greenway (1973: 247) said, this specimen was originally sexed as a female, with the sex changed to male, apparently by Neumann himself, both on his original label and on the Rothschild label. On p. 195 he gave measurements of the two specimens he collected, listing the male as "Typus" with a wing of 382 mm. and bill of 166 mm. My measurements and Greenway's as well agree with those given by Neumann for the specimen he marked "Typus." The second specimen, originally sexed as a male but changed to "female" is a much smaller bird and is one of the paratypes, with 11 additional paratypes listed from several collections.

This type was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and it bears an AMNH type label filled in by Amadon.

***Phimosus berlepschi* Hellmayr**

Phimosus berlepschi Hellmayr, 1903: 247 (Orinoco River region).

Now *Phimosus infuscatus berlepschi* Hellmayr, 1903. See Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 123; Peters, 1931: 137; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 258–259; Greenway, 1973: 247; Steinbacher, 1979: 255; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 193.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 474062**, adult male, collected at Altagracia, Orinoco River, Venezuela, on 31 December 1897, by George K. and Stella Cherrie (no. 9473). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (1903: 247), in a review of the paper by Berlepsch and Hartert (1902), did not agree that the Orinoco bird should be included with Brazilian birds in *Phimosus nudifrons* and applied the name *Phimosus berlepschi* to them. As Greenway (1973: 247) said, Hellmayr did not designate a type in the original description; later, Hellmayr and Conover 1948: 259) noted that the type of *berlepschi* was from Altagracia, formerly in the Rothschild Museum, but by 1948 in AMNH. Four specimens collected by the Cherries at Altagracia in 1897 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, although Hellmayr (1903: 247 fn) had examined seven specimens of *berlepschi*. Greenway (1973: 247) selected AMNH 474062 as the lectotype and listed only two AMNH paralectotypes: Altagracia, **AMNH 474063**, male, collected on 30 November 1897, Cherrie no. 8930, and **AMNH 474064**, female, collected on 31 December 1897, Cherrie no. 9472; however, a third Altagracia specimen is also a paralectotype: **AMNH 469758**, female, collected on 25 December 1897, Cherrie no. 9389.

This form was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and it does not bear a Rothschild type label. An AMNH type label was added by Greenway but incorrectly filled in as the lectotype of *Phimosus infuscatus berlepschi*. It was described as *Phimosus berlepschi*.

***Plegadis falcinellus rogersi* Mathews**

Plegadis falcinellus rogersi Mathews, 1916b: 56 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1776). See Mathews, 1914c: 394–396, pl. 179; Peters, 1931: 138; Greenway, 1973: 247; Condon, 1975: 61–62; Steinbacher, 1979: 256–257; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 193.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531289**, female, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of trig. stn. H.J. 9, alt. 10 ft., East Kimberley, Western Australia, on 16 February 1909, by J.P. Rog-

ers (no. 680). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1916b: 56) applied the name *Plegadis falcinellus rogersi* to the bird he had fully described and figured, but had not named, in Mathews (1914c: pl. 179, opp. p. 394). Mathews (1914c: 396) said: "The bird figured and described is a female, collected at Parry's Creek, North-west Australia, on February 16th, 1909, by Mr. J.P. Rogers." *Contra* Greenway (1973: 247) there are three females in AMNH from the Mathews Collection collected on that date by Rogers, but only AMNH 531289 bears the Mathews "Figured" label, and Mathews has written the measurements he published for the female on Rogers' label. It is thus the holotype. The specimen bears a Rothschild type label, but no Mathews type label.

***Platalea regia stalkerii* Mathews**

Platalea regia stalkerii Mathews, 1912a: 229 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Platalea regia* Gould, 1838. See Peters, 1931: 140; Greenway, 1973: 247; Condon, 1975: 63; Steinbacher, 1979: 267; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531356**, female, collected at Alexandria (= Alexandria), Northern Territory, Australia, on 20 June 1906, by Wilfred (not William) Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 608) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype. By 1914, Mathews (1914c: 402) no longer recognized *stalkerii*. However, the bird figured and described there is a male, collected on 9 July 1906 by Stalker and is not the type of *stalkerii*.

Stalker made a collection at Alexandria for Sir William Ingram that was reported on by his son, Collingwood Ingram (1907, 1909). Ingram (1909: 615) reported that three males and one female were collected. Mathews bought this collection from Ingram and the four specimens were cataloged by Mathews at nos. 605–608 in his catalog.

***Platalea flavipes whitei* Mathews**

Platalea flavipes whitei Mathews, 1912a: 229 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Platalea flavipes* Gould, 1838. See Peters, 1931: 140; Greenway, 1973: 247–248; Condon, 1975: 63; Steinbacher, 1979: 268; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 191.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531355**, female, collected at Buff Hole, Alexandria (= Alexandria), Northern Territory, Australia, in July 1905, by Wilfred Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 609) and the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This was given incorrectly as "809" by Greenway (1973: 248).

Contra Greenway, this specimen was not acquired by Mathews from the WAM. It was part of the same collection that contained the type of *P. regia stalkerii* (above) and was listed by Ingram (1907: 394) as *Platibis flavipes*. The single specimen was collected by Stalker at Buff Hole, near Alexandria.

The holotype of *whitei* was the specimen figured and described by Mathews (1914c: pl. 181, opp. p. 404, text p. 406), although it was actually the male that was described and the female was said to be similar. This specimen bears a blank Mathews "Figured" label. By 1914, Mathews did not recognize *whitei*.

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

***Phoenicopterus platyrhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Phoenicopterus platyrhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 298 (In Südeuropa und Nordafrika).

Now *Phoenicopterus roseus* Pallas, 1811. See Hartert, 1918: 46; Greenway, 1973: 248; Kahl, 1979: 270; and Dickinson, 2013: 49.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 459035**, adult male, collected at Montpellier, Languedoc, southern France, on 11 April 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not enumerate his specimens in the original description but gave the range as southern Europe and northern Africa. Hartert (1918: 46) listed the type of *platyrhynchos* as the specimen from Montpellier collected on 11 April 1829, thereby designating it the lectotype.

ANSERIFORMES

ANATIDAE

***Chenopsis atrata roberti* Mathews**

Chenopsis atrata roberti Mathews, 1912a: 446 (West Australia).

Now *Cygnus atratus* (Latham, 1790). See Hartert, 1931b: 35; Peters, 1931: 144; Greenway, 1973: 248; Condon, 1975: 67; Johnsgard, 1979: 432; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 9.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730508**, female, collected at Augusta, alt. 10 ft., Western Australia, in 1897, by J.T. Tunney (no. 0671). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4466) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen has the original label, a Rothschild label printed "Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews," and a Rothschild type label, but no Mathews label. According to his catalog, Mathews received this specimen from WAM. The other specimens of this species in

AMNH from the Rothschild Collection had never been in Mathews Collection

Mathews (1914d: 22) noted that “The bird figured and described [pl. 200, opp. p. 12, text p. 13] was collected at Augusta, West Australia, in 1897.” But the bird described on p. 13 was a male, and his statement does not say that it was the type that was illustrated.

Greenway (1973: 248) spelled this generic name incorrectly as “*Chenopsis*.”

***Anseranas semipalmata hamiltoni* Mathews**

Anseranas semipalmata hamiltoni Mathews, 1912b: 85
(North-west Australia).

Now *Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham, 1798). See Hartert, 1931b: 35; Peters, 1931: 145; Greenway, 1973: 248; Condon, 1975: 65; Johnsgard, 1979: 427; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 7.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730518**, male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Sta. H.J. 9, Western Australia, on 1 February 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 605). From the Mathews Collection (no. 697) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. As in the previous taxon, this specimen had neither a Mathews Collection or type label, but the Rothschild label was printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews.” Mathews (1914d: 31) said that the bird figured and described was collected at Parry Creek on 1 February 1909. In this case, even though it bore no “Figured” label, the type specimen is the only specimen bearing those data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Cereopsis novaehollandiae georgi* Mathews**

Cereopsis novaehollandiae georgi Mathews, 1912a: 446
(West Australia).

Now *Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea* (Vieillot, 1818). See Hartert, 1931b: 36; Peters, 1931: 145; Greenway, 1973: 248; Johnsgard, 1979: 446; Storr, 1980: 202–203; Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 47; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2003: 8.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730556**, male, collected on North Twin Peak Island, Recherche Archipelago, Western Australia, on 6 May 1906, by J.T.T(unney, no. 8349). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4468) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The catalog number (4469) that Mathews gave for the type of *georgi* in the original description was a misprint; opposite number 4469 is a specimen of *Anseranas semipalmata* from the South Alligator River. Mathews’ type label is annotated with the correct number (4468). He obtained the specimen

from WAM. The number “220” that appears on the Rothschild type label is the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

Mathews (1914d: 50) confirmed that “the bird figured and described [Mathews, 1914d: pl. 204, opp. p. 44, text p. 45] is a male, collected at North Twin Peaks Island in the S.E. of West Australia on the 6th of May, 1909, and is the type of *C. n. georgi*.”

***Anser paradoxus* C.L. Brehm**

Anser paradoxus C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 367 (Danzig).

Now *Anser albifrons albifrons* (Scopoli, 1769). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Greenway, 1973: 248; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 10.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730656**, unsexed, collected near Gdansk (= Danzig), Poland, on 3 April 1842, perhaps by Böck (Hartert, 1918: 46). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm said that the specimen he described was collected in April 1842, near Danzig. There is no indication that he had other specimens. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 248), AMNH 730657, male, from Danzig should not be considered part of Brehm’s type series. While it is from the Brehm Collection, the label is not in Brehm’s hand and it is not labeled *paradoxus*.

***Anser brevirostris* C.L. Brehm**

Anser brevirostris C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 844 (Sie lebt sehr nördlich...kommt in Winter sehr selten nach Deutschland, bis nach Wien).

Now *Anser erythropus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1920: 1282; Greenway, 1973: 248; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 730708**, most of the original label is torn off of this specimen. All that can be read is “hieme” and “Weiner Vogelmarkt.” This has been written on the Rothschild type label.

COMMENTS: Brehm’s name was based on a specimen obtained by Heckel in the Vienna bird market in 1828 (Brehm, 1831a: 845). While Hartert (1918) did not list this Brehm type, it bears a Rothschild type label and he later (Hartert, 1920: 1282) listed Brehm’s name as a synonym of *A. erythropus*.

***Anser fabalis johanseni* Delacour**

Anser fabalis johanseni Delacour, 1951 (Tai-Pai-Shan, Tsinling Mountains, NW. China).

Now *Anser fabalis johanseni* Delacour, 1951. See Greenway, 1973: 248; Johnsgard, 1979: 436; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 10.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730751, male, collected at Tai-Pai-Shan, Tsinling Mountains, northwestern China, on 14 November 1905, by Owston's Japanese collectors (Owston's O.C. no. 17). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Delacour, in the original description, gave the AMNH number of the holotype as "73075," but this was a misprint for AMNH 730751, the only specimen of this series dated 14 November, of which there are eight additional specimens.

Bernicla micropus C.L. Brehm

Bernicla micropus C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 849 (Sie kommt im Herbste aus dem hohen Norden an die deutschen Küsten der Ost- und Nordsee).

Now *Branta bernicla bernicla* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Greenway, 1973: 248–249; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 9.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 730852, juvenile female, collected on Rügen Island, Germany, on 20 November 1819, by Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As noted by Hartert (1918: 46), this name was a *nomen nudum* when first introduced by Brehm (Isis von Oken, 1830: 996), but was validly introduced in 1831. In this description, Brehm gave measurements for a male and a female, but the above specimen is the only one that came to AMNH. A note on the reverse of the Brehm label and on the reverse of the Rothschild label: "This specimen figured in 'Neue Naumann', 1901, by Keulemans."

Greenway (1973: 249) declared *micropus* a *nomen nudum* and a *nomen oblitum*, but this is a misreading of Hartert (1918: 46); he (Greenway, 1973: 248) listed the valid introduction of the name in his citation.

Anser nigricans Lawrence

Anser nigricans Lawrence, 1846: 171, pl. XII (Egg Harbor, New Jersey).

Now *Branta bernicla nigricans* (Lawrence, 1846). See Peters, 1931: 149–150; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 296; Delacour and Zimmer, 1952: 82–84; Greenway, 1973: 249; Johnsgard, 1979: 445; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 9.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 3211, considered a female by Lawrence but identified as a male on the label, collected at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in January 1846. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENT: Greenway (1973: 249) did not cite the paper by Delacour and Zimmer (1952) in which they discuss the identity of Lawrence's *Anser nigricans*. Lawrence did not actually use the term "Type" in his original description but his statement "I have taken the above description and figure from an adult female procured at Egg Harbor, N.J., in January" makes

it certain that he based his description on a single specimen that is therefore the holotype. It was formerly mounted and on display for many years, marked "dismtd., 1905" and bears a faded AMNH type label without reference to the original description. In addition, it bears 1) a Lawrence label, marked "Type, a.571, Egg Harbor, January 1846, male" in his hand; 2) a display label printed "Type of the species," with the catalog number and the sex given as male; 3) tiny label with the AMNH catalog number such as was put under the wing of mounted birds on display; 4) a second, newer type label, apparently filled in by Zimmer with a reference to the original description. Pl. XII, an illustration of the holotype drawn by Lawrence himself, is printed as from vol. V of the Annals, but apparently was included in volume IV along with the description.

Before the description was published, Lawrence had procured another specimen, a male, and had seen another. Delacour and Zimmer (1952) discussed this paratype, AMNH 45893, a juvenile male, collected at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, on 18 March [1846], no. b.571. The specimen bears three labels: 1) an original label that appears to be in Lawrence's hand; 2) a Lawrence Collection label, half of which is missing, with "juv. ♂" and "b.571"; 3) AMNH label printed "Lawrence Collection." An added note in the AMNH catalog gives the collector as "P.B[rasher]." This information may have been on the missing part of Lawrence's label. The number "571" must have been Lawrence's species number, with "a" and "b" representing his two specimens.

This paratype was never mounted and thus not on display. Lawrence thought it was lighter in color because it was younger and that the plumage darkened with age, but Greenway (1973: 249) confused the two specimens and thought that it was the specimen that had been on exhibit that had faded and was lighter. Also, *contra* Greenway (1973: 249), Hellmayr and Conover (1948: 296) did not designate a lectotype; they merely stated that the type of *nigricans* was in AMNH.

Delacour and Zimmer (1952) did not find the third specimen seen by Lawrence and its whereabouts is unknown. They found *nigricans* a valid form and restricted its range to the Atlantic coast population.

The range of *nigricans* as given in Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 9) cannot be correct as it includes only eastern Asia and western North America; whereas, the holotype is from Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and the range restricted to the Atlantic Coast of North America by Delacour and Zimmer (1952).

Bernicla munroii Rothschild

Bernicla munroii Rothschild, 1892: 108 (Sandwich Islands).

Now *Branta hutchinsii minima* Ridgway, 1885. See Rothschild, 1900: 279; Hartert, 1925a: 273; Greenway, 1973:

249; Johnsgard, 1979: 443; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 9.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 730931, male, Kauai Island, Hawaiian Islands (= Sandwich Islands), on 16 March 1891, collected by Palmer (no. 905). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild had the single specimen when he named *munroii*, and the holotype bears a Rothschild type label. Rothschild (1900: 279) noted that Palmer had sent him a single male specimen which Palmer had identified as a Hawaiian Goose, collected near Waimea, Kauai Island, on 16 March 1891. Rothschild, realizing that it was not a Hawaiian Goose, thought that it was new and named it. Later, Palmer sent him three additional specimens and Rothschild discovered that his name was a synonym. The name is not listed by Peters (1931: 150).

***Branta canadensis taverneri* Delacour**

Branta canadensis taverneri Delacour, 1951a: 7 (Colusa, California).

Now *Branta hutchinsii taverneri* Delacour, 1951. See Greenway, 1973: 249; Johnsgard, 1979: 442; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 9.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 350147**, male, collected at Colusa, Colusa County, California, on 4 December 1913, by H.W. Marsden (no. 3719). From the Jonathan Dwight Collection (no. 40044).

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of 34 additional males and 27 females.

***Branta canadensis fulva* Delacour**

Branta canadensis fulva Delacour, 1951a: 7 (Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia).

Now *Branta canadensis fulva* Delacour, 1951. See Greenway, 1973: 249; Johnsgard, 1979: 442–443; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 10.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 350141**, male, collected on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada, on 2 April 1917, by J.A. Munro. From the Jonathan Dwight Collection (no. 47846).

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for 31 additional males and 17 females.

***Branta canadensis maxima* Delacour**

Branta canadensis maxima Delacour, 1951a: 5 (Round Lake, Grant County, Minnesota).

Now *Branta canadensis maxima* Delacour, 1951. See Greenway, 1973: 249; Johnsgard, 1979: 443; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 10.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 79568, male, collected at Round Lake, Grant County, Minnesota, on 22 April 1876, by G.B. Sennett (no. 224).

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for 10 additional males and five females.

[Banks, et al. (2015: 209–216) have proposed suppression of names introduced in the two-volume work by H.E. Hanson, *The White-cheeked Geese: Branta canadensis, B. maxima, 'B. lawrensis,' B. hutchinsii, B. leucopareia, and B. minima.* This proposal has been published as Case 3682, but as yet no decision has been reached by the Commission.]

[*Chenonetta jubata alexanderi* Mathews]

Chenonetta jubata alexanderi Mathews, 1916b: 56 (Northwest Australia).

Described by Mathews as smaller than *C. j. jubata* with a type from northwest Australia. Mathews (MS queries) was told that the type was not found and there were no specimens from the northwest. His reply “in Australia” perhaps meant that his type was in some Australian collection. No specimens of *Chenonetta* from northwest Australia came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Anas virgata* Wied**

Anas virgata Wied, 1820: 322 footnote (Bocca d’Obú).

Now *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot, 1816). See Allen, 1889: 269; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 312–314; Greenway, 1973: 249–250; Johnsgard, 1979: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 7.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 6675**, female, **AMNH 6855**, male, collected at the mouth of the Rio Obú, Rio Grande de Belmonte, Minaes Geraes, Brazil (Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 312). From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889: 269) listed both of these specimens as types (= syntypes); Greenway (1973: 249) incorrectly referred to them as paralectotypes. Wied (1820: 322) did not say how many specimens he had, only that they had collected two additional after the first and had eaten them. His catalog stated that he had both male and female.

***Dendrocygna javanica peroni* Mathews**

Dendrocygna javanica peroni Mathews, 1912b: 86 (Northwest Australia).

Now *Dendrocygna arcuata australis* Reichenbach, 1850. See Hartert, 1931b: 36; Peters, 1931: 153; Greenway, 1973: 250; Condon, 1975: 66; Johnsgard, 1979: 429; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 7.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 731098**, adult male, collected at Loomingoon Station, northern Western Australia, on 28 January 1896, by Knut Dahl (no. 1577). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12199) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; in his catalog he noted that the specimen was from the Fitzroy River and that he had obtained it from Professor Collett. Collett had sent Mathews a large collection from ZMO, including specimens collected by Dahl. The original label remains on the specimen and the locality and Dahl's name are in pencil and barely readable. To reach Loomingoon, Dahl traveled inland from Broome. This is probably Loomungun Well at 17.50S, 122.38E. Dahl (1927: 307–320) described the onset of the rainy season and its effect on the animal life. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 250), no mention is made of the Fitzroy River in the original description.

Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea Mayr

Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea Mayr, 1945: 3 (Maulo, Wide Bay, New Britain).

Now *Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 250; Johnsgard, 1979: 429; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 369; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 7.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 333686**, adult male, collected at Maulo, Wide Bay, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 6 April 1933, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 44094).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Measurements were given for three males and two females.

Dendrocygna eytoni munna Mathews

Dendrocygna eytoni munna Mathews, 1912b: 86 (Queensland).

Now *Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton, 1838). See Hartert, 1931b: 36; Peters, 1931: 154; Greenway, 1973: 250; Condon, 1975: 66; Johnsgard, 1979: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 7.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 731246**, adult female, collected at Coomoobalaroo, Dawson River, Queensland, Australia, on 4 February 1909, by Charles Barnard (no. 591). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3797) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The holotype bears four labels:

1) an original label, unsigned, that bears the number “591,” date and sex. The number “223” on the reverse refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908). 2) A Rothschild Collection label printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews,” with data from the original label, Cooloobalaroo, Dawson Riv., Qland., and measurements, which are not the ones published by Mathews (1914d: 69). 3) A Mathews type label, with his new name and his catalog number. 4) A Rothschild type label, filled in by Hartert, with the new name, Mathews' catalog number, and “Dawson Riv. (Rogers).” This last is incorrect. It was probably mistakenly assumed by Hartert from the statement by Mathews (1914d: 71), where the *male* illustrated was said to have been collected by Rogers at a completely different locality. A check of Mathews catalog shows that the type and 13 other specimens were received from Charles Barnard and cataloged on 9 December 1909. Barnard lived at the family home “Coomoobalaroo,” on the Dawson River (Whittell, 1954: 34–35). Hartert (1931b: 36) continued to refer to the collector as Rogers and was copied by Greenway (1973: 250).

Tadorna tadornoides westralis Mathews

Tadorna tadornoides westralis Mathews, 1912b: 118 (South-west Australia).

Now *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine and Selby, 1828). See Hartert, 1931b: 36; Peters, 1931: 156; Greenway, 1973: 250; Condon, 1975: 68–69; Johnsgard, 1979: 451; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 731388**, adult male, collected at Augusta, Western Australia, in 1897, by J.T.T[unney] (no. 0666). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15875) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Tadorna tadornoides westralis* was published on 24 December 1912 and described as being “much less conspicuously marked” and smaller than *T. t. tadornoides*, the type being from “South-west Australia.” No further information was given about the type.

AMNH 731388 bears both a Mathews and a Rothschild type label and was the specimen accepted as the type of *westralis* by Hartert (1931b: 36) and by Greenway (1973: 250). Although Mathews failed to cite his catalog number of the holotype, the no. 15875 was written on his type label. Opposite that number in his catalog he recorded this single specimen that he obtained from WAM in 1913. Thinking that perhaps Mathews was slow entering the specimen in his catalog, I wrote Ron Johnstone, who replied that the No. 0666 is the old WAM catalog number for this specimen and that the catalog is marked that it was sent to Mathews in February 1913. It is probable that Mathews had seen this specimen when he examined the entire WAM collection (Letter from Whittell to Amadon, 16 January 1952, see introduction above) and written the description before he obtained it. The only

other Western Australian specimens of this species in AMNH from the Mathews Collection and/or the Rothschild Collection are downy young from the Sterling Range.

The number "225" that appears on the Rothschild type label is the number of this species in Mathews (1908). Tunney's original label is also present.

[*Stictonetta naevosa lesueuri* Mathews]

[*Stictonetta branda* Mathews]

Stictonetta naevosa lesueuri Mathews, 1912b: 87 (New South Wales).

Stictonetta branda Mathews, 1915: 130, pl. 215, opp. p. 129 (New South Wales).

These two names were based on the same bird. In the description of *lesueuri*, Mathews said the type was from New South Wales and gave his catalog number as "749"; however, the specimen cataloged there is a male from Victoria. That specimen is probably now AMNH 731416, a male from Victoria but with no indication of Mathews' catalog number.

Mathews (1915a: 130, pl. 215, opp. p. 129) labeled pl. 215 *Stictonetta branda* and said on p. 130 that the bird figured and described was collected in New South Wales.

Mathews (1927: 220) recognized *lesueuri* and listed *branda* as a synonym, adding that they were the same bird. None of the specimens of *naevosa* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection were collected in New South Wales, and these names were not listed by either Hartert (1931a or b) or by Greenway (1973).

Tadorna schachramen C.L. Brehm

Tadorna schachramen C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 370 (Sie verirrt sich vom Menzaleh-See auf die südeuropäischen Gewässer).

Now *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Peters, 1931: 157; Greenway, 1973: 250; Johnsgard, 1979: 451; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 731468**, adult male, collected on Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, on 28 March 1849, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: C.L. Brehm credited the description of this form to Alfred Brehm. However, A. Brehm (1854: 84) only said he had seen a *tadorna* on Lake Menzaleh "(unsere *scha-chramahn*, eine der sogenannten climatischen Varietäten)," a *nomen nudum* there. C.L. Brehm (1855: 370) said that the male was similar to the northern form but smaller and then described how the female differed from the male. Therefore, he had at least two specimens, the male being designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918: 46). A female did not come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Tadorna gibbera C.L. Brehm

Tadorna gibbera C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 856 (Sie bewohnt die Küsten Pommerns und Rügens).

Now *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Peters, 1931: 157; Greenway, 1973: 250; Johnsgard, 1979: 451; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 731440**, male, collected on Rügen Island, Germany, on 25 May 1818, by Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918: 46) listed as a *nomen nudum* the mention of this name by Brehm (1830: 997). In the valid description, Brehm (1831a: 856), described male, female, and young. Of the "paralectotypes" listed by Greenway (1973: 250) only the following, collected before the 1831 description and labeled *gibbera* by Brehm, are paralectotypes: male, **AMNH 731443**; female, **AMNH 731447**; and juvenile male, **AMNH 731451**.

Tadorna maritima C.L. Brehm

Tadorna maritima C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 858 (Sie bewohnt die Küsten Dänemarks; Sylt).

Now *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 46; Peters, 1931: 157; Greenway, 1973: 250; Johnsgard, 1979: 451; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 731453**, female, collected at Horsens, Denmark, on 20 February 1826. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Again, Brehm's (1830: 997) use of the name *maritima* is a *nomen nudum*. The single Brehm specimen in AMNH from Denmark was listed as the type by Hartert (1918: 46), thereby designating it the lectotype.

Tadorna radjah rufitergum Hartert

Tadorna radjah rufitergum Hartert, 1905a: 205 (South Alligator River).

Now *Radjah radjah rufitergum* Hartert, 1905. See Hartert, 1925a: 273; Peters, 1931: 157; Greenway, 1973: 250; Condon, 1975: 69; Johnsgard, 1979: 452; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 731511**, adult male, collected on the South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 13 October 1902, by J.T. Tunney (no. 975). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Tunney's number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had collected 12 adults and one juvenile. The specimens in this collection were divided between Rothschild and WAM, with some specimens having been presented to BMNH. **AMNH 731512–731520** are paratypes of *rufitergum* in AMNH.

Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 13) placed this species in the genus *Radjah*, with references to recent studies.

***Tadorna radjah flindersi* Mathews**

Tadorna radjah flindersi Mathews, 1912b: 86 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Radjah radjah rufitergum* Hartert, 1905. See Hartert, 1931b: 36; Peters, 1931: 157; Greenway, 1973: 251; Condon, 1975: 69; Johnsgard, 1979: 451; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 731523**, unsexed, collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, on 28 November 1899, by E. Olive. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5804) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels as well as its original Olive label. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 251) this specimen was collected by Olive and was purchased by Mathews from H.C. Robinson. Robinson and Laverock (1900: 617) reported on two collections made “about the middle of last year (1899)” by Olive, one of which came from the vicinity of his home at Cooktown. This specimen was not listed by Robinson and Laverock (1900: 652-653). The date of collection on Olive’s label is 28.11.99 but is not clearly written and was interpreted as 2.11.99 by Mathews in his catalog, as 28.11.89 by Hartert on the Rothschild type label, and as November 11, 1889 by Greenway (1973: 251).

***Anas subboschas* C.L. Brehm**

Anas subboschas C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 864 (Island).

Now *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918: 47; Peters, 1931: 159; Greenway, 1973: 251; Johnsgard, 1979: 469; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 17.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 731676**, adult male, collected in Iceland, on 29 April 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male and female. Hartert (1918: 47) listed the only dated Brehm specimen from Iceland as the type of *Anas subboschas*, thereby designating it the lectotype.

***Anas laysanensis* Rothschild**

Anas laysanensis Rothschild, 1892: xvii (Island of Laysan).

Now *Anas laysanensis* Rothschild, 1892. See Hartert, 1925a: 273; Peters, 1931: 159; Greenway, 1973: 251; Johnsgard, 1979: 469; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 17.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 731721**, adult male, collected on Laysan Island, Hawaiian Islands, on 19 June 1891, by H.C. Palmer (no. 1113). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description, describing male and female but not indicating his type series. Hartert (1925a: 273) by listing Palmer’s specimen no. 1113 as the type designated it the lectotype. **AMNH 731722, 731723, 731724, 731735, and 731736**, all collected by Palmer in June 1891, are paralectotypes. The last two specimens were not listed as paralectotypes by Greenway (1973: 251).

***Anas superciliosa rogersi* Mathews**

Anas superciliosa rogersi Mathews, 1912b: 33 (Augusta, West Australia).

Now *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789. See Mathews, 1915a: 85–94; Hartert, 1931b: 38; Peters, 1931: 160; Greenway, 1973: 251; Condon, 1975: 70; Johnsgard, 1979: 471; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 17.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 731810**, sex?, collected at Augusta, Western Australia, in 1897, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 10377) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the collecting locality and his catalog number of the type. The original label is no longer present on this specimen - only a string remains. It bears a Mathews and a Rothschild type label. In his catalog, Mathews noted that he obtained this single specimen, collected in 1897, from WAM. Hartert (1931b: 38) further noted that the collector was J.T. Tunney. R. Johnstone, WAM, supplied the following information: this is old WAM number 0445, one of two collected by Tunney at Augusta on 19 June 1897. It was sent to Mathews in 1910.

Tunney spent the period of April – July 1897 collecting in the Cape Leeuwin area of southwestern Western Australia (Whittell, 1938: 324).

***Anas maculosa* Sennett**

Anas maculosa Sennett, 1889: 263 (Nuesces Bay and Nuesces River near Corpus Christi, Texas).

Now *Anas fulvigula maculosa* Sennett, 1889. See Peters, 1931: 161; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 329; Greenway, 1973: 251; Johnsgard, 1979: 469; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 17.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 79462**, young, collected on the Nuesces River, near Corpus Christi, Texas, on 8 July 1887, by John M. Priour; **AMNH 79467**, adult male, **AMNH 79468**, adult female, collected on Nuesces Bay, near Corpus Christi, Texas, on 4 April 1889, by J.A. Singley (nos. 1386 and 1387, respectively); and. From the Sennett Collection (nos. 5188, 5857, and 5858, respectively).

COMMENTS: Greenway's (1973: 251) account of this Sennett name has a number of errors: In the original description, Sennett designated three syntypes, giving his collection number for each; these are the syntypes listed above. Sennett marked each label "Type," but only the two adult specimens have AMNH type labels; I have added a type label to AMNH 79462. There is no holotype, and because Sennett designated syntypes, the remainder of the specimens have no type standing (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6). There is also no specimen in the Sennett Collection of this species that bears the number 5357 given by Greenway.

***Anas castanea remissa* Ripley**

Anas castanea remissa Ripley, 1942: 94 (Rennell Island, southern Solomon Islands).

Now *Anas gibberifrons remissa* Ripley, 1942. See Greenway, 1973: 251; Johnsgard, 1979: 467; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 369; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 17.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 224660**, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, on 4 September 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35467).

COMMENTS: Ripley cited the AMNH number of the holotype incorrectly in the original description; it is AMNH 224660. The preceding specimen, entered in the catalog at 224659 and cited by Ripley, came from another island. Besides the male, a female paratype, **AMNH 224661**, was collected on the same date. The form is extinct.

[*Virago castanea alexanderi* Mathews]

Virago castanea alexanderi Mathews, 1916b: 56 (South-west Australia).

Mathews entire description is: "Differs from *Virago castanea castanea* (Eyton) in having a smaller, narrower bill." Mathews (MS queries) was told that the type was not found and there were no specimens from southwest Australia in the Rothschild Collection. His reply "in Australia" perhaps meant that his type was in some Australian collection.

***Nettion castaneum rogersi* Mathews**

Nettion castaneum rogersi Mathews, 1912b: 86 (North-west Australia).

Now *Anas gibberifrons gracilis* Buller, 1869. See Hartert, 1931b: 38; Peters, 1931: 163; Greenway, 1973: 251; Condon, 1975: 71; Johnsgard, 1979: 467; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 17.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732086**, adult male, collected on Parry Creek, 5 mi. west of Trig. Sta. H.J. 9, East Kimberley, north-west Australia, on 13 February 1909, by John P. Rogers (no. 655). From the Mathews Collection (no. 735) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description.

While there is no "Figured" label on this specimen and the figured bird (Mathews, 1912b: 84, pl. 103,) is not said to be the type of *N. c. rogersi*, it is in fact this specimen that is figured. It is the only specimen of either *A. castanea* or *A. gibberifrons* from Parry Creek that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Querquedula Groenlandica* C.L. Brehm**

Querquedula Groenlandica C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 887 (Grönland).

Now *Anas crecca carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789. See Hartert, 1918: 47; Greenway, 1973: 251; Johnsgard, 1979: 466; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 18.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 732269**, adult male, collected in Greenland, on 20 June 1822. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 47), by listing the only Brehm specimen from Greenland that came to AMNH as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype.

***Querquedula Americana* C.L. Brehm**

Querquedula Americana C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 887 (Sie lebt in der Nähe von Newyork).

Now *Anas crecca carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789. See Hartert, 1918: 47; Greenway, 1973: 251; Johnsgard, 1979: 466; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 18.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732270**, adult male, collected in New York, in May 1820, from the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not enumerate his specimens in the original description but mentioned only the male; A single male Brehm specimen from New York came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and that is the specimen listed by Hartert (1918: 47) as the type. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 251), I consider it the holotype. The female, AMNH 732271, collected in New York in May 1820 was not mentioned in the original description.

Hartert (1918: 47) noted that in Brehm (1830: 998) *Q. americana* was a *nomen nudum* and that this name was not the *Anas americana* of Gmelin.

***Anas longicauda* C.L. Brehm**

Anas longicauda C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 868 (Pommern und Mitteldeutschland).

Now *Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918: 47; Peters, 1931: 167; Greenway, 1973: 252; Johnsgard, 1979: 473–474; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 18.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 732463**, adult male, collected in Königswartha in the Lausitz, Germany, on 20 April 1817. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm described only the male and did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 47) listed as the type the above specimen, which he felt matched exactly Brehm's description, thereby designating it the lectotype. There are three male specimens from the Brehm Collection in AMNH collected before 1831. The two paralectotypes are: **AMNH 732425** and **732426**, males, collected in 1819 on Rügen Island, [Pomerania], Germany.

***Clypeata Pomarina* C.L. Brehm**

Clypeata Pomarina C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 878 (Sie lebt und brütet in Pommern, und auf den ihm nahe liegenden Inseln der Ostsee).

Now *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 47; Peters, 1931: 169; Greenway, 1973: 252; Johnsgard, 1979: 479; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 16.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 732694**, adult male, collected on Rügen Island, Germany, on 20 June 1819, by Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male and female but did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 47) listed as the type the adult male collected on Rügen on 20 June 1819, thereby designating it the lectotype.

***Clypeata macrorhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Clypeata macrorhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 876 (Sie bewohnt das mittlere Europa).

Now *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 47; Peters, 1931: 169; Greenway, 1973: 252; Johnsgard, 1979: 479; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 16.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 732697**, adult male, collected at Auma, Germany, on 8 April 1821, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male, female and young without enumerating his specimens. Hartert (1918: 47) listed the male collected at Auma on 8 April 1821 by Brehm as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype.

***Clypeata brachyrhynchos* C.L. Brehm**

Clypeata brachyrhynchos C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 879 (Sie lebt und brütet ganz einzeln im mittlern Deutschland, namentlich in der Gegend von Altenburg).

Now *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1931: 169; Greenway, 1973: 252; Johnsgard, 1979: 479; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 16.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 732693**, adult male, in eclipse plumage, collected at Oberlod near Altenburg, Germany, on 5 July 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male and female but did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 47), by listing the Brehm specimen with the above data as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype.

***Spatula clypeata indiana* Mathews**

Spatula clypeata indiana Mathews, 1913a: 194 (India).

Now *Spatula clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1931b: 37; Peters, 1931: 169; Greenway, 1973: 252; Johnsgard, 1979: 479; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 16.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732723**, adult male, collected at Runjagora, Upper Assam, on 2 April 1905, by H.W. Coltart (no. 545). From the Mathews Collection (no. 16182) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: While he did not give his catalog number in the original description, Mathews wrote it on his type label. According to the catalog entry, he purchased the specimen from Rosenberg and cataloged it on 17 March 1913; the name was published on 20 March 1913.

Mathews (1915a: 118–119) listed Gould's sight record of *Spatula clypeata* for Australia and included his recently named Indian bird, as a separate entry but without a plate, saying that the bird he described in the text is the above specimen, but he does not say that it is the type of *indiana*. Nevertheless, I consider it the holotype because his receipt of the specimen and the description were virtually simultaneous and because of lack of any indication that he had other specimens when he described *indiana*.

There are 5 other Indian specimens of the species that have printed Rothschild labels indicating that they had been in Mathews' Coll. but there is no Mathews collection label and no indication that he cataloged them. Nor is there any evidence as to when he received them. Only one is from Assam.

[*Spatula rhynchotis dydimus* Mathews]

Spatula rhynchotis dydimus Mathews, 1916: 56 (South-west Australia).

Now *Spatula rhynchotis rhynchotis* (Latham, 1801).

There are no specimens in AMNH of *Spatula rhynchotis* from the Mathews Collection that were collected in southwest Australia. Mathews (MS queries) said "no type, no in Australia" in reply to a question. This perhaps meant that the type was in an Australian museum.

***Malacorhynchus membranaceus assimilis* Mathews**

Malacorhynchus membranaceus assimilis Mathews, 1912b: 86 (Fitzroy River, North-west Australia).

Now *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1931b: 37; Peters, 1931: 170; Greenway, 1973: 252; Condon, 1975: 72; Johnsgard, 1979: 480; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 8.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732810**, male (on original label), collected at Loomingoon (= Loomungun Well, 17.50S, 122.38E), northern Western Australia, on 18 January 1896, by Knut Dahl (no. 1631). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12203) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype. His incorrect listing of “Fitzroy River” as the type locality led to a number of errors later. “Loomingoon,” (= Loomungun Well, now Roebuck Plains (George, 2009: 341)) was inland from Broome, not on the Fitzroy River, and Dahl (1927: 307–320) described his stay there during the rainy season. Dahl’s specimens came to Mathews in a collection sent to him by Prof. Collett, ZMO, and Dahl’s original label is still present. Greenway (1973: 252) correctly gave the AMNH number of the holotype and other data from Dahl’s label but continued to cite “Fitzroy River” as the type locality.

Mathews (1915a: 127), later referring to the bird “figured and described,” still gave the collecting locality as “Fitzroy River” and miscited the collecting date as “10 January 1896.” Mathews’ plate (1915a, pl. 214, opp. p. 124) is labeled *Malacorhynchus assimilis*, and on p. 125 it is the male that is fully described. Thus it is the holotype that is figured, although it bears no “Figured” label. Mathews had also received a female from Collett (no. 12202), collected by Dahl on the same day at “Loomingoon.” It was in Mathews’ hand when *assimilis* was named and may be considered the paratype, now **AMNH 732813** (ICZN, 1999: 76, Art. 72.4.1.1).

Hartert (1931b: 37) discussed Mathews’ misreading of the collecting date but then inexplicably listed an unrelated specimen as the type of *assimilis*. Still citing the “Fitzroy River” as the type locality, Hartert gave data for a J.P. Rogers specimen collected on the Fitzroy River on 8 February 1902, probably for Robert Hall, whose collection Rothschild had bought. The Rothschild label has this date miscopied as 8–xi–1902.” Later, J.P. Rogers did collect on the Fitzroy River for Mathews, but the specimen cited by Hartert, now AMNH 732812, was never in Mathews’ collection and has no nomenclatural standing.

***Cheniscus coromandelianus* [sic] *mackayi* Mathews**

Cheniscus coromandelianus [sic] *mackayi* Mathews, 1916b: 56 (Mackay, Queensland).

Now *Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis* Gould, 1842. See Hartert, 1931b: 35; Peters, 1931: 171; Greenway, 1973: 252; Condon, 1975: 74; Johnsgard, 1979: 456; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 19.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732880**, male, collected at Mackay, Queensland, “summer,” collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 704) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not give his catalog number in the original description but said that it was figured and described (but not named) in “Birds of Australia,” vol I (misprint for IV), pl. 202, p. 36 (Mathews, 1914d). AMNH 732880 is that specimen, as the measurements given for the male there described are the same as those on his collection label, on the reverse of which he has written “to figure and describe,” and the bird illustrated is a male. There is a Rothschild type label on this specimen but no Mathews type label. His catalog number (704) is written on his label but was not given elsewhere. In his catalog, No. 704 was first said to be a male of *albipennis* from Richmond River, New South Wales. This was crossed out with Mackay, N.Q. written in. Mathews has written “Type” opposite this entry. There is no original label on this specimen but the Rothschild Collection label is printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews.” *Contra* Greenway (1973: 252), I consider this specimen the holotype because it is the male illustrated and described.

AMNH 424429, female, Mackay, N. Queensland, “summer,” length 315, wing 168, cul. 23, tar. 27, on the reverse: “to figure and describe.” This specimen bears Mathews’ catalog no. 705. In the catalog opposite that number the locality was first given as Brisbane, but crossed out and Mackay written in. This specimen had apparently been exchanged by Mathews to Lord Percy at an unknown date and came to AMNH with that collection in 1932 (see Murphy, 1963: 414). The AMNH label is stamped “Percy Collection” and the specimen retains Mathews’ label. The measurements written on his label are those given in Mathews (1914d: 36) for the female of *Cheniscus coromandelianus mackayi*, but the female was not illustrated.

AMNH 732891 is immature and bears a Mathews Collection label and his catalog number 706. The locality has been cut off and “Rothschild Collection” has been hand written on it to indicate that it came to AMNH with that collection. No 706 was identified in Mathews catalog as *Nettapus pulchellus* from Alice R., N. Qland., but the locality was apparently written over another locality that is unreadable. AMNH 732934 is a female specimen of *N. pulchellus* from Alice River, collected by Olive on 3 July 1900, but it has no Mathews catalog number on it.

There are two other specimens, AMNH 732881 and AMNH 732882, apparently from Mackay but with only Rothschild Collection labels printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews.”

As Hartert (1931b: 35) pointed out, Mathews gave no indication of the “supposed differences” between *mackayi* and the nominate form.

***Cheniscus pulchellus rogersi* Mathews**

Cheniscus pulchellus rogersi Mathews, 1916b: 56 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Nettapus pulchellus* Gould, 1842. See Hartert, 1931b: 35; Peters, 1931: 171; Greenway, 1973: 253; Condon, 1975: 74; Johnsgard, 1979: 455; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 20.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732892**, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig Sta. HJ9, East Kimberly, Western Australia, on 4 February 1909, by J. P. Rogers (no. 625). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that *rogersi* was figured and described in "Birds of Australia" IV, pl. 203, opp. 39. Mathews (1915a: 41) said: "The bird figured and described was collected at Parry's Creek, North-west Australia, on the 4th of February, 1909, by Mr. J.P. Rogers." AMNH 732892 is the only male specimen of *C. pulchellus* from the Mathews Collection bearing those data and is thus the holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 253).

***Pteronetta hartlaubi albifrons* Neumann**

Pteronetta hartlaubi albifrons Neumann, 1908a: 42 (Ituri Forest, Congo Free State).

Now *Pteronetta hartlaubii* (Cassin, 1860). See Hartert, 1925a: 273; Peters, 1931: 172; Greenway, 1973: 253; Johnsgard, 1979: 454; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 13.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 732977**, male, collected in the Ituri Forest, Congo (Kinchasa), on 31 August 1906, by C.F. Camburn (no. 381) for Baron Maurice de Rothschild. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as the type a male collected in the Ituri Forest on 31 August 1906. In the description, he made it plain that he had at least an adult male, a young male and a female. He described the adult male as having a large white patch on the forehead, while the young male and the female sometimes had a few white feathers on the forehead. All three of these specimens came to AMNH and all three were collected on the same date. AMNH 732977 is the adult male with the large white patch on the forehead and the original label is marked "Typus" by Neumann; it bears the Rothschild type label. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 253), I think there is no doubt that this is the holotype. The date of collection of the holotype is 31.viii.06 on the original label, but it is difficult to read; it is quite clear on the other two specimens. **AMNH 732978**, immature male, and **AMNH 732979**, female, are paratypes.

***Callichen subrufinus* C.L. Brehm**

Callichen subrufinus C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 924 (Auch sie bewohnt die ungarischen Seen, kommt mitten im Sommer bei Wien, im Herbst und Winter auch auf den schweizer Seen vor).

Now *Netta rufina* (Pallas, 1773). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1931: 173; Greenway, 1973: 253; Johnsgard, 1979: 481; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 14.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 732990**, adult male, collected at Seefeld near Vienna, on 10 July 1824. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not enumerate his specimens, but described only the male. Hartert (1918: 48), by listing the above male as the type, designated it the lectotype of *subrufinus*. There is an additional male specimen, **AMNH 732991**, collected in Hungary on 10 March 1825, that is a paralectotype.

***Nyroca nyroca dampieri* Mathews**

Nyroca nyroca dampieri Mathews, 1912b: 87 (Fitzroy River, North-west Australia).

Now *Aythya australis australis* (Eyton, 1838). See Hartert, 1931b: 37; Peters, 1931: 175; Greenway, 1973: 253; Condon, 1975: 73; Johnsgard, 1979: 484; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 14.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 733257**, male, collected at Loomingoon (probably Loomungun Well, 17.50S, 122.38E), northern Western Australia, on 20 January 1896, by Knut Dahl (no. 1667). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12193) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. The holotype was in a large collection that he had received from Professor Collett of ZMO, including many collected by Dahl. It was cataloged as from the Fitzroy River, but Dahl's label has only Loomingoon, which he reached by going inland from Broome. Dahl (1927: 307–320) described his stay there during the rainy season.

***Nyroca australis extima* Mayr**

Nyroca australis extima Mayr, 1940a: 7 (Gaua, Banks Islands).

Now *Aythya australis extima* (Mayr, 1940). See Greenway, 1973: 253; Johnsgard, 1979: 485; Bregulla, 1992: 121; Dutson, 2011: 231; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 14.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 215487, adult male, collected on Gaua I., Banks Islands, Vanuatu, on 19 November 1926, by J.G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23914).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He gave measurements for six males and five females.

***Anas erythrophthalmus* Wied**

Anas erythrophthalmus Wied, 1833: 929 (Lagõa do Braço, Villa de Belmonte).

Now *Netta erythrophthalma* (Wied, 1832). See Allen, 1889: 269–270; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 270–271; Greenway, 1973: 253; Johnsgard, 1979: 482; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 14.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 6853**, female, and **AMNH 6854**, male, collected at Lagõa do Braço, Villa de Belmonte, southern Bahia, Brazil, by collectors for Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Wied Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Wied said that his collectors had brought in a male and a female of this species in November. One label serves for both of these specimens, it being attached to the female specimen but including male and female. The male is in heavy molt.

These two birds were part of the Wied Collection that D.G. Elliot purchased from Wied's family in 1870 for the newly organized American Museum of Natural History.

***Aethya Islandica* C.L. Brehm**

Aethya Islandica C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 911 (Sie bewohnt die Seen Islands, besonders den bei Myrate...).

Now *Aythya marila marila* (Linnaeus, 1761). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1931: 176; Greenway, 1973: 253; Johnsgard, 1979: 486; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 15.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733332**, adult male, collected in Iceland, on 4 May 1822. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male, female and young without enumerating his specimens. Hartert (1918: 48), by listing the single specimen collected on 4 May 1822 as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype. This name was a *nomen nudum* in Brehm's (1830: 998) earlier listing. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 253) the genus was spelled *Aethya* by Brehm.

***Aethya leuconotos* C.L. Brehm**

Aethya leuconotos C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 913 (Sie bewohnt den Nordosten, kommt auf der Ostsee an der pommerschen Küste, selten oder nie bei Helsingör...).

Now *Aythya marila marila* (Linnaeus, 1761). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1931: 176; Greenway, 1973: 253–254; Johnsgard, 1979: 486–487; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 15.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 733354, adult male, Rügen Island, Germany, in April 1822, collected by Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm's description included male and female but he did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 48) listed the single specimen collected in April 1822 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype; he also noted that *A. leuconotos* as used by Brehm (1830: 998) was a *nomen nudum*. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 253) the genus was spelled *Aethya* by Brehm.

***Anas brachyptera* Latham**

Anas brachyptera Latham, 1790: 834 (in insulis Falklandicis).

Now *Tachyeres brachypterus* (Latham, 1790). See Murphy, 1936: 964–968; Livezey, 1989: 181–184; ICZN, 1991: 187–188; Livezey and Humphrey, 1992: 27–30; Fulton et al., 2012: 2339–2346; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 15.

NEOTYPE: **AMNH 443786**, male, collected at Port Stanley, East Falkland Islands, on 27 October 1915, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 4865) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 4420).

COMMENTS: According to Livezey and Humphrey (1992: 29), Latham's description of *A. brachyptera* applied to the large, flightless steamer duck from the Falkland Islands, but no type was known. Because both flightless and flying steamer ducks are known from the Falkland Islands, it was important to tie the name to the flightless species described by Latham. Having satisfied the conditions for neotype designation (ICZN, 1999: 84–85, Art. 75), Livezey and Humphrey (1992: 29) designated as the neotype of "*Tachyeres*" *brachypterus*, AMNH 443786. In fact, this should have been designated as the neotype of *Anas brachyptera*, as it was originally described in *Anas*. An AMNH type label has been attached to this neotype, giving both names, and the specimen added to the AMNH type collection. I much appreciate Mark Adams' calling this neotype and the following one to my attention.

***Anas pteneres* J.R. Forster**

Anas pteneres J.R. Forster, 1844: 338 (in Magellanicis terris).

Now *Tachyeres pteneres* (J.R. Forster, 1844). See Murphy, 1936: 957–964; Livezey, 1989: 181–184; ICZN, 1991: 187–188; Livezey and Humphrey, 1992: 30–34; Fulton et al., 2012: 2339–2346; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 15.

NEOTYPE: **AMNH 443669**, male, collected at Chiloe Island, Chile, on 19 May 1914, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 2748) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 2659).

COMMENTS: Livezey (1989: 181–184) applied to the ICZN to conserve the specific name *pteneres* by suppressing the binomen *Oidemia patachonica* King, 1828, of which *Anas pteneres* was a subjective synonym. This was done (ICZN,

1991: 187–188). Livezey and Humphrey (1992: 32), having satisfied the conditions for neotype designation (ICZN, 1999: 84–85), Art. 75), designated AMNH 443669 as the neotype of “*Tachyeres*” *pteneres*. In fact, this should have been designated as the neotype of *Anas pteneres*, as it was originally described in the genus *Anas*. An AMNH type label has been attached to this neotype, giving both names, and the specimen added to the AMNH type collection.

***Clangula scapularis* C.L. Brehm**

Clangula scapularis C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 932 (Sie lebt und brütet auf Island...).

Now *Bucephala islandica* (Gmelin, 1789). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1931: 177; Greenway, 1973: 254; Johnsgard, 1979: 496; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 12.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733517**, adult male, collected in Iceland, 2 May 1828. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm described both male and female but did not enumerate his specimens. Hartert (1918: 48) listed as the type of *Clangula scapularis* the male collected on 2 May 1828, thereby designating it the lectotype. *C. scapularis* as used by Brehm (1830: 999) was a *nomen nudum*.

***Clangula musica* C.L. Brehm**

Clangula musica C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 937 (Rügen).

Now *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 48–49; Peters, 1931: 178; Greenway, 1973: 254; Johnsgard, 1979: 492; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 11.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 733593**, collected on Rügen Island, Germany, on 19 November 1819, by Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm noted that he had a single specimen, a male, but, as pointed out by Hartert (1918: 48) he mistakenly gave the month of collection as December 1819. Greenway (1973: 254) incorrectly called this type a lectotype and incorrectly cited the year of collection as “1899.”

***Clangula megauros* C.L. Brehm**

Clangula megauros C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 936 (Er erscheint nur höchst selten in strengen Wintern an der pommerischen Küste...).

Now *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1931: 178; Greenway, 1973: 234; Johnsgard, 1979: 492; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733594**, adult male, collected on Rügen Island, Germany, on 10 December 1819, by Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm said that he had only males. Hartert (1918: 48), by listing the single male specimen collected on 10 December 1819, designated it the lectotype of *C. megauros*. *Clangula megauros* Brehm (1830: 999) was a *nomen nudum*.

***Platypus Faberi* C.L. Brehm**

Platypus Faberi C.L. Brehm, 1824c: 1004 (Diese wohnt in Grönland, vielleicht auch auf Spitzbergen, kommt im winter nach Island).

Now *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 48; Peters, 1932: 178; Greenway, 1973: 254; and Dickinson and Christidis, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733556**, male, collected in Iceland, on 20 February 1820, probably by Faber. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm described male and female in the original description. Hartert, by listing the male collected on 20 February 1820 as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype.

***Platypus Leisleri* C.L. Brehm**

Platypus Leisleri C.L. Brehm, 1824a: 28 (lebt nur in Grönland).

Now *Somateria mollissima borealis* (C.L. Brehm, 1824). See Hartert, 1918: 42; Peters, 1931: 179; Greenway, 1973: 254; Johnsgard, 1979: 488–489; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733745**, male, collected in Greenland, 12 June 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not enumerate his specimens, but gave descriptions of the adult and young male and the adult female. By listing the adult male collected on 12 June 1823 as the type, Hartert (1918: 42) designated that specimen the lectotype.

***Somateria Danica* C.L. Brehm**

Somateria Danica C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 890 (Sei bewohnt die dänischen Inseln...kommt im Herbst und Winter häufig an die Küsten Dänemarks...).

Now *Somateria mollissima mollissima* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 179; Greenway, 1973: 254; Johnsgard, 1979: 488; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733809**, adult male, collected at Helsingør, Denmark, on 29 November 1825. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm had male, female and young specimens but did not enumerate them.

Hartert (1918: 49), by listing the single male specimen collected on 29 November 1825 as the type of *Danica*, designated it the lectotype.

Brehm (1830: 998) merely listed the name *Danica*; it is there a *nomen nudum* as were many of the names Brehm listed there. Greenway was incorrect to imply that *Danica* was a *nomen nudum* and a *nomen oblitum* in Brehm's 1831 publication. Greenway (1973: 254) also incorrectly gave the date of collection of the lectotype as 1835.

***Somateria Islandica* C.L. Brehm**

Somateria Islandica C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 895 (Sie bewohnt die Küsten Islands...).

Now *Somateria mollissima mollissima* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 179; Greenway, 1973: 254; Johnsgard, 1979: 488; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733760**, adult male, collected in Iceland, on 10 May 1826. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm described the male and young without enumerating his specimens. Hartert (1918: 49), by listing an adult male with the above data as the type of *Islandica* designated it the lectotype.

***Platypus Altensteinii* C. L. Brehm**

Platypus Altensteinii C.L. Brehm, 1824c: 999 (Grönland, kommt zuweilen an die nordwesteuropäischen Inseln).

Now *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 180; Greenway, 1973: 254; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733822**, male, collected in Greenland, on 20 April 1823, by Freiherr Stein of Altenstein. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described male, female, and young of both sexes. Hartert (1918: 49), by listing the male collected on 20 April 1823 as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype of *Altensteinii*. His specimen localities were given by Brehm (1824: 1002).

***Melanitta gibbera* C.L. Brehm**

Melanitta gibbera C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 902 (Sie kommt auf ihrer Wanderung aus dem Norden, ihrem Vaterlande, nicht nur an die deutschen Nordküsten, sondern in recht strengen Wintern zuweilen auf de Gewässer des mittlern Deutschlands...).

Now *Melanitta nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 180; Greenway, 1973: 254; Johnsgard, 1979: 493; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733898**, adult male, collected in the Roda Valley, undated. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only the adult male was mentioned by Brehm in the original description, but he did not give the number of specimens he examined. Hartert (1918: 49), by listing the single specimen from the Roda Valley as the type, designated it the lectotype of *gibbera*.

***Platypus Hornschuchii* C.L. Brehm**

Platypus Hornschuchii C.L. Brehm, 1824c: 1002 (leben den hohen Norden und kommt nur in kalten Wintern weit herab).

Now *Melanitta fusca fusca* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 181; Greenway, 1973: 254; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733943**, male, collected in Norway, on 13 October 1822, by an unknown collector. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The adult male, adult female, and young were described by Brehm. Hartert, by listing the male collected on 13 October 1822 as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype.

Hartert (1918: 49) miscited the page number of this description as 1102.

***Melanitta platyrhyncha* C.L. Brehm**

Melanitta platyrhyncha C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 907 (Sie erscheint im Herbst an den pommersehen Küsten...).

Now *Melanitta fusca fusca* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 181; Greenway, 1931: 255; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733933**, adult male, collected in Griefswald, Germany, on 26 December 1822. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only the male was treated in the original description. Hartert (1918: 49), by listing the single Griefswald specimen as the type of *platyrhyncha*, designated it the lectotype.

***Melanitta megapus* C.L. Brehm**

Melanitta megapus C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 906 (Auch sie kommt aus dem Nordosten der alten Welt an die deutschen Küsten der Ostsee, jung auch auf die Landseen unseres Vaterlandes...).

Now *Melanitta fusca fusca* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 49; Peters, 1931: 181; Greenway, 1973: 255; Johnsgard, 1979: 494; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 11.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 733932**, adult male, collected at Kiel, Germany, on 30 January 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When he described *megapus*, Brehm had male and young female specimens but did not enumerate them. Hartert (1918: 49) listed the single male specimen from Kiel as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *megapus*. Hartert (1918: 49) thought that Boie was perhaps the collector of this lectotype.

Salvadorina waigiensis Rothschild and Hartert

Salvadorina waigiensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1894: 683 (Waigi).

Now *Salvadorina waigiensis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1894.

See Hartert 1925a: 273; Peters, 1931: 183; Greenway, 1973: 252; Johnsgard, 1979: 462; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 19; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 57.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 734036**, male, collected in “Waigeou, Papoeasie” on original label, undated, by collectors for Bruijn (no. 8). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had the single specimen when they described both the genus and the species. Hartert (1925a: 273) already doubted that the specimen came from Waigeo Island. It has still not been collected on Waigeo, and the specimen most probably came from the Vogelkop, where Bruijn had commercial interests.

See Rothschild (1895a: 22, pl. 3) for a plate of this holotype.

Oxyura australis victoriae Mathews

Oxyura australis victoriae Mathews, 1912b: 87 (Victoria).

Now *Oxyura australis* Gould, 1837. See Hartert, 1931b: 37; Peters, 1931: 185; Greenway, 1973: 255; Condon, 1975: 75; Johnsgard, 1979: 504; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 8.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 734124**, unsexed, collected in “Victoria,” Australia, undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 12196) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The only information on the original label, attached, is “Victoria.” Mathews’ catalog indicates that he obtained this specimen from Professor Collett at ZMO. Mathews (1912b: 25) noted that he had received a collection on loan from Collett, and this collection later became part of Mathews’ collection. Hartert (1931b: 37) commented that the specimen is not fully adult.

Biziura lobata westralis Mathews

Biziura lobata westralis Mathews, 1912b: 87 (West Australia).

Now *Biziura lobata lobata* (Shaw, 1796). See Hartert, 1931b: 37; Peters, 1931: 185; Greenway, 1973: 255; Condon, 1975: 75; Johnsgard, 1979: 504; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 18.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 734130**, male, collected at Herdsman’s Lake, Western Australia, on 27 September 1901, by Ostle. From the Mathews Collection (no. 13939) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He received the specimen from WAM, no. 4331. The original label is present on this specimen, giving the data cited above.

Although there is no “Figured” label on this specimen, it is the specimen figured in Mathews (1915a, pl. 218, opp. p. 143, text p. 146), although there he incorrectly gave the date as “7 September 1901.”

Biziura lobata menziesi Mathews

Biziura lobata menziesi Mathews, 1914a: 90 (New South Wales).

Now *Biziura lobata menziesi* Mathews, 1914. See Hartert, 1931b: 38; Peters, 1931: 185; Greenway, 1973: 255; Condon, 1975: 75; Johnsgard, 1979: 504–505; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 18.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 734136**, male, collected in New South Wales, Australia, in December 1888. From the Mathews Collection (no. 756) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and said that it was collected in New South Wales. This specimen is also marked “Type” by Mathews in his catalog. The original label is not present, but the Mathews Collection label gives the data listed above; the number “236,” also listed on this label, refers to the number of the species in Mathews (1908). Greenway (1973: 255) erroneously listed this specimen as having been collected in West Australia.

Most authors have considered *Biziura lobata* monotypic, but Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 18) recognize *menziesi*.

Merganetta berlepschi Hartert

Merganetta berlepschi Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi), 1909: 244 (près de Tucuman, 1800 m.).

Now *Merganetta armata berlepschi* Hartert, 1909. See Hartert, 1925a: 272; Peters, 1931: 189; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948: 413–414; Greenway, 1973: 255; Johnsgard, 1979: 459; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 19.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 734381**, adult male, collected near Tucuman, 1800 m., Argentina, on 13 (not 12) June 1906, by L. Dinelli (no. 4089). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Dinelli's field number of the holotype in the original description and also listed a second specimen, a female.

Greenway (1973: 255) incorrectly listed Hartert and Venturi as the authors of this name; however, Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi, 1909: 160) said: "I have critically examined the skins, and am finally responsible for their nomenclature, and all the nomenclatorial and systematic notes are by me...."

CATHARTIDAE

Cathartes burrovianus dugandi Lehmann

Cathartes burrovianus dugandi Lehmann, 1957: 120 (Caicara en el Estado Bolivar, Venezuela).

Now *Cathartes burrovianus urubutinga* Pelzeln, 1861. See Wetmore, 1950, 1964; Greenway, 1973: 255; Blake, 1977: 268–269; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 277; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 233.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 469920**, adult female, collected at Caicara, Bolivar, Venezuela, on 9 August 1898, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie (no. 11099). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lehmann said that the type of *dugandi* was a female from Caicara in AMNH. A male and a second female collected by the Cherries at Caicara on the same expedition proved to be specimens of *C. aura*. Wetmore (1950, 1964) treated the nomenclature and distribution of *C. burrovianus* and *aura*. This holotype is accompanied by a detailed drawing of the head with colors indicated as well as notes on the color of other soft parts.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Elanus caeruleus wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard

Elanus caeruleus wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 332 (Nondugl, Wahgi Valley, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Elanus caeruleus hypoleucus* Gould, 1859. See Greenway, 1973: 256; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 292; Mees, 1982: 27; Coates, 1985: 111–112; Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 234; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 200–201.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 704566**, adult female, collected at Nondugl, 5200 ft., Wahgi Valley, Western Highlands Province (formerly Central Highlands), Papua New Guinea (formerly Mandated Territory of New Guinea), on 20 April 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Mees (1982: 27) considered *wahgiensis* to be a synonym of *hypoleucus*. Dickinson and Renssen (2013: 234, fn. 6) say that Mees treated *hypoleucus* as a separate species, but he did not (Mees, 1982: 31): "Although I am perfectly aware that the matter is largely a subjective one, renewed examination has not made me change my opinion that the comparatively slight differences between the four forms [*E. leucurus*, *E. notatus*, *E. caeruleus*, *E. hypoleucus*] do not justify their being treated as different species. The fact that in one case there exist intermediate populations only strengthens this opinion."

Elanus caeruleus sumatranus Salomonsen

Elanus caeruleus sumatranus Salomonsen, 1953: 210 (Korinchi, W. Sumatra, 3000 ft. altitude).

Now *Elanus caeruleus hypoleucus* Gould, 1859. See Greenway, 1973: 256; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 292; Mees, 1982: 27; Van Marle and Voous, 1988: 70; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 234.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531535**, male, collected at Siolak Daras, Mount Korinchi, 3000 feet, western Sumatra Island, Indonesia, on 18 March 1914, by Herbert C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss (no. 234). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salomonsen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. As noted by Greenway (1973: 256), Salomonsen also listed a second specimen, which he called a "co-type," used in the sense of a paratype, **AMNH 351534**, female, collected on Mount Korinchi, on 21 April 1914, by Robinson and Kloss.

Mees (1982: 27) considered *sumatranus* to be a synonym of *hypoleucus*, but he did not give *hypoleucus* species rank (see above).

Elanus axillaris parryi Mathews

Elanus axillaris parryi Mathews 1912a: 251 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Elanus axillaris* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1931b: 43; Peters, 1931: 193; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 193–195; Greenway, 1973: 256; Condon, 1975: 76–77; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 292; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 234.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531543**, adult male, collected on Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Sta. HJ9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 27 January 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 587). From the Mathews Collection (no. 849) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the original Rogers label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the

holotype bears a blank Mathews “Figured” label, indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1916a: pl. 249, opp. p. 199, text p. 200). While not said to be the type in the text, the data match those of the type, but by this time, Mathews did not recognize his subspecies *parryi* (Mathews, 1916a: 206).

Elanus scriptus victorianus Mathews

Elanus scriptus victorianus Mathews, 1917: 70 (Victoria).

Now *Elanus scriptus* Gould, 1842. See Hartert, 1931b: 44; Peters, 1931: 193; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 195–196; Greenway, 1973: 256; Condon, 1975: 77; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 292; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 234.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531575**, adult male, collected in Victoria, Australia, in December 1902. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4347) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type of *victorianus* was said to be the bird figured and described, but not named, in “Birds of Australia,” 1916a, vol. 5, pl. 250, p. 208. AMNH 531575 is that specimen. It does not bear an original label, but Mathews’ label has the data cited above; in addition it has a Rothschild type label and a blank “Figured” label. The specimen figured in pl. 250 and described as the male on p. 208 is this specimen. The measurements written on Mathews’ label are also the same as those given for the described male. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 256), I think there is no reason to question the holotype status of this specimen.

Mathews’ catalog number was not given in the original description but is written on both Mathews’ label and the Rothschild type label. Opposite 4347 in Mathews’ catalog this specimen is listed as having come from [A.W.] Coles and was cataloged in March 1910.

Greenway (1973: 256) referred to a “paralectotype,” AMNH 531576, a female collected at Wollongong, Victoria, in June 1893. The original label is on this specimen, and data include the locality as Wollongong, N.S. Wales, a female collected in June 1893, collector not given. There is no Mathews label, but the Rothschild label is printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews” and the locality is given there by Hartert as “Woolongong, Victoria,” which error was copied in the AMNH catalog and by Greenway. Thus, AMNH 531576 cannot be a paratype of *victorianus* because only the type from Victoria is mentioned in the original description. The female mentioned by Mathews (1916a: 208) is this bird, with the collecting locality correctly given as “Wollongong, New South Wales.”

Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus Mayr

Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus Mayr, 1940b: 1 (Kumusi River, eastern New Guinea).

Now *Macheiramphus alcinus papuanus* Mayr, 1940. See Deignan, 1960: 121; Greenway, 1973: 256; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 290; Coates, 1985: 109–111; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 239; and Barrowclough et al., 2014: 40–41.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531595**, adult male, collected on the Kumusi River, eastern Papua New Guinea, on 14 July 1907, by A.S. Meek (no. 3312). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1912: 190) noted that Meek collected the single specimen.

Westerman, 1848, had been credited with the spelling of the genus *Machaerhamphus*, but Deignan (1960: 121) showed that Westerman’s name had not been published until 1851, thereby making *Macheiramphus* (ex Schlegel) Bonaparte, 1850, the earlier name. Stresemann and Amadon (1979) considered Bonaparte’s name a *nomen oblitum*, but because Deignan published the earlier spelling before 1961 (ICZN, 1999: 111), it cannot be construed as a *nomen oblitum* and Bonaparte’s name should stand. Westerman’s spelling *Machaerhamphus* is an incorrect subsequent spelling. Also, *contra* Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 239), Mayr’s name should not be in parentheses because the names *Macheiramphus* and *Machaerhamphus* are different spellings of the same name, with *Macheiramphus* senior.

Griffiths et al. (2007: 597) and Barrowclough et al. (2014: 40–41) found that *Macheiramphus* was allied with harpy eagles rather than Elaninae.

Baza leucopias Sharpe

Baza leucopias Sharpe, 1888: 195 (Palawan).

Now *Aviceda jerdoni magnirostris* (Kaup, 1847). See Hartert, 1925a: 265; Peters, 1931: 196; Greenway, 1973: 256; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 281; Dickinson et al., 1991: 120; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531620**, immature female, collected at Kalusian, Palawan Island, Philippines, on 5 October 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1726). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sharpe had a single specimen when he named *leucopias*. Hartert 1925a: 265) discussed this type and noted details of its nomenclature. Parkes (1961) further studied *A. jerdoni* and this type in particular and decided that it was an albinistic adult female.

Whitehead (1890: 43, pl. 2) published a plate of the holotype and used the spelling “*leucopais*,” saying “Mr. Sharpe begs me to state that his name of *leucopais*... was misprinted *leucopias*, and he wishes it changed back to his original spelling.” The spelling *leucopais* as given by Whitehead is an incorrect subsequent spelling.

***Baza subcristata pallida* Stresemann**

Baza subcristata pallida Stresemann, 1913: 305 (in key), 306 (Tual, (Kei-Inseln)).

Now *Aviceda subcristata pallida* (Stresemann, 1913). See Hartert, 1901a; 1903; 1925a: 265; Peters, 1931: 196; Greenway, 1973: 257; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 281–282; White and Bruce, 1986: 114–115; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531635**, adult male, collected on Tual Island, Kai Islands, Indonesia, on 10 July 1900, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann gave the date of collecting as 10 April 1900, but this was a typographical error, corrected by Hartert (1925a: 265). None of Kühn's specimens from the Kai Islands was collected in April. Stresemann (1913: 306) gave the range of *pallida* as the "Kei- und "Südost-Inseln" and noted that he had three males from the Kai Islands and four females from Gorong Island (= Goram in the Southeast Islands) in his type series. Hartert (1901, 1903: 233) listed only two specimens from Tual (= Toal) and a female from Goram (= Gorom), including only the specimens collected in 1898 and 1899. Stresemann's type series also includes specimens collected by Kühn in 1900. Paratypes of *pallida*: **AMNH 531636**, male, 4 March 1898, **AMNH 531637**, male, 15 June 1898, both collected on Tual Island; **AMNH 531639**, female, 14 November 1899, **AMNH 531640**, female, 26 February 1900, **AMNH 531641**, female, 27 February 1900, and **AMNH 531642**, sexed as a male but entered as a female by Stresemann, 27 February 1900, all collected on Goram Island.

***Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis Mayr, 1940a: 8 (Waigeu).

Now *Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis* Mayr, 1940. See Greenway, 1973: 257; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 283; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 201–202.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531672**, adult female, collected on Waigeo Island, Raja Ampat Islands, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 26 December 1902, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

***Baza subcristata megala* Stresemann**

Baza subcristata megala Stresemann, 1913: 305 (in key), 307 (Fergusson-Insel).

Now *Aviceda subcristata megala* (Stresemann, 1913). See Hartert, 1925a: 265; Peters, 1931: 197; Mayr, 1941a: 13;

Greenway, 1973: 257; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 282; Coates, 1985: 106–107; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 201–202.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531689**, adult female, collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 June 1897, by Albert S. Meek (no. 627). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description. He had two males and two females from Fergusson Island in his type series.

***Aviceda subcristata coultasi* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata coultasi Mayr, 1945: 11 (Lombrum, Manus Island, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Aviceda subcristata coultasi* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 237; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 282–283; Coates, 1985: 106–107; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 335323**, adult male, collected at Lombrum, Manus Island, Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 25 July 1934, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 45763).

COMMENTS: The AMNH catalog number of this holotype had been entered incorrectly on the specimen label and was thus given as AMNH 325323 by both Mayr and Greenway. The correct number is AMNH 335323. There are two paratypes: **AMNH 334655**, male, Petaiya, Manus Island, 29 January 1934; and **AMNH 334656**, female, Drabui, Manus Island, 13 January 1934.

***Aviceda subcristata proxima* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata proxima Mayr, 1945: 10 (Kieta District, Bougainville, Solomon Islands).

Now *Aviceda subcristata gurneyi* (Ramsay, 1882). See Greenway, 1973: 257; Schodde, 1977: 33–34; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 283; Coates, 1985: 106–107; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 220633**, adult male, collected near Kieta, Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 January 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin (no. 209) on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Schodde (1977: 33) synonymized *proxima* with *gurneyi*.

Ramsay published the name *Baza gurneyi* in volume 16, p. 130, of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, often cited as published in 1883. However, there is on the reverse of the title page a list of publication dates for the separate numbers

of the volume. No. 90, including p. 130, was published on 26 January 1882.

***Aviceda subcristata robusta* Mayr**

Aviceda subcristata robusta Mayr, 1945: 9 (Mt. Maitombi, Choiseul).

Now *Aviceda subcristata gurneyi* (Ramsay, 1882). See Greenway, 1973: 257; Schodde, 1977: 33–34; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 283; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 228276**, adult male, collected on Mount Maitombi, Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands, on 26 October 1929, by Ernst Mayr and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38278).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for four adult males and six females. Schodde (1977: 33) synonymized *robusta* with *gurneyi*. See above for the date of publication of *gurneyi*.

***Baza subcristata queenslandica* Mathews**

Baza subcristata queenslandica Mathews, 1912a: 251 (Queensland (Mackay)).

Now *Aviceda subcristata subcristata* (Gould, 1838). See Hartert, 1931b: 44; Peters, 1931: 197; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 197–199; Greenway, 1973: 257; Condon, 1975: 77–78; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 283; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531727**, “female,” from Mackay, Queensland, Australia, undated. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6392) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. His catalog shows that it was among a large number of specimens from Mackay purchased from the dealer Gerrard, almost none of which had the sex indicated. This holotype was not sexed, although both Mathews’ collection label and the Rothschild type label are marked “female”; there is no original label.

***Lophastur subcristatus kempii* Mathews**

Lophastur subcristatus kempii Mathews, 1916a: 220 (Skull Creek, Cape York).

Now *Aviceda subcristata subcristata* (Gould, 1838). See Hartert, 1931b: 44; Peters, 1931: 197; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 197–199; Greenway, 1973: 258; Condon, 1975: 77–78; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 283; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531725**, female, collected at Skull Creek, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 22 December

1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 2164). From the Mathews Collection (no. 16538) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews listed as the type of *kempii* the only specimen he received from Kemp that had been collected at Skull Creek on 22 December 1912. Greenway (1973: 258) miscited the AMNH number of the holotype as “531735.”

***Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus* Stresemann and Paludan**

Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus Stresemann and Paludan (*in* Rothschild, Stresemann and Paludan) 1932a: 239 (Serui, Japan).

Now *Henicopernis longicauda* (Lesson and Garnot, 1828). See Mayr, 1941a: 14; Greenway, 1973: 258; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 286; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236; Barrowclough et al., 2014; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 202.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 301435**, adult male, collected at Serui, Japen Island, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 February 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 298). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann and Paludan cited Stein’s field number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the single male, Stein collected a juvenile? female.

***Falco vesparum* C.L. Brehm**

Falco vesparum C.L. Brehm, 1826: 25 (wändert im August durch Deutschland).

Now *Pernis apivorus apivorus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 45; Greenway, 1973: 258; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 287; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 235.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 531772**, male adult, collected at Renthendorf, Germany, in August. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen, designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918: 45), is the only Brehm specimen of this form collected in August that came to AMNH. The original label had been replaced by a person unknown, as had been done to a few of the Brehm specimens Rothschild purchased. Hartert (1918: 5–6) considered this “a crime against science.”

I do not consider any of the three “paralectotypes” listed by Greenway to have type status because none of them were collected in August. AMNH 531770 has no year on the label but was collected in May. AMNH 531771 was collected in September 1861 and cannot be a type. AMNH 531773 and AMNH 531774 (not mentioned by Greenway), were a mated pair collected in July.

***Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis* Mayr**

Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis Mayr, 1939: 74 (Mt. Apo, 3000 Fuss, Mindanao, Philippinen).

Now *Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis* Mayr, 1939. See Greenway, 1973: 258; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 289; Dickinson et al., 1991: 120–121; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 235.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531837**, adult female, collected on Mount Apo, 3000 ft., Mindanao Island, Philippines, in November 1903, by Johannes Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and listed his type series.

Falco palliatus (Pr. Max.) Temminck

Falco palliatus (Pr. Max.) Temminck, 1823: pl. 204 and text. Now *Leptodon cayanensis cayanensis* (Latham, 1790). See Allen, 1889: 268; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 23; Greenway, 1973: 258; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 284–285; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 235.

HOLOTYPE? **AMNH 9670**, no original label.

COMMENTS: *Falco palliatus* was described by Temminck (1823: livr. 35, pl. 204 and text) based on a manuscript name of Wied. Wied (1830, 3(1): 148) did not publish this name until 1830. There he said that he collected a single female specimen in the “grossen Urwädern am Flusse Peruhype umweit Villa Viçozza” and that it was pictured by Temminck in Pl. 204. Allen (1889: 268) discussed this type and said: “Whether the type specimen was in the Maximilian Collection when it was received at the American Museum can not now be determined.” He was obviously unwilling to claim this specimen without a label as the holotype of Temminck’s name, especially as Schlegel (1862: 10, no. 7) claimed that the type was in Leiden.

Hellmayr and Conover (1949: 23), claimed that the type was in Leiden based on Schlegel but referred to a co-type in AMNH; this is impossible as there was only one specimen. They refer to Griscom (1932: 162), who claimed that the type was in AMNH but that Allen failed to find it when he published on the Wied types. The following information lends some credence to AMNH 9670 being the holotype of *Falco palliatus*: it is noted in the catalog as being a Wied specimen, and the AMNH specimen is very similar to Temminck’s illustration. Greenway (1973: 258) was incorrect when he said that the tail had been shortened. There is always the possibility that a specimen selected by Elliot from the Verreaux collection may have been mistakenly cataloged at AMNH as coming from the Wied Collection, but in this case Elliot selected a male specimen from Verreaux. Although Schlegel had claimed that the type was in Leiden, the specimen that he listed was also a male, and Hoek Ostende et al. (1997) more recently did not list it.

The specimen remains with the types, but its status remains unsettled.

Odontriorchis palliatus guianensis Swann

Odontriorchis palliatus guianensis Swann, 1922: 159 (near Paramaribo, Surinam).

Now *Leptodon cayanensis cayanensis* (Latham, 1790). See Hartert, 1925a: 265–266; Peters, 1931: 199; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 22–26; Greenway, 1973: 258; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 284–285; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 235.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 470568**, adult male, collected near Paramaribo, Surinam, on 17 June 1905, by B. Chunkoo. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type of *guianensis* was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. The date of 17 June 1905 on the original label was misread by Swann as 11 June; otherwise the data on the holotype are the same as those given in the original description, and it is the only male of this species collected by Chunkoo. Although Swann indicated a wide range for *guianensis*, his type series was not enumerated.

B. Chunkoo had been introduced to Rothschild by the Penard brothers (LeCroy, 2012: 62–63) and had sent him specimens from Surinam.

Falco vitticaudus Wied

Falco vitticaudus Wied, 1830: 178 (südlich bei Rio de Janeiro wie bei Bahia).

Now *Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus* (Temminck, 1822). See Allen, 1889: 268; Friedmann, 1934: 310–318; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 27–30; Greenway, 1973: 259; Hoek Ostende, et al., 1997: 34; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 235.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 6362**, juvenile female, collected at Rio de Janeiro or Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889: 268) was the first to recognize this specimen as a type of Wied’s name, *Falco vitticaudus*. In his original description, Wied (1830: 178–179) noted that he collected a pair of immature specimens and also included in his description the adult male depicted by Temminck (1822, pl. 103), which he thought was the adult form of his two immature specimens. This specimen is also a syntype of *Falco uncinatus* Temminck, 1822 (Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 27).

Hellmayr and Conover (1949: 27) also noted that a type of *vitticaudus* was in AMNH, based on Allen (1889: 268). In this paper, Allen was not attempting to designate lectotypes for Wied names, *contra* Greenway (1973: 259), but only to identify specimens Wied may have used in his description. If Allen found more than one such specimen, he listed all of them (see LeCroy, et al., 2014). Also, in this connection, the listing of RMNH 87201 by Hoek Ostende, et al. (1997: 34) as the holotype of *vitticaudus* is also incorrect. While this is

presumably the specimen pictured in Temminck's pl. 103, it is a syntype of both *uncinatus* and *vitticaudus*.

Friedmann (1934) studied specimens of the genus *Chondrohierax* and considered the mostly dark-plumaged specimens to be a melanistic phase of *Chondrohierax uncinatus* Temminck, 1822, with *vitticaudus* a synonym.

***Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus* Friedmann**

Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus Friedmann, 1934: 313 (Morne Rouge, Grenada).

Now *Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus* Friedmann, 1934. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 30; Greenway, 1973: 258–259; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 286; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 235.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 45054**, adult male, collected at Morne Rouge, Grenada Island, Lesser Antilles, on 26 March 1885, by J. Grant Wells (no. A). From the G.N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Friedmann cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He had three adult female specimens in addition to the type in his type series.

***Harpagus fasciatus* Lawrence**

Harpagus fasciatus Lawrence, 1868: 429 (Guatemala).

Now *Harpagus bidentatus fasciatus* Lawrence, 1868. See Peters, 1931: 200; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 36–37; Greenway, 1973: 259; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 294; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 243.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 45037, unsexed, collected in Guatemala, from Dr. C.H. von Patten. From the G.N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence had a single specimen. The original label is not present but Lawrence's label notes that he acquired the specimen from "Dr. vn P." and that it is the type.

***Ictinia plumbea vagans* Miller and Griscom**

Ictinia plumbea vagans Miller and Griscom, 1921: 5 (Peña Blanca, Nicaragua).

Now *Ictinia plumbea* (Gmelin, 1788). See Peters, 1931: 201; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 38–41; Greenway, 1973: 259; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 295; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 250.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 103676, adult male, collected at Peña Blanca, Nicaragua, on 6 June 1909, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed 31 specimens in their type series.

***Milvus milvus harterti* Bédé**

Milvus milvus harterti Bédé, 1927: 36 (Ain-Leuh, Middle Atlas, Morocco).

Now *Milvus milvus milvus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1928: 230; Peters, 1931: 202; Greenway, 1973: 259; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 296; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 250.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531872**, female, collected at Ain-Leuh, Middle Atlas, Morocco, on 20 April 1925, by Paul Bédé (no. 478). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Bédé designated as the type of *harterti* a specimen he had collected on 20 April 1925 at Ain-Leuh; he noted that the type was in the Rothschild Collection.

On p. 150 of Bédé's article, it was noted that it was published on 25 May 1927.

***Milvus milvus fasciicauda* Hartert**

Milvus milvus fasciicauda Hartert, 1914: 89 (Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Milvus milvus fasciicauda* Hartert, 1914. See Hartert, 1925a: 266; Peters, 1931: 202; Greenway, 1973: 259; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 296; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 250.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 531873**, adult male, collected at Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands, on 12 December 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the above data for the holotype in the original description; the paratype mentioned as being in the Rothschild Collection is now **AMNH 531874**, male, collected on Rombo Islet, Brava Island, Cape Verde Islands, on 25 November 1897, by Boyd Alexander. Hartert's type series also comprised seven specimens in BMNH.

***Milvus migrans arabicus* Swann**

Milvus migrans arabicus Swann, 1922: 153 (Lahy, S. Arabia).

Now *Milvus migrans aegyptius* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hartert, 1925a: 266; Peters, 1931: 203; Greenway, 1973: 259; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 298; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 250.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532040**, immature unsexed, collected at Lahej (not Lahy), southern Arabia, on 25 August 1899, by W. Dodson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Swann listed only one specimen, which he called a male, collected at "Lahy," southern Arabia, on 25 August 1899, by W. Dodson, with the type in the Rothschild Museum. Ogilvie-Grant (1900: 262) reported on the collection made by Percival and Dodson in southern Arabia and noted that two immatures of *aegyptius* were collected on 25 August. He also noted that part of the collection was in BMNH and part in the Rothschild Collection.

The above specimen is the only one collected on that date that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and it bears a Rothschild type label (on which Hartert calls attention to Swann's having misspelled the type locality). Greenway (1973: 259) was incorrect to call this specimen a lectotype; the other two AMNH specimens that Greenway mentioned were not collected by Dodson or on 25 August 1899.

***Milvus korschun napieri* Mathews**

Milvus korschun napieri Mathews, 1912a: 249 (North-West Australia, Napier Broome Bay).

Now *Milvus migrans affinis* Gould, 1838. See Peters, 1931: 203; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 199–200; Greenway, 1973: 259–260; Condon, 1975: 78; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 297; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 250.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532065**, female, collected at the Mission Station, Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Western Australia, in May 1910, by G. F. Hill (no. 503). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5593) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 259), Hill's original label is on this specimen. Hill (1911: 267), in his account of the ten months he spent in the vicinity of the Drysdale Mission Station, listed this specimen as the only specimen of *Milvus migrans affinis* that he collected. There is a typographical error in the published account of the total length, but the other measurements on Hill's label are the same: TL 573, wing 394, tarsus 49, and tail 233.

In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. Hartert wrote the date of May 1910 on the Rothschild type label, which is recorded in Mathews' catalog opposite the entry for this specimen. Hill (1911: 267) noted that grass fires attracted many hawks in April, May, and June. I did not find a date on Hill's label, unless the number 503 represents May 3 with 1910 the year of Hill's visit.

***Milvus isurus westraliensis* Mathews**

Milvus isurus westraliensis Mathews, 1912a: 250 (West Australia (Perth)).

Now *Lophoictinia isura* (Gould, 1838). See Hartert, 1931: 43; Peters, 1931: 204; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 200–201; Greenway, 1973: 260; Condon, 1975: 78–79; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 295; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532146**, adult male, collected near Perth, on 7 November 1904, by Dr. Kelsall (no. 4070). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4486) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype, and (Mathews, 1916a: 183)

confirmed it as the holotype. He noted in his catalog that he acquired the specimen from WAM, and the number 4070 is probably that of the WAM. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 260), this name was spelled *westraliensis* by Mathews.

***Gypoictinia melanosterna decepta* Mathews**

Gypoictinia melanosterna decepta Mathews, 1912a: 250 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Hamirostra melanosternon* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1931b: 43; Peters, 1931: 204; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 202–203; Greenway, 1973: 260; Condon, 1975: 79; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 296; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 235.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532147**, adult female, collected 5 mi. west of Trig. Sta. HJ 9, Parry Creek, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 4 February 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 630). From the Mathews Collection (no. 845) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, this specimen bears a "Figured" label, indicating that it served as the model for Mathews (1916a: pl. 248, opp. p. 188, text p. 189).

***Haliastur indus flavirostris* Condon and Amadon**

Haliastur indus flavirostris Condon and Amadon, 1954: 206 (Bougainville Island, Solomons).

Now *Haliastur indus flavirostris* Condon and Amadon, 1954. See Greenway, 1973: 260; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 299; Coates, 1985: 114–116; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 221221**, adult female, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 April 1928, by Teora on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 32078).

COMMENTS: Condon and Amadon cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description, and gave measurements for 31 specimens included by them in *flavirostris*.

Teora was a member of the crew on the Expedition ship *France*.

***Haliastur indus subleucosternus* Mathews**

Haliastur indus subleucosternus Mathews, 1912a: 249 (North-West Australia (Derby)).

Now *Haliastur indus girrenera* (Vieillot, 1822). See Hartert, 1931b: 43; Peters, 1931: 205; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 205–206; Greenway, 1973: 260; Condon, 1975: 79–80; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 299; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532273**, adult female, collected on Augustus Island, 15.20S, 124.30E, northern Western Australia, on 4 August 1910, by G.F. Hill (no. 643). From the Mathews Collection (6207) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, where the locality is given as Augustus Island; Augustus Island is not near Derby. Hill (1910: 258–260) described his collecting localities during this trip as the mission station at Napier Broome Bay, the Drysdale River, and the islands just offshore. He noted that his area was about 300 miles northeast of Derby. Mathews must have zeroed in on Hill's mention of Derby.

By 1915, Mathews (1915d: 156) no longer recognized his *subleucosternus*, but by 1927 (Mathews, 1927: 255) he again recognized it, still giving the type locality as Derby.

Haliastur sphenurus territorii Mathews

Haliastur sphenurus territorii Mathews, 1912b: 88 (Northern Territory).

Now *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot, 1818). See Hartert, 1931b: 43; Peters, 1931: 205; Greenway, 1973: 260; Condon, 1975: 80; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 298; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532299**, adult male, collected on the Daly River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 24 September 1894, by Knut Dahl (no. 863). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12135) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. As noted by Hartert (1931b: 43), Mathews (1916a: 161, 169) continued to miscite the type locality as Mary River. Mathews (1915d: 169) “temporarily” rejected this form but by 1927 (Mathews, 1927: 256), again accepted it, still misciting the type locality. This holotype was among the specimens that Mathews received from Professor Collett at ZMO. Dahl (1927) recounted his experiences in Australia from 1894–1896.

Haliastur sphenurus sarasini Mathews

Haliastur sphenurus sarasini Mathews, 1916a: 169 (New Caledonia).

Now *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot, 1818). See Peters, 1931: 205; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 204; Greenway, 1973: 260; Condon, 1975: 80; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 298; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

POSSIBLE SYNTYPE: **AMNH 532341**, adult female, collected in central New Caledonia, on 18 November 1914, by P.D. Montague. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As noted by Condon and Amadon (1954: 204), Mathews did not designate a type when he introduced *sarasini*. AMNH 532341 is the only specimen of this species from New

Caledonia that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it had been in Mathews' collection. I did not find it in Mathews' catalog, but he cataloged very few specimens in 1914 and none later. When he introduced the name *sarasini*, he mentioned that he had found birds from New Caledonia lighter and smaller than typical ones and that North and Sarasin had noticed the same thing. Condon and Amadon (1954: 204) thought that this specimen might be considered a type, and I agree. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 260), I do not think that Condon and Amadon had any intention of designating this specimen as a lectotype. I have added an AMNH type label, marking AMNH 532341 as a possible syntype of *sarasini*.

Astur gentilis fujiyamae Hartert and Swann

Astur gentilis fujiyamae Hartert and Swann, 1923: 170 (Sagami-no-kuni, Japan).

Now *Accipiter gentilis fujiyamae* (Hartert and Swann, 1923). See Hartert, 1925a: 267; Peters, 1931: 208; Greenway, 1973: 260–261; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 348; Morioka et al., 2005: 40; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 248.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532446**, male, collected at Sagami-no-Kuni (= Prov. Sagami), Japan, undated, taken by collectors for Alan Owston, a dealer in Yokohama. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There are a number of confusions in Greenway (1973: 260–261). The new bird was exhibited on “behalf of Dr. Hartert and myself,” as noted in the original description, and repeated by Hartert (1925a: 267, and on the Rothschild type label), and Morioka et al. (2005: 40). Therefore, the authors of this form should be Hartert and Swann, in that order. AMNH 532446 is the only adult male with the above data and is therefore the holotype. The only paratype said to be in the Rothschild Collection is an “ad, ♂ (?), marked ♀, Shimosake, Japan” (Hartert and Swann, 1923: 170). That paratype is now **AMNH 532445** from Shimosake. There were an additional four paratypes listed as in the BMNH.

Accipiter (Astur) eudiabolus Rothschild and Hartert

Accipiter (Astur) eudiabolus Rothschild and Hartert, 1914a: 8 (Babooni, British New Guinea).

Now *Erythrotriorchis buergersi* (Reichenow, 1914). See Hartert, 1925a: 270; Peters, 1931: 208–209; Mayr, 1941a: 15; Greenway, 1973: 261; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 349; Coates, 1985: 121; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 248; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 213.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532450**, adult male, collected at Bubuni, 3000 ft., foothills of the Owen Stanley Mountains, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, in September 1903, by H.C. Pratt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert designated the above specimen the holotype in the original description, published in November 1914. Prior to this, in February 1914, Reichenow had described *Astur buergersi* from Maeanderberg on the Sepik River, based on a moulting young bird. Stresemann (1923: 64–65) noted that *eudiabolus* is a synonym of *buegersi*.

Rothschild and Hartert, in the original description, noted that two specimens in the BMNH should also be included in *eudiabolus*.

Contra Greenway (1973: 261) the name of this species was spelled *eudiabolus* in the original description. Some of the dates are also miscited. The dates given above were all checked with the holotype and in the cited publications.

Astur tachiro benguellensis Swann

Astur tachiro benguellensis Swann, 1921: 34 (Kabisombo R., Quilengo, Benguella).

Now *Accipiter tachiro sparsimfasciatus* (Reichenow, 1895).

See Peters, 1931: 209; Greenway, 1973: 261; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 326; Dean, 2000: 57; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532480**, adult female, collected at Qui-lengues (spelled Quilenges by Ansonge), Cabissombo River, Huila, Angola, on 2 February [19]05 (not 1895, as in original description, the “0” was misread as “9”), by W.J. Ansonge (no. 366). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen, listed as the type by Swann, is the only specimen of *Accipiter tachiro* collected by Ansonge that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert did not mention it in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection; it bears an AMNH type label filled in by Amadon. Modern names of localities are in the gazetteer in Dean (2000).

Astur toussenellii (sic) *canescens* Chapin

Astur toussenellii (sic) *canescens* Chapin, 1921: 1 (Medje, in northern Ituri District, Belgian Congo).

Now *Accipiter tachiro canescens* (Chapin, 1921). See Peters, 1931: 210; Greenway, 1973: 261; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 326; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 157743**, adult female, collected at Medje, northern Ituri District, Congo (Kinshasa), on 28 June 1910, by James P. Chapin (no. 1515) on the Lang-Chapin Congo Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. His type series comprised 5 specimens, including the type. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 261) the original spelling of the species name by Chapin was *toussenellii*, an incorrect subsequent spelling.

Spilospizias trinotatus haesitandus Hartert

Spilospizias trinotatus haesitandus Hartert, 1896: 162 (Bonthain Peak, from Indrulaman to above 6000 feet).

Now *Accipiter trinotatus* Bonaparte, 1850. See Hartert, 1925a: 268; Peters, 1931: 210; Greenway, 1973: 261; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 329; White and Bruce, 1986: 121–124; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 532523**, adult male, collected at Tasoso, Bonthain Peak, 6000 ft., Sulawesi, in October 1895, by J.M. Dumas for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, saying that he had seven adult specimens from Indrulaman to above 6000 ft. on Bonthain Peak. Hartert (1925a: 268) listed as the type of *haesitandus* the single Everett specimen collected at Tasoso, thereby designating it the lectotype. The original label written by Everett is marked “Type” by him, so he apparently believed that this was a new form when it was collected.

Four of the seven specimens listed by Hartert are in AMNH. The three paralectotypes are: **AMNH 532520–532522**, one male, two females collected at Indrulaman in September and October 1895. The other three Everett specimens were perhaps exchanged to other collections by Rothschild. AMNH 532529, 532530, two females collected on Bonthain Peak in August 1896 by William Doherty (see Hartert 1897a:159) were not included in the description by Hartert.

For further information concerning Dumas’ collecting on Bonthain Peak, see LeCroy and Jansen (2011: 174, 186)

Accipiter archboldi Stresemann

Accipiter archboldi Stresemann, 1932: 113 (SO Celebes: Tanke Solokko 1500 m.).

Now *Accipiter nanus* (Blasius, 1897). See Stresemann, 1938: 48–49; Greenway, 1973: 261; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 339; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 298339**, adult female, collected at Tanke Solokko, 1500 m., Mengkoka Mountains, Sulawesi, on 1 January 1932, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 6299). From the Heinrich Expedition, 1931.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Stresemann designated as the type of *archboldi* the female collected by Heinrich, no. 6299, at Tanke Solokko on 1 January 1932. He also mentioned that the type had been paired (“Get.” = Gepaart) with a male (Heinrich no. 6300) collected at the same place on the same day, but attributed no type status to that specimen. The specimens collected by Heinrich were to be divided between AMNH and ZMB, with types to come to AMNH. Stresemann had a total of seven specimens in his type series.

Of the six paratypes, the three in AMNH are **AMNH 298336**, **298337** and **298338**; the other three are probably in ZMB.

Stresemann (1940: 486) realized that his name, *archboldi*, was a synonym of *A. nanus* (Blasius, 1897).

***Astur riggenbachi* Neumann**

Astur riggenbachi Neumann, 1908c: 69 (Gassam, east of Thiès).

Now *Accipiter badius sphenurus* Rüppel, 1836. See Hartert, 1925a: 267; Peters, 1931: 210; Greenway, 1973: 261–262; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 327; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532558**, adult male, collected at Gassam, east of Thiès, Senegal, on 7 September 1907, from the F.W. Riggenbach collection (no. 1404). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said that the type was Riggenbach number 1404 and was in the Rothschild Collection. In addition to the male holotype, Neumann described a nearly adult female.

***Astur griseogularis obiensis* Hartert**

Astur griseogularis obiensis Hartert, 1903: 3 (Obi Major).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster obiensis* (Hartert, 1903). See Hartert, 1925a: 269; Peters, 1931: 212; Greenway, 1973: 262; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 331; White and Bruce, 1986: 124–125; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532786**, adult female, collected on Obi Major Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 6 April 1902, by John (= Johannes) Waterstradt (no. 0.67). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert cited Waterstradt's unique field number. In addition to the type, he studied two more females, a juvenile female, and a male.

***Accipiter fasciatus mortyi* Hartert**

Accipiter fasciatus mortyi Hartert, 1925a: 269 (Morty or Morotai Island, North Moluccas).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster mortyi* Hartert, 1925. See Peters, 1931: 213; Greenway, 1973: 262; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 331; White and Bruce, 1986: 124–125; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532803**, female, collected on Morotai Island, northern Moluccas, Indonesia, undated, by J.M. Dumas (as on the Rothschild label). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave measurements for one male and one female. He designated the female the holotype. Hartert incorrectly said that the type was collected by Waterstradt.

Dumas probably collected on Morotai in late 1898 (see LeCroy and Jansen, 2011: 176–177, 186).

***Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae Mayr, 1940a: 11 (Misima Island, Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster misulae* Mayr, 1940. See Mayr, 1941a: 15; Greenway, 1973: 262; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Coates, 1985: 123–125; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 209–210.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532853**, adult female, collected on Misima Island (= St. Aignan I., as on original label), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 August 1897, by Albert S. Meek (no. 858). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for two males, two females, and two immatures from Misima and Tagula Islands.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas Mayr, 1940a: 10 (Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster pallidimas* Mayr, 1940. See Greenway, 1973: 262; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Coates, 1985: 123–125; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 209–210.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532846**, adult male, collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 December 1894, by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. It was miscited as “538846” by Greenway (1973: 262). Mayr gave measurements for seven specimens in the original description and the range as Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae lavongai* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae lavongai Mayr, 1945: 7 (New Hanover (Lavongai)).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster lavongai* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 262; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann

and Amadon, 1979: 333; Coates, 1985: 123–125; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532872**, female, collected on New Hanover Island, Bismarck Archipelago, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 9 February 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8145). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He failed to cite the sex of the holotype although it is identified as a female by Eichhorn. His type series from New Hanover comprised an immature male and two immature females. Mayr included the populations from New Ireland and Tabar Island in *lavongai*, with reservations.

***Accipiter hiogaster rooki* Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter hiogaster rooki Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b: 288 (Rook Island).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster dampieri* (Gurney, 1882). See Hartert, 1925a: 268; Hartert, 1926c: 128; Peters, 1931: 213; Greenway, 1973: 262; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 333; Coates, 1985: 123–125; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532879**, male, collected on Umboi (= Rook) Island, on 2 August 1913, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5893). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had two male specimens. Earlier, they (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914: 209–210) had discussed these two birds and had stressed (on p. 207) that the island was named for Sir George Rook and should not be spelled "Rooke" as is sometimes done.

Hartert (1926c: 128) had already synonymized *rooki* with *dampieri*.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae manusi* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae manusi Mayr, 1945: 8 (Lombrum, Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster manusi* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 262; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Coates, 1985: 123–125; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 335324**, immature male, collected at Lombrum, Manus Island, Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 July 1934, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 45774).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He had specimens from Manus, San Miguel, Rambutyo, and Nauna Islands in the Admiralty

group and gave measurements for adult and immature males and females.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae matthiae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae matthiae Mayr, 1945: 8 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster matthiae* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 263; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 333; Coates, 1985: 123–125; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532870**, immature female, collected on Mussau Island, St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 7 July 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8641). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype. He did not state the sex of the holotype, but it is recorded on Eichhorn's original label. Hartert (1924: 261, 267) reported on this collection and said that Eichhorn collected on Mussau Island in the St. Matthias group. He collected an adult male and a juvenile female (later the holotype of *matthiae*).

***Astur etorques bougainvillei* Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur etorques bougainvillei Rothschild and Hartert, 1905: 250 (Bougainville Island).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster bougainvillei* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1905). See Hartert, 1925a: 268; Peters, 1931: 213; Greenway, 1973: 263; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Coates, 1985: 123–125; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532894**, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 April 1904, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.1555). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's number of the holotype in the original description. This number on Meek's label is difficult to decipher and it was called no. A.1556 in the original description, but was called A.1555 one line below, where the type series is listed. The number A.1556 belongs to a Bougainville specimen of *Graucalus welchmani* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1905: 263). Therefore, A.1555 is the correct number, as given by Hartert (1925a: 268). Greenway (1973: 263) miscited the AMNH number of the holotype; it is AMNH 532894, not "532906," which is the number of the following type (see below).

Rothschild and Hartert (1905: 250) had a type series of five adult males. Parker (1967: 133) and Schodde (1977: 2) place Meek at Taboroi, just south of Kieta, on his 1904 trip.

***Astur rufoschistaceus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur rufoschistaceus Rothschild and Hartert, 1902b: 590 (Ysabel).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster rufoschistaceus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1902. See Hartert, 1925a: 268; Peters, 1931: 214; Greenway, 1973: 263; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532906**, adult male, collected on Santa Isabel Island, Solomon Islands, on 17 June 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3307). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There are a number of errors in the account by Greenway (1973: 263). In the original description, Hartert did designate a holotype by citing Meek's field number of the type, but he misread the number because a vertical line appears in front of the number, causing him to interpret it as "13,307," but this was corrected by Hartert (1925a: 268) to 3307 and the correct number is written on both the Rothschild label and the Rothschild type label. Greenway gave the date of collection of the holotype as 17 June 1907, patently impossible for a name published in 1902; the date of 17 June 1901 is correctly given in the original description. There is no question that this is the holotype.

In the original description, Hartert (1902b: 590) said that there were eight fresh examples from Ysabel, but this must mean in addition to the type, as there are eight paratypes in AMNH: **AMNH 532903–532905** and **AMNH 532907–532911**, five males and three females, all collected by Meek in June and July 1901.

Meek did not specify exactly where he collected on Ysabel in 1901, but Parker (1967: 131) thought it may have been in the vicinity of Thousand Ships Bay.

***Astur etorques rubianae* Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur etorques rubianae Rothschild and Hartert, 1905: 250 (Gizo).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster rubianae* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1905). See Hartert, 1925a: 268; Peters, 1931: 214; Greenway, 1973: 263; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532927**, adult female, collected on Gizo Island, New Georgia Group, Solomon Islands, on 27 October 1903, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.652). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of *rubianae* as Rubiana (New Georgia), Gizo, and Rendova and listed as type series, in addition to the holotype, two males and two females from Rendova and one almost adult male and one juvenile female from New Georgia.

The date of collection of the holotype is written on the Rothschild Collection label as 27 October 1903 and the month on the field label could be read as a "10" or "11." Meek was on Gizo from 10 October – 24 November 1903 (Parker, 1967: 131), therefore 27 October 1903 appears to be the correct date, *contra* Greenway (1973: 263), who cited it as "27 November 1900." It is the only specimen of this species that was collected on Gizo.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae malaitae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae malaitae Mayr, 1931b: 4 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Accipiter hiogaster malaitae* Mayr, 1931. See Greenway, 1973: 263; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 332; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 226706**, adult female, collected on Malaita Island, 3000 ft., Solomon Islands, on 15 April 1930, by W.F. Coultas, W.J. Eyerdam and Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39998).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that it was the only specimen obtained.

***Astur clarus cooktowni* Mathews**

Astur clarus cooktowni Mathews, 1912a: 245 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hartert, 1931b: 40; Peters, 1931: 214; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 218–222; Greenway, 1973: 263–264; Condon, 1975: 82; Schodde, 1977: 36–37; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 333; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532939**, adult "female," collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, on 13 May 1900, by E. Olive (no. 134). From the Mathews Collection (no. 2009) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he accepted Olive's determination of the type as a female, but later (Mathews, 1915d: 37) under *Leucospiza cinerea* mentioned that the type of his *cooktowni* was missexed. Hartert (1931b: 40) also reported that the specimen was missexed by the collector and is an adult male.

Robinson and Laverock (1900: 618) reported on Olive's collection, and this species was identified by them as *Leucospizias cinereus*. Part of Olive's collection was purchased by Rothschild, part by Mathews and part remained in Liverpool. In the original description, Mathews did not mention other specimens, but he cataloged at no. 2008 a male collected at Cooktown on 4 August 1900.

Astur novaehollandiae alboides Mathews

Astur novaehollandiae alboides Mathews, 1912a: 246 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hartert, 1931b: 41; Peters, 1931: 214; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 219–222; Greenway, 1973: 264; Condon, 1975: 82; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 333; and Dickinson, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532958**, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 mi. west of Trig. Stn. HJ 9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 8 October 1908, by John P. Rogers (no. 153). From the Mathews Collection (no. 793) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels in addition to the original label. By 1915, Mathews (1915d: 52), no longer recognized *alboides*.

Accipiter eichhorni Hartert

Accipiter eichhorni Hartert, 1926b: 36 (Feni Island).

Now *Accipiter albogularis eichhorni* Hartert, 1926. See Hartert, 1928: 227; Peters, 1931: 214; Greenway, 1973: 264; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 334; Coates, 1985: 125–126; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532979**, adult female, collected on Feni Island, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 2 June 1924, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 9366). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Eichhorn's field number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for more than one male and more than one female.

Accipiter eichhorni imitator Hartert

Accipiter eichhorni imitator Hartert, 1926b: 37 (Choiseul Island).

Now *Accipiter imitator* Hartert, 1926. See Hartert, 1928: 227; Peters, 1931: 214; Greenway, 1973: 264; Schodde, 1977: 38; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 335; LeCroy et al., 2001: 151–155; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 532988**, adult female, collected on Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands, on 6 January 1904, by Albert S. Meek (no. A.1105). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description.

Accipiter princeps Mayr

Accipiter princeps Mayr, 1934: 3 (Balayang (2500 ft.), Wide Bay, New Britain).

Now *Accipiter princeps* Mayr, 1934. See Greenway, 1973: 264; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 335; Coates, 1985: 127; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 371; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 417430**, adult male, collected at Bulayang, 2500 ft., Baining Mountains, Wide Bay, New Britain, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 12 February 1933, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 43923).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised three specimens, two males and one female. There are two paratypes (not topotypes, *contra* Greenway, 1973: 264), **AMNH 333751**, male, Bulayang, Baining Mountains, 21 February 1933; and **AMNH 333752**, female, Timoi Mountains, 3600 ft., 10 May 1933. Greenway (1973: 264) miscited the year of collection of the holotype as "1934."

Accipiter fasciatus tjendanae Stresemann

Accipiter fasciatus tjendanae Stresemann, 1925: 323, fn 1 (Waingapo).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus tjendanae* Stresemann, 1925. See Hartert, 1928: 227; Peters, 1931: 215; Greenway, 1973: 264; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 329; White and Bruce, 1986: 122–124; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533077**, adult female, collected at Waingapo, Sumba Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in September 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann designated the adult female as the holotype in the original description; in addition he had two adult males and one immature female in his type series.

Accipiter fasciatus savu Mayr

Accipiter fasciatus savu Mayr, 1941b: 44 (Savu, Kleine Sunda Inseln).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus savu* Mayr, 1941. See Greenway, 1973: 265; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 329; White and Bruce, 1986: 122–124; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 245.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533089**, immature female, collected on Savu Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in August 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Hartert (1897b) published on Everett's collection from Sawu.

***Accipiter torquatus buruensis* Stresemann**

Accipiter torquatus buruensis Stresemann, 1914b: 381 (Fakal (Buru)).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus buruensis* Stresemann, 1914. See Hartert, 1925a: 269; Peters, 1931: 215; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 215–216; Greenway, 1973: 264–265; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 330; White and Bruce, 1986: 122–124; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533096**, adult female, collected at Fakal, 1050 m., Buru Island, southern Moluccas, Indonesia, on 24 March 1912, by Erwin Stresemann (no. 1127). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited his field number of the holotype in the original description.

***Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus Rothschild and Hartert, 1915: 53 (“Sogeri district,” 2000–3500 ft., British New Guinea).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1915. See Hartert, 1925a: 268–269; Peters, 1931: 215; Greenway, 1973: 265; Stresemann and Amadon, 1969: 330; Coates, 1985: 122–123; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 210–211.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533103**, unsexed “adult male,” collected near Sogeri, 2000–3500 ft., Owen Stanley Mountains, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, Emil Weiske specimen, purchased in London from McIlwraith, McEachern and Co. in 1898. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert designated as the holotype of *polycryptus* the “adult male” specimen from Sogeri and listed six additional specimens in their type series.

***Accipiter fasciatus dogwa* Rand**

Accipiter fasciatus dogwa Rand, 1941: 1 (Dogwa, Oriomo River, Territory of Papua, New Guinea).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus dogwa* Rand, 1941. See Mayr, 1941a: 16; Greenway, 1973: 265; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 330; Coates, 1985: 122; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246; Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 210–211.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 421685**, adult male, collected at Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea,

on 16 February 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition (no. 2686).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype; this number was miscited as “421658” by Greenway (1973: 265). The type series comprised four adult males, two immature males, three adult females, and three immature females.

***Astur fasciatus didimus* Mathews**

Astur fasciatus didimus Mathews, 1912b: 33 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus didimus* (Mathews, 1912). See Hartert, 1931: 42; Peters, 1931: 215; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 214–215; Greenway, 1973: 265; Condon, 1975: 81; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 330; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 210.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533123**, adult male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 12 October 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2179). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10799) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as Melville Island and Northern Territory.

***Astur fasciatus mackayi* Mathews**

Astur fasciatus mackayi Mathews, 1912a: 246 (Mackay, Queensland).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Hartert, 1931b: 42; Peters, 1931: 216; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 209–214; Greenway, 1973: 265; Condon, 1975: 80–81; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 330; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533214**, unsexed, collected at Mackay, Queensland, Australia, undated, collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6390) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; he purchased this skin from the dealer Gerrard and cataloged it on 4 February 1911. Later, Mathews (1927: 244) synonymized *mackayi* with *Urospiza f. fasciata*.

[*Accipiter trivirgatus peninsulae* Koelz]

Koelz (1949: 83) named *A. t. peninsulae* based on a specimen that he collected at Lomba, Bombay Presidency, India, on 21 January 1938, saying that the type was deposited in AMNH. It was not deposited in AMNH and is now FMNH 246474.

Accipiter trivirgatus formosae Mayr

Accipiter trivirgatus formosae Mayr, 1949a: 11 (Tapposha, Formosa).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus formosae* Mayr, 1949. See Greenway, 1973: 265–266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 324; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533319**, immature female, collected at Tapposha, Taiwan, on 21 January 1907, by collectors for Alan Owston (O.C. No. F64). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had an adult male in addition.

Accipiter trivirgatus niasensis Mayr

Accipiter trivirgatus niasensis Mayr, 1949a: 4 (Lagundi, Nias Island).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus niasensis* Mayr, 1949. See Greenway, 1973: 266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 324; van Marle and Voous, 1988: 73; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533323**, adult male, collected at Lagundi (spelled Lagoendi on the original label), Nias Island, Indonesia, in December 1897, by Hugo Raap (no. 536), purchased from Hermann Rolle. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; this number was miscited by Greenway (1973: 266) as “53323.”

Accipiter trivirgatus microstictus Mayr

Accipiter trivirgatus microstictus Mayr, 1949a: 5 (Riam, southwest Borneo).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus microstictus* Mayr, 1949. See Greenway, 1973: 266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 324; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 447450**, adult female, collected at Riam, southwest Borneo, Indonesia, on 7 November 1935, by J.J. Menden.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Menden’s collection from south Borneo for AMNH was reported on by Mayr (1938a).

Accipiter trivirgatus palawanus Mayr

Accipiter trivirgatus palawanus Mayr, 1949a: 5 (Taguso, Palawan).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus palawanus* Mayr, 1949. See Greenway, 1973: 266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 325;

Dickinson et al., 1991: 127–128; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533335**, immature female, collected at Taguso, Palawan Island, Philippine Islands, on 14 September 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1704). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. This specimen had been sexed as a male by Whitehead but was considered an immature female by Mayr.

Accipiter trivirgatus extimus Mayr

Accipiter trivirgatus extimus Mayr (in Delacour and Mayr), 1945: 106 (Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands).

Now *Accipiter trivirgatus extimus* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 325; Dickinson et al., 1991: 127–128; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533337**, adult male, collected at Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands, on 3 May 1889, by C. Platen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Greenway (1973: 266) miscited as “p. 6” the page number on which this description occurs and did not note that it was in a paper by Delacour and Mayr.

Accipiter bicolor schistochlamys Hellmayr

Accipiter bicolor schistochlamys Hellmayr, 1906b: 82 (Nanegal, Western Ecuador).

Now *Accipiter bicolor bicolor* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1925a: 270; Peters, 1931: 217; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 53–55; Greenway, 1973: 266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 344–345; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 248.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 470511**, male, collected at Nanegal, western Ecuador, in July 1898, by Goodfellow and Hamilton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the sex of the holotype was given as male and on the reverse of the original label, Hellmayr has noted “evidently wrongly sexed.” The sex was noted as female by the collectors. Both Hartert (1925a: 270) and Greenway (1973: 266) noted the sex as female, without comment. AMNH 470511 is, nevertheless, the holotype of *schistochlamys*. Hellmayr said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, and this is the only specimen of *bicolor* collected by Goodfellow and Hamilton that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Falco pileatus* Temminck**

Falco pileatus (ex Wied) Temminck (in Temminck and Laugier de Chartrouse), 1823, livr. 35, pl. 205 and text (Brazil, Cayenne).

Now *Accipiter bicolor pileatus* (Temminck, 1823). See Allen, 1889: 267; Peters, 1931: 217; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 55–57; Greenway, 1973: 266; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 345; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 248.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 6386**, male, “Brasilia,” from the Maximilian, Prince of Wied Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway (1973: 266) was incorrect in crediting this description to Wied; the name was a Wied manuscript name used by Temminck in his description. In Wied’s (1830, 3: 107–111) later account of this form, he noted that he had collected only an adult male and an adult female on the Rio Belmonte, near the island of Cachoeirinha.

Temminck (in Temminck and Laugier de Chartrouse, 1823, pl. 205 and text) noted that he pictured the adult male in pl. 205. On the second page of the text he noted that he had seen specimens from the collections of the Prince of Wied, the Paris Museum, the Museum Pays-Bas (= Leiden), and the Museum in Vienna. The specimen that Temminck pictured was from the collection that he listed first (see LeCroy et al., 2014: 311), thus Wied’s male specimen was the specimen pictured and is the syntype listed above.

Allen (1889: 267) noted that at the time of his study, only one of the specimens was in AMNH. As he said, there is an original Wied label pasted to the reverse of the AMNH label which is labeled as a female. It is obvious that two errors were committed with respect to this label. First of all, the specimen is without doubt a male; the AMNH catalog number 6840 had first been placed on both the AMNH label and the Wied label; it had been identified both on the AMNH label and in the catalog as *Ibycter americanus*, but with information on *Falco pileatus*, female, from Wied’s catalog added incorrectly in the remarks column. Allen had marked out the number “6840” and “♀” and added the number AMNH 6386 on the AMNH label. This is the correct AMNH number and is marked “Type” in the catalog.

It is not known whether Temminck saw a Wied specimen other than the male he pictured, and only No. 6386 in AMNH should be considered a syntype of Temminck’s name. Greenway (1973: 266) was not only incorrect in crediting the description of this name to Wied but also in calling this specimen a lectotype of *pileatus*. Allen (1889: 209) was not attempting to “fix” types of names introduced by Wied but rather to list the type specimens of Wied names that he found in the AMNH collection. He listed any specimens he found that might have been used by Wied in his descriptions.

Other syntypes of Temminck’s *pileatus* are in Leiden (Hoek Ostende et al., 1997: 24), and Vienna (Schifter et al.,

2007: 69–70). The syntype in Leiden is a male and the one in Vienna is a female.

I did find a female Wied specimen in the AMNH collection, but it is not known whether Temminck saw it and I do not consider it a syntype of *pileatus*. It is AMNH 10814 with a printed label that identifies it as a Wied specimen. It has been dismantled but is in very faded and worn condition.

***Accipiter albogularis gilvus* Mayr**

Accipiter albogularis gilvus Mayr, 1945: 8 (Kulambangra, Solomon Islands).

Now *Accipiter albogularis gilvus* Mayr, 1945. See Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 334; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 370; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533349**, immature male, collected on Kolombangara Island, Solomon Islands, on 12 March 1908, by Albert (not Arthur) S. Meek (no. 2869). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had studied two adult males and three immatures of *gilvus*.

***Accipiter luteoschistaceus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter luteoschistaceus Rothschild and Hartert, 1926: 53 (Talasea, New Britain).

Now *Accipiter luteoschistaceus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1926. See Hartert, 1928: 227; Peters, 1931: 218; Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon 1979: 335; Coates, 1985: 123; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 371; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533359**, adult male, collected Talasea, New Britain Island, West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 April 1925, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 10129). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Eichhorn’s number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had two male specimens. The paratype is **AMNH 533360**, male from Talasea, collected on 12 March 1925, by Eichhorn (no. 10036).

***Astur melanochlamys schistacinus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Astur melanochlamys schistacinus Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 482 (Mt. Goliath).

Now *Accipiter melanochlamys* (Salvadori, 1876). See Hartert, 1925a: 270; Peters, 1931: 219; Mayr, 1941a: 16; Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 334;

Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 246, and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 211.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533365**, adult male, collected on Mount Goliath, Oranje Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 2 February 1911, by Albert (not Arthur) S. Meek (no. 5278). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description; in addition they had a female specimen.

Accipiter nigroplumbeus Lawrence

Accipiter nigroplumbeus Lawrence, 1869: 270 (Quito Valley, Ecuador).

Now *Accipiter striatus ventralis* Sclater, 1866. See Peters, 1931: 221; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 76; Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 344; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 156654**, unsexed, from the Quito Valley, Ecuador, undated.

COMMENTS: This holotype was among specimens sent to Professor James Orton of Vassar College and was originally in the Vassar College Museum collection. Orton had sent it to Lawrence for description. It was among a number of types put on deposit by Vassar at AMNH in 1921 and given to AMNH in exchange in 1965.

Accipiter rufotibialis Sharpe

Accipiter rufotibialis Sharpe, 1887: 437 (Kina Balu).

Now *Accipiter virgatus rufotibialis* Sharpe, 1887. See Whitehead in Sharpe, 1889: 68–70, pl. 2; Hartert, 1925a: 270; Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 338; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 246.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 533856**, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, Sabah (northern Borneo Island), Malaysia, on 15 March 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1366). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 267), when Sharpe (1887: 437) described this form, he described an adult male for which he gave measurements and then added comments concerning a young male, also sent by Whitehead, that was molting into adult plumage. Sharpe did not designate a type. Both of those specimens were purchased by Rothschild and both are now in AMNH. Hartert (1925a: 270) listed the adult male bearing Whitehead's no. 1366 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. The reverse of Whitehead's label on AMNH 533856 is labeled "Type RBS[harpe]." The paralectotype is **AMNH 533857**, immature male, molting into adult plumage, collected on Mount Kinabalu on 10 March

1887 by John Whitehead (no. 1365). It is labeled "Type ♂ juv. RBS."

As Greenway noted, the undertail coverts of the lectotype are white, not rufous as stated by Sharpe.

In Sharpe (1889: 69), Whitehead said that he had obtained only two specimens of *rufotibialis* in 1887 and none during his 1888 expedition.

Accipiter virgatus confusus Hartert

Accipiter virgatus confusus Hartert, 1910: 209 (Laguna de Bai, Luzon).

Now *Accipiter virgatus confusus* Hartert, 1910. See Peters, 1931: 223; Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 338; Dickinson et al., 1991: 126–128; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 246.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533863**, adult male, collected at Laguna de Bai, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, on 9 January 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1910: 208–209) had discovered that the type of *Nisus manilensis* Meyen, which had been used for the Philippine form of *Accipiter virgatus*, was a synonym of *A. soloensis*. This discovery left the Philippine birds without a name, and *A. v. confusus* was supplied. In the original description, Hartert had listed as the type of *confusus* the Everett specimen with the above data, giving it the number "925" in the Rothschild Collection. However, Rothschild specimens were not cataloged. To provide such numbers, Hartert often modified the date and had apparently meant to do so in this case, as "No. 995" is written by Hartert on the Rothschild type label. The provision of no. "925" was apparently a typographical error, as AMNH 533863 is the only Everett specimen of *confusus* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

In addition to the holotype, Hartert listed a single female specimen collected by John Whitehead on north Luzon Island on 5 February 1895; that is now paratype **AMNH 533862**. He noted that specimens formerly listed under *manilensis* were known to occur on Luzon, Guimaras, Leyte, Mindanao, Mindoro and Negros islands.

This holotype was not mentioned in any of Hartert's Rothschild type lists.

Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus Rothschild and Hartert

Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus Rothschild and Hartert, 1913: 482 (Snow Mountains).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus papuanus* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1913). See Hartert, 1925a: 270; Peters, 1931: 224; Greenway, 1973: 267; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 339; Coates, 1985: 121–122; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 247; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 212.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533919**, adult female, collected on the Setekwa River, a tributary of the Otakwa River, Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., Papua Province, Indonesia, on 23 October 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4883). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's field number of the holotype. For information on Meek's collecting locality, see Rothschild and Hartert (1913: 473–474) and LeCroy and Jansen (2011). Besides the holotype, Rothschild and Hartert listed three males and one female in their type series.

Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus Mayr

Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus Mayr, 1940a: 12 (Mt. Rossel, Rossel Island).

Now *Accipiter fasciatus rosselianus* Mayr, 1940. See Hartert, 1899a: 82; Rothschild and Hartert, 1918: 311–312; Greenway, 1973: 268; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 339; Coates, 1985: 121–122; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 247; Schodde, 2015; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 211.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533932**, immature male, collected on Mount Rossel, Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 7 December 1915, by one of the Eichhorn brothers (no. 6903). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr designated AMNH 533932 the holotype of *rosselianus* and noted that he had one paratype.

In the intervening years since 1940, no one noticed that the species identification was incorrect until Richard Schodde (2015) published the fact that both specimens belonged to the species *Accipiter fasciatus*. No adult, and in fact, no additional specimens of an *Accipiter* have been collected on Rossel Island since 1915. Schodde's reidentification as *fasciatus* is thorough, involving extensive studies of specimens of both species. But because neither species occurs anywhere near Rossel Island, he suggested that it seems prudent to continue to recognize *rosselianus* until adult specimens of *fasciatus* are collected on Rossel and the subspecies can be evaluated. Having the benefit of Schodde's analysis, it is easy to confirm that both specimens have the slightly rounded tail of *fasciatus* and not the square tail of *cirrocephalus*.

AMNH 533931, the paratype of *rosselianus*, sexed as a male, was collected on Rossel Island, on 4 March 1898, by A.S. Meek (no. 1537). When Hartert (1899a: 82) published on this collection, he did not identify this specimen to species but said that it was an immature male. Mayr (1940a: 12) also published it as "male." At some point, someone had changed the sex to "female" and crossed out the "male" designation. It was cataloged at AMNH as female.

The holotype was in a later collection from Rossel, reported on by Rothschild and Hartert (1918: 311–312). There they said that they had received additional specimens from Rossel, collected "in November and December 1915 and January 1916, by the brothers Eichhorn during Mr. Albert S. Meek's illness." The Eichhorn brothers worked with Meek for many years and used his name and specimen numbers on their specimens, but the handwriting on the labels is clearly different. In this later paper, Rothschild and Hartert identified both specimens as *Accipiter cirrhocephalus papuanus* but "old birds must be obtained to ascertain where they belong. Curious to say, both birds are marked as males, while they agree in dimensions with females, not at all with males of *A. c. papuanus*." Both Meek and Eichhorn were experienced collectors and were unlikely to have missexed these specimens.

Accipiter cirrhocephalus quaesitandus Mathews

Accipiter cirrhocephalus quaesitandus Mathews, 1915d: 81 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus cirrhocephalus* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1931b: 41; Peters, 1931: 224; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 217–218; Greenway, 1973: 268; Condon, 1975: 81; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 339; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533939**, adult male, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 4 July 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 1196). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews noted that the type from Cape York was collected on 4 July 1912. AMNH 533939 is the only such specimen from the Mathews Collection in AMNH. Mathews mentioned only the type, but gave the range of *quaesitandus* as northern Queensland, Northern Territory, and northwest Australia. The Rothschild type label on this specimen is filled out by Hartert as the type of *quaesitandus* (but see below). Hartert (1931b: 41) had already synonymized *quaesitandus* with nominate *cirrocephalus* even though Condon (1975: 81) and Stresemann and Amadon (1979: 339) again recognized it. It is not recognized by Dickinson and Rensen (2013: 247).

Accipiter cirrhocephalus haesitata Mathews

Accipiter cirrhocephalus haesitata Mathews, 1917: 128 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Accipiter cirrhocephalus cirrhocephalus* (Vieillot, 1817). See Mathews, 1927: 248–249; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 217–218; Condon, 1975: 81; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533939**, adult male, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 4 July 1912, by

Robin Kemp (no. 1196). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This name was omitted by Greenway (1973: 268), probably because Condon and Amadon (1954: 217–218) said there was no specimen in AMNH that was identified as the type and that probably no type was designated. They evidently had not expected the same specimen to be used as the type of two different names (see above). Mathews (1917: 128) did designate a type for *haesitata* from Cape York and gave measurements of wing 203 mm., and tarsus 58.

AMNH 533939 bears a Mathews type label, filled in by him in ink, on which he listed the specimen as the type of *Accipiter cirrocephalus haesitata* and gave his catalog number as 14072, although that number was not referred to in the description. At that number a specimen of *A. cirrocephalus* is listed, collected by Kemp on 4 July 1912. I measure the wing as 203 and the tarsus as 58. An AMNH type label has been added bearing the name *Accipiter cirrocephalus haesitata*, with reference to that description.

On Mathews' type label, the name *haesitata* has been marked out and the name *quaesitandus* has been added in pencil by Mathews. See above for a discussion of that name.

Mathews (MS queries) had been asked whether the specimen marked as the type of *quaesitandus* was also the type of *haesitata*, to which he replied "I think both names are for same bird." Mathews had not "forgot that he had named the Cape York population in 1915" (Condon and Amadon, 1954: 218) as he (Mathews, 1927: 249) listed *haesitata* as a synonym of *quaesitandus*.

Astur cirrocephalus broomei Mathews

Astur cirrocephalus broomei Mathews, 1912a: 247 (South-West Australia (Broome Hill)).

Now *Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus* (Vieillot, 1817). See Hartert, 1931b: 41; Peters, 1931: 224; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 216–217; Greenway, 1973: 268; Condon, 1975: 81; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 239–240; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 247.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 533982**, adult male, collected at Broome Hill, southwestern Western Australia, on 8 June 1906, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 805) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and spelled the species name *cirrocephalus* in this case, *contra* Greenway (1973: 268).

Erythrotriorchis radiatus katherine Mathews

Erythrotriorchis radiatus katherine Mathews, 1916b: 57 (Katherine River, Northern Territory).

Now *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1931b: 42; Peters, 1931: 225; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 223–224; Greenway, 1973: 268; Condon, 1975: 82; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 349; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 248.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 534012**, male, collected on the Katherine River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 25 July 1895, by Knut Dahl (no. 1293). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The entire original description was: "Figured and described in my 'Birds of Australia,' Vol. V., pl. 240, p. 88." At that place, Mathews (1915d: 88, pl. 240, opp. p. 87), described the adult male, noted that it was collected on 25 July 1895 on the Katherine River and that it was figured, but he did not apply a new name there. The name *katherine* was applied later by Mathews (1916b: 57).

It is obvious that Greenway (1973: 268) confused this form with *E. r. queenslandicus* (see below), citing the AMNH catalog number incorrectly as "534013" and giving the wrong type locality. Mathews did indicate a holotype for *katherine*, and such could not have been designated by Hartert. AMNH 534012 is the only AMNH specimen of *E. radiatus* that bears a Mathews "Figured" label and is undoubtedly the holotype of *E. radiatus katherine*.

Also incorrect was Greenway's statement that Hartert (1931b: 42) had properly emended the name to *katherinae*. This was an incorrect subsequent spelling on Hartert's part, not an emendation (ICZN, 1999: 42–43, Art. 33.3).

Erythrotriorchis radiatus queenslandicus Mathews

Erythrotriorchis radiatus queenslandicus Mathews, 1917: 128 (Cedar Bay, Queensland).

Now *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1931b: 42; Peters, 1931: 225; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 223–224; Greenway, 1973: 268; Condon, 1975: 82; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 349; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 248.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 534013**, male, collected at Cedar Bay, Queensland, Australia, undated (probably in 1898), by Albert S. Meek. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4135) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears four labels. One is the original label identifying the bird as *Astur radiata*, male; the second label is a Rothschild Collection label repeating the identification, male, and adding North Queensland. On this label in what is apparently Mathews' hand the locality "Cardwell" is written. The third label is a Mathews type label on which he has written *Erythrotriorchis radiatus queenslandica* and his catalog no. 4135, not otherwise mentioned. The Rothschild type label adds, in Hartert's hand, "N.

Qsland, Cedar Bay (Meek).” Opposite no. 4135 in Mathews’ catalog, he noted that he obtained the specimen from Rothschild; therefore Hartert was in a position to know the proper collecting locality. I accept Hartert’s word that the specimen was collected at Cedar Bay, 15.49S, 145.22E, by Meek. See also Parker (1966: 121–122).

***Meliërax canorus neumanni* Hartert**

Meliërax canorus neumanni Hartert, 1914c: 1165 (Arbub bei Merowe (Mereau)).

Now *Melierax metabates metabates* (Heuglin, 1861). See Hartert, 1925a: 267; Peters, 1931: 226; Greenway, 1973: 268–269; Vaurie, 1965: 170; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 322; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 243.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 534110**, adult male, collected at Arbub near Merowe, northern Sudan, on 18 March 1904, by N.C. Rothschild, Hinley and Wollaston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: AMNH 534110 is the only specimen in AMNH with the cited data.

***Buteo albicaudatus sennetti* J.A. Allen**

Buteo albicaudatus sennetti J.A. Allen, 1893: 144 (Chiltipen Creek, Texas).

Now *Geranoaetus albicaudatus hyospodius* (Gurney, 1876). See Stresemann, 1925: 312, 317–318; Chapman, 1926: 226; Peters, 1931: 228; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 152–154; Friedmann, 1950: 233; Greenway, 1973: 269; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 367; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 252.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 80727**, adult male, collected at Chiltipen Creek, Texas, on 7 January 1887, from the collection of G.B. Sennett (no. 3915).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Allen did not designate a type but based his description on the “nearly thirty specimens from the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas.” Twenty-nine specimens were cataloged. Greenway (1973: 269) designated as lectotype of *sennetti* AMNH 80727, the Sennett label of which was marked “Type-J.A.A[llen]” by Allen. It bears an AMNH type label, with the name apparently filled in by Zimmer, who had had it in his “First Series” of specimens that he used for reference. The paralectotypes are **AMNH 80726, 80728–80753, 86812**, excluding the specimen that is the lectotype. AMNH 80733 was sent to Allan Brooks in 1924.

***Tachytriorchis albicaudatus exiguus* Chapman**

Tachytriorchis albicaudatus exiguus Chapman, 1915b: 637 (Barrigon, head of Rio Meta, Colombia).

Now *Geranoaetus albicaudatus colonus* (Berlepsch, 1892). See Peters, 1931: 228; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949:

151–152; Greenway, 1973: 269; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 367; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 252.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 130614**, adult male, collected at Barrigon, head of Rio Meta, eastern Colombia, on 20 December 1913, by Manuel Gonzalez.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He had one paratype.

***Buteo jamaicensis suttoni* Preston and Beane**

Buteo jamaicensis suttoni (ex Dickerman) Preston and Beane, 1993: 3 (Baja California).

Now *Buteo jamaicensis suttoni* Preston and Beane, 1993. See Dickerman, 1994: 376; Dickerman, 1997: 198; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 254.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 352491**, adult female, collected in the Sierra de Laguna Mountains, Baja California, Mexico, on 24 June 1913, by W.W. Brown, Jr. From the collection of A.C. Bent, via the collection of Jonathan Dwight, Jr. (no. 36093).

COMMENTS: This name was inadvertently introduced by Preston and Beane (1993: 3) based on a personal communication they had from Dickerman, prior to the publication of the name by Dickerman (1994: 376). Sufficient characters were given to distinguish the form. Lectotype designation by Dickerman (1997 [1996]: 198), based on the specimen he had originally intended as the type.

I believe that Dickinson and Remsens (2013: 254) were incorrect to credit this description to Dickerman.

***Buteo buteo harterti* Swann**

Buteo buteo harterti Swann, 1919: 43 (Madeira).

Now *Buteo buteo harterti* Swann, 1919. See Hartert, 1925a: 266; Peters, 1931: 234; Greenway, 1973: 269; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 371; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 255.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 534520**, female, collected at S. Amaro, Madeira Island, Portugal, on 20 January 1895, by Padre E. Schmitz, from the Museu Seminaria Funchal (no. 757). From the Rothschild Museum.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Swann said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection and he gave measurements for at least two males and two females. He also referred to Hartert (1914c: 1123). In that place, Hartert refers to a female and a young “female” in the Rothschild Collection and others in BMNH. Hartert (1925a: 266), by listing as the type the female collected at S. Amaro on 20 January 1895, by Smitz, designated it the lectotype. AMNH 534521, “female,” collected at Camacha, Madeira, on 10 October 1902, by Schmitz is probably a paralectotype. AMNH 534519, unsexed, collected on Madeira, by Schmitz may also be a paralectotype, although not specifically mentioned by Hartert.

***Buteo oreophilus* Hartert and Neumann**

Buteo oreophilus Hartert and Neumann, 1914: 31 (Koritscha bei Abera (Djamdjam), ca. 2800 m.).

Now *Buteo oreophilus* Hartert and Neumann, 1914. See Hartert, 1925a: 267; Peters, 1931: 234; Greenway, 1973: 269; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 373; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 255.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 534546**, male (?), collected at Koritscha, near Abera, Ethiopia, on 23 December 1900, by O. Neumann (no. 464). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert and Neumann cited Neumann's field number of the holotype in the original description and listed 11 additional specimens in the Rothschild Collection that were part of their type series.

***Rupornis magnirostris direptor* Peters and Griscom**

Rupornis magnirostris direptor Peters and Griscom, 1929: 46 (Finca El Cipres, near Mazatenango, Pacific Slope, Guatemala).

Now *Rupornis magnirostris griseocauda* Ridgway, 1873. See Peters, 1931: 237; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 123–124; Greenway, 1973: 269; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 361–362; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 251.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 393591**, adult female, collected at Finca El Cipres, near Mazatenango, Pacific slope, Guatemala, on 22 July 1924, by A.W. Anthony (no. 410). From the Dwight Collection (no. 57790).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Peters and Griscom gave the Dwight Collection number of the holotype and the full date and name of the collector (the latter two items not on the original label). The specimen bears a Museum of Comparative Zoology type label, bearing no number, as well as the original field label; I have added an AMNH type label, with the AMNH number.

Stresemann and Amadon (1979: 361) synonymized *direptor* Peters and Griscom with *Buteo magnirostris griseocauda*. Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 251) again place *magnirostris* in the genus *Rupornis*, citing references.

Peters and Griscom listed the specimens in their type series.

***Rupornis magnirostris zamorae* Chapman**

Rupornis magnirostris zamorae Chapman, 1922: 3 (Sabanilla, Ecuador).

Now *Rupornis magnirostris magnirostris* (Gmelin, 1788). See Peters, 1931: 238; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 129–131; Greenway, 1973: 269–270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 362; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 251.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 166708**, adult female, collected at Sabanilla, 5700 ft., Rio Zamora, Ecuador, on 9 November 1920, by George K. Cherrie.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had four specimens in his type series.

Hellmayr and Conover (1949: 131) synonymized *zamorae* with nominate *magnirostris* and subsequent authors have agreed. See Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 251) for use of *Rupornis*.

***Falco albifrons* Wied**

Falco albifrons Wied, 1830: 187 (östlichen Brasilien).

Now *Buteo brachyurus brachyurus* Vieillot, 1816. See Allen, 1889: 267; Peters, 1931: 239; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 141–144; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 366; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 254.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 6356**, female, collected in eastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Wied Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Wied noted that he had collected the single female specimen.

***Asturina plagiata micrus* Miller and Griscom**

Asturina plagiata micrus Miller and Griscom, 1921a: 4 (4 miles northeast of Chinandega, Nicaragua).

Now *Buteo plagiatus* (Schlegel, 1862). See Peters, 1931: 240; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 157–160; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 355; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 253.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 143746**, adult male, collected four miles northeast of Chinandega, 700 feet, Nicaragua, on 12 June 1917, by W.DeW. Miller, L. Griscom and W.B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: This subspecies was described in the species *A. plagiata*, not in *A. nitida* as reported by Greenway (1973: 270). The AMNH number was given in the original description; the type series comprised 11 specimens from Nicaragua and one from Costa Rica.

***Falco skotopterus* Wied**

Falco skotopterus Wied, 1830: 204 (Villa Viçoza am Flusse Peruhype; Barra de Jucú unweit des Flusses Espirito Santo).

Now *Buteogallus lacernulata* (Temminck, 1827). See Allen, 1889: 267; Peters, 1931: 242; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 174–175; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 253–254; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 252.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 6370**, adult male, collected presumably at one of the localities mentioned in the description, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889: 210–212) in his paper on the Wied types in AMNH was striving to recognize type specimens that may have come to AMNH with that collection and not to “fix” types, therefore, I do not agree with Greenway’s (1973: 270) statement that the above specimen was designated a lectotype. Because Wied collected at least a male and a female specimen, the AMNH male specimen should be considered a syntype of the name.

Wied (1830: 208–209) had already realized that his *skopterus* was similar to Temminck’s *lacernulata*.

Leucopternis semiplumbeus Lawrence

Leucopternis semiplumbeus Lawrence, 1861: 288 (New Granada, Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* Lawrence, 1861. See Peters, 1931: 242; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 177–178; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 354; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 253.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 44947**, adult female, collected on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, Panama, prior to 1861, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENT: This specimen was collected by James McLeannan prior to its description by Lawrence in 1861 and is marked “Type” by Lawrence. There is no indication in his description that Lawrence had more than one specimen. In the second part of his catalog of “New Grenada” (= Panama) specimens (Lawrence 1861b: 315–334), McLeannan had been joined by John R. Galbraith in the winter of 1861. Subsequent to that McLeannan had remained in Panama and continued to send specimens to Lawrence. Greenway (1973: 270) had considered the three specimens of *L. semiplumbeus* that had come to AMNH to be syntypes of the name; however, the other two specimens, AMNH 44948, female, and AMNH 44949, male, cannot be syntypes because the Lawrence labels of both of them are dated 1862. While Greenway called both of these specimens “syntypes,” he had neither labeled them as such nor included them in the type collection; therefore, they remain in the regular collection.

The labels of all three of these specimens had been stamped “first series,” which is not meant to imply any type status but merely indicates that these specimens were included in Zimmer’s series of specimens that he had kept separate for his studies.

Leucopternis princeps zimmeri Friedmann

Leucopternis princeps zimmeri Friedmann, 1935: 30 (San José de Sumaco, Ecuador).

Now *Morphnarchus princeps* (P.L. Sclater, 1865). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 181; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 353; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 252.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 178948**, adult male, collected at San José de Sumarco (as on label), eastern Ecuador, on 20 March 1923, by Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Friedmann cited the AMNH number of the holotype and had a type series of two males and two females from Ecuador.

Paynter (1993: 184–185) equated both of these locality spellings with San José Nuevo, 00.26S, 77.20W, and listed the Olalla’s collecting dates.

Busarellus nigricollis australis Swann

Busarellus nigricollis australis Swann, 1922: 95 (Morovi, Arg[entina]).

Now *Busarellus nigricollis leucocephalus* (Vieillot, 1816). See Hartert, 1925a: 267; Peters, 1931: 245; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 196–197; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 359; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 250.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 471128**, adult male, collected at Mocovi, Santa Fe, Argentina, on 3 September 1905, by S. Venturi (no. 1015). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Swann cited Venturi’s number of the holotype. Apparently the spelling “Morovi” and citation of year of collection as 1915 was a misreading of Venturi’s field label (Hartert, 1925a: 267). The type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. The male is the holotype of *australis*, but Swann also gave a measurement for a female.

Falco tyrannus Wied

Falco tyrannus Wied, 1820: 360 (rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil).

Now *Spizaetus tyrannus tyrannus* (Wied, 1820). See Peters, 1931: 248; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 208–210; Greenway, 1973: 270; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 388; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

?HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 6381**, no original label, thought by Allen (1889: 267) to be a Wied specimen and called a male by him.

COMMENTS: See LeCroy et al. (2014) for a discussion of this specimen and a specimen in Leiden, both claimed as types of this name.

Wied (1820: 360) said that he had collected a single male specimen, which he named *Falco tyrannus*. At the formation of AMNH in 1869, specimens at that time in the

Wied Collection were purchased for AMNH as well as a selection of specimens from the Verreaux Collection. Later, Allen, having found the above single unlabeled specimen in the AMNH, assumed it must be Wied's type. He, however, did not refer to the three specimens of this species that AMNH received from the Verreaux Collection, a male, a female and an immature. A total of three specimens of *Falco tyrannus* were cataloged apparently by Allen himself. AMNH 6380, unsexed, but marked as from the Verreaux Collection has not been found. AMNH 6381, unsexed, entered as from the Wied Collection, is the supposed type, and AMNH 6382, female, from the Verreaux Collection is still present in the collection. While AMNH 6381 may be from the Wied Collection, the lack of conclusive evidence concerning its provenance or sex makes it impossible at this late date to fix type status on it. The specimen in Leiden is a female; because Wied collected a single male specimen, it is not the type.

Because Allen called AMNH 6381 a Wied type, Greenway (1973: 270) listed it as a lectotype of *tyrannus*; however, Allen was not attempting to "fix" types, but only to recognize type specimens that he found. If he found more than one specimen that might serve, he listed all of them. In this case, it is known that Wied had a single specimen.

Limnaëtus limnaëtus floris Hartert

Limnaëtus limnaëtus floris Hartert, 1898a: 46 (south Flores). Now *Niasetus cirrhatus floris* (Hartert, 1898). See Hartert, 1925a: 266; Peters, 1931: 250; Greenway, 1973: 270–271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 387; Mees, 2006: 52–54; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 240.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 534896**, adult male, collected on southern Flores, in November 1896, by collectors for Alfred Everett.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 270), Hartert did not designate a type in the original description but gave details for two adult male specimens in his type series. In his list of types in the Rothschild Collection, Hartert (1925a: 267) did not further distinguish between the two specimens, but AMNH 534896 bears the Rothschild type label, and Hartert has written on Everett's label "Type of subsp." Greenway (1973: 270) assumed that this specimen was the holotype because Hartert had written on it that it was the type of the subspecies and apparently did not carefully read the original description; therefore Greenway as "the first author to have published before 2000 the assumption that the species-group taxon was based upon a single type specimen is deemed to have designated that specimen as the lectotype." (ICZN, 1999: 83, Art. 74.6). The paralectotype is **AMNH 534895**, bearing the same data as the lectotype and marked "Co-type."

Aquila Wiedii A.E. Brehm

Aquila Wiedii A.E. Brehm, 1855b: 25 (im peträischen Arabien, unweit des Fleckens Töhr am rothen Meere). Now *Aquila fasciata fasciata* Vieillot, 1822. See Hartert, 1918: 44; Peters, 1931: 251; Greenway, 1973: 271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 383; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 242.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 534991**, subadult female, caught by Bedouins near the small town of Töhr, on the Red Sea, Sinai Peninsula, on 17 November 1851. It was purchased live by A.E. Brehm and came from the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only this subadult female was described by A.E. Brehm. Greenway (1973: 271) incorrectly called it a lectotype of *Wiedii* and misspelled the type locality as "Johr."

Aquila minuta C.L. Brehm

Aquila minuta C.L. Brehm, 1820: 68 (an der Orla, eine Stunde unter Neustadt...erlegt). Now *Hieraaetus pennatus* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hartert, 1918: 44; Peters, 1931: 252; Greenway, 1973: 271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 383–384; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 242.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535028**, juvenile male, collected on the Orla River, near Neustadt, Germany, on 7 October 1810. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 271) this specimen is the holotype of *Aquila minuta* because Brehm noted in the original description that he had the single specimen collected on 7 October 1810; and, unusual for him, Brehm had marked his label that this was the original example of the species.

Aquila morphnoides coongani Mathews

Aquila morphnoides coongani Mathews, 1912a: 248 (North-West Australia (Coongan River)). Now *Hieraaetus morphnoides morphnoides* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1931b: 43; Peters, 1931: 252; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 224–226; Greenway, 1973: 271; Condon, 1975: 85; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 384; and Dickinson and Reamsen, 2013: 242.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535063**, "ad. female" on label, but is male, collected on the Coongan River, northwestern Western Australia, on 7 July 1908, by F.L.W[hitlock]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 820) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of this holotype. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 271) there is no indication that Mathews obtained this specimen from the WAM. Specimens with a number this low in Mathews'

catalog have no indication of the provenance. “F.L.W.,” the collector’s initials, are perfectly legible on the original label, which remains on the specimen. According to Whittell (1954: 766), Whitlock collected on the Coongan (not Condon, as in Whittell) and DeGrey rivers and on the Abrolhos Islands in 1908. Both Whittell and Mathews (1915d: 124) refer to Whitlock (1909), where he described his egg-collecting there for H.L. White (Mathews’ cousin). It is likely that Mathews obtained this specimen from White or directly from Whitlock.

Hartert (1931b: 43) indicated that this type was mis-sexed. By 1915, Mathews (1915d: 119) had synonymized his *coon-gani* with the nominate subspecies of *H. morphnoides* but mentioned this specimen as “another” adult male and gave measurements for it that are written by Mathews on Whitlock’s original label.

***Aquila Adalberti* C.L. Brehm**

Aquila Adalberti C.L. Brehm, 1861: 60 (Die hier beschriebenen Vögel stammen aus Spanien).

Now *Aquila adalberti* C.L. Brehm, 1861. See Hartert, 1918: 43; Peters, 1931: 254; Vaurie, 1965: 188–189; Greenway, 1973: 271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 380; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 242.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 535159**, female triennis (third year), collected in Spain, by Reinhold Brehm, undated.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918: 43) believed this specimen to be the type of *A. adalberti* as it was “evidently one of the first obtained by Reinhold Brehm, and it agrees with the original description.” Hartert also said that Brehm believed that this Spanish form bred in immature plumage and never changed into the full adult plumage. I did not find Brehm specimens in AMNH that were labeled *A. Adalberti major* or *minor*.

Greenway (1973: 271) listed two paralectotypes, AMNH 535[1]60, female, and AMNH 535[1]61, male, collected near Madrid, Spain, on 3 April 1861, by Reinhold Brehm. Even though Brehm’s name, *A. Adalberti*, was not published until 1861, it was presented to a meeting of the German Ornithological Society, 17–20 September 1860. Therefore, the specimens collected in 1861 could not have been in Brehm’s hand for the description.

***Aquila raptor* A.[E.] Brehm *Aquila lestris* C.L. Brehm**

Aquila raptor A.[E.] Brehm, 1855: 13 (Urwälder am blauen und weissen Flusse, bis Charthum herab).

Aquila lestris C.L. Brehm, 1861: 55

Now *Aquila rapax belisarius* (Levaillant, 1850). See Hartert, 1918: 43; Peters, 1931: 254; Greenway, 1973: 271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 380; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535217**, adult male, collected on the Blue Nile, Egypt, on 8 February 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Apparently, A.E. Brehm had only one specimen of *raptor*. As Hartert (1918: 43) noted, C.L. Brehm named this same specimen *Aquila lestris* “because *raptor*, having no feminine gender, could not be used for female birds!” *Aquila lestris* is the name written by C.L. Brehm on his label, and he credits the name both to himself and his son. In his application of the name *lestris* to A.E. Brehm’s *A. raptor*, C.L. Brehm mentioned that the specimen was collected on 8 February 1851. Greenway (1973: 271) did not mention *Aquila lestris*.

***Aquila variegata* C.L. Brehm**

Aquila variegata C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 9 (Nordostafrika).

Now *Aquila rapax belisarius* (Levaillant, 1850). See Hartert, 1918: 43; Peters, 1931: 254; Greenway, 1973: 271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 380; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535221**, male adult, collected at Senar (as on label), Sudan, on 13 February 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 271), *A. variegata* was described by C.L. Brehm (1855b: 9), and it was only the male bird in streaked plumage that Brehm described as the adult in the original description. The Rothschild label on this specimen is marked “errore” by Hartert with regard to the adult status of the type. Later, C.L. Brehm (1861: 58) made it clear that he had both male and female specimens from Senar, but specimens other than the streaked “male adult” were not mentioned in the original description.

Due to a typographical error in Hartert (1918: 43), the type was said to have been collected on 13 February 1857, but the date is clearly 1851 on the original label.

***Aquila Pallasii* A.E. Brehm**

Aquila Pallasii A.E. Brehm (in C.L. Brehm), 1855b: 413 (Vaterland das westliche Asten und östliche Europa, besonders die Ufer der Wolga).

Now *Aquila nipalensis orientalis* Cabanis, 1854. See Hartert, 1914: 1099; Peters, 1931: 255; Greenway, 1973: 271; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 379; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535269**, “male,” lower Volga River (untere Wolga). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not include this name in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and the original

Brehm label is no longer present. The specimen bears a Rothschild Collection label saying that the specimen is from the Brehm Collection and giving the sex and locality. There is also a Rothschild type label on the specimen bearing two C.L. Brehm (1855: 413, 1856: 10–11) references. In both, the name is listed with “Alfr. Brm.” as the author. No other Volga River specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Aquila dubia* C.L. Brehm**

Aquila dubia C.L. Brehm, 1856: 16 (Menzaleh-See).

Now *Clanga clanga* (Pallas, 1811). See Hartert, 1914c: 1101; Peters, 1931: 255; Greenway, 1973: 271–272; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 379; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 241.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535328**, unsexed, collected on Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, on 19 March 1849, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not include this name in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection but it bears a Rothschild type label and was listed by Greenway (1973: 271–272), although not fully documented by him.

In the original description, Brehm said that he named a first-year specimen, shot by his son on 19 March 1849 on Lake Menzaleh, *Aquila dubia*. Hartert (1914c: 1101) repeated this information.

This specimen bears an original label in A.E. Brehm’s hand, but in very poor condition, that is glued to the reverse of a stiff label on which an explanation is written with a signature that appears to be that of Otto Kleinschmidt on comparison with his known signature. Apparently the specimen was found in 1917 and must have gone to the Rothschild Collection some time thereafter, apparently after Hartert (1918) had published on the Brehm types, although he already knew of the description (Hartert, 1914c: 1101).

A second label, printed with the name of the Alfred Horst Brehm Collection, is also attached. The collecting data are written on this label and the fact that it is the “Typus von *Aquila dubia* Brm.” On the reverse of this label the statement from A.E. Brehm’s original label is copied, except the date of collection is written as 19 III 1841. This is incorrect as 19 März 1849 is still barely discernible on A.E. Brehm’s label and A.E. Brehm was in Egypt in that year. This label is also signed by Kleinschmidt. Alfred Horst Brehm, who died in 1917 (Haemmerlein, 1991: 147), was the son of A.E. Brehm. This type was probably sent to Hartert by Kleinschmidt after Horst Brehm’s death.

Greenway (1973: 271–272) listed seven “syntypes” of *dubia*, collected on Lake Menzaleh. I have checked each of them, and only AMNH 535328 had the name *dubia* written by Brehm on

the labels, and the data match those given in the original description. The remaining six are: AMNH 535325, a female collected on 13 (or 18) March 1849 was labeled *naevia* by Brehm; AMNH 535326, a juvenile female collected on 2 April 1849 was labeled *Wiedii*; AMNH 535327, a male collected on 2 April 1849 was labeled *clanga*; AMNH 535330 is the type of *unicolor*, see below; AMNH 535331, a female collected on 26 March 1852 near Sakarah was first labeled *naevia*, crossed out and then labeled *clanga*. Brehm did not apply the name *dubia* to any of these specimens, and I do not consider them syntypes of the name. Even though Greenway had listed these specimens as syntypes of *dubia*, he had not attached type labels or taken them from the regular collection, where they remain, except for the type of *unicolor*.

As Greenway (1973: 272) said, AMNH 535329 is the type of *fulviventris* (see below).

***Aquila fusco-atra* C.L. Brehm**

Aquila fusco-atra C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 10 (Ungemein selten in Deutschland).

Now *Clanga clanga* (Pallas, 1811). See Hartert 1918: 43–44; Peters, 1931: 255; Greenway, 1973: 272; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 379; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 241.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 535295**, male, collected at Querfurth, Germany, on 20 January 1820. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No locality for the type was given in the original description, but Brehm (1856: 16–18) amplified his description by saying that it was based on specimens from Lake Menzalah shot by his son and one shot near Querfurth that was in his collection. Hartert (1918: 43) chose the specimen from Querfurth as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *A. fusco-atra*. I did not find the name *fusco-atra* on any of the Lake Menzalah specimens.

***Aquila unicolor* C.L. Brehm**

Aquila unicolor C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 10 (kommt aus Ostnordafrika zuweilen nach Südosteuropa).

Now *Clanga clanga* (Pallas, 1811). See Hartert, 1914c: 1101; Peters, 1931: 255; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 379; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 241.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 535330**, adult female, collected on the Nile River delta, Egypt, on 10 December 1848, by A.E. Brehm on Baron J.W. von Müller’s zweite Reise in Central-Afrika. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: This Brehm name was listed by Hartert (1914c: 1101) as a synonym of *Aquila maculata* (= *Clanga clanga*), but apparently the specimen was not in the Rothschild Collection at that time because it was not included in Hartert’s (1918) list

of the Brehm types or in any of the other lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. It apparently has much the same history as that of *A. dubia* (above) as it now bears a label from the Alfred Horst Brehm Collection. Although this specimen bears a Rothschild type label and was marked "Type" in the AMNH catalog, it was not listed by Greenway (1973).

Brehm's (1855b:10) original description was vague, but he added some details later (1856: 13), saying that his son had collected two specimens of *unicolor* in upper Egypt in winter, but that this eagle was still unknown in Europe. AMNH 535330 is the only Brehm specimen in AMNH marked *unicolor* by Brehm.

Aquila fulviventris C.L. Brehm

Aquila fulviventris C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 10 (In Aegypten, sehr selten in Deutschland).

Now *Clanga clanga* (Pallas, 1811). See Hartert, 1918: 44; Peters, 1931: 255; Greenway, 1973: 272; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 379; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 535329**, male, collected at Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, on 2 or 4 April 1849, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm mentioned that *fulviventris* occurred in Egypt and seldom in Germany; Brehm (1856: 16) added the following details: besides the specimens that Alfred Brehm had brought back from Lake Menzaleh, he had seen a specimen in the collection of the Prince of Schleiz, collected in Spätherbste, below Gera, on the Elster. The above specimen is the only one in AMNH labeled *fulviventris* by Brehm; Hartert (1918: 44) listed it as the type of *fulviventris*, thereby designating it the lectotype.

This specimen bears two Brehm labels, one on which C.L. Brehm has written *A. fulviventris*, the collecting data, and how it differs from other species. The second label is A.E. Brehm's original label, on the reverse of which C.L. Brehm has written *Aquila fulviventris*. This label is dated 2 April 1840, while the other Brehm label is dated 4 April 1840. Also present are a Rothschild Collection label and a Rothschild type label.

Aquila subnaevia C.L. Brehm

Aquila subnaevia C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 10 (In Griechenland gefunden).

Now *Clanga pomarina pomarina* (C.L. Brehm, 1831). See Hartert, 1918: 44; Greenway, 1973: 272; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 378; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535364**, adult male, collected on (5?) July 1847, in Greece. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: C.L. Brehm (1856: 20–21) noted that his specimen had come to him from von Homeyer. His label adds

"Differt ab omnibus similibus dimensione minori." It is labeled *Aquila subnaevia* by Brehm.

Aquila pomarina C.L. Brehm

Aquila assimilis C.L. Brehm

Aquila pomarina C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 27 (Er lebt in den grossen pommerschen Wäldern, streicht im Winter...).

Aquila assimilis C.L. Brehm, 1856: 20 (Pommern).

Now *Clanga pomarina pomarina* (C.L. Brehm, 1831). See Hartert, 1918: 44; Peters, 1931: 255; Greenway, 1973: 272; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 378; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 241.

HOLOTYPE OF *assimilis*: **AMNH 535336**, adult male, collected in Pomerania (= Pommern, as on label), in May 1822. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As Hartert noted, the Brehm label bears the following: "Differt ab *Aquila naevia* dimensions minori et rostro graciliori." The first name written by Brehm on this label was *Aquila pomarina*, crossed out and *assimilis* written in. Hartert (1918: 44) thought this specimen might also be the type of *A. pomarina* (C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 27), noting that at that early period authors "sometimes altered and shifted" their own names. Because this specimen is the only one in AMNH labeled *assimilis* by Brehm, I consider it the holotype of that name. Should another specimen appear with the name *assimilis* written on it, then AMNH 535336 is the lectotype, designated by Hartert (1918: 44).

I do not accept any of the specimens listed by Greenway (1973: 272) as paralectotypes of *assimilis* to be paratypes of *assimilis*: AMNH 535337, unsexed, collected in Pomerania in 1846 (Brehm's name for this specimen is missing from its torn label); AMNH 535338, from the Tancre Collection and never in Brehm's; AMNH 535339 and 535340, female and immature male, collected at Cartelon, Pomerania, on 17 May 1837, with only *pomarina* on the labels; AMNH 535341, from the Tancre Collection. AMNH 535337, 535339 and 535340 also cannot be part of the type series of *pomarina* as they were collected after the description was published.

AMNH 535335 is also marked "type" in the catalog but is not in the type collection and was not mentioned by Greenway. It has no year of collection but came from Griefswald in Pomerania in September; Brehm's label is marked "*pomarina*." Hartert has written on the Rothschild label "Dies exemplar könnte der Typus von *Aquila pomarina* sein(?)." He has drawn two vertical red lines across the label, which he used when he thought that the specimen might be a type but doubt remained. There is no way to know at this late date if this specimen was collected before the 1831 description of *A. pomarina*. It remains in the regular collection.

Aquila audax carteri Mathews

Aquila audax carteri Mathews, 1912a: 247 (West Australia (Gracefield)).

Now *Aquila audax audax* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1931b: 42; Peters, 1931: 256; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 226–228; Greenway, 1973: 272; Condon, 1975: 84; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 382; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 242.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535398**, adult male, collected at Gracefield, Western Australia, on 4 May 1908, by J.T. Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. “814”) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type was from Gracefield and cited his catalog number “814” of the holotype. The data entered opposite that number in his catalog, a male specimen of *Uroaëtus audax* collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, on 25 August 1906, do not match the data on this type. The original label is no longer present. There are three labels present: 1) Mathews type label on which he has written in pencil “*Uroaëtus audax carteri*” and “Nov. Zool. XVIII,” without a page number or a catalog number; 2) a Rothschild type label on which Hartert has written “Gracefield, W.A. 4-5-08 (Tunney)” with the sex and the number “814”; 3) a blank Mathews “Figured” label. In Mathews (1915d: pl. 241, opp. p. 95, pp. 96, 112–113) this species is illustrated in plate 241, opp. p. 95, and on p. 96, the adult male is described and said to be figured and to have been collected at Gracefield on 4 May 1908, but Mathews did not confirm there that it was the type. On pp. 112–113, Mathews noted his description of *carteri* and its type locality of Gracefield, but without further data.

Gracefield, near Kojonup, WA, was the home of J.T. Tunney and after 1906 he settled at his homestead and collected only sporadically (Whittell, 1954: 724–725). Broome Hill is a locality not far east of Kojonup. The Tunney specimen listed above as the holotype was acquired by Mathews from WAM along with a number of other Tunney specimens and was cataloged by him in March 1910 at no. 4479. It is the only Gracefield specimen of *audax* in AMNH and I think there is no doubt that it was Mathews’ intended type; he was careless in referring to the wrong catalog number in the description.

While Greenway (1973: 272) listed seven “syntypes” in addition to the holotype, there was no indication of paratypes in the original description and I do not consider any of these specimens to have nomenclatural standing. They were not labeled as “syntypes” by Greenway and they remain in the regular collection.

[*Haliaëtus clamans* C.L. Brehm]

Haliaëtus clamans C.L. Brehm, 1853: 199 (no locality given).

Now *Haliaeetus vocifer* (Daudin, 1800). See Friedmann, 1930: 66–69; Peters, 1931: 257; Greenway, 1973: 272; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 300; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

The original description of *clamans* was a footnote to his discussion of *Haliaëtus vocifer*, in which Brehm noted that the size of the female of the the form he was naming *clamans* did not reach the size of the male of *Haliaëtus vocifer*. No indication of the number of specimens or their locality was given.

AMNH 535437 bears a Rothschild type label, but status as a type is there questioned, and the name was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Greenway (1973: 272) considered this a syntype of *clamans*, but I do not think that any type status can be claimed for this specimen or for the additional two Brehm specimens that are cataloged at AMNH under *clamans*. The three Brehm specimens are: AMNH 535436, immature male, collected on the Blue Nile, 14 December 1850; AMNH 535437, adult, collected at [Se]naar, in December 1850 (part of the label is missing); AMNH 535438, adult female, Senaar, Blue Nile, 31 December 1850; all three were collected by A.E. Brehm and have only *vocifer* written on their labels. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 272), Reichenow (1900–1901: 605–607 (not p. 601)) does not list additional syntypes of *clamans*.

The Brehm specimens in AMNH were all from Sennar on the Blue Nile in Sudan, not Shoa Province, Ethiopia, as supposed by Friedmann (1930: 67). He thus designated Shoa as the type locality of *clamans* but did not designate a lectotype.

Because AMNH 535437 bears a Rothschild type label, it remains in the type collection.

Haliaeetus leucogaster pallidus Mathews

Haliaeetus leucogaster pallidus Mathews, 1912: 248 (Derby, North-West Australia).

Now *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Gmelin, 1788). See Peters, 1931: 257; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 229–220; Greenway, 1973: 273; Condon, 1975: 83; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 299–300; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535486**, adult male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, northwestern Western Australia, on 1 April 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1508). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9419) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Point Torment is a projection into King Sound just north of Derby. While Mathews was less exact than he might have been about his type locality, Derby is not an error. Mathews also had a female that Rogers collected at the same place on the same day.

Hartert did not list this type in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, but it bears both a Rothschild and a Mathews type label.

***Haliaeetus sanfordi* Mayr**

Haliaeetus sanfordi Mayr, 1935: 1 (Choiseul Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Haliaeetus sanfordi* Mayr, 1935. See Greenway, 1973: 273; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 300; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 220671**, adult male, collected on Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands (= British Solomon Islands), on 28 November 1927, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 29621).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

***Haliaëtos funereus* A.E. Brehm**

Haliaëtos funereus A.E. Brehm, 1856: 206 (Aegypten).

Now *Haliaeetus albicilla* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 45; Peters, 1931: 258; Greenway, 1973: 273; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 301; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 249

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535537**, adult male, collected at Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, on 2 June 1849, ?by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, A.E. Brehm noted that this form remained late into the new year at Lake Menzaleh and he was told that it bred there. Hartert questioned whether this specimen was collected by Brehm as the original label does not bear his name. It had, however, been part of the Brehm Collection. It is the only Brehm specimen of *H. albicilla* that came to AMNH and is probably the only specimen he had. However, should other specimens be found, Hartert, by listing this specimen as the type of *funereus*, thereby designated it the lectotype.

The plumage of this specimen is so excessively worn that it had probably been held in captivity.

***Torgos tracheliotus negevensis* Bruun, Mendelssohn, and Bull**

Torgos tracheliotus negevensis Bruun, Mendelssohn, and Bull, 1981: 245 (northern Negev, Israel).

Now *Torgos tracheliotus negevensis* Bruun, Mendelssohn, and Bull, 1981. See Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 239.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 824179**, unsexed, captured in the northern Negev Desert, Israel, on 10 August 1957 as immature and kept in captivity in Tel Aviv until its death on 27 May 1979, by Heinrich Mendelssohn.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype and single specimen was given in the original description.

The specimen was received from Tel-Aviv University/Zoology, Wildlife Research Center (no. 9547) and the label is annotated that the individual was taken from the nest as a nestling and raised in captivity.

This description is noted in Greenway (1987: 2).

***Circus nigripennis* C.L. Brehm**

Circus nigripennis C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 33 (Greichenland).

Now *Circus cyaneus cyaneus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918: 45; Peters, 1931: 265; Greenway, 1973: 273; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 317; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 535886**, adult male, collected in Greece, on 29 October 1845, perhaps by A. Lindermayer. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not say how many specimens of this form he had, but three Brehm specimens from Greece, labeled *nigripennis*, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. There is some confusion about the month in which this lectotype was collected due to Brehm's difficult handwriting. It appears to me to be 29 October 1845 and the Rothschild type label is filled in with that date by Hartert. The Rothschild Collection label and Hartert (1918: 45) interpreted this as 29 December 1845. This is, however, the specimen Hartert selected as the type of *nigripennis*, thereby designating it the lectotype. The two paralectotypes are: **AMNH 535887**, male, collected in Greece on 26 December 1845; and **AMNH 535888**, male, collected at Missolongi, Greece in March 1845. These paralectotypes were not mentioned by Greenway 1973: 273).

***Circus pallens* C.L. Brehm**

Circus pallens C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 33 (Er wandert durch Deutschland.).

Now *Circus cyaneus cyaneus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918: 45; Peters, 1931: 264; Greenway, 1973: 273; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 317; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 535882**, adult male, collected on the Roda River, on 4 April 1844. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm described male and young female in the original description. By listing the male collected on 4 April 1844 as the type, Hartert (1918: 45) designated it the lectotype of *pallens*. There are three additional German specimens in AMNH labeled *pallens* by Brehm. I consider them paralectotypes: **AMNH 535872**, immature female, collected at Renthendorf on 5 November 1846; **AMNH 535878**, immature female, collected at Gotha on 8 June 1842; and **AMNH 535881**, adult male, collected in Rodathal on 13 October 1840. These paralectotypes were not mentioned by Greenway (1973: 273).

[*Circus assimilis quirindus* Mathews]

Circus assimilis quirindus Mathews, 1915d: 23 (Celebes).

Mathews did not designate a type for this name, saying: "According to my examination the birds from Celebes [Sulawesi] and the northern islands differ in their very slatey-blue backs and throats, and upper chest with very little spotting, and this bluish colouring pervades the colouring of the lower breast. I propose to name this form *C.a quirindus*, subsp. nov. to draw attention to my results."

Hartert (1931b:40) discussed this form in some detail and noted that despite the poor description the name must take priority over Stresemann's (1924: 48) name *celebensis*. He also noted that the "type" was not in the Rothschild Collection and was apparently in BMNH. Warren (1966: 240) noted that "The specimen cannot at present be traced." Greenway (1973) did not mention this name.

Circus assimilis Jardine and Selby, 1828, is now considered monotypic (Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 317).

Circus assimilis rogersi Mathews

Circus assimilis rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 244 (North-West Australia (Fitzroy River)).

Now *Circus assimilis* Jardine and Selby, 1828. See Hartert, 1931b: 40; Peters, 1931: 265; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 230–231; Greenway, 1973: 273; Condon, 1975: 85; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 317; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 536039**, adult male, collected 50 miles up the Fitzroy River, northwestern Western Australia, in August 1898, by J.T. Tunney (no. 52). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4488) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The type specimen was the only one of this species among a group of birds that Mathews obtained from the WAM and cataloged on 3 April (not March 4) 1910.

In addition to the original label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype also bears a blank Mathews "Figured" label. It served as the model for Mathews (1915d: pl. 234, opp. p. 18, text p. 19). The measurements Mathews gave on p. 19 are

the same as those he wrote on the original label. Condon and Amadon (1954: 230) thought that the specimen was probably collected by J.T. Tunney. This is correct for the handwriting on the label of this holotype matches that of Tunney.

Circus approximans inexpectatus Mathews

Circus approximans inexpectatus Mathews, 1912a: 245 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Circus assimilis* Jardine and Selby, 1828. See Hartert, 1931b: 39; Peters, 1931: 267; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 230–231; Greenway, 1973: 273; Condon, 1975: 85; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 317; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 536283**, juvenile male, collected on Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Stn. HJ9, east Kimberley, northwest Western Australia, on 22 January 1909, by J.P. Rogers (no. 548). From the Mathews Collection (no. 788) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, but he misidentified the specimen to species. Hartert (1931b: 39) discovered this and noted how adult *approximans* differs from immature *assimilis*.

Falco palustris Wied

Falco palustris Wied, 1820: 110 (near Battuba, Rio de Janeiro).

Now *Circus buffoni* (Gmelin, 1788). See Allen, 1889: 266; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 224–227; Amadon, 1954: 203–204; Greenway, 1973: 273; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 321; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 244.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 6841**, male juvenile, collected near Battuba, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Wied Collection.

COMMENTS: The type is an immature male and is marked "mas. juv" on the original Wied label that is pasted on the reverse of the AMNH label. It is a specimen of the dark morph. Greenway (1973: 273) called this specimen a lectotype; however, Allen (1889) was not attempting to "fix" types, but was listing specimens in AMNH that Wied used in his descriptions and noted that Wied's catalog listed male and female specimens.

Circus aquaticus C.L. Brehm

Circus aquaticus C.L. Brehm, 1832: col. 838 (Siebleder Teich bei Gotha).

Now *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 45; Peters, 1931: 266; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 319–320; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 243.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 536139**, male, collected on Siebleder Teich near Gotha, Germany, on 20 April 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm had at least two specimens; the above is the specimen he said was collected on Siebleder Teich bei Gotha in April. By listing it as the type, Hartert (1918: 45) designated it the lectotype of *C. aquaticus*. Brehm also described a young female.

Circus aeruginosus harterti Zedlitz

Circus aeruginosus harterti Zedlitz, 1914: 133 (Mhoiwla, Morocco).

Now *Circus aeruginosus harterti* Zedlitz, 1914. See Peters, 1931: 266; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 319; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 243.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 536235**, adult male, collected at Mehulla on the Oued Oum er Rbia (= Mhoiwla, see Vaurie, 1965: 206), western Morocco, on 12 May 1902, by F.W. Riggenbach. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway (1973: 274) considered this specimen the holotype of *harterti*; however, Graf Zedlitz listed two specimens as types of *harterti*, a male and a female. I consider the two specimens syntypes. The other syntype is a female, collected on Fetzara-See in northern Algeria, on 1 June 1913, by Zedlitz (no. 5508); it did not come to AMNH and is in Graf Zedlitz's collection in Stockholm (see Gyldenstolpe, 1926: 114–115). Hartert failed to list this type in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and I find no evidence that either specimen has been made a lectotype.

Because Zedlitz designated syntypes in the original description, specimens from other localities listed have no type standing.

Circus approximans drummondi Mathews and Iredale

Circus approximans drummondi Mathews and Iredale, 1913: 419 (New Zealand (breeding)).

Now *Circus approximans* Peale, 1848. See Hartert, 1931b: 39–40; Peters, 1931: 267; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 320; Checklist Committee, 2010: 170–171; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 243.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 536312, unsexed, collected on North Island, New Zealand, no date, no collector. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews and Iredale did not designate a type in the original description. Hartert (1931b: 39) listed the above specimen as the type of *drummondi*, thereby designating it the lectotype, and noted that he did not think that any subspecies of *Circus approximans* should be recognized. It is the only New Zealand specimen of *approximans* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

mans that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

As Hartert said, the specimen bears no original label. It does have five labels: 1) Mathews Collection label; 2) blank Mathews type label; 3) blank Mathews "Figured" label; 4) Rothschild Collection label; 5) Rothschild type label. The "Figured" label relates to the note by G.E. Lodge on the reverse of the Mathews Collection label: "Fig. G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand." For the story about the long obscurity and final printing of these Lodge plates, see Fleming (1982). The plate there reproduced is Plate 41, opp. p. 190. Fleming commented on the reverse of this plate that *drummondi* was named by Mathews and Iredale at the same time that Lodge was working on the paintings for the book on New Zealand birds that was planned by James Drummond but never published (see Fleming, 1982: 5–8).

Gymnogenys typicus graueri Swann

Gymnogenys typicus graueri Swann, 1921: 17 (Kissenyi, Lake Kivu)

Now *Polyboroides typus typus* A. Smith, 1829. See Hartert, 1928: 228; Peters, 1931: 269; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 316; Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 237.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 536363**, nearly adult female, collected at Gisenye (= Kissenyi), 01.42S, 29.15E, northern border of Lake Kivu, Rwanda/Congo (Kinshasa) border, on 26 December 1907, by Rudolph Grauer (no. 1746). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Swann, in his original description, gave Grauer's original number of the holotype and said that it was in the Rothschild Collection. Swann spelled the species name *typicus* (not *tipicus*) in the original description [Greenway (1973: 274) spelled it both ways.]

Contra Greenway (1973: 274), Swann's name was published in 1921 in Part 1 of his "Synopsis."

Circaëtos orientalis C.L. Brehm

Circaëtos orientalis C.L. Brehm, 1855: 11 (Er lebt in Südosteuropa, Westasien und Nordostafrika).

Now *Circaetus gallicus* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hartert, 1918: 45; Peters, 1931: 270; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 309–310; and Dickinson and Renssen, 2013: 238.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 536427**, originally sexed as male, changed to female by C.L. Brehm, collected at Sennar (= Sennaar, as on label), Blue Nile, Sudan, on 1 January 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: C.L. Brehm did not indicate how many specimens of *orientalis* he examined. Hartert (1918: 45), by listing this specimen from Sennar as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype. It is the only Brehm specimen of this species in AMNH collected at Sennar.

Spilornis cheela perplexus Swann

Spilornis cheela perplexus Swann, 1922: 135 (“Triomate, Yayeyema, S. Loo Choo Is.”).

Now *Spilornis cheela perplexus* Swann, 1922. See Hartert, 1925a: 266; Peters, 1931: 272; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 312; Morioka et al., 2005: 104–105; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 237.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 536498**, nearly adult male, collected on Iriomote-Jima (not Triomate), Yayeyema Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, on 16 June 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston, a dealer in Yokohama.

COMMENTS: See Morioka et al. (2005: 104–105) for clarification of details of the collecting locality of this holotype. In the original description, Swann said that this holotype was collected on 16 June and was in the Rothschild Collection. It is the only specimen in AMNH collected on that date.

This specimen bears two Owston labels. The label in Japanese bears the number in red pencil on its reverse that appears to be “1612.” Such red numbers refer to numbers given the specimens by Ogawa (1905) when he studied this collection prior to Rothschild’s purchase of part of it. No. 1612 was listed by Ogawa (1905: 213) as a male having been collected on 16 June 1904 at “Sunobaruyama,” Iriomote Island. The English label bears the number 1447 (which may be either a species number or a collector’s number), the same date and sex, and only Iriomoto as the locality.

The second Owston specimen in AMNH mentioned by Greenway was not mentioned by Swann in the original description.

Spilornis salvadorii Berlepsch

Spilornis salvadorii Berlepsch, 1895: 73 (island of Nias off the coast of Sumatra).

Now *Spilornis cheela asturinus* A.B. Meyer, 1884. See Peters, 1931: 272; Meise, 1939: 69–70; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 314; Eck and Quaisser, 2004: 241; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 237.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 536524**, adult, collected on Nias Island off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, undated, by W. Thomas. From the Berlepsch Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Berlepsch’s description of *Spilornis salvadorii* was based on two specimens, one in his collection and one in the Rothschild Collection. Both were undated but were col-

lected by W. Thomas, who was a “missionary resident on the island of Nias.” The above syntype was exchanged by Berlepsch to Rothschild and bears a Berlepsch Museum label. It had not been recognized by Hartert as a type and was not listed by him in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection or by Greenway (1973). An AMNH type label has been added. The Berlepsch collection is now in Frankfurt and probably contains the second syntype.

Meise (1939: 69–70) noted that the type of *S. asturinus* A.B. Meyer, 1884, in the Dresden Museum, was from an unknown locality and by comparing it with other forms of *S. cheela* found that it was the same as the form from Nias Island that had been named *salvadorii* by Berlepsch. Meyer’s name was the older, and Berlepsch’s name became a synonym. However, Meise (1939: 69) was incorrect in calling the Berlepsch specimen the type and the Rothschild specimen the paratype of *salvadorii*. No type was designated and both specimens were included in the original description.

Eck and Quaisser (2004: 241), in their list of types in the Dresden Museum, noted that the holotype of *S. asturinus* was destroyed during World War II.

PANDIONIDAE

Pandion fasciatum C.L. Brehm

Pandion fasciatum C.L. Brehm, 1842b: cols. 426, 434–435 (17° latitude and 71° longitude).

Now *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (Gmelin, 1788). See Hartert, 1918: 45 fn; Peters, 1931: 275; Greenway, 1973: 274; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 279; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 234.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 469974**, immature female, collected at sea in 17° latitude and 71° longitude near Santo Domingo, on 3 September 1839. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1842b: col. 426), when he introduced the name *fasciatum*, gave length measurements for both male and female; he did not otherwise give information about particular specimens. In cols. 434–435, he mentioned the immature female in his collection, collected at sea in 17° latitude and 71° longitude on 3 September 1839. Hartert (1918: 45 fn) said that a number of Brehm forms should be considered synonyms of *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus*, including *fasciatum* and reiterated this (Hartert, 1922: 2208). The above specimen is the only Brehm specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection that has the name *fasciatum* written on the label by Brehm. He has also noted on the label the latitude and longitude, the locality near St. Domingo, and has equated it with *Pandion carolinensis*.

Because Brehm, in the original description, listed measurements of a male and a female, I do not think that this New

World immature female can be considered the holotype (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 274); nevertheless, I think it must be considered a syntype because Brehm himself wrote *fasciatum* on the label.

***Pandion haliaëtus melvillensis* Mathews**

Pandion haliaëtus melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 34 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Pandion haliaëtus cristatus* (Vieillot, 1816). See Hartert, 1931b: 46; Peters, 1931: 275; Greenway, 1973: 274–275; Condon, 1975:76; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 279; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 115; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 234; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 199.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 536682**, female, collected at Coopers' Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 4 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2119). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10800) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and the range as Melville Island and Northern Territory. Mathews (1916a: 302) already considered *melvillensis* a synonym of *cristatus*.

FALCONIDAE

***Herpetotheres cachinnans fulvescens* Chapman**

Herpetotheres cachinnans fulvescens Chapman, 1915b: 638 (Alto Bonita (alt. 1500 ft.), west slope, W. Andes, Antioquia, Colombia).

Now *Herpetotheres cachinnans cachinnans* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Chapman, 1917: 248–249; Peters, 1931: 276; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 241–242; Greenway, 1973: 275; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 394; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 347.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 132991**, adult male, collected at Alto Bonita, 1500 ft., west slope, western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia, on 19 February 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11290) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

***Micrastur ruficollis ologi* Amadon**

Micrastur ruficollis ologi Amadon, 1964: 19 (not 15) (above San Pablo, 4000 feet, Province of Tucuman, Argentina).

Now *Micrastur ruficollis ologi* Amadon, 1964. See Greenway, 1973: 275; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 396; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 347.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 140515**, adult female, collected above San Pablo, 4000 ft., Tucuman Province, Argentina, on 5 March 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 15597) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Amadon cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

***Falco crotophagus* Wied**

Falco crotophagus Wied, 1820: 297 (near Rio da Frade).

Now *Milvago chimachima chimachima* (Vieillot, 1816). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 272; Greenway, 1973: 275; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 393; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 348.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 6424**, immature, and **AMNH 6426**, adult, from near the Rio da Frade. From the Maximilian, Prince of Wied, Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway incorrectly called this Wied name a *nomen nudum*. Wied (1820: 297) noted: “Der caracara (*Falco crotophagus*) fand sich sogleich ein, und liess sich auf den Rücken unserer Thiere nieder, um ihnen die Insekten abzulesen.... Azara hat dieses Thier unter den Vögeln von Paraguay mit dem Nahmen Chimachima ausgeführt.” Azara did not assign Latin binomials to his birds and Wied was providing such a name.

Vieillot (1816: 259) also gave a Latin name to Azara's (1802: 50–53, no. VI) Chimachima, *Polyborus chimachima*, but published it four years before Wied published *Falco crotophagus*. Therefore Wied's name is a synonym of the earlier name, as noted by Hellmayr and Conover (1949: 272).

When Wied introduced *Falco crotophagus*, he gave no indication of how many specimens he had, but a check of his manuscript catalogue (1865: 285) shows that “genus 646 *Milvago* Spix” includes among other names, *chimachima* Vieillot and *Falco crotophagus* Wied. There he listed “Mas, Fem, Brasilien.” Therefore we know that he had both male and female specimens but no knowledge of how many. AMNH 6424 and 6246 should be considered syntypes of *F. crotophagus* Wied.

Both of these syntypes were formerly mounted. The adult does not bear an original Wied label, but the printed exhibit label notes that it is from the Maximilian Collection. The immature bears, in addition to the printed label, two original Wied labels. Both bear the same identification, *Polyborus chimachima* Vieillot and *Falco degener* Illiger, and are labeled “Brasilien (M.R. 1815)” by Wied. One of these labels was already attached to this specimen and is annotated by Wied “Mas. Avis hornota” [male, bird of the year]. The second was found attached incorrectly to a Verreaux specimen of *Geranospiza caerulescens* and was marked “*Femina hornotina*” [female, bird of the year]. It was removed from that specimen and attached to the above immature plumaged syntype of *Falco crotophagus* when no

other Wied specimens of *Milvago chimachima* were found in AMNH. It is not known which of these two labels belonged with AMNH 6424.

These specimens were not recognized as Wied types by Allen (1889, 1891), but bear AMNH type labels marked “co-type of *Falco crotophagus* Wied” by hand unknown.

Falco biarmicus abyssinicus Neumann

Falco biarmicus abyssinicus Neumann, 1904a: 369 (Abyssinien, Schoa).

Now *Falco biarmicus abyssinicus* Neumann, 1904. See Hartert, 1925a: 264; Peters, 1931: 285; Greenway, 1973: 275; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 418–419; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 536932**, adult male, collected at Turra bolonko, Kollu, Shoa, Ethiopia, on 21 September 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 53). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann did not designate a type in the original description but listed his two specimens and others that he had studied. Hartert (1925a: 264) by listing the adult male as the type designated it the lectotype. It bears, in addition to the original label and the Rothschild Collection label, a Rothschild type label. Greenway (1973: 275) was in error listing AMNH 536933 as a “syntype.” The specimen cataloged as no. 536933 is not a Neumann specimen. Neumann collected only two specimens, the lectotype (above) and a paralectotype **AMNH 536931**, female of the pair, collected at the same place and on the same day by Neumann. This second specimen had not been considered a “syntype” by Greenway and remained in the regular collection. It is now labeled as a paralectotype of *abyssinicus*.

Notofalco subniger minnie Mathews

Notofalco subniger minnie Mathews, 1915b: 127 (Minnie Downs, Queensland).

Now *Falco subniger* G.R. Gray, 1843. See Hartert, 1931b: 46; Peters, 1931: 287; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 234–235; Greenway, 1973: 275; Condon, 1975: 86; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 417; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537096**, adult male, collected at Minnie Downs, Queensland, Australia, on 6 January 1882, by Carl Lumholtz. From the Mathews Collection (no. 12143) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description (on p. 127, not 124), Mathews said that his type was from Minnie Downs, Queensland, and gave no information on his type series. The above specimen is the only specimen from Minnie Downs that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection

and the only one entered in his catalog. The specimen was among a large collection which Mathews received from Professor Robert Collett, ZMO. In this collection, many of the specimens were collected by Knut Dahl or Carl Lumholtz. The original label does not bear the collector’s name, but it was collected by Carl Lumholtz, *contra* Condon and Amadon (1954: 234). Lumholtz (1889: 35, 61) spent about a month at Minnie Downs during January 1882. Knut Dahl (1927) collected in Australia later, in 1894–1896 but never at Minnie Downs.

The holotype bears, in addition to the original label, Mathews and Rothschild type labels on which is written the Mathews catalog number, not mentioned in the original description. The fourth label is a blank Mathews “Figured” label, indicating that it had been the model for Mathews (1916a, pl. 255, opp. p. 253, text p. 253), where the adult male with data matching those on the holotype is said to be figured but is not said there to be the type. On p. 259, Mathews noted that he no longer recognized *minnie*.

[*Nesierax pottsii* Mathews and Iredale]

Nesierax pottsii Mathews and Iredale, 1913: 420 (Paroah Bay, North Island, New Zealand).

The holotype of *N. pottsii* is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 233).

Falco peregrinus britannicus Erlanger

Falco peregrinus britannicus Erlanger, 1903: 296 (Scotland, England, Isle of Man).

Now *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771. See Hartert, 1925a: 264; Peters, 1931: 288; Greenway, 1973: 275–276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 423; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 537158**, adult male, collected on the Isle of Man, undated, by J.R. Wallace. From the Distington Museum (no. 1066). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Erlanger did not designate a type, but listed 6 (not 7) specimens that he had examined in the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1925a: 264) listed the undated male collected on the Isle of Man by J.R. Wallace as the type of *britannicus*, thereby designating it the lectotype; he added the information that it was bought at the sale of the Distington Museum and that he had verbal information that the specimen was nesting when collected. The additional five specimens are paralectotypes (not “syntypes,” *contra* Greenway, 1973: 276): **AMNH 537152**, male, Isle of Skye, northwest Scotland, 25 May; **AMNH 537153**, adult female, Langwell, Sutherland, Scotland, 6 August 1873; **AMNH 537154**, adult female, North Berwick, Scotland, 18 December 1896;

AMNH 537157, adult female, Isle of Man, no date; and **AMNH 537168**, male, Folly Farm near Tring, England, 4 October 1897.

***Falco griseiventris* C.L. Brehm**

Falco griseiventris C.L. Brehm, 1833: col. 778 (Nimritz, bei Neustadt an der Orla)

Now *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771. See Hartert, 1918: 42; Peters, 1931: 288; Greenway, 1973: 276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 423; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 537201**, adult male, collected at Nimritz, near Neustadt on the Orla River, Germany, on 24 October 1826, by Baron von Buest. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm (1833: col.780) noted that he had a young bird collected “im Okober vom friessnitzer See” and an adult male collected by Baron Karl August Joachim von Beust at Nimritz near Neustadt on the Orla. Hartert (1918: 42) listed this latter specimen as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype of *griseiventris*. The only Friessnitzer See specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection is a female collected on 29 December 1815.

***Falco leuco-genys* C.L. Brehm**

Falco leuco-genys C.L. Brehm, 1854: 51 (Er bewohnt Deutschland und geht bis nach Egypten).

Now *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771. See Hartert, 1918: 42; Peters, 1931: 288; Greenway, 1973: 276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 423; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 537200**, nearly adult male, collected at Hummelshain, Saale River Valley, Germany, on 28 October 1825. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: On p. 51 of Brehm’s original description, he described a male in second autumn plumage collected on 28 October 1825 in the Salle Valley. This is the specimen now bearing the number AMNH 537200 and listed as the type of *leucogenys* by Hartert (1918: 42). In so doing, Hartert designated it the lectotype. Brehm (1854: 60–61) provided additional information concerning his *F. leucogenys*.

***Falco barbarus arabicus* Erlanger**

Falco barbarus arabicus Erlanger, 1903: 293 (Süd-Arabien (?Nord-Ost-Afrika)).

Now *Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides* Temminck, 1829. See Hartert, 1913: 1051–1053; Peters, 1931: 289; Vaurie, 1965: 222–223; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 424; Greenway, 1987:2; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 537348**, unsexed immature, collected at Haithalhim (= Heit el ein), northern Lahej, southern Arabia, on 6 September 1899, by W. Dodson.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 537349**, adult male, collected in Lahej (= Lahez), southern Arabia, on 25 August 1899, by W. Dodson.

Comments: Erlanger did not designate a type in the original description but listed the above two specimens in the Rothschild Collection and a specimen in ZMB as his type series. Hartert did not list these syntypes in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and Greenway (1973) also did not list them, but the omission was noted in Greenway (1987: 2). Joachim Neumann discovered these syntypes in the AMNH collection and they bear AMNH type labels, filled in by me.

***Falco peregrinus nesiototes* Mayr**

Falco peregrinus nesiototes Mayr, 1941c: 2 (Tanna Island, New Hebrides).

Now *Falco peregrinus nesiototes* Mayr, 1941. See Greenway, 1973: 276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 423; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 306376**, adult male, collected in the southwest corner of the eastern foothills of eastern Tanna Island, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), on 8 April 1936, by Lindsay Macmillan (no. 189), on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype of *nesiototes* in the original description.

***Falco peregrinus submelanogenys* Mathews**

Falco peregrinus submelanogenys Mathews, 1912b: 33 (South-west Australia).

Now *Falco peregrinus macropus* Swainson, 1837. See Hartert, 1931b: 44–45; Peters, 1931: 290; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 237–238; Greenway, 1973: 276; Condon, 1975: 87; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 424; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 352.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537365**, adult female, collected at Bokerup, Plantagenet district, southern Western Australia, on 14 April 1900, by J.T.T[unney] (no. 182). From the Mathews Collection (no. 4489) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and the range as “West Australia.” The additional type locality information is written by Tunney on his original label. According to Mathews’ catalog, he obtained the specimen from WAM (no. 2169).

In addition to the original label, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels, the holotype bears a blank Mathews “Fig-

ured” label, which indicates that the specimen was the model for the illustration in Mathews (1916a: pl. 254, opp. p. 251, text pp. 241–242), where he uses the generic name *Rhynchodon*. Mathews (1913f: 111) had introduced this generic name subsequent to the publication of *submelanogenys*. Mathews (1916a: 242) confirmed the above specimen as the type of *submelanogenys*.

***Falco gracilis* C.L. Brehm**

Falco gracilis C.L. Brehm, 1855: 27 (im Winter in Nordostafrika).

Now *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1913: 1071; Peters, 1931: 291; Greenway, 1973: 276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 415–416; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537447**, immature female, collected on the Blue Nile, on 4 October 1850, by Alfred E. Brehm (no. 57). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This form was named by C.L. Brehm (1855: 27), and A.E. Brehm (1856: 232–234) added the information that they had only collected it once. The above specimen bears Alfred Brehm’s label with *gracilis* written in by C.L. Brehm. I consider it the holotype because A.E. Brehm had said that only one specimen was collected (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 276).

F. gracilis was not listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, but this type was listed by Hartert (1913: 1071).

***Falco subbuteo jugurtha* Hartert and Neumann**

Falco subbuteo jugurtha Hartert and Neumann, 1907: 591 (Gegend von Tanger, N. Marokko).

Now *Falco subbuteo subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1925a: 265; Peters, 1931: 292; Greenway, 1973: 276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 415; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537463**, adult male, collected near Tangier, Morocco, in May 1899, by Vaucher. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert and Neumann designated the specimen collected in May 1899 by Vaucher in the Rothschild Collection as the holotype in the original description. It is the only Vaucher specimen of this species that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

***Falco subbuteo streichi* Hartert and Neumann**

Falco subbuteo streichi Hartert and Neumann, 1907: 592 (Swatau (Süd-China)).

Now *Falco subbuteo streichi* Hartert and Neumann, 1907.

See Hartert, 1925a: 264; Peters, 1931: 292; Greenway, 1973: 276; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 416; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537480** (not “437480”), adult male, collected at Shan-t’ou (= Swatow), Kwangtung, southeastern China, on 23 April 1881, from the H.H. Slater museum. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert and Neumann designated the above specimen as the holotype in the original description and noted that the Rothschild Collection had three specimens of this form. The two paratypes are: **AMNH 537481**, male, Foochow, China, collected on 28 August 1885; and **AMNH 537483**, male, Upper Yangtse, collected in 1879, both from the H.H. Slater museum.

***Falco lunulatus apsleyi* Mathews**

Falco lunulatus apsleyi Mathews, 1912b: 33 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Falco longipennis murchisonianus* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1931b: 44; Peters, 1931: 293; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 240; Greenway, 1973: 277; Condon, 1975: 87; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 417; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537523**, immature female, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 22 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2247). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10801) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. He cataloged the single specimen from Melville Island at that time. This name was published on 2 April 1912.

Greenway (1973: 277) miscited the AMNH number of the holotype as “537532.”

***Falco lunulatus murchisonianus* Mathews**

Falco lunulatus murchisonianus Mathews, 1912a: 252 (West Australia, (East Murchison)).

Now *Falco longipennis murchisonianus* Mathews, 1912. See Hartert, 1931b: 44; Peters, 1931: 293; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 240; Greenway, 1973: 277; Condon, 1975: 87; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 417; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 537513**, ?female, collected in east Murchison, Western Australia, on 22 September 1909, by F.L.W[hitlock]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3906) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathew cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range as “Mid-Westralia.” It was the only specimen of *F. lunulatus* that Mathews received from Whitlock in the consignment of 149 specimens.

[*Falco longipennis samueli* Mathews]

This name was proposed by Mathews (1916a: 232) as a replacement name for *Falco melanotus* White and Mellor (1913: 164). Mathews said: “The name selected by White and Mellor is invalid, but if the bird be separable it could be called *Falco longipennis samueli*.”

The name *Falco melanotus* was based on a single bird collected on Flinders Island in the Furneaux Group, and no such bird came to AMNH. As a replacement name *samueli* would share the same type as *F. melanotus*. Both *F. melanotus* and *samueli* were listed as synonyms of *F. longipennis longipennis* by Mathews (1927: 262). Hartert (1931b: 44) commented on *samueli*. It was not mentioned by Greenway (1973).

***Falco hypoleucus ashbyi* Mathews**

Falco hypoleucus ashbyi Mathews, 1913: 73 (South Australia).

Now *Falco hypoleucos* Gould, 1841. See Hartert, 1931b: 44; Peters, 1931: 294; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 233–234; Greenway, 1979: 277; Condon, 1975: 87; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 417; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 537628**, unsexed on original label, collected in South Australia, in 1902, received from Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection (no. 855) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The only information given in the original description was that the type was from South Australia. The above specimen was listed by Hartert (1931b: 44) as the type of *ashbyi*, thereby designating it the lectotype. Mathews wrote his catalog number 855 on his type label, but there is no further information there. The specimen has an original Ashby Collection label, annotated “North,” which may indicate that he received the specimen from A.J. North. It was unsexed on Ashby’s label and “female?” was added by Mathews to his collection label. Condon and Amadon 1954: 233 called it an adult male and gave a wing measurement of 298 mm. The specimen is in very bad condition. Mathews (1916a: 234) listed this form as *ashleyi* (a lapsus for *ashbyi*) and the adult female he described on p. 234 is probably this specimen, as he gave the wing length as 298, but he did not recognize subspecies there (pp. 238–239).

***Falco fusco-caerulescens pichincae* Chapman**

Falco fusco-caerulescens pichincae Chapman, 1925: 1 (crater of Pichincha, Ecuador).

Now *Falco femoralis pichincae* Chapman, 1925. See Peters, 1931: 294; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 311; Greenway, 1973: 277; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 412; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 185245**, adult female, collected at the crater of Pichincha, Ecuador, on 6 December 1923, by Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised three adult females.

Peters and Griswold (1943: 294) and Blake (1977: 379) called attention to the fact that *Falco fusco-caerulescens* referred to *F. albigularis* Daudin, 1802. *Falco femoralis* Temminck, 1822, was the next available name.

***Falco subaesalon* Brehm**

Falco subaesalon C.L. Brehm, 1827: 9 (Patria Islandia hieme in Germaniam migrat).

Now *Falco columbarius subaesalon* C.L. Brehm, 1827. See Hartert, 1918: 42fn; Peters, 1931: 294; Vaurie, 1965: 228; Greenway, 1973: 277; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 413; and Dickinson and Remsen: 2013: 351.

SYNTYPE? **AMNH 537630**, “female, first autumn, Iceland,” undated. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway (1973: 277) listed this specimen as a syntype of *Falco subaesalon*, noting that the Brehm label is torn. On the short part of the label that remains “Falco,” “♀” and “Is—” are visible. The remainder of the label is no longer present, but Hartert has written on the Rothschild label “Iceland ♀ 1st autumn, see remainder of label!” Hartert (1918: 42fn) had listed *subaesalon* as a synonym of *Falco columbarius aesalon* but had not claimed a type in the Rothschild Collection. The specimen does not bear a Rothschild type label.

The fact that the label does not bear a date probably explains why Hartert did not call it a type, for without a date it is impossible to know whether the specimen was in Brehm’s possession before he introduced the name. In the original description, Brehm (1827: 9) did not mention the sex of his specimen(s).

Hartert (1922: 2200) noted that if the Iceland form proved to be darker, Brehm’s name, *subaesalon*, would have to be used and *Falco alfred-edmundi* (ex A.E. Brehm) Kleinschmidt, 1917, would be a synonym of *subaesalon*. But he added that he did not have specimens to evaluate *subaesalon* and did not know the basis of Kleinschmidt’s name. This indicates to me that he did not accept the specimen that is now AMNH 537630 as Brehm’s type. Peters (1931: 294) accepted the name *Falco columbarius subaesalon* as valid and listed *alfred-edmundi* as a synonym, as have later authors. AMNH 537630 remains in the AMNH

type collection because it bears a type label filled in by Greenway, but a label has been added to indicate that its type status is questionable and cannot be confirmed because it is undated.

***Falco tinnunculus dacotiae* Hartert**

Falco tinnunculus dacotiae Hartert, 1913: 1086 (Lanzarote).
Now *Falco tinnunculus dacotiae* Hartert, 1913. See Hartert, 1925a: 264; Peters, 1931: 300; Greenway, 1973: 277; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 406; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538407**, male, collected on Lanzarote Island, eastern Canary Islands, on 13 March 1902, by Johann Polatzek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert designated as the type of *dacotiae* the only specimen of the form collected on 13 March 1902. He gave measurements for 10 males and six females from Lanzarote and Fuertaventura islands.

***Cerchneis ruficeps* C.L. Brehm**

Cerchneis ruficeps C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 29 (In Nordafrika und Südeuropa).

Now *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918: 42; Peters, 1931: 298; Greenway, 1973: 278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 408; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 538279**, adult male, collected at the Oasis el Fajum, Egypt, on 14 January 1852, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918: 42), by listing the specimen labeled *ruficeps* by Brehm and collected at the Oasis el Fajum, Egypt, on 14 January 1852, designated it the lectotype and also restricted the type locality to Oasis el Fajum. There are seven paralectotypes (not five “syntypes,” Greenway, 1973: 278) labeled *ruficeps* by Brehm in AMNH: **AMNH 538030**, adult female, Thebes, 16 March 1850; **AMNH 538261**, female, Egypt, 15 January 1850; **AMNH 538267**, adult female, upper Egypt, 24 January 1852; **AMNH 538270**, male, upper Egypt, April 1850; **AMNH 538289**, male, Alexandria, 29 December 1849; **AMNH 538303**, female, Nubia, 30 April 1850; **AMNH 538310**, male, Kartoum, 1 November 1850. This form was described in the genus *Cerchneis*, *contra* Greenway (1973: 278).

***Cerchneis tinnuncula dörriesi* Swann**

Cerchneis tinnuncula dörriesi Swann, 1920: 146 (Sidemi and Amur River, E. Siberia).

Now *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1925a: 264; Peters, 1931: 299; Greenway, 1973:

278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 405; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 538092**, adult male, collected at Sidemi, eastern Siberia, on 2 June 1884, from the Dörries Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Swann listed a male in the Rothschild Collection and a female in BMNH, without calling either the type. These specimens would be syntypes, designated in the original description. Warren (1966: 83) listed the female syntype in BMNH and mentioned that a second syntype was in AMNH (from the Rothschild Collection). Greenway (1973: 278), apparently referring to a later edition of Swann (1922: 215), interpreted Swann’s calling the male “type” as designation of a holotype, but this was not the original description, and the specimen cannot be a holotype. Hartert (1925a: 264) only listed the male type, this being the only syntype in the Rothschild Collection. He was usually quite careful to call a Rothschild type a “co-type” when other syntypes existed elsewhere, but he failed to do so in this case.

***Cerchneis rupicolaeformis* C.L. Brehm**

Cerchneis rupicolaeformis (ex. Paul de Württemberg) C.L.

Brehm, 1855b: 29 (Aegypten und Deutschland).

Now *Falco tinnunculus rupicolaeformis* (C.L. Brehm, 1855).

See Hartert, 1913: 1085; Peters, 1931: 300; Greenway, 1973: 277–278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 406; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 538274**, adult female, collected in Upper Egypt, on 10 October 1851, by A.E. Brehm.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 538277**, female, collected at “Unterhalb Minieh,” Egypt, on 24 January 1852, by A.E. Brehm.

?SYNTYPE: **AMNH 538284**, male adult, collected in the ruins of Thebes (Theben, not “Thebor”), Egypt, on 15 March 1850, by Oskar Brehm.

All three of these specimens were from the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type of *rupicolaeformis* was listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 277–278), only two of the above three specimens were labeled *rupicolaeformis* by Brehm: AMNH 538274 and 538277. The third specimen listed by Greenway, AMNH 538284, is labeled *rupicola* by Brehm. While this may be interpreted as an abbreviation of *rupicolaeformis*, it would be unusual for Brehm to have abbreviated a name. *Cerchneis rupicola* (= *Falco tinnunculus rupicolus* Daudin) is a name applied to the South African form. Brehm described *rupicolaeformis* in the genus *Cerchneis*, *contra* Greenway (1973: 277).

I have left AMNH 538284 with the types because it is the specimen bearing the AMNH type label, filled in by Greenway. Although Greenway listed the other two specimens as

syntypes, he had not removed them from the general collection and their type status was not indicated. I have added AMNH type labels and included them with the types.

The fact that Hartert (1913: 1085) and Vaurie (1965: 236–237) identified these birds as *rupicolaeformis* only indicated that that form was recognized as valid and was not an indication of type status.

In addition to the above specimens, two syntypes of *rupicolaeformis* in Halberstat are listed by Quaisser and Nicolai (2006: 26–28) and they mention two others in Berlin.

Cerchneis ruficauda C.L. Brehm

Cerchneis ruficauda C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 29 (no locality given).

Now *Falco tinnunculus rupicolaeformis* (C.L. Brehm, 1855).

See Hartert, 1918: 42; Peters, 1931: 300; Greenway, 1973: 278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 406; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 538269**, male, collected at “Fuaeh” (= Fua), Nile Delta, Egypt, on 4 November 1849, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type locality was given for *ruficauda*, but Hartert, by mentioning the collecting locality of the lectotype, restricted the type locality. The specimen bears the original label printed: Baron J.W. von Müller III Expedition nach Central-Afrika unter A. Brehm.

There are two paralectotypes (not “syntypes”) in AMNH, labeled *ruficauda* by Brehm: **AMNH 538271**, juvenile male, collected in Egypt on 30 December 1850; and **AMNH 538304**, adult female (not male), collected in Nubia, on 20 April 1850.

This form was described in the genus *Cerchneis*, *contra* Greenway (1973: 278).

Cerchneis tinnunculus carlo Hartert and Neumann

Cerchneis tinnunculus carlo Hartert and Neumann, 1907: 592 (Bussidimo bei Harar).

Now *Falco tinnunculus rufescens* Swainson, 1837. See Hartert, 1925a: 264; Peters, 1931: 300; Greenway, 1973: 278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 407; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538432**, male, collected at Bussidimo, near Harar, Ethiopia, on 28 August 1902, by N. Sapphiro. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen, bearing the Rothschild type label, was designated the holotype in the original description and male and female were described.

Falco tinnunculus archeri Hartert and Neumann

Falco tinnunculus archeri Hartert and Neumann, 1932: 531 (Waghar-Berge).

Now *Falco tinnunculus archeri* Hartert and Neumann, 1932.

See Greenway, 1973: 278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 406; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 349.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538454**, adult male, collected on Mount Waghar, 6000 ft., Somalia, on 8 June 1918, by Geofroy F. Archer (no. 894). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was designated the type in the original description and is the only male collected by Archer on that date. The Rothschild Collection label is marked “typus” by Neumann. It was noted in the original description that: “Typus in Rothschild –Sammlung (früher Tring).” This indicated the sale of the Rothschild Collection to AMNH in 1932. Because of this, the specimen did not receive a Rothschild type label and was not recognized as a type until Greenway put an AMNH type label on it.

Falco moluccensis javensis Mayr

Falco moluccensis javensis Mayr, 1941b: 45 (Cheribon, Java).

Now *Falco moluccensis microbialia* (Oberholser, 1919). See Greenway, 1973: 278; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 408; White and Bruce, 1986: 131–133; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 265873**, adult male, collected at Cirebon (= Cheribon, not “Cheriboa”), Java, Indonesia, on 28 March 1928, by J.J. Menden.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype but incorrectly cited the date of collection as 23 March 1928.

Falco moluccensis timorensis Mayr

Falco moluccensis timorensis Mayr, 1941b: 46 (Tjamplong, Timor).

Now *Falco moluccensis microbialia* (Oberholser, 1919). See Greenway, 1973: 279; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 408; White and Bruce, 1986: 131–133; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 428847**, adult male, collected at Camplong (= Tjamplong), Timor, Indonesia, on 6 January 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 3862). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed a total of nine specimens from Timor and the Southwest Islands in his type series.

***Cerchneis cenchroides milligani* Mathews**

Cerchneis cenchroides milligani Mathews, 1912a: 253 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Falco cenchroides cenchroides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. See Hartert, 1931b: 46; Peters, 1931: 301; Condon and Amadon, 1954: 242; Greenway, 1973: 279; Condon, 1975: 88; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 409; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538594**, male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, West Kimberly, northwest Western Australia, on 7 January 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1101). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8297) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype but miscited the type locality. The specimen is cataloged as from Point Torment and the original Rogers label is still attached to the type. Condon and Amadon (1954: 242) suggest that the type label was perhaps tied on the wrong specimen, but because Mathews gave his catalog number in the original description, I think it is more likely that Mathews just carelessly gave the type locality incorrectly. He was repeatedly careless about localities along the northern part of Western Australia. I was unable to find any support for Hartert's (1931b: 46) statement that Mathews had introduced the name *milligani* as a replacement name for *immaculata* Brehm. Mathews (1927: 265) considered *immaculata* a synonym of nominate *cenchroides* and recognized *milligani*.

***Falco cenchroides baru* Rand**

Falco cenchroides baru Rand, 1940: 1 (11 km. northeast of Mt. Wilhelmina, 3400 meters, Snow Mountains, Netherland (sic) New Guinea).

Now *Falco cenchroides baru* Rand, 1940. See Rand, 1942: 433; Greenway, 1973: 279; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 409; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 350; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 236.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305656**, adult male, collected 11 km. northeast of Mount Trikora (= Mount Wilhelmina), 3400 meters, Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia (= Netherlands New Guinea), on 6 September 1938, by R. Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson, on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition (no. 6891).

COMMENT: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description, which included descriptions of male, immature male, and female.

***Falco newtoni aldabranus* Grote**

Falco newtoni aldabranus Grote, 1928: 78 (Insel Aldabra, Piquart Is. (Indischer Ozean)).

Now *Falco newtoni aldabranus* Grote, 1928. See Peters, 1931: 301; Greenway, 1973: 279; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 407; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 349.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538680**, male, collected on Piquart Island, Aldabra Islands, Indian Ocean, on 7 October 1904, by F.R. Mortimer. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Grote said that the type of *aldabranus* was in the Rothschild Collection and bore the above data. The holotype is the only Rothschild specimen of *aldabranus* collected on 7 October 1904. Greenway (1973: 279) miscited the year of collection as "1907."

***Falco sparverius deserticolus* Mearns**

Falco sparverius deserticolus Mearns, 1892: 263 (Fort Verde, Arizona)

Now *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 324–325; Greenway, 1973: 279; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 402; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 51636**, adult female, collected at Fort Verde, Arizona, on 29 April 1884, by Edgar A. Mearns (no. 2812).

COMMENTS: Mearns cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; Greenway (1973: 279) incorrectly gave the sex of the type as male.

***Cerchneis sparveria tropicalis* Griscom**

Cerchneis sparveria tropicalis Griscom, 1930: 1 (Antigua, Guatemala).

Now *Falco sparverius tropicalis* (Griscom, 1930). See Peters, 1931: 303; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 326–327; Greenway, 1973: 279; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 402; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 393671**, adult male, collected at Antigua, Guatemala, on 20 May 1924, by A.W. Anthony. From the Dwight Collection (no. 57811).

COMMENTS: Griscom cited the Dwight Collection number of the holotype in the original description and listed his type series as two adult males, one immature male, two adult females, and one female fledgling.

***Cerchneis sparveria intermedia* Cory**

Cerchneis sparveria intermedia Cory, 1915: 325 (Villavicencio (alt. 1600 ft.), base of eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Falco sparverius ochraceus* (Cory, 1915). See Peters, 1931: 304; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 335–336; Greenway, 1973: 279; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 404; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 121449**, adult male, collected at Vilavicencio, 1600 ft., base of eastern Andes, Colombia, on 14 March 1913, by Thomas M. Ring.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. While the printed label gives “Chapman, Cherrie, et al.” as the collectors of this type, the original label noted that Ring was the collector. Cory listed his type series.

***Cerchneis sparverius caucaae* Chapman**

Cerchneis sparverius caucaae Chapman, 1915a: 375 (La Manuelita (near Palmira), alt. 3500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Now *Falco sparverius caucaae* (Chapman, 1915). See Peters, 1931: 304; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 336–337; Greenway, 1973: 280; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 404; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 108740**, adult male, collected at La Manuelita (near Palmira), 3500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia, on 12 April 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH catalog number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens he examined.

***Cerchneis sparveria andina* Cory**

Cerchneis sparveria andina Cory, 1915: 323 (Quito (alt. about 9300 ft.), Ecuador).

Now *Falco sparverius aequatorialis* Mearns, 1892. See Peters, 1931: 304; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 337–338; Greenway, 1973: 280; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 405; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 123965**, adult male, collected at Quito, ca. 9300 ft., Ecuador, on 21 May 1913, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Cory cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens he examined.

***Cerchneis sparverius fernandensis* Chapman**

Cerchneis sparverius fernandensis Chapman, 1915a: 379 (Juan Fernandez (Masatierra) Island).

Now *Falco sparverius fernandensis* (Chapman, 1915). See Peters, 1931: 305; Hellmayr and Conover, 1949: 340–341; Greenway, 1973: 280; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 404; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 165551**, adult male, collected on Más á Tierra, Juan Fernandez Islands, Chile, on 14 January 1914,

by Rollo H. Beck (no. 2174) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 2355).

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the Brewster-Sanford Expedition number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he examined 12 males and 11 females from the Juan Fernandez Islands. Greenway (1973: 280) miscited the Brewster-Sanford number as “2335” and called it Rollo Beck’s number.

***Ieracidea berigora melvillensis* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 34 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Falco berigora berigora* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.

See Hartert, 1931b: 45; Peters, 1931: 306; Greenway, 1973: 280; Condon, 1975: 88; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 401; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538761**, female, collected at Cooper’s Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 12 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2180). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10803) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and the range as Melville Island and Northern Territory. He (Mathews, 1916a: 278) again treated this subspecies, giving a detailed description of the holotype.

***Ieracidea berigora kempii* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora kempii Mathews, 1916a: 277 (Utingu, Cape York).

Now *Falco berigora berigora* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.

See Hartert, 1931b: 45; Peters, 1931: 306; Greenway, 1973: 280; Condon, 1975: 88; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 401; and Dickinson and Remsens, 2013: 351.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 538786**, adult female, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Australia, on 11 September 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 1606). From the Mathews Collection (no. 14958) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews designated as the type of *kempii* a female collected at Utingu on 11 September 1912 with measurements: wing, 369 mm; tail, 127; culmen, 25; and tarsus, 70. These are the measurements written on Kemp’s label by Mathews. While two female specimens were collected by Kemp on the same day, none of the labels of the other specimens bear measurements. Therefore, I consider AMNH 538786 the holotype of *I. b. kempii* (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 280, who considered it the lectotype). The specimen bears Kemp’s label with “type” written on it by Mathews, a blank Mathews type label, and a Rothschild type label with Mathews’ catalog number, 14958, on it, although this was not mentioned in the original description.

Condon (1975: 88) thought that this type was pictured in Mathews (1916, pl. 256); however, the specimen does not bear a "Figured" label and I found no indication in the text that this was the specimen pictured.

***Ieracidea berigora centralia* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora centralia Mathews, 1916a: 277 (Finke River).

Now *Falco berigora berigora* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.

See Hartert, 1931b: 45; Peters, 1931: 306; Greenway, 1973: 280; Condon, 1975: 88; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 401; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538855, adult male, collected on the Finke River, central Australia, on 22 August 1913, by S.A. White (no. 1299). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type of *centralia* was said to be a male, collected on the Finke River, on "February 28, 1913" by S.A. White; Mathews misread White's date of 22 August 1913 (22/8/1913). This specimen is the only one from Finke River that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears White's original label, a blank Mathews type label and a Rothschild type label. Apparently, it had never been cataloged by Mathews.

***Ieracidea berigora tasmanica* Mathews**

Ieracidea berigora tasmanica Mathews, 1916a: 276 (Tasmania).

Now *Falco berigora berigora* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.

See Hartert, 1931b: 45; Peters, 1931: 306; Greenway, 1973: 280; Condon, 1975: 88; Stresemann and Amadon, 1979: 401; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 350.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538872, unsexed, collected in Tasmania, Australia, undated, by [Richard H.W.] Leach. From the Mathews Collection (4400) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original label has been removed from this specimen, but Mathews' collection label has the following information: the specimen is from Tasmania and is the type of *tasmanica*; Leach is the collector. The following measurements are written by Mathews: wing, 325 mm; tail, 185; culmen, 21; tarsus, 65 and match those given for the type. The specimen also bears a blank Mathews type label and a Rothschild type label with Mathews' catalog number "4400," although this was not mentioned in the description. Because only this specimen has measurements on the Mathews label that match those for the type of *tasmanicus*, I consider it the holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 280), who considered it the lectotype.

In the original description, Mathews mentioned a series of specimens without giving details. He received four specimens

from Leach. The three paratypes (not "paralectotypes") are: AMNH 538873 (4401), AMNH 538874 (4402), AMNH 538877 (4399), all undated but with Leach noted as the collector on Mathews' Collection label. The other two specimens called "paralectotypes" by Greenway, AMNH 538875 and 538876, bear blank Mathews labels but with a pencilled note by him "ex Tasmanian Museum." I did not find these specimens in Mathews' catalog and could not verify when he received them.

MEGAPODIIDAE

***Megapodius freycinet aruensis* Mayr**

Megapodius freycinet aruensis Mayr, 1938b: 7 (Trangan Is., Aru Islands).

Now *Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt* Dumont, 1823. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 94; Greenway, 1973: 281; Jones et al., 1995: 214–233; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 21; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 538976, adult male, collected on Trangan Island, Aru Islands, on 19 September 1900, by Heinrich Kühn.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Kühn noted on his original label that the legs were yellowish vermilion with black spots.

***Megapodius duperreyii buruensis* Stresemann**

Megapodius duperreyii buruensis Stresemann, 1914a: 41 (Gunung Fogha ("Mount Mada"), Buru, 3000 f.).

Now *Megapodius freycinet buruensis* Stresemann, 1914. See Stresemann, 1914b: 376; Hartert, 1927: 31; Peters, 1934: 5; Greenway, 1973: 280–281; White and Bruce, 1986: 143–144; Jones et al., 1995: 193–197; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 539023, male, collected on Gunung Fogha (= Mount Mada), 3000 ft., Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, in August 1898, by J.M. (not A.) Dumas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: At present, there are two Rothschild specimens in AMNH that Dumas collected on Buru in August 1898, a male and a female; Stresemann designated the male in the Rothschild Collection as the holotype of *buruensis* in the original description. The population from Buru has been included in *M. reinwardt* (White and Bruce, 1986: 143–144), in *M. forstenii* (Jones et al., 1995: 193–197) and in *M. freycinet* (Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 21).

Stresemann (1914b: 376) called attention to the incorrect original spelling of the specific name *duperreyii* and corrected it. In the text of the original description, Lesson and Garnot (1826: 113) called this species "Mégapode Duperrey" and named it *Megapodius Duperryii* for the Captain of the ship

Coquille, whose name was Duperrey. Because of this internal evidence this is an incorrect original spelling and must be corrected (ICZN, 1999: 39, Art. 32.5.1).

***Megapodius duperreyi melvillensis* Mathews**

Megapodius duperreyi melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 26 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Megapodius reinwardt tumulus* Gould, 1842. See Hartert, 1929: 43; Peters, 1934: 5; Mayr, 1938b: 8–9; Greenway, 1973: 281; Condon, 1975: 90; Jones et al., 1995: 214–223; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 22.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 539065**, male, collected 8 miles north-east of Medina Inlet, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 1 December 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2555). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11313) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Rogers noted on his label that the feet were blackish brown tinged with red and the tarsi were red. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 281) the species name was spelled *duperreyi* by Mathews in the original description.

***Megapodius reinwardt yorki* Mathews**

Megapodius reinwardt yorki Mathews, 1929: 11 (Cedar Bay, North Queensland).

Now *Megapodius reinwardt yorki* Mathews, 1929. See Hartert, 1929: 43; Peters, 1934: 5; Mayr, 1938b: 7–8; Greenway, 1973: 281; Condon, 1975: 90–91; Jones et al., 1995: 214–223; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 22.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 539081**, male, collected at Cedar Bay, Cape York, north Queensland, Australia, on 18 June 1893, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews designated as type the only male in the Rothschild Collection collected on 18 June 1893. It had never been in the Mathews Collection. He did not mention other specimens in the description. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 281), this form was described in the species *M. reinwardt*.

***Megapodius freycinet castanonotus* Mayr**

Megapodius freycinet castanonotus Mayr, 1938b: 8 (Babinda Creek, south of Cairns).

Now *Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus* Mayr, 1938. See Greenway, 1973: 281; Condon, 1975: 91; Jones et al., 1995: 214–233; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 22.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 200364**, adult female, collected at Babinda Creek, south of Cairns, Queensland, Australia, on 7 November 1921, by H.C. Raven (no. 39).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He had one female from Babinda Creek, two males (not females) from Bellenden Ker, two males from Mount Sapphire, two females from Allumbah, and one immature female from Bartle Frere in his type series.

***Leipoa ocellata rosinae* Mathews**

Leipoa ocellata rosinae Mathews, 1912a: 177 (South Australia).

Now *Leipoa ocellata* Gould, 1840. See Hartert, 1929: 44, Peters, 1934: 7; Greenway, 1973: 281; Condon, 1975: 91; Jones et al., 1995: 122–130; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 20.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 539299**, male (on Mathews' label), collected in South Australia, in December 1875. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and said that it was the bird described and figured (but not named) in *Birds of Australia* (1910: pl. 7, text p. 42–43); the measurements given on p. 43 are those written on his label. On p. 45 he reiterated that the bird described and figured was a “male from South Australia collected in December, 1875.” The “6” written on Mathews' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

***Talegallus purpureicollis* Le Souëf**

Talegallus purpureicollis Le Souëf, 1898: 51 (Cape York).

Now *Alectura lathamii purpureicollis* (Le Souëf, 1898). See Hartert, 1927: 31; Peters, 1934: 8; Greenway, 1973: 281; Condon, 1975: 92; Jones et al., 1995: 89–96; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 20.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 539314**, male, collected at Somerset, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 20 October 1896, by H.G. Barnard.

COMMENTS: Le Souëf did not designate a type in the original description, saying only that Barnard had sent him specimens. His description included male and female. Hartert listed the male, collected on 20 October 1896, as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. **AMNH 539315**, an unsexed specimen collected on the same date is a paralectotype.

Mathews (1910b: 61) noted that the type of *purpureicollis* collected by Barnard at Somerset on the 20 October 1896 was in the Rothschild Collection, but this did not serve to designate a lectotype because he did not distinguish between the two specimens.

***Alectura lathamii robinsoni* Mathews**

Alectura lathamii robinsoni Mathews, 1912a: 177 (Mid-Queensland).

Now *Alectura lathami lathami* J.E. Gray, 1831. See Hartert, 1929: 44; Peters, 1934: 8; Greenway, 1973: 281–282; Condon, 1975: 92; Jones et al., 1995: 89–96; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 20.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 539329**, male, collected on Mount Sapphire, Cairns, Queensland, Australia, on 16 October 1899, by E. Olive (no. 4). From the Mathews Collection (no. 69) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews did not designate a type in his original description, but said that it was “fully described and figured in my *Birds of Australia* (vol. i. p. 56. Pl. 8) as *Alectura lathami lathami*.” This specimen does not bear a Mathews “Figured” label, but Mathews wrote on his type label “Fig. Birds Aust. 1 pl. 8.” Hartert (1929: 44) confirmed that the single Mathews specimen of *Alectura lathami* from Mount Sapphire was the type of *robinsoni*; Mount Sapphire becomes the type locality. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 281–282), I consider this specimen the holotype of *robinsoni*. The number “R 373,” of unknown significance, also appears on Olive’s label.

Mathews purchased part of the Olive collection from H.C. Robinson, who with W.S. Laverock (1900: 648) listed this species as *Catheturus lathami*.

CRACIDAE

Pauxi unicornis koepckeae Weske and Terborgh

Pauxi unicornis koepckeae Weske and Terborgh, 1971: 233 (Cerros del Sira (southwest slopes, in the Río Llulla Pichis watershed), 9°26' S, 74°45' W, elev. 1,200 m, Depto. Huánuco, Peru).

Now *Pauxi koepckeae* Weske and Terborgh, 1971. See Greenway, 1973: 282; Delacour and Amadon, 1973: 196, 209–210; Gastañaga Corvacho et al., 2011; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 802108**, adult male, collected in the Cerros del Sira, 9°26' S, 74°45' W, elev. 1,200 m, Depto. Huánuco, Peru, on 17 July 1969, by Manuel Sanchez for John Weske (no. 2085) and John Terborgh.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. A female was collected at the same time, but due to a misunderstanding, it was plucked and cooked. The skull was saved and is deposited in Museo de Historia Natural “Javier Prado,” Lima, Peru.

[*Penelope orton* Salvin]

Penelope orton Salvin, 1874: 325 (Mindó, western slope of Pichincha, Ecuador; alt. 6000–7000 ft.).

Now *Penelope orton* Salvin, 1874.

COMMENTS: Known types in the Vassar College collection were sent to AMNH in the 1920s on long term loan, but the holotype of this species was not included. In 2012 this holotype was found to be in the New York State Museum, Albany, no. NYSM 9991. For details of this rediscovery, see LeCroy et al. (2012).

Penelope barbata Chapman

Penelope barbata Chapman, 1921: 3 (Taraguacochoa, Zaruma-Zaragura trail, Cord. de Chilla, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador; alt. 9750–11,000 ft.).

Now *Penelope barbata* Chapman, 1921. See Peters, 1934: 16; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 158–159; Greenway, 1973: 282; Blake, 1977: 401; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 22.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 156201**, adult female, collected at Taraguacochoa, Zaruma-Zaraguro trail, Cordillera de Chilla, Province del Oro, Ecuador, alt. 9750–11,000 ft., on 16 August 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 21594).

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the type and two specimens in BMNH as his type series.

Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman

Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman, 1923: 2 (La Morelia, Caqueta, southeastern Colombia).

Now *Ortalis guttata guttata* Spix, 1825. See Peters, 1934: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 166; Greenway, 1973: 282; Blake, 1977: 394; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 115626**, adult female, collected at La Morelia, Rio Bodoquera, 600 ft., Caqueta, southeastern Colombia, on 13 July 1912, by Leo E. Miller.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had seven specimens from La Morelia in his type series.

Ortalis columbiana caucae Chapman

Ortalis columbiana caucae Chapman, 1914: 168 (Guengüé, Cauca Valley, 20 miles south of Cali).

Now *Ortalis columbiana* Hellmayr, 1906. See Peters, 1934: 18; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 167; Greenway, 1973: 282; Blake, 1977: 393–394; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 108673**, unsexed, collected at Güengüé, Cauca Valley, ca. 15 miles southeast of Cali, Colombia, on 5 May 1911, by W.B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had four specimens in his type series. For the correct orthography and coordinates of the type locality, see Paynter (1997: 181).

Contra Greenway (1973: 282), this subspecies was described in the species *columbiana*.

***Ortalis vetula jalapensis* Miller and Griscom**

Ortalis vetula jalapensis Miller and Griscom, 1921b: 46 (Jalapa (alt. 4400 ft.)), Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Now *Ortalis vetula vetula* (Wagler, 1830). See Peters, 1934: 19; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 170–171; Greenway, 1973: 282; Blake, 1977: 389–390; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 68729**, adult female, collected at Jalapa, 4400 ft., Vera Cruz, Mexico, on 7 April 1897, by Frank M. Chapman.

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. No other specimen was mentioned.

Contra Greenway (1973: 282), Miller and Griscom (1921b: 46) did not consider the type locality of Jalapa to be in Tampico; they correctly gave it as Vera Cruz. Apparently Greenway was referring to Hellmayr and Conover (1942: 170, fn2), a discussion of the type locality of nominate *Ortalis vetula*, not to *jalapensis* described by Miller and Griscom.

***Ortalis vetula fulvicauda* Miller and Griscom**

Ortalis vetula fulvicauda Miller and Griscom, 1921b: 47 (Tolosa, Oaxaca, Mexico).

Now *Ortalis vetula vetula* (Wagler, 1830). See Peters, 1934: 19; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 170–171; Greenway, 1973: 282; Blake, 1977: 389–390; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 74566**, adult male, collected at Tolosa, Oaxaca, Mexico, on 20 December 1900, by A.E. Colburn and Percy W. Shufeldt.

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had three specimens in their type series. They correctly gave the Mexican state as Oaxaca, *contra* Greenway (1973: 282)

The original label has faded and is hard to read, but the date of 20 December 1900 cited by Miller and Griscom is correct, *contra* Greenway (1973: 282). The label is printed with the year 1901, but the “1” has been overwritten by “0,” and the 20 December is barely discernible.

***Ortalis cinereiceps saturatus* Miller and Griscom**

Ortalis cinereiceps saturatus Miller and Griscom, 1921a: 1 (near Matagalpa, Nicaragua).

Now *Ortalis cinereiceps* G.R. Gray, 1867. See Peters, 1934: 20; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 175–176; Greenway, 1973: 283; Blake, 1977: 390–391; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 101063**, adult male, collected near Matagalpa, Nicaragua, on 4 March 1907, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed 10 specimens in their type series.

***Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger**

Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921: 2 (near mouth of Rio San Lorenzo, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921. See Peters, 1934: 21; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 182; Vaurie, 1964: 2–5; Greenway, 1973: 283; Blake, 1977: 397–398; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 127232**, adult female, collected near the mouth of the Rio São Lourenço (= San Lorenzo), Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 26 December 1913, by George K. Cherrie (no. 17540).

COMMENTS: Cherrie and Reichenberger cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. It bears an AMNH type label filled in by Greenway. On p. 3, the authors noted that they had two specimens in their type series. The paratype is **AMNH 127233**, adult female, collected at Palmiras, Rio Taquary, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 20 December 1913, by Leo E. Miller on the Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition. This specimen also bears an AMNH type label, filled in by hand unknown and marked “No” by someone. It definitely has no type standing because the AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. I have left this specimen with the types because it bears a type label and may have been consulted earlier as the type but I have added a label indicating that it is the paratype only.

The small green tag and a now barely discernible oval stamp on the label of the type indicates that it had been part of Zimmer’s “first series,” specimens kept separate by Zimmer for reference. They were not necessarily types, but in this case, it was the type that was put in Zimmer’s series. This separation of the type may have caused the paratype to have a type label tied on it by mistake.

***Ortalis canicollis grisea* Cherrie and Reichenberger**

Ortalis canicollis grisea Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921: 2 (Suncho Corral, Santiago del Estera, Argentina).

Now *Ortalis canicollis canicollis* Wagler, 1830. See Peters, 1934: 21; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 181–182; Vaurie, 1964: 2–5; Greenway, 1973: 283; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 24.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 140257**, adult female, collected at Suncho Corral, 800 ft., Santiago del Estera, Argentina, on 22 April 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 16217) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Cherrie and Reichenberger cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; they had the single specimen.

***Penelopina nigra rufescens* Van Rossem**

Penelopina nigra rufescens Van Rossem, 1934: 365 (Ocotál, Nicaragua).

Now *Penelopina nigra* (Fraser, 1852). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 184; Vaurie, 1967: 5–9; Greenway, 1973: 283; Blake, 1977: 421–422; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 22.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 102676**, adult female, collected at Ocotál, Nicaragua, on 8 May 1908, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Van Rossem cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had 10 specimens in his type series.

***Chamaepetes sanctae-marthae* Chapman**

Chamaepetes sanctae-marthae Chapman, 1912a: 141 (El Libano, alt. 6000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Chamaepetes goudoti sanctaemarthae* Chapman, 1912. See Peters, 1934: 21; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 185; Greenway, 1973: 283; Vaurie, 1967, 3–5, 10; Blake, 1977: 420; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 22.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 73258**, adult male, collected at El Libano, 6000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, on 15 May 1899, by Mrs. H.H. Smith.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

As Greenway (1973: 283) commented, there is little information on the original or type label of this specimen. However, further information is given by Allen (1900, especially pp. 123 and 126) in his report on this collection. Mrs. Smith, Amelia “Daisy” Smith, and her niece, Grace H. Hull, did much of the collecting (see LeCroy, 2012: 85, 96).

***Penelope leucoptera* Wied**

Penelope leucoptera Wied, 1833: 544 (southeastern Brazil). Now *Pipile jacutinga* (Spix, 1825). See Allen, 1889: 270–271; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 190; Vaurie, 1967; Greenway, 1973: 283–284; Blake, 1977: 418; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 23.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 6493**, **AMNH 6494**, females, southeastern Brazil. From the Maximilian, Prinz zu Wied, Collection.

COMMENTS: Both of these specimens bear Wied’s original labels on which “femina, Wied, Brasilia, M.R.” and the Brazilian name “Jacutinga” appear. One also bears Wied’s name “leucoptera.” Due to a typographical error, the catalog numbers of these two syntypes were listed as “6393” and “6394” by Allen (1889: 270–271). The correct numbers are given above.

TETRAONIDAE***Tetrao major* C.L. Brehm**

Tetrao major C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 503 (mittleres Deutschland).

Now *Tetrao urogallus major* C.L. Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1921: 1880; Peters, 1934: 24; Vaurie, 1965: 258; Greenway, 1973: 284; de Juana, 1994: 405–406; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 371–373; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 47.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 539471**, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, Germany, on 10 April 1816. **AMNH 539479** (not “539478”), first year female, collected at Auma, Germany, on 27 September 1826. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described both male and female. These two specimens are both labeled *major* by Brehm and should be considered syntypes. AMNH 539478, cited as a second specimen of *Tetrao major* by Greenway (1973: 284), is a Brehm specimen collected in the Rodathal in 1826, but it was not labeled *major* by Brehm. Hartert (1918) did not mention this taxon, but he (Hartert, 1921: 1880) considered it a synonym of *T. urogallus urogallus*.

Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 47) use *crassirostris* rather than *major* for this subspecies, saying that it is preoccupied by *Tetrao major* Gmelin, but *Tetrao major* Gmelin = *Tinamus major*.

[*Tetrao crassirostris* Brehm]

Tetrao crassirostris Brehm, 1831a: 504 (Es lebt in Kärnthen, wahrscheinlich auch in Tyrol und in der Schweiz).

I did not find a Brehm specimen of *Tetrao urogallus* labeled *crassirostris* in AMNH.

***Tetrao maculatus* C.L. Brehm**

Tetrao maculatus C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 504 (Eisenberg).
Now *Tetrao urogallus major* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918: 62;
Hartert, 1921: 1880; Greenway, 1973: 284; de Juana,
1994: 405–406; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 371–373;
and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 47.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 539475**, described as a male, collected at Eisenberg, Germany, on 12 May 1829, by Von Kessel. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm gave the date of collection for his single specimen. Hartert (1918: 62) noted that this must be a female in male plumage and not a male with enlarged testes. He synonymized it with *T. u. urogallus*, but he also considered *major* a synonym of nominate *urogallus*. Brehm had written both *maculatus* and *major* on his label, and because Eisenberg is near Renthendorf, I consider it a synonym of *major*, which is still recognized.

***Dendragapus obscurus munroi* Griscom**

Dendragapus obscurus munroi Griscom, 1923: 1 (Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia).
Now *Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkensis* Swarth, 1921. See Peters, 1934: 28; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 199; Greenway, 1973: 284; de Juana, 1994: 401–402; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 359–361; Barrowclough et al., 2004; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 47.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 388224**, adult male, collected on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada, on 21 June 1914, by W.W. Brown, Jr. From the collection of Leonard C. Sanford (no. 5321).

COMMENTS: Griscom cited the Sanford Collection number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had 15 males and 14 females in his type series.

***Dendragapus obscurus sierrae* Chapman**

Dendragapus obscurus sierrae Chapman, 1904: 159 (Echo, El Dorado Co., California).
Now *Dendragapus obscurus sierrae* Chapman, 1904. See Peters, 1934: 29; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 200; Greenway, 1973: 284; de Juana, 1994: 401–402; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 359–361; Barrowclough et al., 2004; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 47.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 79079**, sex?, collected at Echo, El Dorado County, California, on 18 July 1896, by P. O. Simons, from the collection of W.W. Price.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. He did not give the sex of his type specimen, but it had been identified as a male by the collector, and it is listed as a male on Chapman's table of measurements on p. 162. Chapman considered his new form closer to *obscurus* than to *fuliginosus*.

***Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus* Hartert**

Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus Hartert, 1921: 1869 (Pic de Barbat, bei Cauterets, 2600 m).

Now *Lagopus muta pyrenaica* Hartert, 1921. See Peters, 1934: 32; Greenway, 1973: 284; de Juana, 1994: 403; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 364–366; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 46.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 540223**, female, collected at Pic de Barbat, near Cauterets, 2600 m, central Pyrenees, France, in June 1906, by J. Mousqués. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Of a male and a female from Pic de Barbat, Hartert designated the female as the type in the original description and mentioned that he examined eight specimens.

***Tetrao Reinhardi* C.L. Brehm**

***Tetrao Reinhardi brachyuros* (ex Brehm ms) Schiøler**

Tetrao Reinhardi C.L. Brehm, 1824c: 986 (Grönland).
Tetrao Reinhardi brachyuros Schiøler, 1925: 114 (Grönland).
Now *Lagopus muta reinhardi* (C.L. Brehm, 1824). See Hartert, 1921: 1870; Peters, 1934: 35; Schiøler, 1925: 113–114; Salomonsen, 1936: 29–35; Greenway, 1973: 284; de Juana, 1994: 403; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 46.

HOLOTYPE of both names: **AMNH 540272**, female, collected in Greenland, received from Professor Reinhard of Copenhagen. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm stated in the original description of *T. Reinhardi* that he had received this female from Professor Reinhard (sic). The specimen itself is labeled by Brehm: “*Tetrao Reinhardi brachyuros*” and “*Lagopus Reinhardi brachyuros*, ♀ alt veste nuptiali, 4.6.22, Grönland.” Hartert (1918) did not list this Brehm type, but AMNH 540272 bears a Rothschild type label with the name *Tetrao Reinhardi* Brehm, and the Rothschild Collection label annotated “Ex Prof. Reinhardt.” Hartert (1921:1870), and more recently Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 46) recognized *reinhardi* as a subspecies of *Lagopus muta*.

Salomonsen (1936: 29–35) summarized the nomenclature of the Greenland rock ptarmigans. Brehm described western Greenland birds as *Tetrao Reinhardi*, with Salomonsen (1936: 30) restricting the type locality to Julianehaab. Salomonsen (1936: 32) considered *reinhardi* a synonym of *Lagopus mutus rupestris* (Gmelin, 1789).

Schiøler (1925: 113–114) had borrowed three Brehm specimens of *L. muta* from Hartert, the holotype of *T. Reinhardi* and two other Brehm specimens from Greenland. Schiøler (1925: 114) listed the Brehm manuscript name, *Tetrao Reinhardi brachyuros*, which name is written by Brehm on the type of *Reinhardi*, but was apparently not described by him. By doing so, giving the date and place of collection, and saying that the specimen was also the type of *Tetrao Reinhardi*, Schiøler validated the name and became the author of it. AMNH 540272 should also be considered the holotype of *Lagopus mutus brachyuros* Schiøler, 1925, and I have added an AMNH type label for that name. *L. m. brachyuros* Schiøler is a synonym of *Lagopus muta reinhardi* C.L. Brehm.

The other two specimens Schiøler saw became the syntypes of *Lagopus Reinhardi macruros* (see below).

***Lagopus Reinhardi macruros* (ex Brehm ms) Schiøler**

Lagopus Reinhardi macruros (ex Brehm ms) Schiøler, 1925: 114 (Grønland).

Now *Lagopus muta macruros* Schiøler, 1925. See Peters, 1934: 35; Salomonsen, 1936: 29–35; de Juana, 1994: 403; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 46.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 540270**, adult male, veste nuptiali, collected in Greenland, on 10 June 1842; **AMNH 540271**, adult female, veste nuptiali, collected in Greenland, on 20 May 1845. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As noted above, Schiøler (1925: 113–114) had borrowed three Brehm specimens of *L. muta*. Two of these were identified as *Lagopus Reinhardi macruros* in Brehm's hand. Schiøler, by citing the Brehm label information and his manuscript name, validated it with Schiøler as the author. The two syntypes of *macruros* cited above comprise Schiøler's type series and AMNH type labels have been added. The name was not mentioned by Greenway (1973).

As noted by Salomonsen (1936: 33), Schiøler had also named northeast Greenland birds *Lagopus mutus groenlandicus*. Peters (1934: 35) found that Schiøler's *groenlandicus* was preoccupied by Brehm's name *Lagopus Grönlandicus* and provided the replacement name *Lagopus mutus captus*. This name has been used by most authors, with the type locality restricted by Salomonsen (1936: 33) to Germania Land. Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 46) use Schiøler's *macruros* for birds from northern and eastern Greenland, and on the west coast south to Melville Bay, noting that it is an earlier name than *captus*.

***Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* Chapman**

Lagopus leucurus peninsularis Chapman, 1902: 236 (Kenai Mts., Alaska).

Now *Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* Chapman, 1902. See Peters, 1934, 35; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 209; Greenway, 1973: 285; de Juana, 1994: 403; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 366–368; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 46.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 76346**, sex?, collected in the Kenai Mountains, Alaska, on 11 August 1901, by J. D. Figgins (no. 91) on the A.J. Stone Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; however, there he called the type a "male adult," as did Greenway (1973: 285). The bird is sexed by Figgins as a female adult and Chapman entered AMNH 76346 in his table of measurements as a female. Chapman had 26 specimens from the Kenai Mountains.

***Canachites canadensis torridus* Uttal**

Canachites canadensis torridus Uttal, 1939: 462 (Kejimkujik (Kedgemakoogie on label) Lake, known also as Fairy Lake, on the boundary between Annapolis and Queens Counties, Nova Scotia, Canada).

Now *Falci pennis canadensis canace* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 212 (fn 1); Greenway, 1973: 285; de Juana, 1994: 401; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 358; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 47.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 174919**, female, collected at Kedgemakoogie (Kejimkujik or Fairy) Lake, Annapolis-Queens Co., Nova Scotia, Canada, in September 1921, by C.A. Sheldon.

COMMENTS: Uttal cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens he examined. Uttal listed an adult male as the "allotype." This term "may be used to indicate a specimen of opposite sex to the holotype; an 'allotype' has no name-bearing function." (ICZN, 1999: 75, Recommendation 72A).

***Falci pennis canadensis isleibi* Dickerman and Gustafson**

Falci pennis canadensis isleibi Dickerman and Gustafson, 1996: 43 (near Little Naukati Bay, Prince of Wales Island (55°52'N, 133°13'W), southeastern Alaska).

Now *Falci pennis canadensis isleibi* Dickerman and Gustafson, 1996. See Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 47.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 830558**, adult male, collected near Little Naukati Bay, Prince of Wales Island (55°52'N, 133°13'W), southeastern Alaska, on 15 September 1982, by Paul Coffey, prepared by Daniel D. Gibson (DDG 819). Formerly University of Alaska Museum (no. 4282).

COMMENTS: Dickerman and Gustafson gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens they examined. This name was introduced after the publication of Greenway (1973).

***Bonasia rupestris* C.L. Brehm**

Bonasia rupestris C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 513 (die Ufer der Elbe nicht weit vom Königstein).

Now *Tetrastes bonasia rupestris* (C.L. Brehm). See Hartert, 1918: 62; Peters, 1934: 37; Greenway, 1973: 285; de Juana, 1994: 406–407; Madge and McGowan, 2002: 375–376; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 45.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 540368**, male, **AMNH 540369**, female, collected at Königstein, Germany, on 8 May 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918: 62) did not designate a lectotype for this form; rather, he listed male and female types collected on 8 May 1823. Greenway (1973: 285) had incorrectly listed the impossible combination of “lectotype” and “syntype.” Each of these specimens is a syntype; the male bears a Rothschild type label, and an AMNH type label has been added to the female.

Both of Brehm’s original labels bear both male and female symbols, indicating that a pair was collected, and both were collected at Königstein on 8 May 1823. The male was labeled *Bonasia vulgaris rupestris* and the female *Bonasia sylvestris vulgaris* by Brehm.

***Bonasia minor* C.L. Brehm**

Bonasia minor C.L. Brehm, 1855: 262 (Hinterpommern).

Now *Tetrastes bonasia rupestris* Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1918: 62; Greenway, 1973: 285; de Juana, 1994: 406–407; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 45.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 540372**, adult male, collected in Further Pomerania, Germany, in 1840, probably obtained from Eugen von Homeyer. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not indicate how many specimens he had when he named this form. By listing it as the type, Hartert (1918: 62) thereby designated it the lectotype.

***Bonasia albigularis* C.L. Brehm**

Bonasia albigularis C.L. Brehm, 1855: 262 (“Kamtschatka”).

Now *Tetrastes bonasia rupestris* Brehm, 1831. See Hartert, 1918: 63; Greenway, 1973: 285; de Juana, 1994: 406–407; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 45.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 540405**, adult male, “Kamtschatka,” spring, brought home by Tilesius. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918: 65) thought that the collecting locality for this specimen was incorrect and that probably also the label had been copied incorrectly because the specimen matches females from Germany. Brehm’s label is marked

Bonasia albigularis by him, and Hartert by listing this specimen as the type thereby designated it the lectotype.

The small label mentioned by Hartert (1918: 63) is still present and bears “43 Haselhuhn, Kamtschatka” on one side and “261” on the reverse.

***Tympanuchus phasianellus hueyi* Dickerman and Hubbard**

Tympanuchus phasianellus hueyi Dickerman and Hubbard, 1994: 133 (vicinity of Folsom, 7500 ft. (2286 m), New Mexico).

Now *Tympanuchus phasianellus hueyi* Dickerman and Hubbard, 1994. See Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 48.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 353691**, adult male, collected near Folsom, 7500 ft. (2286 m), New Mexico, on 8 October 1918, by Austin Paul Smith. From the Dwight Collection (no. 49866).

COMMENTS: Dickerman and Hubbard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had nine specimens in their type series. This subspecies was considered extinct when named.

ODONTOPHORIDAE***Dendrortyx leucophrys nicaraguae* Miller and Griscom**

Dendrortyx leucophrys nicaraguae Miller and Griscom, 1925: 1 (Jalapa (4000 ft.), Nicaragua).

Now *Dendrortyx leucophrys leucophrys* (Gould, 1844). See Peters, 1934: 43; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 227; Greenway, 1973: 285; Carroll, 1994: 423; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 27.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 103243**, adult male, collected at Jalapa, 4000 ft., northern Nicaragua, on 20 January 1909, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they examined three males and three females.

***Callipepla squamata hargravei* Rea**

Callipepla squamata hargravei Rea, 1973: 27 (Pepper Ranch, 7 mi. N, 32 mi. E of Folsom, Union County, New Mexico).

Now *Callipepla squamata hargravei* Rea, 1973. See Carroll, 1994: 424; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 27.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 831694**, immature female, collected at Pepper Ranch, 7 mi. N, 32 mi. E of Folsom, Union County, New Mexico, on 25 November 1970, by Troy L. Best, prepared

by George M. Sutton. From the George M. Sutton Collection (no. 15699) and the Amadeo M. Rea Collection (no. 3581).

COMMENTS: The spelling in the original description was *hargravei* (contra Carroll, 1994: 424). Three syntypes were designated in the original description; the above syntype was sent to AMNH by Rea in 1993 (R.W. Dickerman, pers. comm.) and cataloged as AMNH 831694 at that time. It was not available to Greenway (1973). The other two syntypes are in the type collection at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (Rea, 1973: 322).

Ortyx texanus Lawrence

Ortyx texanus Lawrence, 1853: 1 (Ringgold Barracks, Texas). Now *Colinus virginianus texanus* (Lawrence, 1853). See Peters, 1934: 47; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 241–242; Greenway, 1973: 285; Carroll, 1994: 425; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 28.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 3250**, male, collected in chapperal above Ringgold Barracks (now Rio Grande City), Texas, by Capt. J.P. McCown. From the George Newbold Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence received a single specimen from McCown. The specimen was undated, but McCown was at Ringgold Barracks in 1849.

Eupsychortyx leucofrenatus Elliot

Eupsychortyx leucofrenatus Elliot, 1860: 106, pl. 3 (Honduras). Now *Colinus cristatus sclateri* (Bonaparte, 1856). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 250; Monroe, 1968: 98; Greenway, 1973: 285; Carroll, 1994: 427; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 6513**, not sexed [♀], collected in Honduras, undated, by Amory Edwards. From the Elliot Collection.

COMMENTS: Elliot apparently had the single specimen when he named this form. According to Hellmayr and Conover (1942: 250) the type had been in Elliot's collection but was lost. However, it had been recognized as the type by the time Monroe (1968: 98) studied it and found it to be a faded example of *sclateri*. The subspecies *sclateri* was placed in the species *C. leucopogon* by Carroll (1994: 427).

The Elliot Collection was the first collection of birds obtained by AMNH after its foundation, and all specimens had been mounted and displayed when they were first received (see LeCroy et al., 2014: 312), no doubt resulting in the faded condition. The locality misread by Greenway (1973: 285) was "Honduras."

Eupsychortyx mocquerysi Hartert

Eupsychortyx mocquerysi Hartert, 1894a: xxxvii (Cumaná, north coast of Venezuela).

Now *Colinus cristatus mocquerysi* (Hartert, 1894). See Hartert, 1894b: 675; Hartert, 1927: 29–30; Peters, 1934: 51; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 259; Greenway, 1973: 286; Carroll, 1994: 427; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 472525**, male, collected at Cumaná, north coast of Venezuela, in January 1894, by Albert Mocquerys (no. 295).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined but gave measurements for more than one. Hartert (1894b: 675, pl. XV, fig. 2) later said that he had two specimens, but still did not designate a type. Still later, Hartert (1927: 29) listed as type, the male collected in January 1894, thereby designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is **AMNH 472526**, unsexed, collected at Cumaná in January 1894 by Mocquerys (no. 296).

Contra Greenway (1973: 286), the lectotype was sexed on the original label, and the "Lanier" of Greenway is Janvier (= January).

Odontophorus guianensis panamensis Chapman

Odontophorus guianensis panamensis Chapman, 1915a: 363 (Panama R.R. Line)

Now *Odontophorus guianensis marmoratus* (Gould, 1843).

See Peters, 1934: 52; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 260–262; Wetmore, 1965: 319; Greenway, 1973: 286; Carroll, 1994: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 45165**, adult male, collected on the line of the Panama Railroad, in 1860–1861, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and (on p. 364) noted that he had examined 15 specimens of *panamensis*.

Lawrence (1861b: 315) noted that McLeannan and Galbraith had collected together in the "past winter" (1860–1861); other collections reported on by Lawrence were made by McLeannan alone.

Odontophorus guianensis medius Chapman

Odontophorus guianensis medius Chapman, 1929: 3 (Caño Seco, Mt. Duida, Venezuela, 2250 ft.).

Now *Odontophorus guianensis medius* Chapman, 1929. See Peters, 1934: 52; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 264–265; Greenway, 1973: 286; Carroll, 1994: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 245913**, adult male, collected at Caño Seco, 2250 ft., Mount Duida, Venezuela, on 26 December 1928, by the Olalla Brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised 11 specimens. This type specimen lacks an original label and bears only an AMNH type label. The original label was apparently missing at least by 1973, because Greenway (1973: 286) included only the information that was entered for the type in the AMNH catalog. In fact, it may have had no label when entered, but field notes and itineraries are deposited in the archives of the Department of Ornithology and would have been available to Chapman, who gave much more complete data.

***Odontophorus melanotis coloratus* Griscom**

Odontophorus melanotis coloratus Griscom, 1927: 3 (Guaval, Rio Calovevora (alt. 1500 ft.), Caribbean rainforest of western Panama).

Now *Odontophorus melanotis melanotis* Salvin, 1865. See Peters, 1934: 53; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 269–270; Wetmore, 1965: 325–327; Greenway, 1973: 286; Carroll, 1994: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 257127**, female, collected at Guaval, 1500 ft., Rio Calovevora, Caribbean rainforest of western Panama, on 4 September 1926, by Rex R. (not R.A.) Benson (no. A-313) and Dale V. Gaffney.

COMMENTS: Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had three specimens in his type series.

***Odontophorus parambae* Rothschild**

Odontophorus parambae Rothschild, 1897: 6 (Paramba, N. Ecuador, 3500 feet).

Now *Odontophorus erythrops parambae* Rothschild, 1897. See Hartert, 1898c: 505, pl. 3; Peters, 1934: 54; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 270–271; Greenway, 1973: 286; Carroll, 1994: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 472673**, **AMNH 472676**, females, collected at Paramba, 3500 ft., northern Ecuador, on 17 April 1897, by W.F.H. Rosenberg (no. 345). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined; he gave one set of measurements. The description was on p. 6 (miscited as 60 by Greenway, 1973: 286). Hartert (1898c: 505, Pl. III, fig. 1), in reporting on Rosenberg's entire collection, made it clear that he had sent only two female specimens collected on 17 April 1897 (not 1894, as in Greenway, 1973: 286). Hartert (1927: 28) listed a type, but did not distinguish between the two specimens that Rothschild had. The wing of both specimens measures 145

mm. *Contra* Greenway, I think these two specimens should be considered syntypes of *parambae* and I have attached an AMNH type label to AMNH 472676.

***Odontophorus parambae canescens* Chapman**

Odontophorus parambae canescens Chapman, 1921: 4 (Alamor, Prov. Loja, Ecuador; alt. 4500 ft.).

Now *Odontophorus erythrops erythrops* Gould, 1859. See Peters, 1934: 54; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 271–272; Greenway, 1973: 286–287; Carroll, 1994: 428; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 29.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 156205**, adult male, collected at Alamor, 4500 ft., Loja Province, Ecuador, on 3 October 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 22221).

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had 9 specimens in his type series from Ecuador and Colombia.

***Odontophorus atrifrons* Allen**

Odontophorus atrifrons Allen, 1900: 127 (Valparaiso).

Now *Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons* Allen, 1900. See Peters, 1934: 54; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 272–273; Greenway, 1973: 287; Carroll, 1994: 429; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 30.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 73246**, unsexed, collected at Valparaiso, Sierra Nevada, Colombia, on 28 March 1899, by Grace H. Hull on the H.H. Smith Santa Marta Expedition of 1898–1899.

COMMENTS: Allen cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he had a single specimen. Grace Hull was the niece of Mrs. Smith. This specimen was not sexed on the original label but was published as an adult male by Allen and as a [female] by Greenway (1973: 287).

***Dactylortyx thoracicus ginetensis* Warner and Harrell**

Dactylortyx thoracicus ginetensis Warner and Harrell, 1957: 137 (Gineta Mountain (near Santa Efigenia), Oaxaca-Chiapas border, Mexico).

Now *Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis* Nelson, 1898. See Greenway, 1973: 287; Banks, 1987: 3–4; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 30.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 472630**, male, collected near Santa Efigenia, Gineta Mountains, Oaxaca-Chiapas border, Mexico, in November, 1880, by ?F. Sumicrast (no. 137). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Warner and Harrell gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Stresemann had provided information to Warner and Harrell showing that the types of *line-*

olatus were synonyms of nominate *thoracicus*, leaving the Ginet specimens without a name. Warren and Harrell provided *ginetensis*. In their type series they had two male specimens, the second one being a specimen in USNM collected by Sumicrast at the same place and also in November 1880. Nelson (1898: 66) had identified this specimen as *D. t. lineolatus*. Because of the similarity of the data Warner and Harrell must have assumed that the holotype was also collected by Sumicrast. The original label on the holotype has faded to be almost illegible, but fortunately Hartert copied the collecting locality and date onto the Rothschild label. He did not, however, mention Sumicrast.

Banks (1987: 3–4) studied the taxonomy of *Dactylortyx* and concluded that *ginetensis* was a synonym of *chiapensis*.

***Odontophorus rubigenis* Richmond**

Odontophorus rubigenis (ex Lawrence MS) Richmond, 1893: 525 (Panama).

Now *Rhynchortyx cinctus cinctus* (Salvin, 1876). See Peters, 1934: 58; Hellmayr and Conover, 1934: 288–289; Wetmore, 1965: 333; Greenway, 1973: 287; Carroll, 1994: 433; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 31.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 45162**, unsexed, collected in Panama, in December 1879, by Wallace. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Richmond cited the AMNH number of this single specimen in the original description. He validated Lawrence's manuscript name by comparing Lawrence's specimen with a specimen Richmond had from the Escondido River, Nicaragua, and which he identified as *Odontophorus spodiostethus*.

The name "*Odontophorus rubrigenis*" is written in Lawrence's hand on his label but was never published by him. The name as published by Richmond was *O. rubigenis*. *Odontophorus spodiostethus* Salvin, 1878, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1934: 288), is a description of the male of *O. c. cinctus* Salvin, 1876, which had been based on the female.

The reference to a notation of *Rhynchortyx c. cinctus* on Lawrence's label by both Wetmore (1965: 333) and Greenway (1973: 287) is apparently an attempt by someone to update the name and is not in Lawrence's hand; furthermore, *cinctus* was described in the genus *Odontophorus* by Salvin.

***Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman**

Rhynchortyx cinctus australis Chapman, 1915a: 365 (Barbacoas, Col.).

Now *Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman, 1915. See Chapman, 1917: 202; Peters, 1934: 58; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 289–290; Greenway, 1973: 287; Carroll, 1994: 433; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 31.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 117555**, male, collected at Barbacoas (sea-level), Narino, W. Colombia, on 10 August 1912, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of this holotype was correctly given by Chapman in the original description, but mis-cited by Greenway (1973: 287) as "177555." Chapman had six males and three females from western Colombia in his type series.

PHASIANIDAE

***Ammoperdix griseogularis peraticus* Koelz**

Ammoperdix griseogularis peraticus Koelz, 1950: 1 (Burchao Pass, Bend I Turkestan Range, western Afghanistan, south of Maimana).

Now *Ammoperdix griseogularis* (Brandt, 1843). See Vaurie, 1965: 280–281; Greenway, 1973: 287; McGowan, 1994: 487; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 36.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 803057**, female, collected at Burchao Pass, Bend I Turkestan Range, western Afghanistan, south of Maimana, on 11 October 1939, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz said that the types of new forms named in Koelz (1950) were deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, when in fact they were sent to FMNH; this type was cataloged there as FMNH Conover Coll. No. 22276. In April 1972, these types were received back on exchange from FMNH and cataloged at AMNH at that time. Koelz had three additional females and four males in addition to the holotype in his type series.

[*Ammoperdix heyi nicolli* Hartert]

Ammoperdix heyi nicolli Hartert, 1919b: 4 (Wadi Hof, near Cairo).

Now *Ammoperdix heyi nicolli* Hartert, 1919. See Hartert, 1927: 26; Meinertzhagen, 1930: 647, pl xxxi, right hand figure; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 36.

In the original description the holotype, male adult, collected by M.J. Nicoll at Wadi Hof, near Cairo, Egypt, on 26 November 1909 was said to be in the Rothschild Collection and was so listed by Hartert (1927: 26). Nicoll (1919: 81) mentioned that birds from near Cairo are paler than those from the Sinai, but Hartert's name presumably would not have been available to him. Meinertzhagen (1930: 647, pl. xxxi, right hand fig.) mentioned the subspecies *nicolli* without crediting Hartert with the description and illustrated it with a specimen collected at a different locality and date from that of the type. Greenway (1973) did not list it and no such specimen is cataloged under *A. heyi* nor is there such a

specimen in the AMNH collection. After Nicoll's death, his collection remained in the Giza Museum (Anonymous, 1926: 189–191), but I have been unable to acquire information on its present status. The type of *nicolli* is not listed by Warren (1966) and apparently did not come to BMNH with the Meinertzhagen Collection (R. Prys-Jones, personal commun.)

In the original description, Hartert mentioned two paratypes: a male collected at Wad Raschid, near Heluan, by J.L. Bonhote, and a female, in Mr. Raw's Collection. These two specimens also did not come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

[*Tetraogallus himalayensis bendi* Koelz]

In the original description, Koelz (1951: 1) noted that the type was deposited in AMNH. However, the type was not cataloged in AMNH but is in FMNH, no. 422273 (D. Willard, personal comm).

***Alectoris graeca kleini* Hartert**

Alectoris graeca kleini Hartert, 1925b: 137 (Island of Skyros, Aegean Sea).

Now *Alectoris chukar kleini* Hartert, 1925. See Hartert, 1927: 25; Peters, 1934: 63; Vaurie, 1965: 270; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 485–486; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 35.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 540637**, [adult female], collected on Skyros Island, Aegean Sea, on 14 October 1894, by Chr. Strimeneas. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had the single specimen from Skyros when he described *kleini*, and also mentioned that he had examined specimens from Dede Agach, Harmanli and "Bosphorus." The holotype was not sexed on Strimeneas' original label, but Hartert had published it as an adult female.

Various authors have either recognized *kleini* or considered it a synonym of *cypriones*. It is recognized by Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 35).

***Alectoris graeca cypriones* Hartert**

Alectoris graeca cypriones Hartert, 1917c: 278 (Cyprus).

Now *Alectoris chukar cypriones* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 63; Vaurie, 1965: 270; Greenway, 1973: 287–288; McGowan, 1994: 486; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 35.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 540653**, adult male, collected at Galata, Cyprus, on 21 March 1906, by Ch. Glaszner (no. 30). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had a single male specimen collected on 21 March 1906 when he named *cypriones*.

***Alectoris graeca kurdestanicus* Meinertzhagen**

Alectoris graeca kurdestanicus Meinertzhagen, 1923: 158 (Dohuk, Southern Kurdistan).

Now *Alectoris chukar kurdestanicus* Meinertzhagen, 1923. See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 64; Vaurie, 1965: 271; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 486; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 35.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 540670**, adult male, collected at Dohuk, north of Mosul, Kurdistan, northern Iraq, on 12 December 1922, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. Meinertzhagen collected three males and three females at Dohuk on the same day; this holotype is the only one of these that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It is labeled the type by Meinertzhagen.

***Alectoris graeca falki* Hartert**

Alectoris graeca falki Hartert, 1917c: 280 (near Przewalsk, east of Lake Issik Kul, in Russian Turkestan).

Now *Alectoris chukar falki* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 65; Vaurie, 1965: 272; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 486; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 36.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 540714**, adult male, collected near Przewalsk, east of Lake Issik Kul, in Russian Turkestan, on 26 November (Russian date) 1901, by Kutzenko. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1917c: 279–280) considered Falk's name, *kakelik*, indeterminate and provided *falki* for the birds from Russian Turkestan and Buchara. Hartert did not give his type series, but 11 specimens, including the holotype, from Russian Turkestan collected by Kutzenko came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. This holotype is the only specimen collected on 26 November 1901.

***Perdix rubra intercedens* A.E. Brehm**

Perdix rubra intercedens A.E. Brehm, 1857b: 472 (Südspanien).

Now *Alectoris rufa intercedens* (A.E. Brehm, 1857). See Hartert, 1918: 63; Peters, 1934: 67; Vaurie, 1965: 278; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 486–487; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 36.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 540802**, adult female, collected at Malaga, Spain, on 22 October 1856, by A.E. Brehm (no. 149). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not designate a type in the original description; a male and a female specimen collected by A.E. Brehm at Malaga came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert, by listing the female collected on 22 October 1856 as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype of *intercedens*.

This specimen still retains A.E. Brehm's original label; on the reverse it has been labeled *intercedens* in C.L. Brehm's hand.

***Francolinus francolinus festinus* Koelz**

Francolinus francolinus festinus Koelz, 1954: 30 (Girishk, Afghanistan).

Now *Francolinus francolinus bogdanovi* Zarudny, 1906. See Vaurie, 1965: 283; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 489; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 39.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 465012**, adult female, collected at Girishk, Afghanistan, on 27 October 1937 (not 1939), by Walter N. Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz designated as type of *festinus* an adult female collected at Girishk on 27 October 1939, but the original label gives the year as 1937. AMNH 465012 has Koelz's original label marked "type" by him. Koelz had 8 males and 16 females in his type series from Kandahar, Girishk, and Kang, southern Afghanistan.

***Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert**

Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus Hartert, 1917c: 288 (Oudh).

Now *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 70; Vaurie, 1965: 283–284; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 489–490; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 39.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541018**, male, collected at Oudh, India, in June 1870, collector unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type his only specimen from Oudh.

***Francolinus coqui angolensis* Rothschild**

Francolinus coqui angolensis Rothschild, 1902c: 76 (Bailundu, Angola).

Now *Peliperdix coqui angolensis* (Rothschild, 1902). See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 72; Hall, 1963: 175; Greenway, 1973: 288; McGowan, 1994: 490; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 39–40.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541087**, male, collected at Bailundu, Angola, on 1 September 1901, by Hubert C. Pemberton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Rothschild described this form, he had two male specimens, one from Bailundu and one from the Cuanza River. He designated the specimen from Bailundu as the type in the original description.

As noted by Greenway (1973: 288), Hall (1963: 175) said that Rothschild's name *angolensis* should be used if *Francolinus* and *Pternistes* are merged because *Pternistes afer angolensis* Bocage, 1893, is a *nomen oblitum*. Hall (1969: 91–92) asked the Commission for a decision on the status of *P. afer angolensis* Bocage, 1893. The ruling by the Commission (Bull. Zool. Nomenclature, 1975: 101–102, Opinion 1036) placed *angolensis* in this combination on the list of rejected names.

***Francolinus levaillantii benguellensis* Neumann
Francolinus levaillantii momboloensis C.M.N. White**

Francolinus levaillantii benguellensis Neumann, 1908b: 44 (Benguella).

Now *Scleroptila levaillantii momboloensis* (C.M.N. White, 1952). See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 76; Greenway, 1973: 288; Crowe et al., 1992; McGowan, 1994: 493–494; Crowe et al., 2006; Dowsett et al., 2008; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 40.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541224**, male, collected at Cuima (Benguella), Angola, on 13 September 1904, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 950). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said that his type was in the Rothschild Collection. His description was apparently based on this single specimen.

When both *afra* and *levaillantii* are included in the same genus, both in *Scleroptila* by Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 40), then *benguellensis* Neumann, 1908, is preoccupied by *benguellensis* Bocage, 1893. White (1952: 306) introduced *Francolinus lavaillantii momboloensis* as a replacement name for *benguellensis* Neumann, and it shares the same type.

***Francolinus levaillantii clayi* C.M.N. White**

Francolinus levaillantii clayi C.M.N. White, 1944: 50 (Kajilisha, north of Balovale Boma, Northern Rhodesia).

Now *Scleroptera levaillantii momboloensis* (C.M.N. White, 1952). See White, 1965: 76–77; Dowsett et al., 2008; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 40.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 347279**, adult male, collected at Kajilisha, north of Balovale Boma, Zambia (= Northern Rhodesia), on 2 January 1944, by K. Muzeya.

COMMENTS: In the original description, White said that this holotype was in his collection; however, in the late 1940s

about 1000 specimens were purchased from White by AMNH, and this type was among them. It was not recognized as a type until after Greenway (1973) was published. Dowsett et al. (2008: 152) stated that the type was lost, no doubt because it had not been included by Greenway (1973).

White (1965: 76–77) considered both *momboloensis* and *clayi* synonyms of *kikuyuensis*. Dowsett et al. (2008: 152–153) noted that *momboloensis* was a replacement name for *F. l. benguellensis* Neumann, 1908, and that *clayi* is a synonym of that subspecies. Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 40) recognized *momboloensis* but considered *clayi* a synonym of *kikuyuensis*.

***Francolinus jugularis pallidior* Neumann**

Francolinus jugularis pallidior Neumann, 1908b: 45 (South of the Kunene River).

Now *Scleroptera gutturalis pallidior* (Neumann, 1908). See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 76; Macdonald, 1953: 34–36; Rudebeck, 1955: 426–438; White, 1965: 75; Greenway, 1973: 289; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 40–41.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541233, female, collected south of the Cunene River, Angola, undated, by A.W. Eriksson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann described male and female and said that the type, a female, was in the Rothschild Collection. This holotype is the only specimen of *pallidior* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Macdonald (1953: 34–36) recognized *pallidior* and restricted its type locality to the Tsumeb area; he noted that Eriksson accompanied Andersson on his last expedition and that they had visited the Sumbe (= Tsumeb) area.

Rudebeck (1955: 426–438) summarized the dates and localities of Axel Eriksson's Angola collecting localities. He noted that Eriksson collected south of the Cunene River in both June–August 1880 and in the latter half of 1887. Greenway's (1973: 289) date of "presumably in June 1867" is perhaps a misprint for 1887, but according to Rudebeck (1955: 435, 437), Eriksson collected there in 1880 as well.

***Francolinus ugandensis* Neumann**

Francolinus ugandensis Neumann, 1907: 199 (Mondo in Uganda).

Now *Pternistis icterorhynchus* (Heuglin, 1863). See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 79; Greenway, 1973: 289; McGowan, 1994: 497–498; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541296, collected at Mondo, Uganda, on 24 December 1896, by W.J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann noted that he had a single example of *ugandensis*.

***Francolinus nigrosquamatus* Neumann**

Francolinus nigrosquamatus Neumann, 1902: 8 (mittleren Omo an der Furt zwischen den Ländern Malo und Koscha).

Now *Pternistis clappertoni nigrosquamatus* (Neumann, 1902). See Hartert, 1927: 26; Peters, 1934: 80; Greenway, 1973: 289; McGowan, 1994: 498; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 541343, female, collected on the middle Omo River, at the ford between Malo and Koscha territory, southern Ethiopia, on 21 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 893). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann noted that he had a single specimen. The month of collection of this holotype was miscited by Greenway (1973: 289) as "November."

***Francolinus nobilis chapini* Grant and Mackworth-Praed**

Francolinus nobilis chapini Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1934: 62 (Bugongo Ridge, West Ruwenzori Mountains, Belgian Congo (8800 feet)).

Now *Pternistis nobilis* (Reichenow, 1908). See Greenway, 1973: 289; McGowan, 1994: 503; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 38.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 261932, adult male, collected on the Budongo Ridge, West Ruwenzori Mountains, 8800 feet, upper bamboo zone, Congo (Kinshasa), on 30 November 1926, by James P. Chapin (no. 1560) on the Ruwenzori-Kivu Expedition.

COMMENTS: Grant and Mackworth-Praed gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had two adult males, one adult female, and two immature females in their type series.

***Francolinus castaneicollis gofanus* Neumann**

Francolinus castaneicollis gofanus Neumann, 1904a: 353 (Gadat in Gofa).

Now *Pternistis castaneicollis castaneicollis* (Salvadori, 1888). See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 83; Greenway, 1973: 289–290; McGowan, 1994: 504; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 38.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541441**, adult male, collected at Gadat in Gofa, southern Ethiopia, on 8 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 762). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann cited his field number of the holotype and listed 10 specimens in his type series.

***Perdix perdix armoricana* Hartert**

Perdix perdix armoricana Hartert, 1917c: 284 (Riaillé, Loire Inférieure).

Now *Perdix perdix amoricana* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 88; Greenway, 1973: 290; McGowan, 1994: 504; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 48.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541810**, adult male, collected at Riaillé, Loire Inférieure, France, in October, 1900, from Louis Bereau. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert said that he had only a male and a female specimen, both a gift from Bereau (misspelled as “Bureau” by Greenway, 1973: 290), and designated the male as the holotype. The female specimen, now **AMNH 541811**, is the paratype.

***Perdix perdix italica* Hartert**

Perdix perdix italica Hartert, 1917c: 283 (near Chianti).

Now *Perdix perdix italica* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 88; Greenway, 1973: 290; McGowan, 1994: 504–505; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 48.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541843**, adult male, collected at Badia a Passignano, Chianti, Italy, on 20 January 1905, from Squilloni. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as type the only male specimen collected on 20 January 1905 and said that he had a series of 14 specimens of *italica*.

Many authors have synonymized *italica* with nominate *P. perdix*, but Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 48) recognized it and listed it as extinct.

[*Perdix hodgsoniae caraganae* R. and A. Meinertzhagen]

Perdix hodgsoniae caraganae R. and A. Meinertzhagen, 1926: 86 (Shusal, 15,000', Eastern Ladak).

COMMENTS: When this form was named by the Meinertzhagens, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection (then at Tring), and it was so listed by Hartert (1927: 29). Presumably, it was in the Rothschild Collection at that time, but it did not come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection in 1932. It is now BMNH 1965.M.15, “retained by the author and presented with his collection” (Warren, 1966: 51).

This specimen was not mentioned by Greenway (1973: 290), but the other two new subspecies named at the same time and said to be in the Rothschild Collection are now in AMNH: *Carpodacus rubicilloides lapersonnei* (see LeCroy, 2013: 73) and *Eremophila alpestris dessai* (see LeCroy, 2003: 29).

***Melanoperdix nigra borneensis* Rothschild**

Melanoperdix nigra borneensis Rothschild, 1917: 3 (Balinean, Sarawak).

Now *Melanoperdix nigra borneensis* Rothschild, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 29; Peters, 1934: 91; Greenway, 1973: 290; McGowan, 1994: 506; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 32.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 541999**, adult male collected at Balinean, Sarawak, Borneo, Indonesia, on 4 April 1903, from W. Brooks' Collection (no. 51). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild said that he had examined a series of both sexes from Sarawak and designated as the holotype his only male specimen collected on 4 April 1903.

***Coturnix coturnix confisa* Hartert**

Coturnix coturnix confisa Hartert, 1917d: 423 (Ponta do Pargo, Madeira).

Now *Coturnix coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 92; Vaurie, 1965: 291; Greenway, 1973: 290; McGowan, 1994: 509; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 542167**, adult male, collected at Ponte do Pargo, Madeira, on 12 September 1903, from Padre Smitz. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert listed as the type of *confisa* a male in the Rothschild Collection collected at Ponte do Pargo on 12 September 1903. However, this did not distinguish between two males collected on that date. AMNH 542167 was the specimen to which Hartert attached the Rothschild type label, it was so cataloged when the specimen came to AMNH and has been considered the type without question. Greenway (1973: 290) had considered this specimen the holotype but did not mention the second specimen collected on the same date. According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 83, Art. 74.6), Greenway's action designated AMNH 542167 the lectotype of *Coturnix coturnix confisa*.

Hartert noted that he examined three males and five females from Madeira.

***Coturnix coturnix conturbans* Hartert**

Coturnix coturnix conturbans Hartert, 1917d: 423 (Santa Maria, 400 ft.).

Now *Coturnix coturnix conturbans* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 92; Vaurie, 1965: 291; Greenway, 1973: 290; McGowan, 1994: 509; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542157**, adult male, collected at San Pedro, Santa Maria Island, 400 ft., Azores, on 3 March 1903, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 66). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated as the type a specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected on Santa Maria on 3 March 1903. AMNH 542157 is the only such specimen in AMNH.

Ogilvie-Grant's collection in the Azores was jointly supported by BMNH and Rothschild, and the specimens were divided between the two collections.

Coturnix coturnix inopinata Hartert

Coturnix coturnix inopinata Hartert, 1917d: 422 (São Nicolau).

Now *Coturnix coturnix inopinata* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 27; Peters, 1934: 92; Vaurie, 1965: 291; Greenway, 1973: 290; McGowan, 1994: 509; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542179**, adult male, collected on São Nicolão Island, Cape Verde Islands, on 7 November 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert designated his only male specimen from São Nicolão Island as the type.

Coturnix pectoralis praetermissa Mathews

Coturnix pectoralis praetermissa Mathews, 1912a: 178 (West Australia).

Now *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837. See Hartert, 1929: 47; Peters, 1934: 93; Greenway, 1973: 291; Condon, 1975: 93; McGowan, 1994: 510; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542237**, female, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, on 28 November 1908, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 13) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Hartert (1929: 47) noted that this description was based on a single specimen that was soiled.

Mathews (1910b: 65) mentioned that a female and immature male specimen were collected by Tom Carter at Broome Hill. Under his description of the adult female (p. 64) he described "another female from Western Australia" without providing a name. This is his no. 13 that he later named. The immature male

is listed as no. 14 in Mathews' catalog (marked "1/2 grown," and collected on 11 December 1907, AMNH 542238), as are three "chicks" from Broome Hill collected by Carter on 13 November 1908 (nos. 15, 16, 17 in Mathews' catalog, AMNH nos. 542234, 542235, and 542236). None of these other specimens was mentioned in the description of *praetermissa*.

Synoicus raalteni pallidior Hartert

Synoicus raalteni pallidior Hartert, 1897b: 271 (Savu Island, between Timor and Sumba).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus pallidior* Hartert, 1897. See Hartert, 1927: 28; Peters, 1934: 94; Mayr, 1944: 145; Greenway, 1973: 291; White and Bruce, 1986: 144–145; McGowan, 1994: 510; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 542336**, adult male, collected on Sawu (= Savu) Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in August 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description, only saying that he had "a large series of this rare quail." Later, Hartert (1927: 28) listed the type as a male collected by Everett on Sawu Island in August 1896. Three males collected by Everett on Sawu in August 1896 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and the Rothschild type label is attached to AMNH 542336 indicating Hartert's intent to "fix" that specimen as the type. It was so cataloged when it came to AMNH and has been so considered without question. Greenway (1973: 291) listed AMNH 542336 as the lectotype of *Synoicus raalteni pallidior*, thereby tying the name to one of the three specimens with the same data.

Synoicus ypsilophorus castaneus Mayr

Synoicus ypsilophorus castaneus Mayr, 1944: 144 (Alor Island, Lesser Sunda Islands).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus raaltenii* (S. Müller, 1842). See Greenway, 1973: 291; White and Bruce, 1986: 144–145; McGowan, 1994: 510; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542299**, adult male, collected on Alor Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in April 1897, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and included specimens from Flores, Alor, Wetar, Kisar, Leti, Moa and Luang islands in the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa Mayr and Rand

Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa Mayr and Rand, 1935: 3 (Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa* Mayr and Rand, 1935.

See Mayr, 1941a: 22; Greenway, 1973: 291; Coates, 1985: 148–149; McGowan, 1994: 810; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 421706**, adult female, collected at Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 February 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1934–1935 Archbold Expedition (no. 2889).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr and Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype and included specimens from Dogwa (one adult male and four adult females) and Wuroi (one adult male and one adult female). McGowan (1994: 510) incorrectly cited the date of this description as “1937.” Beehler and Pratt (2016: 51) included *ypsilophora* in *Coturnix*.

Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior Hartert

Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior Hartert, 1930: 125 (Ifaar).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior* Hartert, 1930. See

Peters, 1934: 94; Mayr, 1941a: 22; Greenway, 1973: 291; McGowan, 1994: 510; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 51.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 293451**, adult female, collected at Ifar, Sentani Lake, Papua Province, Indonesia (= Dutch New Guinea), on 17 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2394).

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 291), this specimen is not the holotype because no type was designated in the original description, but Greenway had apparently not referred to the original description and was not aware of additional specimens listed in the original description. Because AMNH 293451 has “*Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior* Hartert/Type!” written by Hartert on the original label, the implication is that it was Hartert’s intent that this specimen be considered the type. It bears an AMNH type label and was cataloged as the type when it came to AMNH. Greenway (1973: 291), by tying the description to AMNH 293451, designated it the lectotype of *Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior* (ICZN, 1999: 83, Art. 74.6) and validated Hartert’s intent.

Mayr’s collection made in 1928 in the Cyclops Mountains and at Lake Sentani was jointly supported by Rothschild and by L.C. Sanford, and approximately half of the collection was sent to Sanford for AMNH, including half of the types (Hartert, 1930: 19), half remained in the Rothschild collection prior to its being purchased for AMNH, and a set of specimens was sent to “the Museum at Buitenzorg in Java” (now MZB, Cibinong, Java, Indonesia) for help given to Mayr by officials of that museum. Sanford’s half of the collection was stamped with a red “S” within a circle and was cataloged at AMNH on 16 June 1931, prior to the purchase of the rest of the Rothschild Collection in 1932. This lectotype is so stamped.

In the original description, Hartert listed three males, one immature male, and eight females. These 12 specimens comprised Hartert’s type series. The following 10 specimens are paralectotypes: **AMNH 293450, 293452–293455**, one male and four females, were included in Sanford’s share; **AMNH 542340–542344**, two males, one immature male, and two females, came later with the rest of the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 542343 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s. The missing female specimen may have been included in the specimens sent to Java.

Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu Mayr and Rand

Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu Mayr and Rand, 1935: 1 (Mafulu, Central Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu* Mayr and Rand, 1935.

See Mayr, 1941a: 22; Greenway, 1973: 291–292; Coates, 1985: 148–149; McGowan, 1994: 510; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 419320**, adult male, collected at Mafulu, 08.31S, 147.01E, 1250 m., Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 19 October 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin R. Rand, on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition (no. 1786).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and a type series from Mafulu (three adult males, four adult females, AMNH 419320–419322, 419327–419330), Bella Vista (four adult males, one adult female, AMNH 419323–419326, 419331), and Owgarra, Angabanga River (five adult males, four adult females, AMNH 542354–542362). AMNH no. 419321 was exchanged to FMNH in the 1960s.

Contra Greenway, Mafulu is not in the Wharton Range, but is in the upper tropical zone on the route of the expedition to Mount Tafa (Archbold and Rand, 1935: 542–543). McGowan (1994: 510) incorrectly cited the date of this description as “1937.”

Synoicus ypsilophorus lamonti Mayr and Gilliard

Synoicus ypsilophorus lamonti Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 1 (Tomba, south slope of Mount Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu* Mayr and Rand, 1935.

See Greenway, 1973: 292; Coates, 1985: 148–149; McGowan, 1994: 510; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 51.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 348202**, adult male, collected at Tomba, south slope of Mount Hagen, 8200 ft., Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 July 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description, but miscited by Greenway

(1973: 292) as “338202.” The range was given as “the Chimbu, Wahgi, and Tomba valleys between 5200 and 8300 feet (Kegalsugl, 8300; Nondugl, 5200; Melgavais, 6500; and Tomba, 8000).”

***Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola* Mayr and Rand**

Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola Mayr and Rand, 1935: 2 (Mt. Albert Edward, southwest slope, alt. 3680 meters, Territory of Papua).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola* Mayr and Rand, 1935. See Mayr, 1941a: 22; Greenway, 1973: 292; Coates, 1985: 148–149; McGowan, 1994: 510; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34 and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 52.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 419334**, adult male, collected on Mount Albert Edward, southwest slope, 3800 m., Central/Oro Provincial border, Papua New Guinea, on 23 June, 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition (no. 653).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and the range included Mount Albert Edward and Murray Pass, four adult males and two adult females. Greenway (1973: 292) was in error when he cited the type locality as “Mount Hagen.” McGowan (1994: 510) incorrectly cited the date of this description as “1937.”

***Coturnix australis melvillensis* Mathews**

Coturnix australis melvillensis Mathews, 1912: 26 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1919: 47; Peters, 1934: 94; Greenway, 1973: 292; Condon, 1975: 94; McGowan, 1994: 510; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542393**, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 6 October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2128). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10724) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Greenway (1973: 292) incorrectly gave the collecting date of this type as “1912.” Only the two Melville Island shipments that Mathews received from Rogers before the publication of this name on 2 April 1912 could have been included in his type series (see Mathews, 1912: 26). Nos. 10724, 10725 were cataloged by Mathews on 24 February 1912 and 11399–11406 were cataloged on 20 March 1912, but only the holotype was mentioned in the description; the range was given as Melville Island.

Christidis and Boles (2008: 61) placed *ypsilophora* in *Coturnix*.

***Coturnix australis rogersi* Mathews**

Coturnix australis rogersi Mathews, 1912: 179 (North-West Australia (Parry’s Creek)).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1929: 47; Peters, 1934: 94; Greenway, 1973: 95; Condon, 1975: 94; McGowan, 1994: 510; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542387**, adult female, collected 5 miles west of Trig. Station H.J.9, 10 ft., Parry Creek, East Kimberley, Western Australia, on 10 November 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 322). From the Mathews Collection (no. 26) 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 number “12” that appears on Mathews’ type label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

***Coturnix australis mungi* Mathews**

Coturnix australis mungi Mathews, 1912: 179 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1929: 47; Peters, 1934: 94; Greenway, 1973: 293; Condon, 1975: 94; McGowan, 1994: 510; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542383**, adult male, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 8 miles southeast of Mount Alexander, West Kimberley, Western Australia, on 2 July 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1854). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9124) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as “Interior of North-West Australia.” Greenway (1973: 293) miscited the collecting date as “12 July 1911” and the Mathews Catalog no. as “9129.”

***Coturnix australis queenslandicus* Mathews**

Coturnix australis queenslandicus Mathews, 1912b: 26 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1929: 47; Peters, 1934: 94; Greenway, 1973: 293; Condon, 1975: 93; McGowan, 1994: 510; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542448**, adult female, collected at Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, on 30 August 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1894). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9783) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype and gave the range as

Queensland. Mathews cataloged the single specimen of *Coturnix* on 27 November 1911 as part of a collection of 55 Cape York specimens that Rogers collected for Mathews between 30 August and 10 September 1911 (Mathews catalog nos. 9762–9816).

***Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis* Mayr and Rand**

Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis Mayr and Rand, 1936: 1 (Mafulu, C.D.).

Now *Synoicus chinensis papuensis* (Mayr and Rand, 1936). See Greenway, 1973: 293; Coates, 1985: 149; McGowan, 1994: 511; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34–35; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 52.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 419339**, adult male, collected at Mafulu, 08.31S, 147.01E, 1250 m, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 16 November 1933, by R. Archbold and A.L. Rand on the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition (no. 2191).

COMMENTS: Mayr and Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that their type series comprised the following specimens: Dogwa, two males, four females; Mafulu, two males, two females; Bialowat, one male, one female; and Kumusi River, one male.

Contra Greenway 1973: 293, Mafulu is not in the Wharton Range. It is in the upper tropical zone on the route of the 1933–1934 Archbold Expedition to Mount Tafa (Archbold and Rand, 1935: 542–543). McGowan (1994: 511) miscited the date of this description as 1937. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 52) included *chinensis* in *Excalfactoria* and synonymized *papuensis* with *lepida*.

***Excalfactoria chinensis novaeguineae* Rand**

Excalfactoria chinensis novaeguineae Rand, 1941: 1 (1600 meters on the Balim River, Snow Mountains, Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Synoicus chinensis novaeguineae* (Rand, 1941). See Greenway, 1973: 293; McGowan, 1994: 511; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34–35; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 52.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 306382**, adult male, collected on the Balim River, 1600 m, Snow Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 15 December 1938, by R. Archbold, A. L. Rand and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition (no. 8742).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description and measurements were given for 10 males and 10 females. The publication date of this description was miscited by McGowan as 1942. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 52) included *chinensis* in *Excalfactoria* and synonymized *novaeguineae* with *lepida*.

The 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition was a joint expedition with personnel from the Netherlands Indies and was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

***Excalfactoria chinensis victoriae* Mathews**

Excalfactoria chinensis victoriae Mathews, 1912: 179 (Victoria).

Now *Synoicus chinensis victoriae* (Mathews, 1912). See Hartert, 1929: 48; Peters, 1934: 96; Greenway, 1973: 294; Coates, 1985: 149; McGowan, 1994: 511; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34–35.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542611**, adult male, collected at Koo Wee Rup, Victoria, Australia, in December 1892, received from Coles. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3760) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype. As Greenway said, the original label is not present on this type; but Mathews noted in his catalog that he had received 17 specimens (including two of *Excalfactoria*) from Coles (numbers 3758–3774), cataloged on 24 November 1909.

In the genus *Synoicus*, *australis* Gould, 1865, is preoccupied by *australis* Latham, 1801, and *victoriae* Mathews, (January) 1912, is the next available name. Christidis and Boles (2008: 61) included *chinensis* in *Excalfactoria*.

***Excalfactoria chinensis cairnsae* Mathews**

Excalfactoria chinensis cairnsae Mathews, 1912: 83 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Synoicus chinensis victoriae* (Mathews, 1912). See Hartert, 1929: 47; Peters, 1934: 96; Greenway, 1973: 293–294; Condon, 1975: 94; McGowan, 1994: 511; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34–35.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542593**, adult male, collected at Cairns, Queensland, Australia, in October 1911, from the Schrader Collection (no. 1362). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11796) via the Rothschild Collection.

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

E. chinensis cairnsae Mathews, (September) 1912, is a synonym of *S. chinensis victoriae* Mathews, (January) 1912.

***Excalfactoria chinensis colletti* Mathews**

Excalfactoria chinensis colletti Mathews, 1912: 73 (Glencoe, Northern Territory).

Now *Synoicus chinensis colletti* (Mathews, 1912). See Hartert, 1929: 48; Peters, 1934: 96; Greenway, 1973: 294; Condon, 1975: 94; McGowan, 1994: 511; Christidis and Boles, 2008: 61; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 34–35.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542618**, adult male, collected at Glencoe Station, Northern Territory, Australia, on 28 February 1895, by Knut Dahl (no. 1062). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11965) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It was among specimens in a large collection that Mathews obtained from Professor Collett at ZMO. Two additional Dahl specimens of this form from the Adelaide River were obtained at the same time. For information on these localities, see Dahl (1927: 151–152).

Arborophila torqueola griseata Delacour and Jabouille

Arborophila torqueola griseata Delacour and Jabouille, 1930: 408 (Fan-si-pan, Chapa (Tonkin), altitude: 2,800 mètres). Now *Arborophila torqueola griseata* Delacour and Jabouille, 1930. See Greenway, 1973: 294; McGowan, 1994: 514; Hennache and Dickinson, 2000: 619–621; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 31.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 292183**, adult male, collected on Mount Fan-si-pan, 2800 m, above Chapa, northern Vietnam, on 17 December 1929, by collectors for Delacour's Fifth Expedition to Indo-China (no. 2887).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Delacour and Jabouille gave the field number of the holotype; Hennache and Dickinson (2000: 619–621) gave the place of deposition of types from the various Indo-Chinese expeditions. The type series comprised 45 males and 25 females. Specimens from these expeditions were distributed among five institutions (MNHN, BMNH, AMNH, FMNH, and MCZ) (Hennache and Dickinson, 2000: 602).

Arboricola rolli Rothschild

Arboricola rolli Rothschild, 1909: 7 (district of Batu Bara, on Mt. Si Bajak, in the Battak Mountains, North-west Sumatra).

Now *Arborophila rolli* (Rothschild, 1909). See Hartert, 1927: 28; Peters, 1934: 101; Greenway, 1973: 294; McGowan, 1994: 518; Mees, 1996: 13–20; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 32.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542723**, unsexed, collected on Mount Si Bajak, Battak Mountains, Batu Bara district, northwest Sumatra, Indonesia, undated, by von Roll for Gustav Schneider. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway (1973: 294) incorrectly called this specimen the lectotype of *rolli*. Rothschild (1909: 8), in the

original description, explained that he obtained this single specimen from Gustav Schneider, who had asked Rothschild to name it for von Roll, who had actually collected the specimen. Rothschild also mentioned that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. It is the holotype by monotypy of *Arboricola rolli*. Unfortunately, Greenway's failure to consult the original description of *Arboricola rolli* led Desfayes (1994: 81) to consider a specimen in MHNN to have syntype status. Because Rothschild's type series comprised one specimen, there can be no other specimens with nomenclatural rank.

Until 1996, *rolli* was usually considered a subspecies of *Arborophila orientalis*; Mees (1996: 18–19) argued for full species status. This was accepted by Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 32).

Bambusicola erythrophrys Sharpe

Bambusicola erythrophrys Sharpe, 1890: 139, pl. IV (Kina Balu).

Now *Arborophila hyperythra erythrophrys* (Sharpe, 1890).

See Hartert, 1927: 28; Greenway, 1973: 294; McGowan, 1994: 519; Smythies, 2000: 220; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 32.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 542748**, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 3000 ft., north Borneo, Indonesia, on 3 March 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1052). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 294), this specimen is not the holotype of *erythrophrys*. Sharpe did not designate a type in the original description, but based the name on a male and a female specimen collected by Whitehead on Kinabalu on 3 March 1887. Whitehead realized that this was a new form, and the original label on the above male is marked "Type JW." Hartert (1927: 28) by listing the male as the type of *erythrophrys*, thereby designated it the lectotype. The female paralectotype (not labeled "Type"), **AMNH 542753**, is also in AMNH. These specimens did not go to BMNH after Sharpe's description but were among the many specimens that Rothschild bought either directly from Whitehead or from Whitehead's family after his death.

When Sharpe (1887: 454) had reported earlier on some of the birds collected on Kinabalu by Whitehead in 1887, these two birds (which he called females) were identified as *Bambusicola hyperythra*, the name he had earlier given to Bornean specimens collected on the Lawas River. Sharpe (1890: 139, Pl. IV) corrected his error and named the Kinabalu birds. *Bambusicola erythrophrys* was not listed in Peters (1934: 102).

Ptilopachus fuscus brehmi Neumann

Ptilopachus fuscus brehmi Neumann, 1908: 68 (Jebel Melpes).

Now *Ptilopachus petrosus brehmi* Neumann, 1908. See Hartert, 1927: 29; Peters, 1934: 105; Greenway, 1973: 294–295; McGowan, 1994: 522; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 27.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 542817**, female, collected at Jebel Melbis (= Jebel Melpes), Kordofan Province, Sudan, on 4 May 1848, by Alfred Brehm on the von Müller Expedition. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type of *brehmi* with the above data was said by Neumann to be in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 542817 is the only such specimen now in AMNH; the AMNH number was miscited as “542281” by Greenway (1973: 295).

The genus *Ptilopachus* is now included in the Odontophoridae by Dickinson and Rensen (2013: 27).

Ptilopachus fuscus major Neumann

Ptilopachus fuscus major Neumann, 1908: 68 (Arba Schiko, Erythrea).

Now *Ptilopachus petrosus major* Neumann, 1908. See Hartert, 1927: 29; Peters, 1934: 105; Greenway, 1973: 295; McGowan, 1994: 522; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 27.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 542820, male, collected at Arba Schiko, 5850 feet, Anseba Watercourse, Eritrea, on 16 March 1903, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as the type a Rothschild Collection specimen bearing the above data; it is the only such specimen now in AMNH.

Ithaginis cruentus affinis Beebe

Ithaginis cruentus affinis Beebe, 1912: 191 (British Sikkim).
Now *Ithaginis cruentus affinis* Beebe, 1912. See Peters, 1934: 107; Vaurie, 1965: 296; Delacour, 1977: 56; Ripley, 1982: 80; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 49.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 804605**, female, collected at Phallut, E. Himalayas, in 1910, by C. William Beebe (no. 450) on the Kuser-Beebe Expedition.

COMMENTS: Although *affinis* was described by Beebe in 1912, it was not until after Beebe’s death in 1962 that his collection of birdskins was sent to AMNH by the Wildlife Conservation Society (Bronx Zoo) and many years after that before the nearly 2700 specimens were cataloged and distributed in the AMNH collection. There is a note by Greenway that he had attempted to find the type (singular) of this form, but had a verbal message from Delacour that the type was either at Beebe’s house or at the zoo and was lost. Greenway (1973) did not include this information.

In the original description of *affinis*, Beebe said that the male syntype was Beebe specimen no. 387, and that “this bird will ultimately be included in the collection presented by Col. Kuser to the American Museum in New York City.” There is no indication that Col. Kuser presented any specimens to AMNH. The female syntype, Beebe’s no. 450, lay unrecognized in the regular collection, and is the syntype listed above.

The holotype of *Ithaginis kuseri*, named by Beebe (1912:190) in the same publication, is in MNHN. It was listed by Voisin et al. (2015: 23).

Ithaginis cruentus marionae Mayr

Ithaginis cruentus marionae Mayr (in Stanford and Mayr) 1941: 510 (Nyetmaw pass, Burma-Yunnan border).

Now *Ithaginis cruentus marionae* Mayr, 1941. See Vaurie, 1965: 297; Greenway, 1973: 295; McGowan, 1994: 525; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 49.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305905**, adult male, collected on the Myanmar side of Nyetmaw Pass, 9500 ft., near the Myanmar-Yunnan, China border, on 16 January 1939, by J.K. Stanford (no. 588) on the Vernay-Cutting Burma Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that there were two males and one female in the type series. The name of this subspecies had been misspelled on the AMNH type label as *mariannae*; the correct spelling is *marionae*.

[*Ithaginis clarkei* Rothschild]

Ithaginis clarkei Rothschild, 1920: 67 (Lichiang Range, 12–14,000 ft., N.W. corner of Yunnan).

The holotype of this form is in BMNH (Warren, 1966: 65). See also LeCroy and Dickinson (2001: 185).

Ithaginis cruentus annae Mayr and Birkhead

Ithaginis cruentus annae Mayr and Birkhead (in Birkhead), 1937: 2 (Cheng Gou Forks (7600 ft.), 30 miles west of Wenchwan, Szetchuan).

Now *Ithaginis cruentus berezowski* Bianchi, 1903. See Vaurie, 1965: 298; Greenway, 1973: 295; McGowan, 1994: 525; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 49.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 450995**, adult female, collected at Cheng Gou Forks, 7600 ft., 30 miles west of Wenchwan, Sichuan, China, on 4 December 1934, Sage-Carter collection (no. 321) on the Sage West China Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description.

***Ithaginis cruentus beicki* Mayr and Birkhead**

Ithaginis cruentus beicki Mayr and Birkhead (*in* Birkhead), 1937: 6 (Tschau-tou, Sining district, north Kansu).

Now *Ithaginis cruentus beicki* Mayr and Birkhead, 1937.

See Vaurie, 1965: 299; Greenway, 1973: 295; McGowan, 1994: 525; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 49.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 446867**, adult male, collected at Tschau-tou, Sining district, north Gansu, China, on 15 February 1927, by W. Beick (no. 351).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. This Beick specimen had originally been received on exchange from ZMB (ZMB no. 35.1591). Vaurie (1965: 299) found the Sining district to be in Tsinghai, not Gansu; but Cheng (1987: 148) considered the type locality of *beicki* to be near Tiantangsi, northwestern Gansu.

***Crossoptilon crossoptilon lichiangense* Delacour**

Crossoptilon crossoptilon lichiangense Delacour, 1945: 45 (eastern flank of the Lichiang Range, N.W. Yunnan, alt. 14,000 feet).

Now *Crossoptilon crossoptilon lichiangense* Delacour, 1945.

See Vaurie, 1965: 191; Greenway, 1973: 295; McGowan, 1994: 539; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 43.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 543127**, male, collected on the eastern flank of the Lichiang Range, 12–14,000 ft., northwestern Yunnan, China, on 16 October 1922, by George Forrest (no. 2555). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype and noted that eight specimens were examined. He did not include the sex of the holotype. Greenway (1973: 295) said that the holotype was “unsexed [female]”; however, it was sexed as a male by Forrest on his original label. Both Delacour and Greenway incorrectly recorded the date of collection of the holotype; the date according to the original label is 16 October 1922.

***Lophura nycthemera occidentalis* Delacour**

Lophura nycthemera occidentalis Delacour, 1948: 7 (hills northwest of Tengyueh, Yunnan (altitude 7000 feet)).

Now *Lophura nycthemera occidentalis* Delacour, 1948. See

Greenway, 1973: 295–296; McGowan, 1994: 533; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 44.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 543217**, male, collected in the hills northwest of Tengyueh, 7000 ft., Yunnan, China, in December 1925, by George Forrest (no. 6670). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Delacour incorrectly gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description as “543317” and

the date as “1926”; both were correctly given by Greenway (1973: 295).

***Lophura nycthemera fokiensis* Delacour**

Lophura nycthemera fokiensis Delacour, 1948: 4 (northwestern Fokien).

Now *Lophura nycthemera fokiensis* Delacour, 1948. See Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 533; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 44.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 423032**, male, collected in northwestern Fokien Province, China, on 21 November 1911, by Paul D. Bergen.

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and had a type series of 14 males and 14 females from Fokien. Greenway (1973: 296) miscited the year of collection of the holotype as “1912.”

***Lophura nycthemera engelbachi* Delacour**

Lophura nycthemera engelbachi Delacour, 1948: 8 (Plateau des Bolovens (Thateng), Laos).

Now *Lophura nycthemera engelbachi* Delacour, 1948. See Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 533; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 44.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 417008**, male, collected on the Plateau des Bolovens (Thateng), Laos, on 3 February 1932, by T. Donald Carter (no. 277) on the Legendre Indo-China Expedition.

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and had 22 males and 14 females in his type series.

***Phasianus hagenbecki* Rothschild**

Phasianus hagenbecki Rothschild, 1901: 20 (Kobdo Valley, N.W. Mongolia).

Now *Phasianus colchicus hagenbecki* Rothschild, 1901. See Hartert, 1927: 28; Peters, 1934: 125; Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 542–543; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 42–43.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 543595**, male, collected on the Kobdo River near Kobdo (Kobdofluss, bei Kobdo, on label), northwestern Mongolia, in May 1901, by Wilhelm Grieger (not Grieger), purchased from Carl Hagenbeck (Hartert, 1927: 28). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild described the male and gave a wing measurement of 26 cm but did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. Four specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all collected in May 1901 at the same locality, three of which are in male plumage. AMNH 543595 bears the Rothschild type

label, and its wing measures 260 mm. I consider it the holotype, *contra* Greenway (1973: 296). The three paratypes are: **AMNH 543596–543598**. The wing of 543596 measures 264 mm, the wing of 543597 is worn and measures 254 mm, 543598 is in female plumage and the wing measures 248 mm.

Phasianus berezowskyi Rothschild

Phasianus berezowskyi Rothschild, 1901: 20 (Hui-Tsian, Kansu, N.W. China).

Now *Phasianus colchicus strauchi* Przevalski, 1876. See Hartert, 1927: 28; Peters, 1934: 126; Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 542–543; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 42–43.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 543690**, male, collected at Hui-Tsian, southeastern Kansu, China, on 1 May 1892 (Russian date), from the Berezowsky Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description or say how many specimens he examined. However, a single specimen came to AMNH from the Berezowsky Collection and bears the date and locality given for the type by Hartert (1927: 28); my measurement of the unflattened wing is 235 mm, the wing measurement given by Rothschild in the description. I consider AMNH 543690 to be the holotype by monotypy, *contra* Greenway (1973: 296). The date of 14 May 1892 given by Greenway (1973: 296) for this specimen is the (presumably) corrected date of collection written by Hartert on the Rothschild label.

Phasianus ijimae Dresser

Phasianus ijimae Dresser, 1902: 656 (Province of Hiuga, in the south-east corner of the island of Kiu-siu).

Now *Syrmaticus soemmerringii ijimae* Dresser, 1902. See Hartert, 1927: 28; Peters, 1934: 128–129; Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 540–541; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 42.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 543862**, adult male, collected on the southeast corner of Kyushu Island, Japan, in 1902, for Professor Ijima. From the Dresser Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: It is obvious from the description that Dresser had the single specimen when he described it, although he mentions two other specimens that he had not seen.

Chalcurus inopinatus Rothschild

Chalcurus inopinatus Rothschild, 1903c: 41 (Ulu Pahang).

Now *Polyplectron inopinatum* (Rothschild, 1903). See Hartert, 1927: 28; Peters, 1934: 130; Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 547; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2014: 33.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 543965**, adult male, collected at Ulu Pahang, Malaysia, in January 1902, by collectors for John (= Johann) Waterstradt (no. 100). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild gave the number “100” for the type and said that he had received three males and two females from Waterstradt. This holotype bears “no. 100,” which may have been added by Rothschild to unambiguously identify the type, as the other two males and one female that came to AMNH do not have numbers; paratypes in AMNH are **AMNH 543966–543968**.

Polyplectron katsumatae Rothschild

Polyplectron katsumatae Rothschild, 1906b: 111 (Mt. Wuchi, Hainan).

Now *Polyplectron katsumatae* Rothschild, 1906. See Hartert, 1927: 29; Peters, 1934: 131; Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 547–548; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 33.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544004**, adult male, collected on Mount Wuchi, Hainan Island, China, on 18 October 1905, by Katsumata, collector for Alan Owston, dealer in Yokohama (no. 2688). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild designated as type of *katsumatae* the specimen bearing the no. 2688 and this number was written on both the Owston label and the Rothschild type label. It was the only specimen of the 11 that came to AMNH that was collected on 18 October 1905 (mis-cited by Greenway, 1973: 296, as “18 December 1905”). All of the 11 specimens bear the “O.C. No. 268,” the Owston number, and the extra “8” added to the holotype serves to identify it individually; the Rothschild Collection was never cataloged.

Rheinardius ocellatus nigrescens Rothschild

Rheinardius ocellatus nigrescens Rothschild, 1902a: 55 (Ulu Pahang, Malay Peninsula).

Now *Rheinardia ocellata nigrescens* Rothschild, 1902. See Hartert, 1927: 29; Peters, 1934: 132; Greenway, 1973: 296; McGowan, 1994: 550–551; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 33.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 544050**, male, collected at Ulu Pahang, Malaysia, in 1901, by collectors for Johann Waterstradt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild designated two male and one female syntypes. These would have been the three specimens collected in 1901 as the birds were exhibited at the 19 March 1902 meeting of the British Ornithologists’ Club, and two additional specimens collected in early 1902 would not have been available. None of the 1901 specimens bears an original Waterstradt label; the lectotype has

a Rothschild Collection label with the date 1901, sex, locality, and “caught by John Waterstradt’s native hunters”; it also bears a Rothschild type label, annotated by Hartert with the date of the meeting where the new form was exhibited. Greenway (1973: 296), by tying the specimen selected as the type by Hartert to the AMNH number, designated it the lectotype.

The two paralectotypes are **AMNH 544049**, [male plumage], October–November 1901; and **AMNH 544052**, [female plumage], October–November 1901. One of the specimens listed by Greenway (1973: 296) as a paralectotype, AMNH 544051, male, was collected in January 1902, and, thus, has no nomenclatural standing. AMNH 544048, [male plumage], collected in January 1902, and not listed by Greenway, also has no nomenclatural standing.

Pavo muticus imperator Delacour

Pavo muticus imperator Delacour, 1949: 348 (Plateau des Bolovens, Laos).

Now *Pavo muticus imperator* Delacour, 1949. See Dickinson, 1970: 4; Greenway, 1973: 297; McGowan, 1994: 552; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 33.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 417033**, adult male, collected on the Plateau des Bolovens, 2500 ft., Laos, on 7 February 1932, by T. Donald Carter (no. 301) on the Legendre Indochina Expedition.

COMMENTS: Delacour cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

NUMIDIDAE

Numida sabyi Hartert

Numida sabyi Hartert, 1919: 69 (district of Zemmour, West Morocco).

Now *Numida meleagris sabyi* Hartert, 1919. See Hartert, 1927: 30; Peters, 1934: 134; Greenway, 1973: 297; Martínez, 1994: 565–566; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544117**, unsexed adult, collected near Oulmès in the district of Azemour (= Zemmour), western Morocco, in February 1919, by Paul Saby. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: Hartert had the single specimen when he described *sabyi*.

Numida ptilorhyncha toruensis Neumann

Numida ptilorhyncha toruensis Neumann, 1904a: 410 (Mokia-Fluss, Toru).

Now *Numida meleagris meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1927: 30–31; Peters, 1934: 135; Greenway, 1973:

297; Martínez, 1994: 565–566; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544199**, adult male, collected on the Mokia River, Toru, Uganda, on 24 April 1899, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 388). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann noted that the type was an Ansorge specimen with the above data in the Rothschild Collection.

Numida ptilorhyncha omoensis Neumann

Numida ptilorhyncha omoensis Neumann, 1904a: 407 (Koscha nördlich des Omo).

Now *Numida meleagris meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1927: 30; Peters, 1934: 136; Greenway, 1973: 297; Martínez, 1994: 565–566; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544212**, female, collected in the Koscha area, north of the Omo River, Ethiopia, on 21 February, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann gave the above unique locality and date for the type of *omoensis*. The other three specimens listed in the type series are of heads only and are **AMNH 544213**, male, **AMNH 544214**, female, from Koscha on 21 February 1901; and **AMNH 544217**, male, Senti Valley, between Uba and Gofer, on 28 January 1901, Neumann no. 694.

Numida ansorgei Hartert

Numida ansorgei Hartert (*in* Ansorge) 1899: 331 (Lake Nakuru, Uganda Protectorate).

Now *Numida meleagris reichenowi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1894. See Hartert, 1927: 31; Peters, 1934: 136; Greenway, 1973: 297; Martínez, 1994: 565–566; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544221**, adult male, collected at Lake Nakuru, Kenya, on 28 March 1898, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 357). From the Rothschild Collection.

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

Numida meleagris callewaerti Chapin

Numida meleagris callewaerti Chapin, 1932: 1 (Luluaborg, Kasai district, Belgian Congo).

Now *Numida meleagris galeatus* Pallas, 1767. See Peters, 1934: 136; Greenway, 1973: 297; Martínez, 1994: 565–566; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 257753**, adult male, collected at Lulua-bourg, Kasai district, Congo (Kinshasa), on 15 January 1924, by R. Callewaert.

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and mentioned that Callewaert had collected 13 adults and three chicks of the new form.

***Numida transvaalensis* Neumann**

Numida transvaalensis Neumann, 1899: 26 (Rustenburg).

Now *Numida meleagris coronatus* Gurney, 1868. See Hartert, 1927: 31; Peters, 1934: 137; Greenway, 1973: 297; Martínez, 1994: 565–566; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 26.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 544253**, adult male, collected at Rustenburg, Transvaal, South Africa, in July 1893, by W. Ayers. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said only that the type from Rustenburg was in the Rothschild Collection. Three such specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1927: 31) listed as the type the single specimen collected by Ayers in July 1893, thereby designating it the lectotype of *transvaalensis*. The two paralectotypes are: **AMNH 544254**, an Ayers specimen from Rustenburg without further data; and **AMNH 544255** (not “544254”), male, from Rustenburg, collected in June 1892 by Ayers.

***Guttera cristata seth-smithi* Neumann**

Guttera cristata seth-smithi Neumann, 1908: 13 (Budongo Forest, Unyoro, Semliki River).

Now *Guttera pucherani verreauxi* (Elliot, 1870). See Hartert, 1927: 31; Peters, 1934: 138; Greenway, 1973: 297–298; Martínez, 1994: 566; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 26.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544274**, adult male, collected in the Budongo Forest, Semliki River, Unyoro, Uganda, on 29 March 1907, by L.M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann described both male and female and designated the male collected by Seth-Smith on 29 March 1907 as the holotype. One of the paratypes is **AMNH 544273**, adult female, collected in the Budongo Forest on 29 March 1907 by Seth-Smith; others are in BMNH and ZMB.

MELEAGRIDIDAE

***Meleagris gallopavo* var. *intermedia* Sennett**

Meleagris gallopavo var. *intermedia* Sennett, 1879: 428 (Lomita Ranch, Texas).

Now *Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett, 1879. See AOU, 1886: 177; AOU, 1895: 118; AOU, 1910: 145–146; Peters, 1934: 140; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 293; Greenway, 1973: 298; Porter, 1994: 374–375; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 44.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 80414**, male, collected in south Texas [Lomita Ranch], on 13 April 1878, by J.N. Sanford (no. 110) for G.B. Sennett (no. 569[not 564]). From the George B. Sennett Collection.

COMMENTS: In his text, Sennett (1879: 427), says: “On this trip (1878) I had abundant opportunity to study the Turkey, and brought home two fine skins of males which weighed in the flesh over twenty pounds each, besides the tails and tail coverts of two others. One of the birds is now in the National Museum, and has tawny tips to coverts and tail, being as dark a specimen as any found on the Lower Rio Grande.

“The lighter and more typical form from that section I retain in my collection, and I think that even lighter forms exist at Lomita than I obtained.”

Sennett (1879: 428) then carefully described the lower Rio Grande birds and said: “All Lower Rio Grande specimens, therefore, must be held as [*M.g.*] *gallopavo*, or a var. *intermedia* established—an alternative not to be desired.” At the bottom of the page, Sennett listed three male specimens with measurements: no. 110, collected at Lomita on 13 April [1878], is the only one of the three specimens now at AMNH and is the syntype listed above. The other two syntypes, also collected at Lomita, are no. 421, collected on 14 May, and no. 462, collected on 17 May. At least one of these was said by Sennett (1879: 427) to be in USNM, although no syntype of *intermedia* was listed by Deignan (1961: 72). There are a number of tails in AMNH from the Sennett Collection, but these have no numbers or data attached.

The second specimen of *intermedia* (AMNH 80415) listed by Greenway (1973: 298) as a syntype cannot be such, as it was collected in 1888, ten years after the name was introduced.

It seems that Sennett did not intend to introduce *intermedia* as a new name; however, his inclusion of comparative details did, in fact, do so. It is interesting that the first edition of the AOU Check-list (AOU, 1886: 177) did not mention it, rather attributing the Texas birds to *G. g. mexicana*. The second edition (AOU, 1895: 118) listed *M. g. ellioti* Sennett, 1892, for the southern Texas birds (see below). The third edition (AOU, 1910: 146) had discovered and accepted *intermedia* as the older name. It is still the valid name.

***Meleagris gallopavo ellioti* Sennett**

Meleagris gallopavo ellioti Sennett, 1892: 167 (Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo Co., Texas, and Cameron Co., Texas).

Now *Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett, 1879. See Peters, 1934: 140; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 293; Greenway, 1973: 298; Porter, 1994: 374–375; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 44.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 80414**, adult male, collected at Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo County, Texas, on 13 April 1878, by J.N. Sanford (no. 110) for G.B. Sennett (no. 569). **AMNH 80415**, female, collected in Cameron County, Texas, on 6 March 1888, by unknown collector (no. 514) for G. B. Sennett (no. 5533). Both are from the George B. Sennett Collection.

COMMENTS: When Sennett introduced the name *elliotti*, he designated the above two specimens as syntypes. When syntypes are designated in the original description, other specimens have no nomenclatural standing (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6). AMNH 80414 is also a syntype of *M. g. intermedia* (see above).

Sennett's (1892: 167) opening statement showed that he did not intend to introduce the name *intermedia* in 1879 due to "lack of specimens." Having obtained "a fair series of both sexes," he introduced the name *elliotti*. However, the earlier name was a valid introduction and is still recognized as the name for the Rio Grande birds.

TURNICIDAE

Turnix maculosa furva Parkes

Turnix maculosa furva Parkes, 1949: 84 (Gusika, ten miles north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, one-eighth mile from coast, altitude 150 ft. (estimated)).

Now *Turnix maculosus furvus* Parkes, 1949. See Sutter, 1955: 113; Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 105; Greenway, 1973: 298; Coates, 1985: 150; Debus, 1996: 53; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 217–218; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 748472**, immature female, collected at Gusika, ten miles north of Finschhafen, one-eighth mile from coast, alt. estimated 150 ft., Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, on 9 July 1944, by J. Frank Cassel (no. NG5). From the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Memorial Collection (no. 21393), Cornell University.

COMMENTS: Parkes had the single specimen when he named *furva* and cited its Cornell University number in the original description. This type was received on exchange from Cornell University on 10 June 1952.

Turnix maculosa mayri Sutter

Turnix maculosa mayri Sutter, 1955: 111 (Yeina bei Tagula, Louisiade Archipel).

Now *Turnix maculosus mayri* Sutter, 1955. See Greenway, 1973: 298; Coates, 1985: 150; Debus, 1996: 53; Dickin-

son and Remsen, 2013: 217; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 185.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 329260**, adult female, collected on Yeina Island, 6 miles north of Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 22 February 1929, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 36816).

COMMENTS: Sutter cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed his type series of two females and one male juvenile. Veina Island is listed as an alternative spelling for this type locality (Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 632).

Turnix maculosa salomonis Mayr

Turnix maculosa salomonis Mayr, 1938: 3 (Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands).

Now *Turnix maculosus salomonis* Mayr, 1938. See Sutter, 1955: 114–115; Greenway, 1973: 298; Debus, 1994: 53; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 217–218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 329076**, adult female, collected on Guadalcanal (= Guadalcanar) Island, Solomon Islands, on 2 June 1927, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 26533).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype, his only specimen, in the original description. On 2 June 1927, the expedition ship *France* was at the Domma anchorage on western Guadalcanal and the type specimen was shot in lowland pasture.

Turnix maculosa yorki Mathews

Turnix maculosa yorki Mathews, 1916: 53 (Cape York).

Now *Turnix maculosus melanotus* (Gould, 1837). See Hartert, 1929: 44; Peters, 1934: 144; Sutter, 1955: 109–110; Greenway, 1973: 298–299; Condon, 1975: 97; Debus, 1996: 53; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 217–218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544406**, female, collected at Paira, Cape York, Australia, on 2 October 1911, by W.R. McLennan.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1929: 44) thought that this specimen "probably served Mathews for his description of *T. maculosa yorki*." No doubt this was based on Mathews' (MS queries) reply of "I think so" when he was questioned about it. It was apparently the only specimen Mathews had from Cape York. After working with MacGillivray in Cape York, McLennan made his headquarters at Paira, the home of H.G. Vidgen on Cape York (Whittell, 1954: 476–477; 730). The above specimen was collected by "McL." at "Paira," so spelled on his label, not "Parra."

***Turnix maculosa pseutes* Mathews**

Turnix maculosa pseutes Mathews, 1912a: 180 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Turnix maculosus melanotus* (Gould, 1837). See Mathews, 1910: 79–80, pl. 13; Hartert, 1929: 44; Sutter, 1955: 108–109; Greenway, 1973: 298; Condon, 1975: 97; Debus, 1996: 53; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 217–218.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 544445**, [male] = female, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Sta. H.J.9, altitude 10 ft., east Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 15 December 1908, by J.P. Rogers (no. 430). **AMNH 544446**, female, collected at the same locality, on 26 January 1909, by Rogers (no. 578). From the Mathews Collection (nos. 38 and 39, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews designated these specimens as syntypes in the original description and noted that they had been fully described (but not named) and illustrated in Mathews (1910: 79–80, pl. 13). Although he said on p. 80 that both were collected in December 1908, these were the only two specimens of *Turnix* cataloged at that time. Both bear Mathews' "Figured" labels, filled in with the plate no. where they are figured together.

Hartert (1929: 44) called attention to the fact that the specimen Mathews considered the male had been labeled "Sex: ?" by Rogers, and that it was, in fact, a female (so noted and initialed by Hartert on the label).

***Turnix maculosa floresiana* Sutter**

Turnix maculosa floresiana Sutter, 1955: 121 (Süd-Flores).

Now *Turnix maculosus floresiana* Sutter, 1955. See Greenway, 1973: 299; White and Bruce, 1986: 146–147; Debus, 1996: 53; Mees, 2006: 63–64; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 217.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544379**, adult female, collected on southern Flores Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in October 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sutter cited the AMNH number of the holotype and listed his type series.

***Turnix maculosa savuensis* Sutter**

Turnix maculosa savuensis Sutter, 1955: 119 (Savu).

Now *Turnix maculosus savuensis* Sutter, 1955. See Greenway, 1973: 299; White and Bruce, 1986: 146–147; Debus, 1996: 53; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 217.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544374**, female, collected on Sawu Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in August 1896, by native collectors for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sutter cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed his type series.

***Turnix powelli* Guillemard**

Turnix powelli Guillemard, 1885: 511 (Gunong Api Island).

Now *Turnix suscitator powelli* Guillemard, 1885. See Hartert, 1927: 25; Greenway, 1973: 299; White and Bruce, 1986: 148; Debus, 1996: 54–55; Mees, 2006: 62–63; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 544591**, female [immature], collected on Sangean Island (= Gunong Api), near Sumbawa Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, on 19 August 1883, by Guillemard. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Guillemard did not designate a type in the original description, but listed three specimens in his type series. This lectotype is the only one of the three specimens that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but Guillemard's original label is marked "Type/ P.Z.S. 1885, p. 511." It was listed as the type of *powelli* by Hartert (1927: 25), thereby designating it the lectotype.

Guillemard (1889: 285–286) spelled the name of this island "Sangeang" and equated it with Gunong Api, six miles off the northeast end of Sumbawa. He described the island and mentioned that it was here that *Turnix powelli* was collected.

Greenway (1973: 299) incorrectly listed the spelling of the genus by Guillemard as "*Turnex*."

***Turnix suscitator okinavensis* Phillips**

Turnix suscitator okinavensis Phillips, 1947: 126 (island of Okinawa, Riu Kiu Islands).

Now *Turnix suscitator okinavensis* Phillips, 1947. See Greenway, 1973: 299; Debus, 1996: 54–55; Morioka et al., 2005: 96; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544507**, male, collected on Okinawa, central Ryukyu Islands, Japan, on 27 April 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Phillips cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of the subspecies as the southern and central Ryukyu Islands.

***Turnix ocellata benguetensis* Parkes**

Turnix ocellata benguetensis Parkes, 1968: 24 ("North Luzon" (= Mt. Data, Benguet Subprovince, Mountain Province, Luzon, Philippines)).

Now *Turnix ocellatus benguetensis* Parkes, 1968. See Greenway, 1973: 299; Dickinson et al., 1991: 140; Debus, 1996: 54; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544611**, female, collected on Mount Data, Benguet Subprovince, Mountain Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 5 (not 2) February 1895, by John Whitehead (no. A. 135). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Parkes cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had examined five specimens of his new subspecies.

Only the locality “North Luzon” appears on Whitehead’s original label, but as Parkes said, Whitehead (1899: 84–85) gave more detail concerning his collecting locality. The date of collection was mis-cited in the original description.

Colcloughia melanogaster goweri Mathews

Colcloughia melanogaster goweri Mathews, 1916: 53 (Gowrie, Queensland).

Now *Turnix melanogaster* (Gould, 1837). See Mathews, 1910: 81–82, pl. 14; Hartert, 1929: 46; Peters, 1934: 148; Greenway, 1973: 299–300; Condon, 1975: 98–99; Debus, 1996: 57; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544619**, female, collected in the Gowrie Scrub, Queensland, Australia, in December 1889, by an unknown collector. From the Mathews Collection (no. 41) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews designated as type of *goweri* his only specimen from Gowrie, Queensland. I believe that this specimen should be considered the holotype of the name, *contra* Greenway (1973: 299).

The holotype has no original label but bears four labels: 1) Mathews’ collection label with the locality, date, and sex, the no. 41 (Mathews’ catalog no.), the no. 16 (the no. of this species in Mathews, 1908), and “Figured.” 2) Mathews’ “Figured” label, referring to Mathews (1910: pl. 14), with his catalog number. 3) Rothschild Collection label printed “Ex coll. G.M. Mathews.” 4) Rothschild type label.

Mathews (1910: 81–82, pl. 14) pictured this specimen, fully described it (but did not name it), and noted that it was collected in the Gowrie Scrub, Queensland, in December 1889. It is apparently the only specimen in his collection that was from Gowrie Scrub.

Mathews (1916: 53) did not mention a specimen other than the type. AMNH 544620, mentioned by Greenway (1973: 299) as a paralectotype, was never in the Mathews Collection and has no nomenclatural standing. However, this specimen has an original label attached containing much information: it was collected by K.B[roadbent] in 1892, male, in Gowrie Scrub. On the reverse is the following nota-

tion: “always in the thick scrub. Loc. Brisbane scrubs one time, not now. Gowrie Downs.” While both Cardwell and Brisbane are in Queensland and Broadbent was active in both areas (Whittell, 1954: 75–76), this label places the Gowrie Scrub at Brisbane.

Mathews had probably known that his type of *goweri* was collected by Broadbent, which would explain why he had annotated his catalog “Cardwell?,” as mentioned by Greenway (1973: 300). There is a Gowrie Creek near Cardwell at 18.29S, 145.52E. But there is also a Gowrie Creek, 27.29S, 151.43E, and a Gowrie Junction, 27.29S, 151.53E, near Brisbane.

A second specimen from the Mathews Collection (Mathews catalog no. 40; AMNH 544617) has no label except a Rothschild Collection label, printed “Ex Coll. G.M. Mathews,” and bearing the data from his catalog “Queensland, female, Nov. [18]90,” with no mention of Gowrie Scrub. I also do not consider it to have nomenclatural standing.

Turnix varia stirlingi Mathews

Turnix varia stirlingi Mathews, 1912a: 181 (West Australia (Stirling Range)).

Now *Turnix varius varius* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1929: 45; Peters, 1934: 148; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 98; Debus, 1996: 58; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **544649**, adult female, collected at Yetermirrup, Stirling Range, Western Australia, on 2 October 1910, by F.L. W[hitlock]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6124) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype and noted the range as Western Australia. While Whitlock (1911, 1912) did make a collection, mainly of nests and eggs, for H.L. White in the Stirling Ranges during this period, and Hartert (1929: 45) said that this specimen was from the L. White collection, there is nothing on the original label to indicate that this specimen came to Mathews from H.L. White; on the other hand, his catalog indicates that it was purchased directly from Whitlock along with some 67 other specimens, mostly from the Stirling Range.

Turnix varia subminuta Mathews

Turnix varia subminuta Mathews, 1912a: 181 (North Queensland (Cooktown)).

Now *Turnix varius varius* (Latham, 1801). See Hartert, 1929: 45; Peters, 1934: 148; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 98; Debus, 1996: 58; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544625**, male, collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, on 18 (not 16) March 1900, by E.

Olive (no. 125). From the Mathews Collection (no. 44) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. This catalog number illustrates a peculiarity of Mathews' cataloging technique. When he had exchanged away a specimen that had been cataloged, Mathews considered that number again available! He thus cataloged this specimen at no. 44, which had listed another specimen of *Turnix varia* previously. This Olive specimen is thus written over the entry for the other specimen. It is credited to Robinson rather than Olive, because Mathews bought Olive specimens from Robinson, who had reported on the Olive collection (Robinson and Laverock, 1900). However, this specimen was not listed in that paper.

Turnix castanota magnifica Mathews

Turnix castanota magnifica Mathews, 1912a: 181 (North-West Kimberley).

Now *Turnix castanotus* (Gould, 1840). See Hartert, 1927: 25, 1929: 45; Peters, 1934: 148; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 98; Debus, 1996: 57; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544674**, female, collected at Camp 32, northwest Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia, on 18 July 1901, by F.M. House (no. 27), from WAM (no. 4769). From the Mathews Collection (no. 56) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 300) the specimen was collected by Dr. F. M. House, naturalist and botanist on the 1901 exploration of northwest Kimberley and had been received by Mathews from WAM. Milligan (1902: 52, 58), who reported on the birds, noted that the single specimen collected by House was identified by him as *Turnix olivii*, and due to lack of comparative material, Milligan did not name it as a new species.

The holotype bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels with Mathews' name *T. castanota magnifica*. The original label remains on this holotype, where it had been identified as *Turnix olivii*, with *olivii* crossed out. As well as the data cited above, the label also is marked with a red "R." On the reverse of the original label is a pencilled note "compare Emu II, p. 115 (1902)," where there is a brief report on House's collection.

Turnix castanota melvillensis Mathews

Turnix castanota melvillensis Mathews, 1912b: 27 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Turnix castanotus* (Gould, 1840). See Hartert, 1929: 45; Peters, 1934: 148; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 98; Debus, 1996: 57; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544682**, female, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 27 (not 24) October 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 2286). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10722) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description.

Turnix castanota alligator Mathews

Turnix castanota alligator Mathews, 1912: 27 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Turnix castanotus* (Gould, 1840). See Hartert, 1929: 45; Peters, 1934: 148; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 98; Debus, 1996: 57; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544705**, female, collected 12 miles east of the South Alligator River, near the mountains, on 28 June 1903, by J.T. Tunney (no. 682). From the Mathews Collection (no. 55) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and noted that it was "fully described (and figured) in my Birds of Australia" (Mathews, 1910: 87–88, pl. 16). It was not named at that time, but Mathews (1910: 88) noted: "The bird described and figured is a female, collected on the South Alligator River, by Mr. J.T. Tunney, on June 28th, 1903." The specimen bears four labels: 1) Tunney's original label with nos. 682 and 1179; 2) Mathews' type label; 3) Rothschild type label; and 4) Mathews' "Figured" label, indicating that the specimen was the model for pl. 16, published 31-10-10.

Under an agreement with the WAM, Hartert (1905) studied and reported on Tunney's 1901 and 1903 collections; the collection was then divided between the WAM and Rothschild, with some specimens also sent to BMNH (Hartert, 1905: 194). For *Turnix castanotus*, Hartert (1905: 195) had two specimens, nos. 1178 and 1179 (these numbers being numbers given the Tunney specimens by the WAM). No. 1178 was kept by Rothschild and is now in AMNH; no. 1179 was returned to WAM and is the specimen Mathews obtained from them. There is no indication that Mathews saw more than the one specimen.

Turnix olivii Robinson

Turnix olivii Robinson, 1900: 43 (North Queensland, Cooktown).

Now *Turnix olivii* Robinson, 1900. See Robinson and Laverock, 1900: 649; Hartert, 1927: 25; Peters, 1934: 148–149; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 98; Debus, 1996: 57–58; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544708**, female, collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, on 25 June 1899 (not 1898), by E. Olive. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Robinson had a single specimen when *olivii* was named (see Robinson and Laverock, 1900: 649). Both Rothschild and Mathews purchased Olive specimens from Robinson, but types of new forms named by Robinson went directly to Rothschild. This specimen had been only in Rothschild's collection. It bears two labels: 1) Olive's original label marked "*Turnix olivii* Robinson/Type," the number H-9 (which may refer to a sales lot number), and the pencilled note "Figured by G.M. Mathews"; and 2) a Rothschild type label.

Mathews (1910: 89–90, pl. 17) borrowed this specimen for his plate and description of *T. olivii* and thanked Rothschild for permission to use it (p. 90).

[*Austroturnix olivii coenensis* Mathews]

Mathews (1922: 14) described this subspecies based on specimens collected by McLennan at Coen, Queensland, for H.L. White and sent on loan to Mathews (1922: 14). The type is in the H.L. White collection in MV (HLW 5046, <http://www.ozcam.gov.au>). This collection by McLennan was reported on by White (1922), where his name is correctly spelled. It is frequently spelled Maclennan, or M'Lennan. On his own labels, his name is abbreviated "McL."

Greenway (1973: 300) mentioned this type but misspelled the name as "*coensis*."

***Turnix pyrrothorax* (sic) *berneyi* Mathews**

Turnix pyrrothorax (sic) *berneyi* Mathews, 1912a: 182 (North-West Australia (Parry's Creek)).

Now *Turnix pyrrothorax* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1929: 46; Peters, 1934: 149; Greenway, 1973: 300; Condon, 1975: 99; Debus, 1996: 58–59; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544712**, female, collected 5 miles west of Trig. Stn. HJ9, Parry Creek, alt. 10 ft., East Kimberley, northwest Western Australia, on 4 February 1909, by John P. Rogers (no. 628). From the Mathews Collection (no. 58) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description; it bears four labels: 1) Rogers' original label, where the sex is questioned (but Mathews entered it into his catalog as a female; 2) Mathews type label; 3) Rothschild type label; 4) Mathews "Figured" label, indicating that it was illustrated in pl. 18 in Mathews (1910: 91–92, pl. 18), published on 31 October 1910. Mathews (1910: 92) miscited the date of collection of this specimen as "April 3rd, 1909."

***Austroturnix pyrrothorax* (sic) *intermedia* Mathews**

Austroturnix pyrrothorax (sic) *intermedia* Mathews, 1916: 53 (Wyangarie, Queensland).

Now *Turnix pyrrothorax* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1929: 46; Peters, 1936: 149; Greenway, 1973: 300–301; Condon, 1975: 99; Debus, 1996: 58–59; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544718**, female, collected at Wyangarie, Flinders River, northern Queensland, Australia, in April 1908, by F.L. Berney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5441) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had the single specimen from Wyangarie; this locality was misspelled "Wyahgarie" by Greenway (1973: 301). There is no original label or Mathews type label on this specimen, but Mathews has written his catalog number on the Mathews Collection label, although it was not given in the original description. The number "102" on this label may be Berney's number; the number "20" refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

***Turnix everetti* Hartert**

Turnix everetti Hartert, 1898: 476 (Waingapo).

Now *Turnix everetti* Hartert, 1898. See Hartert, 1927 25; Peters, 1934: 144; Sutter, 1955: 134–136; Greenway, 1973: 301; White and Bruce, 1986: 147–148; Debus, 1996: 58; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544443**, female, collected at Waingapo, Sumba Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in December 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert had the single specimen when he named *T. everetti*.

***Turnix velox picturata* Mathews**

Turnix velox picturata Mathews, 1912a: 182 (North-West Australia (Derby)).

Now *Turnix velox* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1929: 46; Peters, 1934: 149; Greenway, 1973: 301; Condon, 1975: 99; Debus, 1996: 59; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544729**, female, collected at Derby, northwestern Western Australia, on 18 February 1902, collector unknown. From the Mathews Collection (no. 62) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and said: "Fully described and figured (as *T. velox*) in my *Birds of Australia*, p. 93, pl. 21." It was not named there; male and female were pictured together in plate 19, not 21 (which was the number given to the species).

On p. 95, Mathews gave the information that both male and female were collected at Derby in February 1902, but no information on the collector. The male is cataloged by Mathews at no. 61, but was collected on 6 March 1902. Only the female was mentioned in the description of *picturata*.

The holotype bears four labels: 1) the original label with *Turnix velox*, ♀, 18-2-02 and the no. "419" of unknown significance, "Derby, W.A." has been written on it in a different hand; 2) Mathews type label; 3) Rothschild type label; and 4) Mathews' "Figured" label with the catalog number and pl. 19, and the date of publication, 31-10-10.

Greenway (1973: 301) confused the type localities of *picturata* and *vinotincta*. The holotype of *picturata* is from Derby, and the holotype of *vinotincta* is from Mungi Rock Hole.

I am unable to understand Greenway's (1973: 301) statement that *picturata* "should have priority as a holotype over *vinotincta*." Perhaps he is referring to ICZN (1964: 79; 1999: 83, Recommendation 74B) that has to do with lectotype designation and recommends choosing as lectotype a syntype that is illustrated. But both of these names have their own holotypes (see above and below). Hartert (1929: 46) was apparently the First Reviser (ICZN, 1999: 30, Art. 24.2), listing *picturata* as a synonym of *vinotincta*, although he questioned the validity of *vinotincta*. Mathews (1927: 24) still recognized *picturata*, but considered *vinotincta* a synonym of *leucogaster*, so was not his own First Reviser.

Turnix velox vinotincta Mathews

Turnix velox vinotincta Mathews, 1912a: 182 (North-West Australia (Mungi)).

Now *Turnix velox* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1929: 46, Peters, 1934: 149; Greenway, 1973: 301; Condon, 1975: 99; Debus, 1996: 59; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 218.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544742**, female, collected at Mungi Rockhole, 8 miles southeast of Mount Alexander, West Kimberly, northwestern Western Australia (as on original label), on 19 June 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1772). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9128) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Mungi Rockhole is at 18.45S, 123.44E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 418).

See discussion above concerning *picturata* and *vinotincta*.

PEDIONOMIDAE

Pedionomus torquatus goulburni Mathews

Pedionomus torquatus goulburni Mathews, 1916b: 53 (Goulburne, New South Wales).

Now *Pedionomus torquatus* Gould, 1840. See Hartert, 1929: 46; Peters, 1934: 150; Greenway, 1973: 301; Condon, 1975: 99–100; Baker-Gabb, 1996: 537; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 207.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 544758**, female, collected on the Goulburn Plains, New South Wales, Australia, undated, from the T. Thorpe Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6603) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the meager description of *goulburni*, Mathews said only that the type was from Goulburne, New South Wales, and did not give his catalog number in the original description. Actually, Mathews had received three specimens from T. Thorpe (Mathews, 1942: 53), cataloged as two males and a female (nos. 6603–6605). Only one male, dated June, '94, and the undated female came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1929: 46) listed the female as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype.

The lectotype bears the original label, with Latin name, ♀, Goulburn plains, N.S.W., and "very rare" written twice. It also bears a Rothschild type label. The paralectotype in AMNH: **AMNH 544757**, male, collected at Goulburn, New South Wales, in June 1894, Mathews no. 6604.

GRUIDAE

Mathewsia rubicunda argentea Mathews

Mathewsia rubicunda argentea Mathews, 1912a: 227 (North-West Australia (Derby)).

Now *Antigone rubicunda* (Perry, 1810). See Mathews, 1913d: 376–377, pl. 176; Peters, 1934: 135; Greenway, 1973: 301–302; Condon, 1975: 108; Archibald and Meine, 1996: 87; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 165.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544803**, female, collected on the Fitzroy River (as on original label), Western Australia, Australia, in 1898, by J.P. Rogers (no. 84), from the WAM. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4077) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and did not mention other specimens. The holotype bears four labels: 1) the original label; 2) Mathews type label with his catalog number; 3) Rothschild type label; 4) blank "Figured" label. This is the specimen figured in pl. 176 (Mathews, 1913d: opp. p. 376, text p. 377), although Mathews, on p. 377, does not say there that the figured bird is the type.

Mathews (1913d: 377) noted that the type of *argentea* was collected by J.P. Rogers (not Tunney, as in Greenway, 1973: 301). Although "Derby" was given by Mathews as the type locality of *argentea*, Rogers (in Mathews, 1913d: 377) spoke of the Fitzroy River "inland from Derby" where he had col-

lected at least one specimen. Hartert did not cover Mathews' types of Gruidae in the Rothschild Collection.

RALLIDAE

Rallus longirostris scottii Sennett

Rallus longirostris scottii Sennett, 1888: 305 (Tarpon Springs, Fla.).

Now *Rallus longirostris scottii* Sennett, 1888. See Peters, 1934: 157; Oberholser, 1937: 346–348; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 327; Greenway, 1973: 302; Taylor, 1996: 167; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 152.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 35221**, adult female, collected at Tarpon Springs, Florida, on 8 January 1887, by W.E.D. Scott (no. 4127), at one time in the collection of Leonard C. Sanford (no. 13339).

AMNH 35222, adult male, collected at Tarpon Springs, Florida, on 27 (not 29) December 1886, by W.E.D. Scott (no. 4123). From the George B. Sennett Collection.

COMMENTS: Sennett designated syntypes in the original description, so only those specimens have nomenclatural standing (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6). While Greenway (1973: 302) listed both specimens as syntypes, only the male specimen had been included with the types.

Oberholser (1937: 348) noted that the bird he saw, collected in December 1886 was the type, and he also saw the specimen collected on 8 January 1887 without mentioning type status. There is no indication he intended to designate a lectotype, and I find no evidence that a lectotype has been designated subsequently. Hellmayr and Conover (1942: 327) mentioned that “co-types” were in AMNH. I have attached an AMNH type label to the female specimen and put it with the types. Scott's original labels on both of these specimens had been marked “Type” by Sennett, and both have been initialed as having been seen by H.C.O[berholser].

Rallus longirostris cubanus Chapman

Rallus longirostris cubanus Chapman, 1892: 288 (Casilda, coast of southern Cuba).

Now *Rallus longirostris caribaeus* Ridgway, 1880. See Peters, 1934: 158; Oberholser, 1937: 331; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 329–330; Greenway, 1973: 302; Taylor, 1996: 167; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 152.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 57391**, adult male, collected at Casilda, near town of Trinidad, coast of southern Cuba, on 14 April 1892, by Frank M. Chapman (no. 2707).

COMMENTS: Chapman cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had six specimens from Casilda in his type series. Oberholser (1937: 331) examined this holotype and initialed its label.

Rallus crassirostris Lawrence

Rallus crassirostris Lawrence, 1871: 19 (Bahia).

Now *Rallus longirostris crassirostris* Lawrence, 1871. See Peters, 1934: 159; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 325; Greenway, 1973: 302; Taylor, 1996: 167; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 152.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 45660**, unsexed, collected in Bahia, Brazil, undated, collector unknown. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lawrence said that he had received a single specimen from Bahia. Lawrence's label has “*Rallus crassirostris*, sp.n., Type, L[awrence], Bahia, In Ann. Lyc. N.Y.” in Lawrence's hand. In another hand “=*longirostris*,” which may refer to Sclater's reply, noted in the original description, when Lawrence sent the specimen to Sclater and Salvin. The number “16” on Lawrence's label refers to the number of this species in Lawrence (1871: 19).

Greenway (1973: 302) incorrectly cited the AMNH number of this holotype as “5660.”

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* (ex Lawrence) Ridgway

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* (ex Lawrence) Ridgway, 1874: 111 (City of Mexico).

Now *Rallus elegans tenuirostris* Ridgway, 1874. See Ridgway, 1880: 139 fn; Baird et al., 1884: 353–354; Peters, 1934: 160; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 335; Deignan, 1961: 73; Greenway, 1973: 302; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 152.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 45658**, male, collected in City of Mexico, undated, collector not given. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: When *tenuirostris* was introduced in 1874, Ridgway gave Lawrence credit for the name and in that original description, said that the type was from the city of Mexico and “in cabinet of Mr. Lawrence.” According to the Code (ICZN, 1999: 79, Art. 73.1, Art. 73.1.3), that specimen is the holotype. The above specimen is the only specimen of *tenuirostris* from the Lawrence Collection in AMNH, and I consider it the holotype. Ridgway had a second specimen in his type series, USNM 52849, Valley of Mexico, collected by Col. A.J. Grayson. I consider this specimen a paratype of *tenuirostris*. Deignan (1961: 73), citing Richmond's statement on his *tenuirostris* card, said that “Lawrence's bird can only be the ‘type’ of a manuscript name; the specimen here listed [USNM 52849] is the one actually described by Ridgway and is therefore the only real type.” I disagree with this decision for the following reasons: Ridgway (1874: 111) credited Lawrence with this name, probably thinking that this was sufficient to have Lawrence as the author (in Ridg-

way). However, the actual description was written by Ridgway using a second specimen held in USNM. Therefore, Ridgway becomes the author of the name, validating the manuscript name of Lawrence (ICZN, 1999: 52, Art. 50.1) and designating Lawrence's specimen as the holotype in the original description. The second specimen, collected by Grayson and held in USNM, is the paratype of *tenuirostris* (ICZN, 1999: 72.4.5).

I have found no evidence that Lawrence published the name *tenuirostris* elsewhere. Lawrence himself apparently thought that he was the author of *tenuirostris*, given that Ridgway credited him. In his heavily annotated personal copy of Sclater and Salvin (1873: 139), now in AMNH Library, Lawrence has added as species no. 9 of *Rallus* the species *tenuirostris* Lawrence, Mexico. Ridgway (1880: 139 fn) also still credited the name *tenuirostris* to Lawrence, although he had by that time included it in the species *R.elegans*. Baird et al. (1880: 353–354) discussed *Rallus elegans tenuirostris* and on p. 354 noted: “The accompanying figure of the bill of *tenuirostris* is taken from the type specimen in Mr. Lawrence's collection.” Greenway (1973: 302) also thought that the Lawrence specimen was the holotype, but did not explain this, based on the Code.

Rallus minor C.L. Brehm

Rallus minor C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 328 (Sie kommt in Hinterpommern vor).

Now *Rallus aquaticus aquaticus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918: 61; Greenway, 1973: 302; Taylor, 1996: 169; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 544905**, female, collected in Farther Pomerania (= Hinterpommern), Germany, in October 1844. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm gave no indication of how many specimens he examined. Hartert (1918: 61) listed the female specimen collected in October 1844 as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 302) this specimen is sexed as a female on Brehm's original label and was so listed by Hartert. It bears a Rothschild type label. A male specimen of *minor* from Hinterpommern came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and it was exchanged to ZFMK.

Rallus limicola friedmanni Dickerman

Rallus limicola friedmanni Dickerman, 1966: 215 (San Pedro Techuchulco, State of México).

Now *Rallus limicola friedmanni* Dickerman, 1966. See Greenway, 1987: 2; Taylor, 1996: 168; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 152.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 817689**, adult male, collected at San Pedro Techuchulco, State of Mexico, Mexico, on 4 June 1961, by Robert W. Dickerman (no. 9768). Exchanged from the MMNH (no. 19545).

COMMENTS: Dickerman listed the MMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had 32 specimens of *friedmanni* in his type series. This holotype was exchanged to AMNH in October 1986 and, thus, was not included by Greenway (1973) but was noted in Greenway (1987: 2).

Hypotaenidia brachypus exsul Hartert

Hypotaenidia brachypus exsul Hartert, 1898a: 50 (Mangarai district).

Now *Lewinia pectoralis exsul* (Hartert, 1898). See Hartert, 1927: 21; Peters, 1934: 162; Greenway, 1973: 302; Taylor, 1996: 171; Mees, 2006: 64–65; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544981**, male, collected in the Mangarai district of southern Flores Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia by collectors for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Everett collected the single specimen.

Rallus pectoralis mayri Hartert

Rallus pectoralis mayri Hartert, 1930a: 121 (Kofu, Anggi Gidji, Arfak Mountains).

Now *Lewinia pectoralis mayri* (Hartert, 1930). See Peters, 1934: 162; Mayr, 1941a: 23; Greenway, 1973: 302–303; Taylor, 1996: 171; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 127.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544982**, adult male, collected at Kofu, Anggi Gidji, Arfak Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 13 June 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1124). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised three adult males, two juvenile males, three adult females, and one juvenile female. Mayr's notes on the label are slightly misquoted by Greenway (1973: 203): Testes large (“Hodern gross” = Hoden gross) and weight 102 grams (not “1029”).

Rallus pectoralis captus Mayr and Gilliard

Rallus pectoralis captus Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 2 (Tomba, south slope of Mt. Hagen, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Lewinia pectoralis mayri* (Hartert, 1930). See Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 322, 335; Greenway, 1973: 303; Taylor,

1996: 171; Coates, 1985: 152–153; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 127.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 348204**, adult male, collected at Tomba, south slope of Mount Hagen, Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea, on 18 July 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description.

***Hypotaenidia brachypus alberti* Rothschild and Hartert**

Hypotaenidia brachypus alberti Rothschild and Hartert, 1907: 451 (Owgarra, Angabunga River).

Now *Lewinia pectoralis alberti* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1907). See Hartert, 1927: 21; Peters, 1934: 162; Greenway, 1973: 303; Taylor, 1996: 171; Coates, 1985: 152–153; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 127.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 544994**, adult male, collected at Owgarra, Angabunga (= Angabunga) River, Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 6 February 1905, by Albert S. Meek (no. A. 2051). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had two males, four adult females, one female juvenile, and 2 nestlings from Owgarra in their type series, giving Meek's field numbers for them.

***Rallus pectoralis clelandi* Mathews**

Rallus pectoralis clelandi Mathews, 1911a: 189 (Western Australia).

Now *Lewinia pectoralis clelandi* (Mathews, 1911). See Peters, 1934: 162; Greenway, 1973: 303; Condon, 1975: 101; Taylor, 1996: 171; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153.

HOLOTYPE (not syntype): **AMNH 545038**, unsexed, collected in Western Australia, from the Gould Collection. Obtained by Mathews from BMNH. From the Mathews Collection (no. 9869) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had the single specimen when he named *clelandi* and no other specimen was mentioned. The specimen bears four labels: 1) small label with only "W. Australia" on it; 2) BMNH label bearing BMNH No. 81.5.1.5728, label marked "Dupl," Ex Coll. Gould; 3) Mathews type label with reference to description and Mathews collection no. 9869, although this was not mentioned in the original description; 4) Rothschild type label. In his catalog at no. 9869, Mathews indicated that he acquired only this specimen from BMNH and he has marked it "Type" in his catalog. The wing of the above specimen measures 114 mm, the same measure-

ment Mathews gave for the specimen he called "male" in the original description, and no other specimen of *clelandi* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 545038 is a holotype by monotypy. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 303), any additional specimens in BMNH would not be part of Mathews' type series.

This Western Australian subspecies of *Lewinia pectoralis* is thought to be extinct.

[*Rallus muelleri* Rothschild]

Rothschild (1893e: xl) described this species based on a specimen sent to him by Count Berlepsch. The holotype is in Stuttgart.

***Rallus mirificus* Parkes and Amadon**

Rallus mirificus Parkes and Amadon, 1959: 303, frontispiece (Santa Fe (Dalton Pass), near Aritao, Nueva Viscaya Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Lewinia mirifica* (Parkes and Amadon, 1959). See Greenway, 1973: 303; Dickinson et al., 1991: 143; Taylor, 1996: 170–171; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 153.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 708000**, adult female, collected at Santa Fe (Dalton Pass), near Aritao, Nueva Viscaya Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, on 20 November 1958, by A. Concepcion.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. The type series comprised seven specimens of *mirifica*: three adult females, one adult male, and three immature males, specimens in both AMNH and CM.

***Eulabeornis philippensis wilkinsoni* Mathews**

Eulabeornis philippensis wilkinsoni Mathews, 1911a: 198 (South Flores).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis wilkinsoni* (Mathews, 1911). See Hartert, 1927: 22; Peters, 1934: 164; Greenway, 1973: 303; White and Bruce, 1986: 150–151; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Mees, 2006: 65–67, 229; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545107**, "adult male," collected on southern Flores Island, about 3000 ft., Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in November 1896, by native collectors for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Mathews named this subspecies, he noted that the type was in the Rothschild Museum and was a male; it bears a Rothschild type label, marked "Type" by Mathews. I measure the wing as 155 mm. The above specimen is the only male collected on Flores by Everett. The second specimen he collected on Flores is a female, collected

in October 1896; I measure its wing as 158 mm. There is some reason to believe that the sexing of these specimens may be inaccurate, as was suspected by both Hartert and Greenway; the sex symbol on both specimens is followed by “nat. coll.” (see LeCroy and Jansen, 2011: 175 for comments about this). Because Mathews gave a range of measurements that seems to be of these two specimens (155 to 157 mm), I consider the female specimen to be the paratype of *wilkinsoni*: **AMNH 545108**, “female,” collected on southern Flores in October 1896, by native collectors for A. Everett. On the reverse of Everett’s label for this paratype is pencilled in “Desoe, 3,300 ft.”; this may be the name of a locality on Mount Repok, where specimens from the higher altitudes were collected.

Eulabeornis philippensis lesouefi Mathews

Eulabeornis philippensis lesouefi Mathews, 1911a: 198 (New Hanover).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis lesouefi* (Mathews, 1911).

See Hartert, 1927: 21; Peters, 1934: 164; Mayr, 1949b: 8–9; Greenway, 1973: 304; Coates, 1985: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545116**, female, collected on New Hanover Island, Bismarck Archipelago, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 13 February 1897, by Herbert Cayley-Webster (no. 382). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No-one seems to have caught the fact that Mathews labeled the wrong bird as the type and Hartert tied the Rothschild type label on it. In the original description, Mathews designated as the type of *lesouefi* the Cayley-Webster specimen collected on 13 February 1887. The Cayley-Webster label, present on AMNH 545116, gives the date as 13 February 1887 and his field no. as 382.

In appendix 1, Hartert (1898b: 374) noted that Cayley-Webster (nos. 413 and 382) had collected two specimens of *Hypotaenidia philippensis* on New Hanover. Both of these specimens are in AMNH. The second specimen and paratype of *lesouefi* is **AMNH 545115**, unsexed, collected on New Hanover on 19 February 1887 by Cayley-Webster (no. 413). It bears in addition to the original Cayley-Webster label, a Rothschild Collection label marked “Type of H [?]” in Mathews’ hand, and a Rothschild type label noting it as the type of *Eulabeornis philippensis lesouefi* Math. There is no doubt that AMNH 545116 is the holotype of *lesouefi*, and I have added an AMNH type label to this specimen. AMNH 545115 remains with the types, as it was cataloged as a type at AMNH and bears a Rothschild type label, but an additional label has been attached to indicate that it is a paratype.

Although Mathews (1911a: 198) said that *lesouefi* “is applied to birds from New Hanover, with which I associate

specimens from New Britain,” there is no indication that he actually had specimens from New Britain.

Cayley-Webster (1898: 282–298) reported on his stay on New Hanover.

Rallus philippensis anachoretæ Mayr

Rallus philippensis anachoretæ Mayr, 1949b: 7 (Anchorite Island).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis anachoretæ* (Mayr, 1949).

See Greenway, 1973: 304; Coates, 1985: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 336279**, adult male, collected in the Kaniet (= Anchorite) Islands, 00.50S, 145.30E, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 May 1934, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 45574).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and said that he had 10 specimens in his type series.

For an account of Coultas’ stay in the Kaniet Islands, see volume 4, pp. 135–139 of Coultas’ Journal and Letters (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

Rallus philippensis praedo Mayr

Rallus philippensis praedo Mayr, 1949b: 5 (Skoki Island, Sabben group, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis praedo* (Mayr, 1949). See Greenway, 1973: 304; Coates, 1985: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 335170**, adult male, collected on Skoki Island, Sabben group, 02.10S, 146.15E, Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 20 December 1933, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 44902).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description; he did not list his type series.

Coultas (Journal and Letters, volume 4, pp. 56–58, Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) gave an account of his two visits to Skoki Island.

Hypotaenidia philippensis meyeri Hartert

Hypotaenidia philippensis meyeri Hartert, 1930a: 121 (Witu Island (French group)).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis meyeri* Hartert, 1930. See Peters, 1934: 164; Greenway, 1973: 304; Coates, 1985: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545131**, adult male, collected in the Witu Islands, 04.40S, 149.10E, West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 June 1925, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 10354). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Eichhorn's number of the holotype and gave the range of *meyeri* as Witu and New Britain. This subspecies was described too late to have been included in any of Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

***Rallus philippensis reductus* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis reductus Mayr, 1938c: 6 (Long Island, near northeast New Guinea).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis reducta* (Mayr, 1938). See Greenway, 1973: 304; Coates, 1985: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 155; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 422518**, adult male, collected on Long Island, 05.15S, 147.16E, Vitiaz Strait, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea, on 15 November 1933, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 44631).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description but did not say how many specimens he examined. The three New Guinea specimens he included as “subsp.?” would not be part of his type series. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 128) synonymized *reducta* with *lacustris*.

Coultas (Journal and Letters, vol. 4: 33–34, Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH) was at Malala Bay on Long Island when the holotype was captured. He noted that “Ahrup” was a local name for Long Island.

***Rallus philippensis lacustris* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis lacustris Mayr, 1938c: 6 (Ifar, Sentani Lake).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis lacustris* (Mayr, 1938). See Mayr, 1941a: 23; Greenway, 1973: 304; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 155; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 535134**, adult male, collected at Ifaar, Lake Sentani, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 25 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2573). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised four specimens from Lake Sentani, three males and one female.

***Rallus philippensis wahgiensis* Mayr and Gilliard**

Rallus philippensis wahgiensis Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 3 (Nondugl, 5600 ft., Wahgi Valley, Central Highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis reducta* (Mayr, 1938). See Mayr and Gilliard, 1954: 335; Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 109–110; Greenway, 1973: 304–305; Coates, 1985: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 155; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 348203**, adult male, collected at Nondugl, 05.50S, 144.45E, 5600 ft., Wahgi Valley, Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea, on 23 June 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. The type series of this form included only the specimens collected by Gilliard in 1950; the paratypes are: **AMNH 704713**, male; **AMNH 704714, 704715**, females, all collected at Nondugl, 4–25 June 1950, by Gilliard. AMNH 704714 was sent to AM in 1953. These specimens were collected between the altitudes of 5200–5600 ft.; I did not find where Greenway (1973: 305) obtained his altitudinal range of 7500 to 8500 ft. for this form. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 128) synonymized both *reducta* and *wahgiensis* with *lacustris*.

***Rallus philippensis randi* Mayr and Gilliard**

Rallus philippensis randi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951: 4 (7 miles northeast of Mt. Wilhelmina, 3390 meters, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis randi* (Mayr and Gilliard, 1951). See Rand, 1942: 436; Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 109–110; Greenway, 1973: 305; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 155; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 338521**, adult male, collected 7 miles northeast of Gunung Trikora (= Mount Wilhelmina), 3390 m., Papua Province, Indonesia (= Dutch New Guinea), on 26 August 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition (no. 6811).

COMMENTS: Mayr and Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Rand (1942: 436) noted that two males, two females, and one unsexed specimen were collected on Mount Wilhelmina and Lake Habbema. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 128) synonymized *randi* with *mellori*.

***Rallus philippensis christophori* Mayr**

Rallus philippensis christophori Mayr, 1938: 7 (San Cristobal, Solomon Is. (1900 ft.).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis christophori* (Mayr, 1938). See Greenway, 1973: 305; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 227845**, adult male, collected on San Cristoval Island, 1900 ft., Solomon Islands, on 19 December 1929, by W.F. Coultas, W.J. Eyerdam and E. Mayr on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38816).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for one male and two females.

***Eulabeornis philippensis yorki* Mathews**

Eulabeornis philippensis yorki Mathews, 1913b: 6 (Cape York).
Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori* (Mathews, 1913). See Peters, 1934: 165; Greenway, 1973: 305; Condon, 1975: 100–101; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545145**, female, collected on Skull Creek, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 4 January 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 2257). From the Mathews Collection (no. 16191) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type of *yorki* was from Cape York. The above specimen is apparently the only Mathews specimen of this species from Cape York. It is no. 16191 in his catalog, although he did not cite this number in the original description. The genus was spelled *Eula-beornis* in the original description, *contra* Greenway (1973: 305).

***Eulabeornis philippensis mellori* Mathews**

Eulabeornis philippensis mellori Mathews, 1912a: 192 (Sandy Hook Island, south-east of West Australia).
Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori* (Mathews, 1912). See Peters, 1934: 165; Greenway, 1973: 305–306; Condon, 1975: 100–101; Taylor, 1996: 163; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 128.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545176**, female, collected on Sandy Hook Island, 34.02S, 122.00E, southern coast of Western Australia, on 14 November 1904, by John T. Tunney (no. 51). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8923) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews had obtained this specimen from WAM (no. 7096), and he cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Tunney has written on his label: “The only one I have seen.” See Whittell (1954: 725) for information concerning Tunney’s collecting activities in the vicinity of Esperance, WA.

The genus was spelled *Eulabeornis* in the original description, *contra* Greenway (1973: 305).

***Hypotaenidia philippensis norfolkensis* Mathews**

Hypotaenidia philippensis norfolkensis Mathews, 1931b: 129 (Burnt Pine on Norfolk Island).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori* (Mathews, 1912). See Peters, 1934: 165; Greenway, 1973: 305; Schodde and Naurois, 1982: 138; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545195**, adult male, collected at Burnt Pine, Norfolk Island, on 13 May 1913, by Roy Bell (no. 1196). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited Roy Bell’s number of the holotype in the Rothschild Collection. He noted that he had 15 specimens in his type series; **AMNH 545196–595209**, six males and eight females, are the paratypes.

The name was proposed too late to be included in any of Hartert’s lists of types in the Rothschild Collection and this holotype bears an AMNH type label, filled in by Ernst Mayr.

[*Eulabeornis philippensis swindellsi* Mathews]

Mathews (1911a: 198) described *R. p. swindellsi* without designating a type, but said that he had studied birds in both the Rothschild Collection and BMNH. Greenway (1973: 305) listed AMNH 545212, 545213 and 545214 as syntypes of *swindellsi*, but only placed AMNH 545214 in the type collection. None of these three specimens can have type status, as they were collected in 1914, after the publication of the name in 1911. The type label has been removed from AMNH 545214 and all three are now in the regular collection with a label attached to each explaining that they are not types. No type is listed in BMNH by Warren (1966).

[*Eulabeornis philippensis whitei*]

AMNH 545147 from Mackay is marked “Type” in the AMNH catalog and bears a Rothschild type label on which someone has written “type of *whitei* but not described.” Its Mathews Collection label has the name *Eulabeornis philippensis whitei*, ♀?, Type (?), and Mathews’ catalog no. 6435. Opposite this number in his catalog, Mathews has written that the single specimen was purchased from the dealer Gerrard. In reply to a question, Mathews (MS queries) said “not described”). I have left the specimen in the regular collection with an added label to indicate that I have no evidence that this name was ever published. It was not listed by Greenway (1973).

***Hypotaenidia philippensis pelewensis* Mayr**

Hypotaenidia philippensis pelewensis Mayr, 1933b: 3 (Palau Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis pelewensis* Mayr, 1933. See Greenway, 1973: 306; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 331885**, adult male, collected in the Palau Islands, on 15 October 1931, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 41986).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a type series of 12 adult male and 4 adult female specimens from Palau.

As Greenway (1973: 306) noted, Coultas, on the day the type was collected, had gone “to the outlying islands south of Korrör. There are hundreds of these islands ranging from a few square yards to a square mile in extent.”

Eulabeornis philippensis goodsoni Mathews

Eulabeornis philippensis goodsoni Mathews, 1911a: 197 (Samoa).

Now *Hypotaenidia philippensis goodsoni* (Mathews, 1911).

See Hartert, 1927: 21; Peters, 1934: 165; Greenway, 1973: 306; Taylor, 1996: 163–164; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 155.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545220**, adult male, collected on Upolu, Western Samoa, on 28 March 1895, from the C.M. Woodford Collection (no. 101). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave the Woodford number of the holotype and said that the type was a male collected on 28 March 1895 in the Rothschild Collection. He did not mention other specimens. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 306), the generic name was spelled *Eulabeornis* in the original description.

Rallus torquatus quisumbingi Gilliard

Rallus torquatus quisumbingi Gilliard, 1949: 275 (Camarines, southern Luzon, Philippine Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia torquata torquata* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Gilliard, 1950: 477–478; Parkes, 1971: 5; Greenway, 1973: 306; Greenway, 1978: 9; Dickinson et al., 1991: 142; Taylor, 1996: 163; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 93476**, adult male, collected in Camarines, southern Luzon Island, Philippines, on 10 July 1902, from the Elias Hall Porter Collection.

COMMENTS: Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed the specimens he studied. Dickinson (in Dickinson et al., 1991: 432) noted that Dr. Elias Hall Porter was a United States Army surgeon. He donated (*contra* Greenway, 1973: 306) approximately 150 specimens to AMNH in 1905.

Rallus torquatus sanfordi Gilliard

Rallus torquatus sanfordi Gilliard, 1949: 276 (Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia torquata torquata* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Gilliard, 1950: 477–478; Parkes, 1971: 5; Greenway, 1973: 306; Greenway, 1978: 9; Dickinson et al., 1991: 142; Taylor, 1966: 163; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545237**, adult male, collected in Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Philippines, in May 1903, by Walter Goodfellow. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and listed (on p. 277) the specimens from Zamboanga and Ayala that he studied.

Hypotaenidia torquata remigialis Stresemann

Hypotaenidia torquata remigialis Stresemann, 1936: 368 (Lalolei, 300 m., southeastern peninsula of Celebes).

Now *Hypotaenidia torquata celebensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). See Stresemann, 1941: 29–30; Greenway, 1973: 306; White and Bruce, 1986: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 298420**, adult female, collected at Lalolei, 300 m., southeastern peninsula of Sulawesi (= Celebes) Island, Indonesia, on 17 February 1932, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 6989).

COMMENTS: Stresemann cited Heinrich’s number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had examined 18 specimens.

Heinrich’s collection on Sulawesi was jointly sponsored by ZMB and by Leonard C. Sanford for AMNH. Types of new forms were to come to AMNH and the rest of the collection was to be divided between the two institutions. The original label of this type bears a red “S” in a circle, indicating that it was part of Sanford’s share. The type label, filled in by Stresemann, is from ZMB, but the specimen was never registered there.

Hypotaenidia kuehni Rothschild

Hypotaenidia kuehni Rothschild, 1902c: 75 (Tukan Bessi Islands, S.E. of Celebes).

Now *Hypotaenidia torquata kuehni* Rothschild, 1902. See Hartert 1927: 22; Peters, 1934: 166; Greenway, 1973: 306; White and Bruce, 1986: 151–152; Taylor, 1996: 163; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 545254**, adult male, collected on Binongka Island, Tukangbesi Islands, near Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 12 December 1912, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4288). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild had two specimens when he described *kuehni*, a male and a female, but did not designate a type. Hartert (1927: 22) listed the male as the type, thus designating it the lectotype. The paralectotype is **AMNH 545255**, female, collected on Kalidupa Island, Tukangbesi Islands, on 12 January 1902, by Kühn (no. 4325).

***Gallirallus roviae* Diamond**

Gallirallus roviae Diamond, 1991: 462, frontispiece (near Munda, New Georgia Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia roviae* (Diamond, 1991). See Taylor, 1996: 164; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 826433**, unsexed, collected near Munda, New Georgia Island, Solomon Islands, in June 1977, by Alisasa Bisili.

COMMENTS: Diamond had the single specimen when he described *roviae*. The specimen arrived at AMNH a flat skin, heavily coated with a hardened white powder (perhaps lime), which was carefully cleaned away and made into a skin by David Schwendeman, Department of Exhibition, AMNH; there is the possibility that the color has been affected, but if so it is not apparent. The primaries are still in sheath and the bird is said to be adult or near adult, depending on whether wing molt is synchronous or asynchronous (Diamond, 1991: 463).

***Hypotaenidia owstoni* Rothschild**

Hypotaenidia owstoni Rothschild, 1895b: 481 (Island of Guam, or Guaham, Mariana Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia owstoni* Rothschild, 1895. See Hartert, 1927: 22; Peters, 1934: 166; Greenway, 1973: 306–307; Jenkins, 1979: 404–408; Taylor, 1996: 164; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 545258**, adult female, collected at Agaña, Guam Island, Mariana Islands, on 1 May 1895, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. A-34). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description, but said that he had three female specimens collected in May, June and July 1895. Those three specimens are in AMNH. Hartert (1927: 22) listed as the type of *owstoni* the single specimen from Agaña, thereby designating it the lectotype. Its label is marked “Type” by Rothschild. The other two females, both marked “co-type,” are paralectotypes: **AMNH 545259**, 11 July 1895; and **AMNH 545260**, 8 June 1895. Both of these specimens were collected by collectors for Alan Owston and originally had the no. “A-30” with the “0” crossed out and replaced by a “4.” *Contra* Greenway (1973: 307), the labels on these three birds are the original Owston labels, but are written only in English, as are many of the early Owston labels. The “A” numbers may indicate a particular collector. The label on AMNH 545259 has on its reverse the collector’s note quoted by Rothschild in the original description.

Hypotaenidia owstoni was published on 30 December 1895, and I believe that the other four specimens mentioned by Greenway (1973: 307) arrived in a later shipment. They were not part of the description, and have no nomenclatural standing. All four of these had the collector’s number “A-30”: AMNH 545261, 545262, females, and AMNH 545264, male, were collected in September 1895; and AMNH 545263, female, was collected 30 July 1895.

This species is extinct in the wild.

***Hypotaenidia wakensis* Rothschild**

Hypotaenidia wakensis Rothschild, 1903b: 78 (Wake Island, lat. 19°N, long. 167°E).

Now *Hypotaenidia wakensis* Rothschild, 1903. See Hartert, 1927: 22; Peters, 1934: 166; Greenway, 1973: 307; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545265**, unsexed, collected on Wake Island, 19.18N, 166.36E, western Pacific Ocean, in 1892, by Japanese plume collectors for Alan Owston, a dealer in Yokohama. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description it is noted that Rothschild sent *an example* of his new rail, which he described. Therefore, the description applies only to the specimen exhibited to the British Ornithologists’ Club. AMNH 545265 bears an original label on which has been written “*Hypotaenidia wakensis* W. Rothschild. Type,” and it also bears a Rothschild type label. In the original description, the specimen described was said to have a “wing (rather worn) about 96” and “bill 26.” I measure the wing as 95 mm and the bill as 26. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 307), I interpret this specimen as the holotype by monotypy.

In the original description, Rothschild noted that “a Japanese vessel obtained ten specimens in 1892. All ten of these are now in AMNH. I consider the following nine specimens paratypes of *wakensis*: **AMNH 265485, 545266–545273**. All of these have the original labels with “Wake, Lat. 19N, 167E, 1892.” On the Rothschild labels, Hartert has added that collectors for Owston obtained them, and on AMNH 545268, he has written “collected by Japanese plume hunters.” Apparently, Greenway (1973: 307) was unaware of AMNH 265485, which had been exchanged to AMNH in 1928 or 1929, prior to the purchase of the Rothschild Collection in 1932.

Of all of the specimens, one might wonder why Rothschild picked the most faded and worn of the specimens, but apparently it is because most of the specimens are in heavy wing molt, with outer primaries missing. Hartert (1927: 22) added further comments and gave the range of wing measurements as 95–100, with two only about 85. My measurements are 90–99 (average 93.4, n=7), with two measuring 85 and 86.

[*Gallirallus Lafresnayanus* J. Verreaux and Des Murs]

Gallirallus Lafresnayanus J. Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860: 437 (Nouvelle-Calédonie).

Now *Gallirallus lafresnayanus* J. Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860. See Peters, 1934: 168; Jouanin, 1962: 269; Greenway, 1973: 307; Olson, 1973: 397–398; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154; and Voisin and Voisin, 2015: 60.

AMNH 10520, male, collected in New Caledonia, date and collector unknown, from the Verreaux Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description of *Gallirallus lafresnayanus*, Verreaux and Des Murs apparently described a single specimen without indicating that they had a second specimen. Greenway (1973: 307) thought that AMNH 10520 was a probable syntype of *Gallirallus Lafresnayanus* or perhaps even a holotype. The specimen bears a typical Verreaux label, on which is the following information: No. 2560 (apparently a Verreaux number); a reference to the original description of *Gallirallus Lafresnayanus*; the number “n=61” (the number of the species in the original description); Nouvelle Calédonie; ♂. The specimen is undated and there is no indication on this label that it was considered a type. Because it is undated, there is no evidence that it was in the hands of Verreaux and Des Murs when they named *lafresnayanus*. It was among the specimens selected by D.G. Elliot for purchase by the newly formed AMNH from the specimens offered for sale by the Maison Verreaux (see LeCroy et al., 2014: 313), and the large catalog that accompanied the sale indicated that Elliot selected one male specimen. In addition to the Verreaux label, there is also an AMNH type label, apparently filled in by Ernst Mayr, calling it “possibly type or co-type.” Maison Verreaux also had other specimens of this species for sale. See Sharpe (1894: 52) where a male and a female obtained from Maison Verreaux are listed without implication of type status.

Jouanin (1962: 257), noting that Greenway (1958) had not included Paris specimens in his volume on rare and extinct birds, published a list of these, including the type of *G. lafresnayanus* (Jouanin, 1962: 269). In a footnote, Jouanin explained that the type was from the “Exposition permanente des Produits de l’Algérie et des Colonies.” Voisin and Voisin (2015: 60), in their recent list of types of Rallidae in Paris, have listed the holotype of *Gallirallus lafresnayanus*; I do not believe that there is proof that the AMNH specimen has type status. It remains in the type collection because it bears an AMNH type label, but I have added a label stating that the lack of a date of collection makes its type status unverifiable.

Corethrura Gautemalensis [sic] Lawrence

Corethrura Gautemalensis [sic] Lawrence, 1863a: 106 (Guatemala).

Now *Amaurolimnas concolor guatemalensis* (Lawrence, 1863). See Sharpe, 1894: 88; Peters, 1934: 171; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 342–344; Greenway, 1973: 307; Taylor, 1996: 177; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 156.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 45702**, adult, from Guatemala, undated, Lawrence label initialed “J. McL.” From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

SYNTYPE: **AMNH 45693**, juvenile, from Guatemala, undated. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lawrence described two specimens without designating a type; both of these specimens are in AMNH and are syntypes. The adult specimen, AMNH 45702, was described, but no further information about it was given. There is no original label. Lawrence’s label is marked “*Corethrura Guatemalensis/Type*” [apparently first spelled *Gautemalensis* and overwritten]; the locality is written “Gautemala.” The question about this specimen is that the Lawrence label gives “J. McL.” as the collector. James McLeannan appears to have only collected in Panama. Wetmore (1965: 339–341) discussed *guatemalensis* and noted that in addition to this type, there is also a Guatemalan specimen in BMNH from the Salvin-Godman Collection said to have been collected by “J. McL.” It is most likely that McLeannan owned both of these specimens and exchanged them both to Salvin and to Lawrence without noting where he may have gotten them. One other similar case has come to my notice (See LeCroy, 2003: 95) in which an African specimen sent on exchange to McLeannan by Salvin was sent to Lawrence by McLeannan and described by Lawrence as a new Panamanian species. In the case of *guatemalensis*, both Salvin and Lawrence may have received Guatemalan specimens from McLeannan that he had received from someone else.

It is obvious from Lawrence’s label that he had trouble spelling Guatemala, and this carried over into the published name. However, this is an incorrect original spelling and must be corrected (ICZN, 1999: 39, Art. 32.5.1) because Lawrence was naming the species for its collecting locality, Guatemala, correctly spelled, but misspelled “*Gautemalensis*” in the heading.

The measurements on the reverse of the AMNH label of this specimen, 113, 37, and 25, are the measurements given by Chapman (1917: 217) for this syntype.

The second syntype, AMNH 45693, is the immature specimen included in the description of *guatemalensis* by Lawrence and also marked “Type” on his label. Lawrence had pasted another label on the front of this label and it had been taped on as well. It is not possible to read much of what had originally been on the label. The “no. 4” appears and may have been Lawrence’s number for the species. “Gautemala” had been par-

tially covered by the pasted-on label, which identifies the specimen as “juv.” On the reverse, not pasted over, is the note “I don’t know if not quite adult”; “Type”; the measurements pencilled in are the measurements given in the original description “L. 8, w 4 5/8, t, 2, bill 1(illegible), tar, 1 3/8. One can see that McLeannan’s initials are not on the original Lawrence label, but the initial “H,” of unknown meaning.

Both of these specimens are stamped “First Series” on the AMNH label. This indicates that the two specimens were part of Zimmer’s reference series when he was working on Peruvian birds, but does not necessarily indicate type status.

***Rallina tricolor victa* Hartert**

Rallina tricolor victa Hartert, 1901b: 175 (Larat).
Now *Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 172; Greenway, 1973: 307; White and Bruce, 1986: 149; Taylor, 1996: 155, and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545475**, adult male, collected on Larat Island, Tanimbar Islands, Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, on 18 February 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 3173). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert miscited the collecting date of the type as 18.12.1901; only a single specimen was collected on Larat Island. Hartert (1927: 23) listed the type, correcting the date without comment and giving Kühn’s number. Hartert included in *victa* specimens from the Koer group in the South-East Islands and Dammer Island.

***Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray**

Rallina tricolor G.R. Gray, 1858: 188 (Aru Islands).
Now *Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Sharpe, 1906: 505; Hartert, 1924: 262; 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 173; Mayr, 1941a: 25; Greenway, 1973: 307–308; Taylor, 1996: 155; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150.

PROBABLE HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545476**, unsexed [*♀ teste* Gray], collected in the Aru Islands, undated, purchased from H. Whitely. From the Rothschild Collection.

Comments: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 307–308), Hartert (1927: 23) did not designate this specimen the lectotype of *Rallina tricolor*, but referred to it as the probable type on the Rothschild type label. When Gray (1858: 188) described the species, he noted that he had a single female specimen collected by Wallace in the Aru Islands. Hartert (1924: 262 fn) noted that Salvadori reported that he had seen the type in 1882. Sharpe (1906: 505) listed the type of *R. tricolor* as having been among the type specimens included in the purchase by BMNH of specimens from Wallace. Hartert’s (1924: 262 fn) comment was: “Probably the specimen was erroneously not kept by the British Museum and sent with

other ‘duplicates’ to Whitely for sale.” This may very well be what happened, as the type is not listed by Warren (1988: 298).

The above specimen was purchased by Rothschild from H[enry] Whitely, who had a Natural History Agency in Wellington Street, Woolwich, and whose label remains on this specimen. The Rothschild Collection label has the following annotation by Hartert on the reverse: “This specimen is *probably the type* of *Rallina tricolor* Gray; descr. and *meas.* agree perfectly; make of skin = Wallace’s skins, who had only one *♀* from Aru, which is *not* in the Brit. Mus! *cf.* P.Z.S. 1858 pp. 188, 197. See also note by O. Grant in drawer.” Various versions of Hartert’s annotation are repeated by Hartert (1924: 262; 1927: 23).

The note by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant, dated 9 September 1914, remains with this specimen: “The *R. tricolor* certainly has the appearance of a ‘Wallace’ skin, but his are almost always sewn up on the belly. The position of the feet is very typical of a ‘Wallace’ skin, but of course there is no way of proving that your bird is the missing *♀* type from Aru. *cf.* Gray P.Z.S. 1858 p. 188.” In a different hand: “It seems unusually dark on throat, usually whitish.”

The wing measurement given for the holotype in the original description is 5.6 inches, with which my measurement agrees. As Greenway (1973: 308) said, the spotting on the exterior of the wings is probably due to distortion, with the skin of the wing pulled too far over the edge of the wing.

***Eulabeornis tricolor GRAYI* Mathews**

Eulabeornis tricolor GRAYI Mathews, 1911a: 205 (New Guinea).
Now *Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 173; Mayr, 1941a: 25; Greenway, 1973: 308; Taylor, 1996: 155; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545479**, unsexed, “New Guinea,” undated, no collector given, from the Boucard Museum. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said that the type of this name was in his collection and he gave his catalog number as 187. This was an obvious typographical error, as the specimen cataloged there is *Leucosarcia picata*, from Durimbah, New South Wales.

The specimen listed above bears four labels. 1: A Mathews Collection label (but no Mathews type label). “Collection of G.M. Mathews” printed on the top of this label has been inked out, the no. 187 has been overwritten and “197” substituted on the reverse. Mathews has written on it “Type of *Eulabeornis grayi* Mathews,” and “B. Austr. i, p. 205.” For the date he wrote “Aug. 1911” (the publication date of the name). Data written on the back of this label, which resemble data for this species given in the “Catalog of Birds in the British Museum,”

have been crossed off. The end of this label has been colored red, probably to indicate its special status.

When the no. 197 is checked in Mathews catalog, one can see that "*Rallina tricolor*, New Guinea" had been the first entry there. However, that name is crossed out, and written in is "*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*, Bowen, Q'land," which had been received from Rothschild and cataloged 29 September 1911. This illustrates Mathews' peculiar idea that his catalog number was again available when he no longer had the specimen that was first cataloged there! The specimen of *Recurvirostra* from the Mathews Collection is now in AMNH. This tells me that Mathews probably had the specimen of *Rallina tricolor* from Rothschild, quickly cataloged it before Rothschild had actually exchanged it to him, and then had to return it to Rothschild. This interpretation helps to explain the other three labels.

Label 2: A Rothschild Collection label that is not printed "Ex coll. G.M. Mathews." On the reverse of this label, Hartert wrote: "Dutch New Guinea, probably from Arfak. Native preparation."

Label 3: A Rothschild type label filled in by Hartert "*Eula-beornis tricolor grayi* Mathews," with a reference to the description on the reverse. This would explain why Hartert (1927: 23) listed this type among the types in the general Rothschild Collection, before he began separately listing the Mathews types.

Label 4: Label from the Boucard Museum: "No. 3 [of unknown significance], New Guinea." Rothschild had two specimens of *tricolor* from Boucard. The other one, AMNH 545477, is a male from "Ile Jobie," on the label of which Hartert has written: "Jobi Island *teste* Boucard, no original label, but from Bruijn's hunters." Both of these specimens are typical of preparation by Bruijn's hunters. Bruijn had a large, so-called "factory" on Japen (= Jobi) Island, where his collectors brought specimens from many different localities in Dutch New Guinea.

Contra Greenway (1973: 308), Mathews spelled the generic name *Eulabeornis* in the original description.

***Rallina tricolor maxima* Mayr**

Rallina tricolor maxima Mayr, 1949b: 13 (Waigeu).

Now *Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Rothschild et al., 1932b: 187; Mees, 1965: 153–154; Greenway, 1973: 308; Taylor, 1996: 155; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 300622**, female adult, collected on Waigeo Island, Indonesia, on 29 May 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1561).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mayr gave the AMNH number of the holotype and, on p. 14, measurements of a male and female. Stein collected this single female (see

Rothschild, et al., 1932b: 187). The male paratype is **AMNH 545478**, male, purchased from Bruijn by Rothschild; a small original label reads: "Waigeou, ♂, No. 60."

***Rallina tricolor laeta* Mayr**

Rallina tricolor laeta Mayr, 1949b: 13 (St. Matthias Island, Bismarck Archipelago).

Now *Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Hartert, 1924: 261–275; Greenway, 1973: 308; Coates, 1985: 154–156; Taylor, 1996: 155; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545470**, male, collected on Mussau Island, Saint Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 7 July 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8639). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description. Only one specimen of this species was collected by Eichhorn (see Hartert, 1924: 262).

***Eulabeornis tricolor robinsoni* Mathews**

Eulabeornis tricolor robinsoni Mathews, 1911a: 203 (Queensland).

Now *Eulabeornis tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858. See Peters, 1934: 173; Greenway, 1973: 308–309; Condon, 1975: 102; Taylor, 1996: 155; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545493**, female, collected on the Russell River, 17.14S, 154.58E, northern Queensland, Australia, on 15 July 1910, by Dodd. From the Mathews Collection (no. 8012) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description (on p. 205), Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype but did not mention other specimens. Only a single specimen of *Eulabeornis tricolor* is entered in his catalog. In addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, a small original label is present, noting that it was collected by Dodd. This was probably A.P. Dodd, who preceded and accompanied his father, F.P. Dodd (1911), to the Herberton District in North Queensland in 1910.

Contra Greenway (1973: 308), Mathews spelled the generic name *Eulabeornis* in the original description.

***Rallicula rubra telefolminensis* Gilliard**

Rallicula rubra telefolminensis Gilliard, 1961: 1 (Mt. Ifal, Victor Emanuel Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, 7200 feet).

Now *Rallicula rubra telefolminensis* Gilliard, 1961. See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1961: 35; Greenway, 1973: 309; Coates, 1985: 153; Taylor, 1996: 151; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 124.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 707649**, [adult male], collected on Mount Ifal, 7200 ft., Victor Emanuel Mountains, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 May 1954, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

COMMENTS: Gilliard cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had a second specimen. The paratype is **AMNH 765545**, subadult male, collected at Ilkivip, 7300 ft., Hindenburg Mountains, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 7 April 1954.

The name of this subspecies as given by Greenway (1973: 309) was an incorrect subsequent spelling. It was only after Gilliard's visit that the spelling of the patrol post was changed to Telefomin. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 124) synonymized *telefolminensis* with *R. r. klossi*.

***Rallicula rubra subrubra* Rand**

Rallicula rubra subrubra Rand, 1940: 3 (Lake Habbema, 9 km. northeast, altitude 2800 meters, Snow Mts., Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Rallicula rubra klossi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1913. See Mayr, 1941a: 25; Greenway, 1973: 309; Taylor, 1996: 151; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 124.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305648**, adult male, collected 9 km. northeast of Lake Habbema, 2800 m., Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 29 October 1938, by Richard Archbold, Austin L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938-1939 Archbold Expedition (no. 7733). In cooperation with the Netherlands Indies Government, the expedition was also known as the Indisch-Amerikaansche Expeditie.

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised 10 male and 10 female specimens.

***Rallicula rubra mayri* Hartert**

Rallicula rubra mayri Hartert, 1930a: 125 (Cyclops Mountains).

Now *Rallicula mayri mayri* Hartert, 1930. See Peters, 1934: 173; Mayr, 1941a: 25; Greenway, 1973: 309; Taylor, 1996: 152; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 125-126.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545498**, adult female, collected in the Cyclops Mountains, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 6 (not 26) September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2198). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Mayr's field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had four males and one female in his type series, collected by Mayr in August and September 1928.

***Rallicula mayri carmichaeli* Diamond**

Rallicula mayri carmichaeli Diamond, 1969: 3 (Mt. Nibo, Torricelli Mountains, Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, 4500 feet).

Now *Rallicula mayri carmichaeli* Diamond, 1969. See Greenway, 1973: 309; Coates, 1985: 153-154; Taylor, 1996: 152; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 125-126.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 789759**, adult male, collected on Mount Nibo, 4500 ft., Torricelli Mountains, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 12 July 1966, by Jared M. Diamond (no. 327).

COMMENTS: Diamond cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had one male from Mount Nibo and three males and three females from Mount Menawa in the Bewani Mountains in his type series.

Greenway (1973: 309) incorrectly cited the type locality as "Mount Nito."

***Rallicula leucospila steini* Rothschild**

Rallicula leucospila steini Rothschild (*in* Rothschild, Stresemann, and Paludan), 1934: 46 (Kunupi).

Now *Rallicula forbesi forbesi* Sharpe, 1887. See Hartert et al., 1936: 239; Mayr, 1941a: 25; Diamond, 1969: 8-12; Greenway, 1973: 309; Taylor, 1996: 151-152; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 150; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 125.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 301707**, adult female, collected on Mount Kunupi, Pegunungan Kobowre (= Weyland Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 17 (not 18) September 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 2914).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild cited Stein's field number of the holotype and noted that he had a single specimen. Both Rothschild, in the original description, and Greenway (1973: 309) miscited the date of collection.

Contra Greenway (1973: 309), the Weyland Mountains are not on the southern coast of western New Guinea. Mount Kunupi, ca. 03.52S, 135.31E, is shown on the map in Hartert et al. (1936: 168) on the Menoo River that enters into Geelvink Bay.

***Aramides albiventris* Lawrence**

Aramides albiventris Lawrence, 1868a: 234 (British Honduras, Guatemala).

Now *Aramides cajaneus albiventris* Lawrence, 1868. See Peters, 1934: 175; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 348; Greenway, 1973: 309-310; Taylor, 1996: 176; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 156.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 45656**, unsexed, collected in Belize (= British Honduras), undated, by an unknown collector. **AMNH 45657**, unsexed, collected in Guatemala, undated, by “Dr. vn P.” Both from the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lawrence mentioned that he had two specimens but did not designate a type, despite the fact that the Lawrence label of AMNH 45656 is labeled “Type” by Lawrence. It also bears the initials “I [or J] & S” that probably refers to a dealer in specimens. The “original label” mentioned by Greenway (1973: 309–310) is a small yellow rectangle that I read as “Lesaknuy, No. 75, Blum, British Honduras, Central America, Augen gelb.”

The “Dr. vn P.” on AMNH 45657 refers to Dr. C.H. Van Patten from whom he had obtained both this syntype and the type of *Dromococcyx ruficularis*, described on the previous page (Lawrence, 1868a: 233), not to “Von Ratten,” as noted by Greenway (1973: 210).

Aramides plumbeicollis pacificus Miller and Griscom

Aramides plumbeicollis pacificus Miller and Griscom, 1921a: 11 (Tipitapa, Nicaragua).

Now *Aramides cajaneus pacificus* Miller and Griscom, 1921. See Peters, 1934: 175, Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 349–350; Greenway, 1973: 310; Taylor, 1996: 176; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 156.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 143684**, adult male, collected at Tipitapa, Lake Managua, Nicaragua, on 28 April 1917, by William B. Richardson (no. 591).

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that they had a single study skin, the holotype. Another specimen was preserved as a skeleton and they included three mounted specimens in the Managua Museum

Aramides axillaris Lawrence

Aramides axillaris Lawrence, 1863a: 107 (Barranquilla, New Granada)

Now *Aramides axillaris* Lawrence, 1863. See Peters, 1934: 176; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 346–347; Greenway, 1973: 310; Taylor, 1996: 176–177; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 156.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 45655**, unsexed, collected at Barranquilla, Colombia, undated, by George Crowther. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Apparently, Lawrence had the single specimen when he named *axillaris*. The front of Lawrence’s label is annotated “Barranquilla” and “Crowther”; the reverse is marked “Type” by Lawrence and the measurements given there are the same as those in the description.

Nesoclopeus woodfordi tertius Mayr

Nesoclopeus woodfordi tertius Mayr, 1949b: 15 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia woodfordi tertia* (Mayr, 1949). See Greenway, 1973: 310; Taylor, 1996: 161; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372–373; Hadden, 2004: 84–85; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545540**, adult male, collected at Buin, Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 January 1908, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3751). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements for five adult males and one female.

Nesoclopeus woodfordi immaculatus Mayr

Nesoclopeus woodfordi immaculatus Mayr, 1949b: 15 (Ysabel, Solomon Islands).

Now *Hypotaenidia woodfordi immaculata* (Mayr, 1949). See Greenway, 1973: 310; Taylor, 1996: 161; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 372–373; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 329078**, adult female, collected on Santa Isabel Island, Solomon Islands, on 31 August 1927, by Joe Hicks on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 27827).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he also had a male from Santa Isabel.

[*Gallirallus townsoni* Mathews and Iredale]

This form was described by Mathews and Iredale (1914b: 295, pl. XI) from “Westport, on the west coast of South Island of New Zealand.” The type was said to be in the Mathews Collection. The bird depicted in the plate is a partial albino and thus falls within the definition of an infraspecific entity (ICZN, 1999: Glossary: 107) and is thus not regulated by the Code (ICZN, 1999: 3, Art. 1.3.4). Two partial albinos from South Island, AMNH 545623 from Nelson, and AMNH 545626 from Westland, were not from Westport and were never in the Mathews Collection. Two that were in the Mathews Collection, AMNH 453984 and 453985, have had the original label removed and no locality data are recorded on the Mathews label.

Gallirallus hectori reischeki Iredale

Gallirallus hectori reischeki Iredale, 1913: 15 (“Canterbury”). Now *Gallirallus australis hectori* (Hutton, 1873). See Buller, 1873: 170, pl. 19; Hutton, 1873: 399; Mathews, 1927:

88; Checklist Committee, 2010: 183; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545670**, unsexed, said to have been collected in Canterbury, New Zealand (Mathews, 1927: 88), undated, probably collected by Andreas Reischek. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This form was not mentioned by Greenway (1973). Just prior to naming *reischeki*, Iredale had studied Reischek's collection in Vienna. This type was probably obtained from NMW at that time and would explain how Mathews (1927: 88) knew that it came from Canterbury. In the original description, Iredale noted that *Gallirallus hectori* applied to an alpine form, and he proposed that the lowland bird from South Island, including "a fine lot from Canterbury" collected by Reischek, "which differs in its darker coloration and smaller size and which has been well described and figured in Buller's Birds of New Zealand, 1873, p. 170, under the name 'Ocydromus australis,'" be called "*Gallirallus hectori reischeki*," subsp n.: Type in coll. G.M. Mathews."

None of the specimens of *Gallirallus australis* in AMNH that have Buller labels have Mathews Collection labels attached or an indication on the Rothschild label that they had been in Mathews' collection. Only AMNH 545670 bears a Mathews Collection label, the original label having been removed with none of the data copied onto the Mathews label. It is identified as *Ocydromus brachypterus* on that label and written on the reverse is "figured G.E. Lodge, Birds of New Zealand." Listed by Mathews (1927: 88) as *Gallirallus hectori reischeki*, it was said to have been figured by Buller as Pl. 19 in the first [1873] edition. At AMNH it was cataloged as *Gallirallus troglodytes* and more recently has been listed as a synonym of *Gallirallus australis hectori* (Hutton, 1873) (Checklist Committee, 2010: 183), this original description being in *Journal für Ornithologie* in 1873, not in the English translation of 1874 as in Dickinson and Remsen, (2013: 154).

For the illustration of this specimen painted by G.E. Lodge for Birds of New Zealand, see Fleming (1982: 218–221, pl. 48).

Megacrex inepta pallida Rand

Megacrex inepta pallida Rand, 1938: 4 (Hol, Humboldt Bay).

Now *Megacrex inepta pallida* Rand, 1938. See Hartert, 1930a: 124; Mayr, 1941a: 26; Greenway, 1973: 310; Coates, 1985: 160; Taylor, 1996: 194; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 132.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545676**, adult female, collected at Hol, Yos Sudarso Bay (= Humboldt Bay), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 10 August 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 1840). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rand cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that he had two female specimens in his type series.

Mayr (1930: 26) explained the difference between Hol and Hollandia, the collecting locality given on the Rothschild label: "...I had sent some of my boys to Hol (also called Hol tekong), which is opposite Hollandia on the other side of Humboldt Bay (not far from the mouth of the Tami). They collected there...as they maintained, in the mangrove swamps two specimens of *Megacrex inepta*. Dr. Hartert, thinking Hol to be an abbreviation of Hollandia, had not kept the Hol birds separate from the Hollandia birds, but when I called his attention to this fact he corrected his MS. and proof; it is, however possible that in one or more cases a mistake was made." This was corrected by Hartert (1930a: 124), but remained uncorrected on the Rothschild label.

Eulabeornis castaneiventris [sic] *sharpei* Rothschild

Eulabeornis castaneiventris [sic] *sharpei* Rothschild, 1906a: 81 (Wokan, Aru Islands).

Now *Eulabeornis castaneiventris sharpei* Rothschild 1906.

See Hartert, 1927: 22; Peters, 1934: 179; Mayr, 1941a: 26; Greenway, 1973: 310; Taylor, 1996: 193; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 129.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545677**, adult female, collected on Wokan Island, Aru Islands, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 6 October 1900, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 2734). From the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild cited Kühn's field number of the holotype. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 310), the generic and specific names were spelled as above in the original description.

Eulabeornis castaneiventris rogersi Mathews

Eulabeornis castaneiventris rogersi Mathews, 1912a: 193 (Obagama, North-West Australia).

Now *Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris* Gould, 1844. See Peters, 1934: 179; Greenway, 1973: 310; Condon, 1975: 101–102; Taylor, 1996: 193; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545678**, female, collected at Obagama, northern Western Australia, on 26 August 1902, by J.P. Rogers (no. 564). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8911) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, but did not mention other specimens.

The holotype bears in addition to Rogers' original label and a Rothschild type label, a Mathews type label giving his

catalog number, and a “Figured” label referring to Mathews (1911a: pl. 48).

Mathews (1911a: 201–202, pl. 48, opp. p. 200) thanked Rothschild for the specimen figured, and no. 8911 is noted in Mathews catalog as having come from the Rothschild Collection. Rothschild purchased many specimens from Hall. This collection by Rogers was reported on by Hall and Rogers (1908); on p. 142 “*Eulabeornis castaneiventris*” is discussed and this 26 August 1902 specimen is mentioned. I did not find the locality “Malmalaro,” said by Hall and Rogers to be the collecting locality; but it is labeled “Obagama,” which is probably Oobagooma, 16.46S, 123.59E, on the “Townsend River” = Townshend River, 16.45S, 123.58E, a tributary of the Robinson River. The male specimen collected by Rogers on 21 January 1904 and mentioned by Mathews (1911a: 202) is **AMNH 545679**, a paratype of *E.c. rogersi*.

Contra Greenway (1973: 310), Mathews spelled the generic name *Eulabeornis* when he named *rogersi*.

***Eulabeornis castaneiventris melvilli* Mathews**

Eulabeornis castaneiventris melvilli Mathews, 1912b: 29 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris* Gould, 1844. See Peters, 1934: 179; Greenway, 1973: 310; Condon, 1975: 101–102; Taylor, 1996: 193; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 154.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545697**, male, collected at Cooper’s Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 12 December 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2634). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11312) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number 11312 (not 11320 as in Greenway, 1973: 310) of the holotype in the original description. On his type label, Mathews noted the name as *Eulabeornis castaneothorax melvillensis*, but it was not so described. As noted by Peters (1934: 179), Mathews (1913e: 23) spelled the subspecies name *melvillensis*, but this is an incorrect subsequent spelling. Mathews (1927: 85) wrote that his spelling, *melvillensis*, in Mathews (1913e: 23) was an “error only”

Greenway (1973: 310) spelled the generic name incorrectly.

***Gallinula minutissima* C.L. Brehm**

Gallinula minutissima C.L. Brehm, 1831b: col. 708 (Neusiedlersee)

Now *Zapornia parva* (Scopoli, 1769). See Hartert, 1918: 62; Greenway, 1973: 310–311; Taylor, 1996: 183–184; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 545890**, male adult, collected on the Neusiedler See, Hungary, on 20 July 1825. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm described the male and mentioned that the female was similar. On the Brehm label, the above specimen is labeled *Gallinula minutior*, adult male, collected 20 July 1825. It is the specimen selected by Hartert (1918: 62) as the type of the name, thereby designating it the lectotype. However, Hartert has annotated the reverse of the Rothschild Collection label: “*Porzana parva* ♀ ad. (not ♂).” The only other Hungarian specimen of *Gallinula* from the Brehm Collection that came to AMNH is the holotype of *G. minuta* (see below).

***Gallinula minuta* C.L. Brehm**

Gallinula minuta C.L. Brehm 1831b: col. 707 (Ungarn).

Now *Zapornia parva* (Scopoli, 1769). See Hartert, 1918: 62; Greenway, 1973: 311; Taylor, 1996: 183–184; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545893**, juvenile female, collected in Hungary = (Ungarn), on 20 August 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the description of this form, Brehm said: “Ich kenne diesen Vogel nur im Jugendkleide.” *Contra* Greenway, I consider this specimen the holotype of *minuta*. Hartert (1918: 62) noted that the specimen was “probably from Petenyi,” interpreted by Greenway (1973: 311) to be a locality, but this referred to Parson (= Pfarrer) Pethényi, mentioned by Brehm in the original description.

***Porzana pusilla fitzroyi* Mathews**

Porzana pusilla fitzroyi Mathews, 1912b: 73 (Derby, Northwest Australia).

Now *Zapornia pusilla palustris* (Gould, 1843). See Peters, 1934: 183; Greenway, 1973: 311; Condon, 1975: 103; Taylor, 1996: 184; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 545955**, male, collected at Loomingoon (as on original label), northwestern Western Australia, on 16 January 1896, by Knut Dahl (no. 1610). From the Mathews Collection (11956) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype, citing the locality as Derby and Collett as the source. Mathews had acquired a collection of Australian birds from Prof. Collett, ZMO, including specimens collected by Dahl and others. This holotype retains Dahl’s label, but Mathews has once again confused Dahl’s Loomingoon Station, inland from Broome, with Derby and the Fitzroy River.

Dahl (1927: 307-320) described the less than ideal accommodation provided at Loomingoon Station, now Roebuck Plains (George, 2009: 341). Greenway (1973: 311) gave a wing measurement of this holotype as 87 mm and thought it to be a female; on the reverse of Dahl's label, Mathews has written his wing measurement as 83, which agrees with my measurement.

***Gallinula leucothorax* C.L. Brehm**

Gallinula leucothorax C.L. Brehm, 1855b: 329 (In Schweden, wandert durch Deutschland).

Now *Porzana porzana* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918: 62; Greenway, 1973: 311; Taylor, 1996: 184; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 545993**, male, collected in Sweden, in September 1853. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There is no information in the original description regarding how many specimens Brehm had. This specimen has *leucothorax* written by Brehm on his label; Hartert (1918: 62) listed it as the type, thereby designating it the lectotype. In addition to the Brehm label and Rothschild Collection and type labels, there is a small square label bearing the number "396," of unknown significance.

***Porzana fluminea whitei* Mathews**

Porzana fluminea whitei Mathews, 1912b: 73 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Porzana fluminea* Gould, 1843. See Peters, 1934: 184; Greenway, 1973: 311; Condon, 1975: 103; Taylor, 1996: 185; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546072**, female, collected at Lake Wangary, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia, on 31 August 1911, by S.A. White (no. 593). From the Mathews Collection (no. 12029) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. It bears in addition to Mathews and Rothschild type labels, S.A. White's original label.

Contra Greenway (1973: 311), this holotype was definitely not collected by Knut Dahl, who was in Australia between 1894 and 1896 and never visited South Australia. Mathews had failed to note in his catalog that this specimen and four others were from S.A. White, not from Collett, from whom he received Dahl specimens.

S.A. White (1912: 1-8) reported on his trip with his wife to the Eyre Peninsula, and reference to that reveals a discrepancy between the locality and dates recorded on White's label. The Whites reached Warunda on 23 August 1911, camped there until 28 September, and then moved west to Lake Wangary, where they stayed for only one day, afterwards moving on towards the west coast. The only mention

of *Porzana fluminea* is on p. 6 of their report, found near the west coast in high grass. White noted that he gave Mathews the entire collection, and the above specimen is the only one of this species that came to AMNH. According to the date, it probably came from Warunda, but it may have been collected much later, near the west coast of the Eyre Peninsula.

***Porzana fusca bakeri* Hartert**

Porzana fusca bakeri Hartert, 1917b: 272 (Bhim-Tal, Kumaon).

Now *Zapornia fusca bakeri* (Hartert, 1917). See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 185; Greenway, 1973: 311; Taylor, 1996: 187; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546103**, female, collected at Bhim-Tal, 29.21N, 79.34E, Kumaon (= Kumaon) division, northern Uttar Pradesh, India, on 20 June (year not given), collector unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert noted that the type from the above locality was in the Rothschild Collection. It is the only such specimen that came to AMNH with that collection. Hartert further noted that the name provided by Hodgson for the Nepal population, *Zapornia flammiceps*, was a *nomen nudum* and therefore could not be applied to this northern Indian population.

***Porzana plumbea roberti* Mathews**

Porzana plumbea roberti Mathews, 1912a: 446 (West Australia)

Now *Zapornia tabuensis tabuensis* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1934: 186; Greenway, 1973: 311; Condon, 1975: 103-104; Taylor, 1996: 189; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546149**, female, collected in Western Australia, in April 1866, collector unknown. From the Hume Collection in BMNH (no. 89.11.1.581) via the Mathews Collection (no. 9870) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. The specimen bears four labels: 1) an original label with the above data and the number "575 (1)" of unknown significance. 2) BMNH label with register no. and marked "Dupl." 3) Mathews type label. 4) Rothschild type label.

Contra Greenway (1973: 311), I have been unable to find any connection between George Masters and this specimen.

***Porzаноidea plumbea campbelli* Mathews**

Porzаноidea plumbea campbelli Mathews, 1914a: 85 (Botany Swamps, New South Wales).

Now *Zapornia tabuensis tabuensis* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1934: 186; Greenway, 1973: 312; Condon, 1975: 103–104; Taylor, 1996: 189; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 546153**, female juvenile, October 1892; **AMNH 546154**, female, September 1893; **AMNH 546155**, female, October 1892; **AMNH 546156**, male, October 1892; **AMNH 546157**, male, September 1893, all collected at Botany Swamps, New South Wales, Australia, and purchased from T. Thorpe (Mathews, 1942: 53). From the Mathews Collection (nos. 6697–6701) via the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said only that the type of *campbelli* was from Botany Swamps, New South Wales. Because Hartert did not list this species in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection, and even though AMNH 546156 bears a Rothschild type label, all five specimens from the Mathews Collection must be considered syntypes.

The locality and date data on the original labels are in ink, while the sex symbols are in pencil, perhaps added by Mathews as were the measurements on the reverse of these labels.

***Porzanoidea plumbea oliveri* Mathews and Iredale**

Porzanoidea plumbea oliveri Mathews and Iredale, 1914a: 114 (Sunday Island, Kermadec Group).

Now *Zapornia tabuensis tabuensis* (Gmelin, 1789). See Peters, 1934: 187; Greenway, 1973: 312; Taylor, 1996: 189; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546175**, male, collected on Sunday Island, Kermadec Group, New Zealand, on 16 December 1910, by Bell (no. 97). From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type from Sunday Island was said to be in the Mathews Collection. Mathews apparently had the single specimen.

***Porzana tabuensis richardsoni* Rand**

Porzana tabuensis richardsoni Rand, 1940: 3 (Lake Habbema, 3225 meters altitude, Snow Mts., Netherland [sic] New Guinea).

Now *Zapornia tabuensis* (Gmelin, 1789). See Mayr, 1941a: 24; Greenway, 1973: 312; Taylor, 1996: 189; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 130–131.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 305646**, adult male, collected at Danau Habbema, 3225 m., Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mountains), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 2 August 1938, by R. Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 6493).

COMMENTS: In the original description of *richardsoni*, Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype and measurements for eight males and eight females. Beehler and Pratt (2016: 130–131) considered *P. tabuensis* monotypic.

***Porzanula Palmeri* Frohawk**

Porzanula Palmeri Frohawk, 1892: 247 (Laysan Island).

Now *Zapornia palmeri* (Frohawk, 1892). See Rothschild, 1893: 9–10; Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 187; Greenway, 1973: 312; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 546191**, unsexed, bought alive on Laysan Island, Hawai'i, undated, by Henry Palmer. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Frohawk did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined but described male, female, and young. It is also not clear from Palmer's account of his stay on Laysan (Rothschild, 1893d: vii–xi) how many live specimens were sent back to England. But Frohawk apparently had access not only to the living birds, upon which he based his observations of behavior, but also to the specimens in Rothschild's collection, as he was the artist for the plate of *Porzanula palmeri* in Rothschild (1893d: pl. XII). The Rothschild label on the above specimen is marked, apparently by Rothschild, "Type of the species," and on its reverse by Hartert "Died in captivity in Cambridge"; it also bears a Rothschild type label. The presence of the Rothschild type label indicates that it is the specimen intended by Hartert (1927: 23) as the type, and it was so cataloged at AMNH. Greenway (1973: 312), by listing this specimen with its AMNH number and calling it the lectotype of *P. palmeri*, designated it as such.

The species is extinct.

***Creciscus sharpei* Rothschild and Hartert**

Creciscus sharpei Rothschild and Hartert, 1899: 185 (Indefatigable Island).

Now *Laterallus spilonota* (Gould, 1841). See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 190; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 373; Greenway, 1973: 312; Taylor, 1996: 159; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 151.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 472100**, adult male, collected on Isla Santa Cruz (= Indefatigable Island), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 2 September 1897, by Hull (no. 942) on the Webster-Harris Galapagos Expedition. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild and Hartert did not designate a type of *C. sharpei*, but noted that they had four male and four female specimens in their type series. Hartert (1927: 24) listed as the type the specimen bearing Hull's (not Hall's) number 942, thereby designating it the lectotype. For the date of the expedition's visit to Santa Cruz,

see Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 93, 115). The paralectotypes are: **AMNH 472101–472106, 525543**, three males and four females. Greenway miscited the collection date of this specimen as “February 9, 1897.”

***Corythrura albigularis* Lawrence**

Corythrura albigularis Lawrence, 1861a: 302 (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama along the line of the Panama Railroad).

Now *Laterallus albigularis albigularis* (Lawrence, 1861). See Peters, 1934: 190; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 376–377; Wetmore, 1965: 353–354; Greenway, 1973: 312–313; Taylor, 1996: 157–158; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 151.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 45681, AMNH 45682**, unsexed, collected on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama along the line of the Panama Railroad, Panama, undated, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lawrence did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. The Lawrence Collection labels of the above two specimens are both marked “Type” in his hand and both have only the initials “McL” for the collector. This indicates that both specimens came to Lawrence in the earlier collection, from which he described this form and where McLeannan was the only collector. A second collection (Lawrence, 1861b) was made with the assistance of John R. Galbraith. Specimens were later collected by McLeannan alone (Lawrence, 1862, 1863b). There are four additional specimens in AMNH from the Lawrence Collection, AMNH 45678–45680, and 45683, with “McL” only on the label and with no type status indicated. This implies that they probably came with later collections.

Contra Greenway (1973: 312), Lawrence spelled the generic name *Corythrura* in this description. The notation mentioned by Greenway “?♀ or juv” is in pencil and may have been written by someone other than Lawrence.

***Creciscus ruberrimus* Miller and Griscom**

Creciscus ruberrimus Miller and Griscom, 1921a: 2 (Jinotega, Nicaragua (alt. about 3000 ft.)).

Now *Laterallus ruber* (Sclater and Salvin, 1860). See Peters, 1934: 191; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 381; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 157; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 151.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 143692**, adult female, collected at Jinotega, ca. 3000 ft., Nicaragua, on 5 April 1917, by Waldron DeWitt Miller and Ludlow Griscom (no. 329).

COMMENTS: Miller and Griscom cited the AMNH number of their only specimen in the original description.

***Gallinula pileata* Wied**

Gallinula pileata Wied, 1833: 802 (Rio Espirito Santo). Now *Rufirallus viridis* (P.L.S. Muller, 1776). See Allen, 1889: 271; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 383–385; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 156; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 151.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 6594, AMNH 6595**, only the latter bears an original Wied label with “*Porzana pileata* Wied, Brasilia” on it. From the Maximilian, Prince of Wied Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Wied described both male and female. Both specimens had been mounted.

***Thyrorhina schomburgki chapmani* Naumburg**

Thyrorhina schomburgki chapmani Naumburg, 1930: 72 (Morinho de Lyra, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Micropygia schomburgkii chapmani* (Naumburg, 1930). See Peters, 1934: 192; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 387–388; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 151; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 151.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 127262**, adult male, collected at Morinho de Lyra, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 18 February 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 2007) on the Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition.

COMMENTS: Naumburg cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that she had a single specimen.

***Neocrex uniformis* Hartert**

Neocrex uniformis Hartert, 1901c: 369 (Pambilár).

Now *Neocrex colombiana* Bangs, 1898. See Peters, 1934: 194; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 391–392; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 191; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 156.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 472186**, male, collected at Pambilár, northern Ecuador, on 19 September 1900, by G. Fleming (no. 689). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The single specimen collected by Fleming at Pambilár (spelled “Palimbar” by Greenway) was designated the type in the original description. Hartert had another male specimen and immature male and female specimens from San Javier in his type series, paratypes: **AMNH 472187–472189**.

In the original description of *Neocrex colombiana* by Bangs (1898: 171), the name was spelled as above. Both Bangs (1930: 170) and Peters (1934: 194) misspelled it as *N. colombiana* and Greenway (1973: 313) misspelled it *N. columbuana*. As noted by Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 156) the other spellings are incorrect subsequent spellings (ICZN, 1999: 42, Art. 33.3).

***Sarothrura rufa ansorgei* V.G.L. van Someren**

Sarothrura rufa ansorgei V.G.L. van Someren, 1919: 20 (Duque de Braganza, Angola).

Now *Sarothrura rufa rufa* (Vieillot: 1819). See van Someren, 1922: 21–22; Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 195; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 144; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 163.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 546240**, female, collected at Duque de Bragança, Angola, on 8 August 1903, by W.J. Ansorge (no. 902). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated syntypes: AMNH 546240, the female listed above, and AMNH 546241, male, collected at the same locality on 7 August 1903 by Ansorge (no. 897). Hartert (1927: 23), by listing the female as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype. **AMNH 546241** is the paralectotype of *S. r. ansorgei*. Because syntypes were designated in the original description, other specimens are not part of the type series (ICZN, 1999: 81, Art. 73.2).

Because both of these specimens bear Rothschild type labels and were cataloged at AMNH as types, both are kept with the type specimens, but the paralectotype has an added label to indicate its status. For reasons unknown, Greenway (1973: 313) did not accept this lectotypification by Hartert (1927: 23).

***Sarothrura rufa elizabethae* V.G.L. van Someren**

Sarothrura rufa elizabethae V.G.L. van Someren, 1919: 20 (Kisumu).

Now *Sarothrura rufa elizabethae* van Someren, 1919. See van Someren, 1922: 21–22; Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 195; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 144; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 163.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 546249**, female, collected at Kisumu, Kenya, on 10 March 1917, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren designated syntypes of *elizabethae*. Hartert (1927: 23) by listing the female collected at Kisumu as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype. This specimen bears a Rothschild type label. The date of collection was misquoted as “May” by van Someren in the original description and by Greenway (1973: 313), but was given correctly by Hartert (1927: 23) without comment.

The second syntype, now the paralectotype: **AMNH 546250**, male, collected at Kakamegoes, northern Kavirondo, Kenya, on 9 February 1917, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 1099) for R. Meinertzhagen, does not bear a Rothschild type label, was not cataloged as a type at AMNH, and was never in the

type collection. It remains in the general collection. The AMNH number of this specimen was given incorrectly by Greenway (1973: 313) as “546249.”

Because syntypes were designated in the original description, other specimens have no nomenclatural standing (ICZN, 1999: 81, Art. 73.2).

***Sarothrura pulchra centralis* Neumann**

Sarothrura pulchra centralis Neumann, 1908b: 45 (Mswa, on the west shore of Lake Albert).

Now *Sarothrura pulchra centralis* Neumann, 1908. See Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 195–196; Greenway, 1973: 313; Taylor, 1996: 143; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 162.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546277**, female, collected at Msva (= Mswa), on the west shore of Lake Albert, Congo (Kinshasa), on 8 February 1889, by Emin Pasha (no. 32). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann designated as the holotype a female in the Rothschild Collection collected at Mswa on 8 February 1889 by Emin. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 313) this specimen is not a lectotype as it is the only Rothschild specimen bearing these data.

The male was also described, AMNH 546278, male adult, collected at Msva, date?, by Emin Pasha. The original Emin label is missing, but the Rothschild Collection label gives Emin Pasha as the collector. This specimen, **AMNH 546278**, is a paratype of *centralis*, as is the female in BMNH listed by Neumann as belonging to this form.

***Porzana cinerea meeki* Hartert**

Porzana cinerea meeki Hartert, 1924: 263 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Amaurornis cinerea* (Vieillot, 1819). See Hartert, 1927: 23; Peters, 1934: 198; Mayr, 1949b: 16–18; Greenway, 1973: 314; Mees, 1982: 42–49; Taylor, 1996: 190; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 373; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546380**, adult male, collected on Musau (= St. Matthias) Island, St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 June 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 8619). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Eichhorn’s field number of the holotype in the original description and noted that his type series comprised three specimens. All were sexed as males, but Hartert suspected that the other two specimens were females. The paratypes are: **AMNH 456381** and **456382**, both collected on 26 June 1923 by Eichhorn.

***Poliolimnas cinereus moluccanus* Mathews**

Poliolimnas cinereus moluccanus Mathews, 1926: 60 (Mt. Fogi, W. Buru).

Now *Amaurornis cinerea* (Vieillot, 1819). See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 198; Greenway, 1973: 314; Mees, 1982: 42–49; White and Bruce, 1986: 157–158; Taylor, 1996: 190; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546403**, adult female, collected at Fogi, western Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 18 February 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4955). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited Kühn's field number of the holotype. He did not mention other specimens in the description.

Stresemann (1914b: 361) noted that Kühn's collection was made at Fogi and on the Fogha Massive; his original label on this holotype only mentions Fogi.

***Porzana cinerea parryi* Mathews**

Porzana cinerea parryi Mathews, 1912b: 73 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Amaurornis cinerea* (Vieillot, 1819). See Peters, 1934: 199; Greenway, 1973: 314; Condon, 1975: 104; Taylor, 1996: 190; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546410**, collected on Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Stn. H.J.9, East Kimberley, northern Western Australia, on 6 January 1909, by John P. Rogers (no. 501). From the Mathews Collection (no. 205) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype in the original description and did not mention other specimens. Greenway (1973: 314) incorrectly listed syntypes of *parryi*; these had never been so marked and were never included in the type collection. They remain in the general collection.

This holotype bears four labels: 1) Rogers' original label with his field number; 2) Mathews' type label with his catalog number; 3) Rothschild type label; and 4) a Mathews "Figured" label marked "vol. 1, pt. IV, pl. 54, Date 9-8-11. This date refers to the date of publication of pl. 54 in Mathews (1911a: opp. p. 218, text p. 220), where this specimen was figured and described but not named. In the description of *parryi*, Mathews did not mention that it was the specimen used for the plate.

***Porphyriops melanops bogotensis* Chapman**

Porphyriops melanops bogotensis Chapman, 1914: 169 (Savanna of Bogotá, Colombia).

Now *Gallinula melanops bogotensis* (Chapman, 1914). See Chapman, 1917: 53–54, 219; Peters, 1934: 199; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 395; Greenway, 1973: 314; Taylor, 1996: 204; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 121412**; adult male, collected in the Bogota Savanna, 8750 ft., eastern Andes, Colombia, on 18 February 1913, by Thomas M. Ring.

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and mentioned that his type series comprised one adult, two adult females, and an immature male in addition to the holotype.

***Tribonyx ventralis territorii* Mathews**

Tribonyx ventralis territorii Mathews, 1912a: 195 (Alexandria, Northern Territory).

Now *Tribonyx ventralis* (Gould, 1837). See Ingram, 1907: 391; Mathews, 1927: 98; Peters, 1934: 200; Greenway, 1973: 314; Condon, 1975: 105; Taylor, 1996: 204; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 161.

SYNTYPES: **AMNH 546434**, female, collected on 7 December 1905; **AMNH 546435**, adult male, collected on 5 December 1905, Stalker no. 97; both collected at Alexandria (= Alexandria), Northern Territory, Australia, by Wilfred (not William) Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (nos. 214 and 213, respectively) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews failed to add his catalog number of the type. He had tied his type label on AMNH 546435, the male specimen bearing Stalker's no. 97, and it also bears a Rothschild type label. But because Mathews had not listed this number in the original description and because Hartert had not published a list of Mathews' types of the Rallidae, it must be considered one of the two syntypes of *territorii*.

Stalker's collection at Alexandria had been made for Sir William Ingram, treated first by Collingwood Ingram (1907), and later sold to Mathews (except for Collingwood Ingram's types, which went directly to Rothschild). Ingram (1907: 391) listed both of these specimens as having been collected on 5 December under Stalker's no. 97. The specimen collected on 7 December does not bear a Stalker number. There seems to be no doubt that these are the two specimens that were collected and they are the only two cataloged by Mathews. Ingram (1909) did not list additional specimens of this species in his addenda to the Alexandria list. The reverse of the original Stalker labels bear the number "59" which is the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

***Tribonyx ventralis whitei* Mathews**

Tribonyx ventralis whitei Mathews, 1912a: 194 (Nevertire, New South Wales).

Now *Tribonyx ventralis* (Gould, 1837). See Peters, 1934: 200; Greenway, 1973: 314; Condon, 1975: 105; Taylor, 1996: 204; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546438**, male, collected at Nevertire, New South Wales, Australia, in August 1893, from the Thorpe Collection. From the Mathews Collection (no. 6822) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Although another specimen was not mentioned in the original description, a second specimen was received at the same time and is a paratype of *whitei*: **AMNH 546437**, male, collected at Nevertire, in August 1893, from Thorpe, Mathews catalog no. 6821.

Gallinula (Amaurornis) coccineipes Slater

Gallinula (Amaurornis) coccineipes Slater, 1891: 44 (Swatow).

Now *Zapornia akool coccineipes* (Slater, 1891). See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 200; Greenway, 1973: 315; Taylor, 1996: 181; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 158.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 546468**, male, collected at Tai-Yang (not Tai-Yung), Shan t'ou (= Swatow), Guangdong (= Kwangtung), China, in April 1888, from J.D. LaTouche and the H.H. Slater Collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Slater based his description on four specimens: a female collected in December 1887 and a male collected in April 1888, both near Shan t'ou; a specimen in the Museum at "Sikawei"; and a fourth in the Shanghai Museum. The above specimen is the only one that came to AMNH, the Slater label is marked "Type" and it was listed as the type by Hartert (1927: 24), thereby designating it the lectotype. Hartert (1927: 24) noted that the type was from J.D. LaTouche and he mistakenly gave the date of collection as 1880. Greenway (1973: 315) incorrectly spelled the name of this subspecies as "*coccineiceps*."

Gallinula (Amaurornis) olivaceus nigrifrons Hartert

Gallinula (Amaurornis) olivaceus nigrifrons Hartert, 1926d: 172 (Witu Island, north of New Britain).

Now *Amaurornis moluccana nigrifrons* (Hartert, 1926). See Hartert, 1928: 229; Peters, 1934: 201; Greenway, 1973: 315; Coates, 1985: 160–161; Taylor, 1996: 181; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 373; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546480**, adult male, collected on Garove (= Witu) Island, Witu Islands, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 24 June 1925, by Albert F. Eichhorn (no. 10328). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Eichhorn's field number of the holotype in the original description; he did not enumerate his type series but gave measurements for males and females. Greenway (1973: 315) miscited the date of collection as "June 14, 1925."

Amaurornis olivaceus ultimus Mayr

Amaurornis olivaceus ultimus Mayr, 1949b: 21 (Gower Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Amaurornis moluccana ultima* Mayr, 1949. See Greenway, 1973: 315; Taylor, 1996: 181; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 373; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 227650**, adult male, collected on Uki (= Gower) Island, Solomon Islands, on 7 April 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin and William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 40086).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and included Uki (= Gower), Makira (= San Cristobal) and Santa Ana islands in the range of *ultima*.

Gallinula moluccana yorki Mathews

Gallinula moluccana yorki Mathews, 1913a: 194 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Amaurornis moluccana ruficrissa* (Gould, 1869). See Peters, 1934: 201; Greenway, 1973: 315; Condon, 1975: 105; Taylor, 1996: 181; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546494**, male, collected at Skull Creek, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, on 19 December 1912, by Robin Kemp (no. 2152). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15966) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description, gave the range as Cape York, but did not mention other specimens.

Amaurornis phoenicura variabilis Stresemann

Amaurornis phoenicura variabilis Stresemann, 1936: 369 (Makasser).

Now *Amaurornis phoenicurus leucomelana* (Müller, 1842). See Stresemann, 1941: 37–38; Greenway, 1973: 315; White and Bruce, 1986: 154–155; Taylor, 1996: 182; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 159.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 298444**, adult male, collected at Macassar, Sulawesi Island, Indonesia, on 26 May 1930, by Gerd Heinrich (no. 217) on the Heinrich Expedition 1930.

COMMENTS: In the original description of *variabilis*, Stresemann gave Heinrich's field number of the holotype, but inadvertently listed the collecting month as March. This was corrected without comment by Greenway (1973: 315).

***Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni* Hartert**

Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni Hartert, 1930a: 123 (Ifaar, near Sentani Lakes).

Now *Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni* Hartert, 1930. See Peters, 1934: 203; Mayr, 1941a: 27; Greenway, 1973: 315; Taylor, 1996: 203; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 133–134.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 293462**, adult female, collected at Ifaar, on Denau Sentani, Papua Province, Indonesia, on 20 September 1928, by Ernst Mayr (no. 2471).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Mayr's field number of the holotype. This collection by Mayr was originally divided between the Rothschild Collection and AMNH, with a subset sent to MZB. The two parts were combined in 1932 when the Rothschild Collection was purchased. This type was in the part that came directly to AMNH. Hartert's type series comprised two males and four females.

***Gallinula tenebrosa magnirostris* Mathews**

Gallinula tenebrosa magnirostris Mathews, 1912a: 195 (Guildford [sic], West Australia).

Now *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa* Gould, 1846. See Peters, 1934: 203; Greenway, 1973: 315; Condon, 1975: 105–106; Taylor, 1996: 203; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546698**, immature male, collected at Guildford, Western Australia, on 17 June 1902, from the collection of H.C.L. Gull (no. 4939). From the Mathews Collection (no. 218) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews gave his catalog number of the holotype but did not mention other specimens. Greenway (1973: 315) miscited the date of collection of the holotype as "June 14, 1902."

***Gallinula tenebrosa subfrontata* Mathews**

Gallinula tenebrosa subfrontata Mathews, 1912a: 195 (Richmond River, New South Wales).

Now *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa* Gould, 1846. See Peters, 1934: 203; Greenway, 1973: 315; Condon, 1975: 105–106; Taylor 1996: 203; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546680**, adult male, collected on the Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia, in September 1905, from P. Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 217) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. There is no original label present on this specimen; it bears four labels: 1) Mathews Collection

label with information apparently taken from Schrader's label and with Mathews' measurements, catalog number, and note "Figured and described." The number "60" on this label refers to the number of the species in Mathews (1908). 2) Mathews' type label with new name and catalog number. 3) Rothschild type label. 4) Mathews' "Figured" label noted as *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa*, vol. 1, pt. IV. Pl. 57, date 9-8-11 (date of publication of the plate). This refers to Mathews (1911a, pl. 57 opp. p. 233, text p. 233–233), where this is the specimen figured and described (but not named).

***Gallinula chloropus correiana* Murphy and Chapin**

Gallinula chloropus correiana Murphy and Chapin, 1929: 7 (Terceira Island, Azores).

Now *Gallinula chloropus chloropus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Peters, 1934: 203; Vaurie, 1965: 355–356; Greenway, 1973: 316; Taylor, 1996: 200–201; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 222249**, adult male, collected on Terceira Island, Azores, on 8 December 1927, by José G. Correia (no. 786).

COMMENTS: Murphy and Chapin cited the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and noted that Correia collected 12 specimens.

***Stagnicola minor* C.L. Brehm**

Stagnicola minor C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 706 (Er erschien nur als ein verirrter Vogel höchst selten in de hiesigen Gegend...).

Now *Gallinula chloropus chloropus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918: 62; Greenway, 1973: 316; Taylor, 1996: 200–201; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 546776**, female, collected at Rentendorf, Germany, on 30 March 1816. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm did not enumerate his specimens; Hartert (1918: 62), by listing the above specimen as the type, thereby designated it the lectotype of *S. minor*.

***Gallinula chloropus guami* Hartert**

Gallinula chloropus guami Hartert, 1917b: 268 (Island of Guam, Mariana Islands).

Now *Gallinula chloropus guami* Hartert, 1917. See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 204; Greenway, 1973: 316; Taylor, 1996: 200–201; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161.

LECTOTYPE: **AMNH 546896**, adult male, collected on Guam Island, Mariana Islands, on 11 December 1894, by col-

lectors for Alan Owston (no. A 22), a dealer in Yokohama. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: *Contra* Greenway (1973: 316), the above specimen is not the holotype of *Gallinula chloropus guami*, because there are two specimens bearing the same data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 546896 is undoubtedly the specimen that Hartert intended as the type as it bears a Rothschild type label, and Hartert (1927: 24) added the Owston number "A 22." However, most of the specimens of this species bear that number, as does the second male collected on 11 December 1894.

Greenway (1973: 316) assumed that AMNH 546896 was the holotype, presumably because data on that specimen matched that given by Hartert (1927: 24), not realizing that two specimens bear those data. I consider that Greenway, in fact, fixed AMNH 546896 as the lectotype of *Gallinula chloropus guami* (ICZN, 1999: 83, Art. 74.6).

Gallinula chloropus seychellarum Hartert

Gallinula chloropus seychellarum Hartert, 1921: 1843 (Ile Aride). Now *Gallinula chloropus orientalis* Horsfield, 1821. See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 204; Greenway, 1973: 316; Taylor, 1996: 200–201; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 546960**, male (?), collected on Aride Island, Seychelle Islands, on 21 August 1905, by Thibault (no. 3). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Five specimens of *seychellarum* collected on 21 August 1905 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, three of which are identified as males on the original labels. Hartert questioned the sex of this specimen both in the description and on the Rothschild label, but the sex of the other two males is not questioned. For this reason and because the specimen bears a Rothschild type label, indicating that this is the intended type, I consider it the holotype. Although he gave measurements for more than one specimen, Hartert did not enumerate his specimens. Greenway (1973: 316) did not note that the sex of this specimen was questioned.

Gallinula chloropus centralis Miller and Griscom

Gallinula chloropus centralis Miller and Griscom, 1921a: 3 (12 miles south of Metapa, Central Nicaragua). Now *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs, 1915. See Peters, 1934: 204–205; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 395–397; Greenway, 1973: 316; Taylor, 1996: 200–201; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 143693**, adult female, collected 12 miles south of Metapa, central Nicaragua, on 25 April 1917,

by Waldron DeW. Miller, Ludlow Griscom (no. 551), and W.B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. One additional specimen was collected at Tipitapa.

Porphyriornis comeri Allen

Porphyriornis comeri Allen, 1892: 57 (Gough Island).

Now *Gallinula nesiotis comeri* (Allen, 1892). See Peters, 1934: 206; Greenway, 1973: 316; Taylor, 1996: 200; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 161.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 56701**, unsexed, collected on Gough Island, South Atlantic Ocean, undated, by George Comer (no. 17).

COMMENTS: Allen had three specimens of this new species when he named *comeri*. The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description and it was received on exchange from G. E. Verrill, to whom the remaining two specimens were returned.

Verrill (1895) published a report on the birds and eggs collected by Comer in the South Atlantic and on pp. 434–435 gave additional notes by Comer on this species; Verrill said that Comer collected four specimens. Allen (1892: 58) noted that the four specimens, including this type, were in bad condition, "having been merely preserved with salt."

The genus *Porphyriornis* was described by Allen (1892: 58) at the same time, with *P. comeri* the type species.

Edithornis sylvestris Mayr

Edithornis sylvestris Mayr, 1933c: 1 (San Cristobal Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Pareudiastes sylvestris* (Mayr, 1933). See Mayr, 1949b: 21–22; Greenway, 1973: 316; Olson, 1973: 409–410; Taylor, 1996: 199–200; Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 373; and Dickinson and Rensen, 2013: 160.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 227850**, adult male, collected at Húnogárahá, 1900 ft., Makira (= San Cristobal) Island, Solomon Islands, on 4 December 1929, by a local hunter for E. Mayr, W.F. Coultas, and W.J. Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38545).

COMMENTS: Mayr cited the AMNH number of the holotype and only specimen in the original description. The genus *Edithornis* was named at the same time, with *E. sylvestris* the type species. This is the species that was identified on Coultas' (unpublished vol. V, p. 235, Archives of Department of Ornithology) list of birds collected on Makira as *Gallinula sylvestris*.

Greenway was incorrect to say that it was this species that so excited Mayr (see Haffer, 2007: 85); Greenway was

quoting Eyerdam's unpublished journal (vol. U, pp. 11, 13–14, Archives of Department of Ornithology), which is narrative and does not give exact dates. Coultas' unpublished journal (vol. V, pp 68–69, Department of Ornithology Archives, AMNH), on the other hand, has dated daily entries. There was no unusual reaction mentioned for 4 December, the day on which the single specimen of *Edithornis* was collected. It is for 13 December 1929 that Coultas mentioned this event: "Native Charlie brought in a new ground bird at noon, which Mayr thinks is a new genus and calls a *Geo-pitta*. Mayr became so excited over the specimen that he had a nervous relapse and had to go to bed for the rest of the day." Coultas believed that this type of relapse was the result of long-term infection with malaria brought on by a shock of some sort. On pp. 233–236 of Coultas' journal, he included a list of species collected on Makira, with the number of specimens of each species indicated. Of "Geopitta" there were five specimens collected. As Haffer (2007: 85) noted, this was the bird later described by Mayr as *Turdus margaretae* (now *Zoothera margaretae*, see Dickinson and Christidis, 2014: 616) the first specimen of which was collected on 13 December.

Porphyrio poliocephalus caspius Hartert

Porphyrio poliocephalus caspius Hartert, 1917b: 266 (Lenkoran, shores of Caspian).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio seistanicus* Zarudny and Härms, 1911. See Hartert, 1927: 24; Peters, 1934: 208; Greenway, 1973: 317; Taylor, 1996: 197; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 160.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 547072**, male, collected at Lenkoran, Azerbaijan, Caspian Sea, undated, collector unknown. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Of three specimens in AMNH from Lenkoran, the holotype is the only one sexed as a male. It bears the Rothschild type label. The assumption of locality was based on the method of preparation. Hartert (1917b: 266) said that he measured five specimens from Lenkoran, three of which came to AMNH. The two paratypes at AMNH are: **AMNH 547073**, unsexed and undated, from Lenkoran, according to preparation; the original label on this specimen is like that on the holotype. **AMNH 547074**, female, collected at Lenkoran, on 20 December, no year, purchased from R. Tancre. The other two specimens in AMNH may also have been purchased from Tancre; the method of preparation of the three specimens is very similar.

Porphyrio melanotus neomelanotus Mathews

Porphyrio melanotus neomelanotus Mathews, 1911a: 246 (near Wyndham, Northwestern Australia).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus* Temminck, 1820. See Mathews, 1927: 100; Peters, 1934: 209; Greenway, 1973: 317; Condon, 1975: 106–107; Taylor, 1996: 197; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 160.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 547135**, adult male, collected at Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig. Stn. HJ9, East Kimberly, Western Australia, Australia, on 3 January 1909, by John P. Rogers (no. 476). From the Mathews Collection (no. 220) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Greenway (1973: 317) was incorrect to list two syntypes of *neomelanotus*. In the original description, Mathews noted that "the type [of *neomelanotus*] figured and described is a male collected near Wyndham, Northwestern Australia, by Mr. J.P. Rogers, on January 3rd, 1909." Parry Creek, 15.32S, 128.09E, is indeed near Wyndham, 15.28S, 128.06E, and on the same page Mathews noted that Rogers wrote him from Wyndham concerning the activities of this species at Parry's Lagoons. The holotype bears four labels: 1) Rogers' original label. 2) Mathews type label filled in with the name *P. m. neomelanotus*, Mathews' catalog no. 220, and "Birds of Australia, vol. i, pt. V, p. 247, pl. 60, 31–10–11 (the date of publication of the plate). 3) Rothschild type label. 4) Mathews' "Figured" label filled in to correspond to his type label. The description is, however, on p. 246 and plate 60 is opposite p. 246. Page 247 applies to a different species.

Although it was not cited in the original description, no. 220 is the correct Mathews catalog number for this specimen and it is listed as being collected at Parry's Creek and annotated "Figured." I have added a label to this specimen to indicate that it is the holotype of *neomelanotus*.

The specimen incorrectly listed by Greenway (1973: 317) as a syntype is a paratype of *neomelanotus*: **AMNH 547136**, female, collected at Parry Creek, on 28 December 1908, by Rogers (no. 472), Mathews' catalog number 221. Greenway did not put this specimen in the type collection nor annotate the label, and it remains in the general collection. I have labeled it the paratype of *neomelanotus*. These two specimens are the only Mathews specimens of this species from East Kimberley in AMNH.

Mathews (1911a: 241–242) gave additional characters for the subspecies of *Porphyrio melanotus* that he recognized.

Porphyrio melanotus woodwardi Mathews

Porphyrio melanotus woodwardi Mathews, 1912b: 29 (Mongers Lake, West Australia).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould, 1841. See Mathews, 1927: 102; Peters, 1934: 209; Greenway, 1973: 317; Condon, 1975: 107; Taylor, 1996: 197; and Dickinson and Peters, 2013: 160.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547190, male, collected at Lake Monger, Western Australia, in November 1911, collector unknown, from WAM (no. 12680). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10260) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype.

Greenway thought this specimen was perhaps collected by Tunney, but there is nothing on the label to indicate this.

***Porphyrio melanotus fletcheriae* Mathews**

Porphyrio melanotus fletcheriae Mathews, 1911a: 243 (Tasmania).

Now *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus* Temminck, 1820. See Mathews, 1927: 100; Peters, 1934: 209; Greenway, 1973: 317; Ripley, 1977: 303; Condon, 1975: 107; Taylor, 1996: 197; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 160.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547199, adult male, collected in Tasmania, undated, sent to Mathews by R.H.W. Leach. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4376) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. While he had received a female specimen (Mathews Catalog no. 4377) from Leach at the same time, the female was not mentioned in the description. The subspecies was named for Ada Fletcher, who had sent Mathews (1911a: 243) a nest and eggs from Tasmania. The number “62” on Mathews’ collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908).

Greenway (1973: 317) commented on Mathews’ measurement of the wing of the holotype as 301mm and gave his measurement as 293. Mathews had written measurements on the reverse of his collection label. The culmen (67) and tarsus (98) are in millimeters and correspond to the measurements of *fletcheriae* given by Mathews (1911a: 242). The wing measurement of 11.6 is given in inches and was perhaps Leach’s original measurement; “301” is given below this, presumably Mathews’ actual measurement. I measure the flattened wing as 300 mm.

***Fulica atra ingrami* Mathews**

Fulica atra ingrami Mathews, 1912a: 196 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Fulica atra australis* Gould, 1845. See Mathews, 1911a: 257–258, pl. 61; Peters, 1934: 211; Greenway, 1973: 317; Condon, 1975: 107; Taylor, 1996: 205–206; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161–162.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547358, adult male, collected at Buchanan [Creek], near Alexandria (= Alexandria), Northern Territory, Australia, on 10 March 1906, by Wilfred (not William) Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 222) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number of the holotype in the original description. Mathews (1911a: 257–258) previously had illustrated and described, but had not named, this specimen. It bears four labels: 1) Stalker’s original label, printed “Alexandria” but annotated as Buchanan [Creek]. 2) Mathews’ type label giving the new name and “222,” Mathews’ catalog number. 3) Mathews’ “Figured” label, identified as *F. a. australis*, catalog no. 222, publication data: “vol. 1, pt. V, pl. 61, 31-10-11” (date of publication of the plate). 4) Rothschild type label.

Stalker had collected for Sir William Ingram at Alexandria and vicinity in 1905–1906, with the collection reported on by Collingwood Ingram (1907, 1909). Types of forms named by Ingram had gone directly to Rothschild and the remainder of the collection was purchased by Mathews. This species is not mentioned by Ingram (1907), but information on the collecting locality is given on p. 388 and the map in pl. IX. Ingram (1909: 614) listed this specimen as Stalker’s no. 64, which does not appear on the label. The “Hago-ray-a-rand” that does appear on the label is said to be the Aboriginal name.

***Fulica atra novaeguineae* Rand**

Fulica atra novaeguineae Rand, 1940: 4 (Lake Habbema, 3225 meters, Snow Mts., Netherland [sic] New Guinea). Now *Fulica atra lugubris* S. Müller, 1847. See Mayr, 1941a: 27; Greenway, 1973: 317; Taylor, 1996: 205–206; Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161–162; and Beehler and Pratt, 2016: 134–135.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305645, adult male, collected at Lake Habbema, 3225 m., Pegunungan Maoke (= Snow Mts.), Papua Province, Indonesia, on 7 August 1938, by R. Archbold, A.L. Rand, and W.B. Richardson on the 1938–1939 Archbold Expedition to New Guinea (no. 6587).

COMMENTS: Rand gave the AMNH number of the holotype in the original description and gave measurements of four males and seven females.

***Fulica platyuros* C.L. Brehm**

Fulica platyuros C.L. Brehm, 1831a: 711 (viertel-stunde von hier (= Renthendorf)).

Now *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918: 62; Greenway, 1973: 317; Taylor, 1996: 205–206; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 161–162.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 547302, female, collected a quarter hour from Renthendorf, Germany, on 24 March 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Brehm described this form, he had a single female specimen with 16 rectrices that was killed near

Renthendorf on 24 March 1829. *Contra* Greenway (1973: 317), I consider this specimen the holotype of *F. platyuros*. On his label Brehm spelled his name of this bird *platyura*, as did Hartert on the Rothschild type label, but Hartert (1921: 1851) spelled it *platyuros*. The spelling in the original description is as given above: *Fulica platyuros*.

Fulica americana columbiana Chapman

Fulica americana columbiana Chapman, 1914: 170 (La Herrera, N. of Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia).

Now *Fulica americana columbiana* Chapman, 1914. See Peters, 1934: 212; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 410–411; Greenway, 1973: 317; Taylor, 1996: 207; and Dickinson and Remsen, 2013: 162.

HOLOTYPE: **AMNH 126404**, adult male, collected at La Herrera, north of Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia, on 13 May 1913, by Manuel Gonzales.

COMMENTS: As noted by Dickinson and Remsen (2013: 162) and *contra* Greenway (1973: 317), *columbiana* is the correct original spelling of this subspecific name. Chapman had 13 specimens of *columbiana* in his type series, collected at La Herrera and La Olanda on 11 and 13 May 1913. As Chapman said, the altitude was not given on the original label, but someone has written on the reverse of the AMNH label: “La Herrera 2650 m.”

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