



The Genera of Birds (1844–1849) by George Robert Gray: A review of its part publication, dates, new nominal taxa, suppressed content and other details

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Abstract

George Robert Gray (1808–1872), was an Assistant, then Senior Assistant, to the Keeper of Zoology, at the British Museum, 1831–1872. During that time, he published numerous papers describing new bird discoveries, as well as catalogues and lists of bird genera. These culminated in a comprehensive world bird list (1869–1871). His major work, a three-volume monograph, *The Genera of Birds*, was published in 50 parts (1844–1849). The parts contained multiple summaries of bird groups at the subfamily level, with text and plates; the last two parts with title pages and other material for binding purposes. Parts, 1, 2 and 8 of 1844 contained the texts of three subfamily components that were suppressed (*cancellanda*) and replaced (*cancellantia*) in parts 47 and 48 of 1849. It is reviewed here, and its overall content summarised. Gray's new nominal taxa in it, including those hitherto overlooked, have been separately listed, detailed and, in some cases, discussed. Here, for the first time, new nominal taxa have been consistently and correctly cited to their relevant parts, as published. Gray embraced new developments by, for example, including some new nominal taxa from his contemporaries, Blyth, Gould, Hodgson, Horsfield, Reichenbach, and Temminck, that Gray anticipated would appear before he, himself, published. Gray also included new birds illustrated in the *Atlas of the Voyage au Pôle Sud* by Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854) where they were captioned with French names without the mention of scientific names, but in some cases Gray was the first to provide scientific names. Of a total of 812 genera and 7099 species, the number of new nominal taxa Gray provided, directly or indirectly, is here determined to be 97, covering 25 genus-group and 72 species-group names, of which 12 and 44 respectively, are in current use. These include some remarkable new discoveries, miscellaneous specimens identified in donated collections, replacements for names considered to be preoccupied, and those arising from presumptions of prior publication. Additional topics discussed in this review include dates of publications, bibliographical sources, authorship, and orthography. A summary of new nominal taxa and other details is provided in Appendix III.

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Introduction

Around two hundred years ago, the binominal system of nomenclature introduced by Carl Linnaeus¹ (1707–1778) for the naming of plants (1753) and animals (1758), had become the predominant method of identifying and documenting new species. The proposed system also provided the structures for the various classifications devised to accommodate what was known of the natural world. However, as knowledge of the natural world expanded, new classifications were needed to overcome the increasingly restrictive limitations of the original structures, although Linnaeus's basic system of nomenclature continued to remain at the heart.

In ornithology, new classification structures began to emerge by the 1810s, e.g., Illiger (1811), Vieillot (1816). The development of these and other new classifications thus facilitated the need to create new nominal taxa for the burgeoning number of species being discovered and described amongst collections reaching Europe and elsewhere. Despite all the advantages offered by this workable system of nomenclature, even within newly devised structures to accommodate both naming and classifying, the problem remained of geographical isolation and limited communication amongst its practitioners. This meant that there was a considerable amount of replication in naming and controversies about the advantages of one classification over another (Stresemann 1975; Bruce 2003; Walters 2003; Chansigaud 2009; Gassó Miracle 2011, 2021).

By the 1840s the chaos and controversy in classification and naming, particularly in ornithology, was increasing. In England,

¹ Carl von Linné, as he was titled after ennoblement in 1761, is still called Linnaeus as it is the latinised treatment of his name in his publications, Carolus Linnaeus. While celebrated in particular as a botanist, he also worked with collections of animals in Sweden, including birds. However, some of his zoological collections have been poorly studied since (Gentry 2008).

Hugh Edwin Strickland (1811–1853) saw the nomenclatural problems at the core of the chaos and brought leading naturalists together to consider rules that could remove or at least limit further confusion (Strickland 1841a). Under the authority of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Strickland convened a committee, that put forward a proposal for rules intended to become international (Strickland 1843a). Inevitably, such rules needed time to have a wide impact (Sclater 1895, 1896; Melville 1995).

George Robert Gray (1808–1872)² was the younger brother of John Edward Gray (1800–1875). J.E. Gray also was his boss for most of his tenure at the British Museum. After a year of unpaid service, Gray began his official museum appointment in September 1831, as an Assistant (i.e., Assistant Keeper) to the Keeper of Zoology, initially in entomology but within his first year placed in charge of the bird collection and eventually providing 41 years of service to the British Museum (Gunther 1978: 92). His appointment to Senior Assistant officially came on 28 July 1869, as a consequence of J.E. Gray suffering a stroke in May 1869 and having his work activities restricted (Haines 2004; Cleevely 2008).

On the back of the wrapper of the first part of Gray's *Erebus* and *Terror* bird report published in 1844 (cf. Gray 1845 [1844–1845]), there is a brief advertisement stating that part 4 of *The Genera of Birds*, dated 1 August 1844, was "now published". Therein, Gray called himself "Senior Assistant of the Zoological Department of the British Museum" [compare this to the title page; Figure 1]. This obviously contrasts with the historical and biographical sources cited here, indicating that Gray formally attained this title in 1869. As is clearer from the changing roles filled by J.E. Gray, the bureaucracy of the British Museum and its departments and sections changed over the five decades the Gray brothers were there, and since. Nonetheless, a reader may differ with what is mentioned here, based entirely on the historical and biographical sources cited. Is it simpler to say that Gray was the Head of the Ornithological Section for most of his time at the British Museum (1831–1872)? Bureaucratic semantics can be slow to catch up not only with the realities of curating and documenting museum collections, but also how various participants as staff see their roles.

J.E. Gray began as an Assistant, 1824–1840, then Keeper of Zoology, 1840–1851, later Senior Keeper, 1851–1856, and once more Keeper of Zoology, 1856–1875, the last now its own department and not a branch of the Natural History Department (Anonymous 1875a; Gunther 1974, 1980; Cleevely 2008). J.E. Gray was opposed to the introduction of Strickland's proposed rules (Rookmaaker 2011: 34) and being his younger brother's official superior at the museum at the time, this also may have influenced Gray to develop and use his own rules, as discussed below and elsewhere in this review, as well as partially covered in his introduction to *The Genera of Birds*.

Gray's earliest published work was in entomology but later he was increasingly focused on ornithology. His main interests in

entomology were phasmids and butterflies (especially Papilionidae). These studies overlapped his work on birds, as well as contributing to his ideas on classification and nomenclature (e.g., Gray 1835, 1846; cf. Anonymous 1872a; Bragg 2007).

Gray's first publication on birds appeared in 1837, where he already was a critic of some recently proposed names (Gray 1837). A late start perhaps, as immediately from his appointment in 1831, despite his entomological interests, J.E. Gray referred all ornithological matters to him (Anonymous 1875b; Gunther 1978: 92, 95, 1980: 235). As a consequence, joint authorship of new bird names in two catalogues with his brother indicated as a co-author can be refuted, with credit belonging to Gray alone (see Appendix II.I). J.E. Gray's preference was mammals, also covered in these catalogues (J.E. Gray & Gray 1847, 1859, 1863) as a perusal of J.E. Gray's extensive, privately published bibliography of 1,016 titles reveals (J.E. Gray 1875).

In 1831 J.E. Gray published his last notes naming new birds in his own journal, *Zoological Miscellany* (J.E. Gray 1875: 8–11), where Gray also published on butterflies. After 1831, J.E. Gray's new bird names only can be found in two major works. These were private commissions, not official British Museum publications. The ornithological content of these was part of a broader zoological focus of the books, also covering mammals in particular (J.E. Gray, 1830–1835, 1846–1850). Only one new bird name by J.E. Gray was published after Gray began publishing on birds in 1837: *Rollulus superciliosus* J.E. Gray, 1846 [= *Ophrysia superciliosa*, the possibly extinct Himalayan Mountain Quail (cf. Hume 2017: 46)]. Otherwise, after 1831 J.E. Gray only published a few scattered, minor bird notes (J.E. Gray 1875, Gunther 1980)³.

In his early years at the British Museum, J.E. Gray provided zoological content, including ornithology, for an English translation of Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal [The Animal Kingdom]*, e.g., J.E. Gray (1829). While this preceded Gray's appointment, nonetheless he assisted his brother on this project, particularly for the entomological section (cf. Evenhuis 2019a: 191).

From the beginning, Gray's publications revealed an awareness of the "confused labyrinth" (Gray 1871b: 3⁴) of names and classifications of birds. Moreover, he addressed his concerns by developing his own rules⁵, and sought, in the first instance, to carefully compile a workable list of the names of valid and identifiable avian genera. In subsequent catalogues, but in particular, *The Genera of Birds*, he compiled the names of identifiable species and, significantly, also gathered together the miscellany of synonymous names in order to resolve the potential ongoing confusion. These lists evolved through multiple editions, culminating in his three-volume *Hand-list of Genera and Species of Birds of 1869–1871* (Gray 1871b: 6–8).

Gray (1840) began with a basic list of genus-group names, which he revised in 1841 after criticisms from Strickland (1841b). This was supplemented in 1842, particularly after Gray discovered an important overlooked name source (Kaup 1829). These lists (Gray 1840, 1841, 1842) were the beginnings of the sequen-

² Hereinafter referred to simply as "Gray", with his elder brother, when mentioned, including citations of publications, referred to as "J.E. Gray".

³ Sharpe's (1883: 9) *Myiophoneus nitidus* J.E. Gray, 1844, *Zool. Misc.*, p. 1, and David & Oustalet's (1877: 176) *Turdus nitidus* of Gray, *Zool. Misc.*, 1844, p. 1 (Swinhoe 1871: 368 also *Turdus nitidus*), are errors for *Myophonus nitidus* J.E. Gray, 1831, *Zool. Misc.*, p. 1. Sherborn (1928b: 4383) credited the new name to J. Reeves, instead of J.E. Gray, but Reeves was the source of the specimen material as noted in the paper's title (J.E. Gray 1831). Giebel (1875: 671) credited the name to Gray in *The Genera of Birds*, presumably G.R., but clearly an error for J.E. Gray. It is a junior synonym of *Myophonus caeruleus* (Scopoli, 1786), cf. Sharpe (1883: 9).

⁴ This rare, privately printed pamphlet by Gray provided him with the opportunity to explain the rationale for his work on lists of genera and related publications. By making his views known in such a way, it is of particular interest and indeed does much to explain and support interpretations made here during the course of this review. It also is clear that the writers of two obituary notices of Gray made use of this pamphlet (Anonymous 1872a, 1872b). Gray's pamphlet, which was actually published anonymously and written in the third person, is clearly the work of Gray.

⁵ The influence of Strickland's (1843a) rules was initially minimal, due to the opposition of his brother, as noted above. Gray's own rules, in terms of his nomenclatural choices, are illustrated by *The Genera of Birds*. As noted herein, he apparently was still experimenting with his ideas, including some aspects of the points raised earlier by Strickland (1841b). They included recognition of the strict priority of names, although as yet only indicated inconsistently by Gray.

tial documentation that would continue until his death in 1872 (e.g., Gray 1856, 1860). In 1844 Gray began publishing catalogues of the British Museum's bird collection, with the last in this incomplete series appearing in 1868. Also during this period, Gray published numerous papers, as well as contributing to books, reporting recent discoveries of new birds. His publications were notable for their accuracy, whether or not there was agreement with his rules and the classification he used to document his new nominal taxa, along with all other names of which he became aware. Gray (1871b) later observed that access to various publications, needed to investigate names and classifications, was a continuing problem that particularly bothered him, despite the resources of the British Museum.

Gray's early lists of genus-group names gave no hint of what he did next. In 1844, when he had begun publishing his documentation of the collections, he also initiated what must have seemed to be an extraordinary undertaking at that time. This was none other than the preparation of a monograph of all the world's birds, with each group circumscribed and all genus-group and species-group names and synonyms known to Gray listed. This included illustrations of selected species, employing both hand-coloured plates, and black-and-white plates of diagnostic features, to illustrate his circumscriptions of diagnostic generic characters.

This ambitious project, *The Genera of Birds*, was published in imperial quarto size (c. 11 × 15 inches [28 × 38 cm], untrimmed) (Figure 1). Filling three large volumes, it was released in 50 parts between 1844 and 1849. It was a remarkable achievement for someone who came to ornithology with a background in entomology. Yet early on, Gray saw the need for a workable summary of the world's birds as part of a way forward from the chaos that existed at the time. Gray's carefully constructed lists represented a significant development in the history of bird classification and nomenclature. Indeed, he succeeded in stabilising the state of bird classification and nomenclature around the mid-point of the 19th century⁶; and its parts [up to 14] were favourably reviewed (Anonymous 1845; Hartlaub 1845), along with a prominent notice at the beginning of the review of 1844 ornithological literature by Wagner (1845: 44–45). Moreover, Gray clearly was not finished. His evolving lists and catalogues ultimately formed a continuum from 1840 up to his final major work 30 years later. In his *Hand-list of Genera and Species of Birds* (Gray 1869–1871a) Gray sought to bring together *all* known names of birds. To the end, Gray stuck to his own rules, in terms of his name choices. The types of idiosyncratic rules as used by Gray were eventually superseded by Strickland's proposed international rules and their revisions.

Newton (1896: 30), in the introductory essay to his *Dictionary of Birds*, considered Gray's concept of his *The Genera of Birds* as a "mark of genius" for a "thoroughly conscientious clerk"⁷. He further noted that "the enormous labour required for this work seems scarcely to have been appreciated, though it remains to this day one of the most useful books in an ornithologist's library". The level of accuracy achieved was seldom matched in his time, or indeed throughout the 19th Century. When Mathews⁸ commented on Gray's accomplishments he noted that his successor, Richard Bowdler Sharpe (1847–1909), often disparaged Gray's achievements, whereas while Sharpe shared none of Gray's efforts to maintain accuracy, he was "an ornithological genius of another kind" (Mathews 1925a: 59).

What Sharpe and others later achieved rested on the foundation laid by Gray. Central to this foundation was his *magnum opus*, *The Genera of Birds* [hereinafter GB], featuring colour plates and black-and-white drawings prepared by David William Mitchell (1813–1859), assisted by Joseph Wolf (1820–1899), cf. Palmer (1895: 53–55)⁹. The colour plates represent one, sometimes two, examples of his genera, and occasionally feature new species, as detailed in the main text below. The black-and-white drawings, illustrating various diagnostic features of the head, wings, bill, feet and/or tail of the several genera covered in each subfamily component¹⁰ of each part were a valuable addition to Gray's "circumscriptions" (= the preferred term used here to denote descriptions intended to define taxa). Mitchell has been credited as the junior co-author of some new nominal taxa. The confusion arose because in GB, but not consistently later, Gray applied the attribution of Gray & Mitchell to a few names, e.g., see Gray's appendix¹¹, p. 6) for *Diglossa mystacea*, which also happens to be the only new name based entirely on a black-and-white plate. However, if Gray's intent was to share credit in a few instances, or even for all names, then it seemed to be an afterthought, as the distinction was not made in the main part of GB. Arguably, there were cases where Wolf could have been similarly attributed. While a 'Gray & Mitchell' co-authorship has been used occasionally over the years, all new nominal taxa belong to Gray alone as the sole author of the work, including plate captions (Art 50.1 of ICZN 1999)¹², whereas Mitchell and Wolf were merely the artists who provided the colour and black-and-white plates, as also made clear in the brief introductory postscript by Mitchell [p. xi]¹³.

Gray's interest in collating details of all known genus-group names of birds began as a more personal project through privately published lists in 1840–1842. While continuing in part in official British Museum catalogues, he also brought together

⁶ A misleading claim of about 11,000 species and 46,000 references for this work became influential and is still mentioned in recent works, e.g., Chansigaud (2009: 147), Perez (2014). However, these figures were used by Gray to explain his total coverage in his *Hand-list* of 1869–1871 (cf. 1871b: 9). For the *Hand-list* index he noted that 6,900 references for the 2,915 genera (1871b: 6), was a hitherto record number. The figure of 2,915 generic names was well above the 800 adopted for *The Genera of Birds*, and indeed closer in number to his earlier lists (1871b: 1).

⁷ When Gray was alive Newton called him a "veteran ornithologist" (1869).

⁸ Gregory Macalister Mathews (1876–1949), best known for his work on Australian birds, also published extensively on ornithological bibliography, including dates of publications and other such details. He also worked closely with Charles Wallace Richmond (1868–1932) and Charles Davies Sherborn (1861–1942) on the bibliography of the names of birds (cf. Stone 1933).

⁹ Palmer, Wolf's biographer, credited Wolf for 11 colour and 59 black-and-white plates (1895: 310).

¹⁰ The term 'subfamily component' refers to each separately dated taxonomically grouped summary of which several were gathered to form each individual part, as distributed. This arrangement applied to the first 48 parts, while parts 49 and 50 provided supplementary material, including title pages, etc., for binding purposes. Gray used the '-inae' suffix on all names of the taxonomic units comprising each component of each part (see Appendix I for details).

¹¹ The term 'appendix' given in lower case refers to Gray's 'Appendix' in GB, originally in part 48; upper case 'Appendix' refers to those associated with this review (see the List of Contents).

¹² However, also following Article 50.1, there may well be a few exceptions, such as indicated with Gould. At least one such exception is accepted here (*Colinus virginianus cubanensis*, q.v.) and other likely cases, as noted.

¹³ A similar case concerns *The Naturalist's Miscellany* (1789–1813) authored by George Shaw (1751–1813), with the plates prepared by Frederick Polydore Nodder (fl. 1770–1801). Occasionally, new nominal taxa were credited as 'Shaw & Nodder', but are now Shaw alone, for reasons as applicable to Gray here (cf. Dickinson *et al.* 2006).

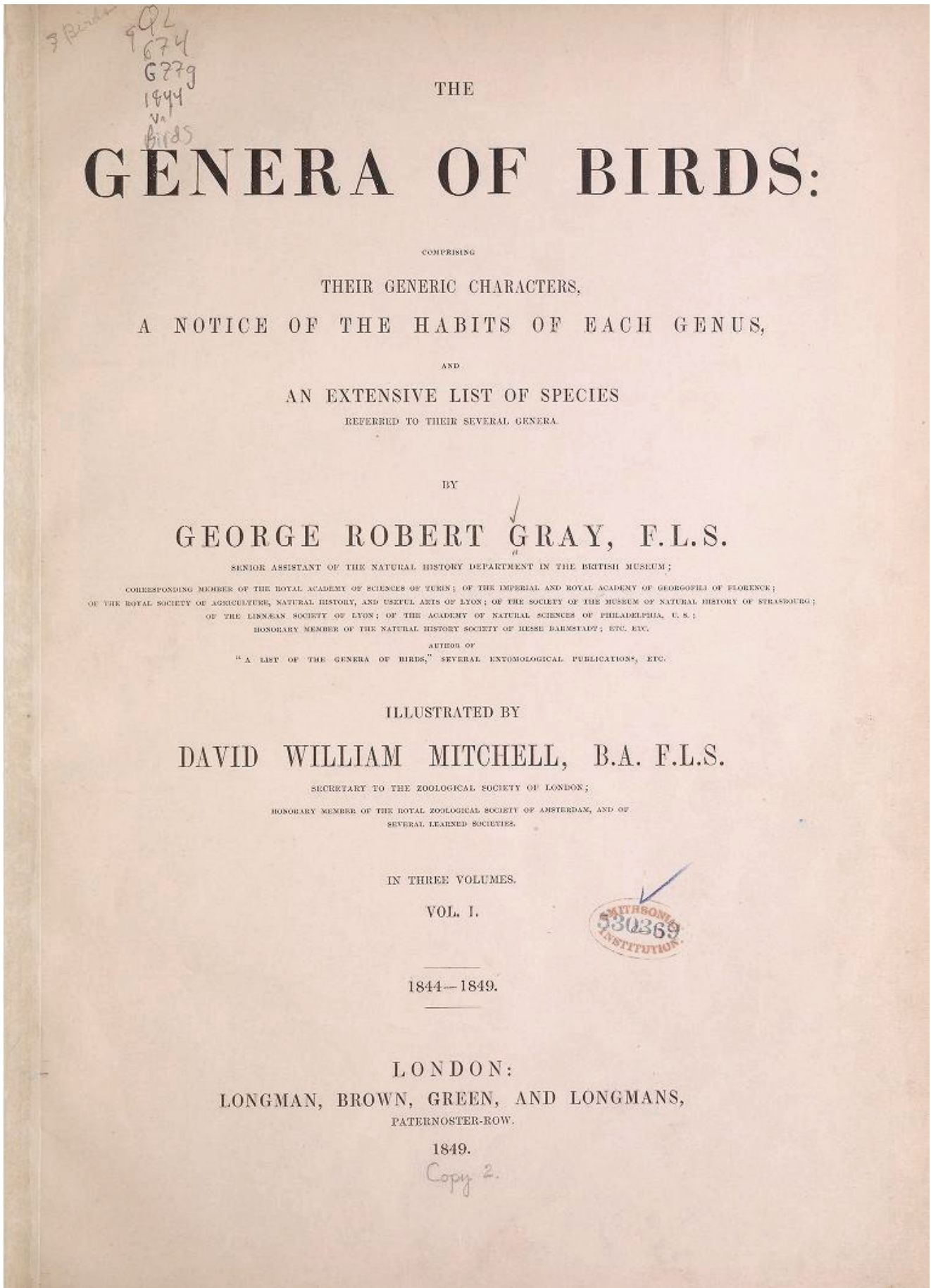


Figure 1. Title page of Volume 1 of *The Genera of Birds*. From the Smithsonian Libraries copy 2 (biodiversitylibrary.org/page/40011955).

these details with a list of all known bird species to make his GB also a commercial venture. However, except for his rare pamphlet of 1871, Gray's only other private printing was left unpublished¹⁴. It survives as a set of 324 proofsheets pages. It was not mentioned later. The few details included here are taken from a copy held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, and now available through the Biodiversity Heritage Library website (www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/46233859). How many other copies survive is unknown. According to the header on page one, it is entitled *Nomenclature of Birds*. It appears to be an aborted attempt to provide an abridged list of the world's birds. This suggests that Gray planned a handier-sized and cheaper summary reference based on GB. However, it only covers the species listed in GB in volume 1, up to p. [164], genus *Drymoica*. The latest dated name in it is 1851, suggesting, according to the past owner of the AMNH copy, that it appeared in that year (Gray 1851). Gray's abandonment of this project led instead to a new, revised edition of his list of genera, published in 1855. This 1855 list also represents, in effect, an updated synthesis of GB. Gray's interest in continual updating of details of new genera and species never abated. The third and last volume of his *Hand-list of Genera and Species of Birds* (Gray 1871a) was completed and published less than a year before he died. Perhaps the 1851 project can best be seen as a precursor to the 1869–1871 revised summary. Also unpublished was Gray's MS list of the museum bird collection, but the overall coverage and structure is in his *Handlist* (cf. Günther 1912: 5) and it also complements the collection catalogues he published between 1844 and 1868.

The Genera of Birds: the book

A brief overview of this 50-part publication, subsequently bound into three volumes is provided here. Bibliographical details and dates of parts expand on those provided by Dickinson *et al.* (2011). GB is invariably cited in its bound form, and a summary of the volume contents is given below. The recognition of the parts also is important and Appendix I covers what each part contained. Gray provided dates for each of the subfamilies covered in each part, which were not paginated. Page numbers were indicated at the end, along with separately paginated summary appendices and other information. Despite being published in the wake of the newly proposed rules that became known as the 'Stricklandian Code', Gray (1871b: 2–3) maintained his own rules on the recognition of names (see also Allen 1907: 282). Thus, he credited sources of names back to the first edition of the *Systema Naturae* (Linnaeus 1735)¹⁵. Strickland (1843a) recommended going back

to the 12th edition (Linnaeus 1766). As demonstrated by the summary of GB provided herein, going back to 1735 instead of 1766 had little effect on bringing order out of chaos at the generic level. Moreover, in his concern for accuracy and currency Gray revised and reissued three subfamily components from parts 1, 2 and 8 of 1844 in parts 47 and 48 of 1849 (see details in Appendix I). He subsequently appears to have preferred offering additional updating via his appended summaries.

Along with dating names earlier than Strickland's committee had proposed, i.e., before Linnaeus's 12th edition of *Systema Naturae* (1766), Gray also took a wider view on what constituted a preoccupied, or invalid name, by looking at both zoology and botany. Homonymies within zoology and botany were finally treated separately in the 1865 revision of Strickland's original proposals, although this distinction already had been indicated by Strickland (Melville 1995: 8)¹⁶. Gray's proposed name changes were usually about names that were similar, particularly when only differing in orthography due to the gender of the genus-group name. His broader view of homonymy, however, was influential and lasted into the 20th Century.

Later, he commented: "To Linnaeus we also owe the establishment of the binominal system of nomenclature, with regard to birds, based upon certain rules. It was first established in the [10th] edition published in 1758" (Gray 1871b: 7). Despite this later acknowledgement by Gray of the emergence of the binominal system by Linnaeus from 1758, he still continued to use genus-group names dating to 1735. This statement by Gray also represents an early indication that all names should really date from Linnaeus's 10th edition. However, in the 1870s it was still the 12th edition in place, following Strickland's rules and their revisions, and it would continue to be the starting point for nomenclature for at least another 40 years. The beginnings of a movement in the USA towards using 1758 as the starting point was strongly resisted in the UK (e.g., Stejneger 1882: 41–42; Sclater & Saunders 1883: 116). Indeed, the continued resistance to the 10th edition in the UK, at least within ornithology, survived only while the long-time editor of *The Ibis* and Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, Philip Lutley Sclater (1829–1913) held sway: compare the names used in lists of British birds following the 10th edition (Hartert *et al.* 1912) and the 12th edition (B.O.U. 1915); see Sclater (1913¹⁷).

Prior to the 1840s, the flow of new discoveries was still relatively manageable. The main problems were caused by different authors laying claim to new nominal taxa for the same birds. This first became a significant issue in the 1820s–1830s, although species being named more than once can be found as far back as

¹⁴ Towards the end of 1871, apparently as a favour to his brother, a small selection of colour plates of Chinese birds, prepared long before by William Swainson, were brought together to be published as a small contribution to the subject, with Gray supplying some accompanying text. It is not clear if it was done as a private printing by Gray, and if so, most likely funded by his brother, J.E. Gray, or if it had some official connection to the British Museum. Probably a small, private, fraternal enterprise, when, at the time, J.E. Gray was still recovering from a stroke, and only six months before Gray died (cf. Gray 1871c).

¹⁵ Surprisingly, one genus-group name, *Bubo*, dates back to Sibbald (1684). The authorship of the name was revised later to Duméril, 1806 [= 1805, cf. Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 90] (Gray 1869: 43). As to species-group names, the only pre-Linnaean ones are a few credited to Ray (cf. Ray 1713). Earlier, Gray (1840) also cited genus-group names back to Gessner (cf. Gessner 1555a, 1555b). However, by the time he was working on GB Gray must have realised that Gessner's names were used more as group names rather than generic terms, which also have been confused with species names, and linked to rules on tautonymous names (Thomas 1911: 122).

¹⁶ As an example of lingering concerns about such homonymy, Sharpe (1894b: 42, footnote) was reluctant to use the genus-group name *Linaria* Bechstein, 1802, for a group of British finches because of homonymy in botany and instead used the next available name, *Cannabina* Brehm, 1828 [unknown to Sharpe at the time, *Linaria* was unavailable anyway; not Bartram, 1791 (Sherborn 1927c: 3574)]. Although Sharpe at the time was apparently influenced by Sclater (1892: 557), the change was not widely followed in this instance (cf. Oberholser 1900a: 226).

¹⁷ Sclater's personal preferences with interpreting nomenclatural rules also influenced his role as editor or co-editor of *The Ibis* between 1859 and 1912. For example, as late as 1895 (Sclater & Saunders 1895) he retained his preference for the generic name *Chrysotis* Swainson, 1837, for the amazon parrots; the use of *Amazona* Lesson, 1831, being disregarded as it was named as a subgenus (cf. Salvadori 1891: 268), but it already had been used in a generic sense earlier, e.g., Giebel (1872: 326). In his *Hand-list*, where he usually followed the *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum*, and hence Salvadori (1891), Sharpe (1900: 20) used *Amazona*, a point lost on Peters (1937: 216) who footnoted that in using *Amazona* it replaces *Chysotis* as used by Sharpe in his *Hand-list* (!). Sclater & Saunders (1895) used *Chrysotis*, without explanation, in a review of Verrill (1892), who used *Amazona*. However, they were right to criticise Verrill for adopting a junior name because it happened to be a name honouring him and his brother, who made the reported collection on Dominica.

Linnaeus's own editions. The notable change was in the expansion of the number of genera, and Gray was among those who added to the tally. Despite introducing new genus-group names Gray (1871b: 4) was critical of "the evils of making new genera" lest this should take away any credit from those who first identified generic distinctions. In these later remarks he was assuring his readers that his works would help to bring order to all of these problems, i.e., "a more acceptable service by giving, as far as he was able, a correct notion of all the genera that have been proposed in this branch of science". In an obituary of Gray (Anonymous 1872a) it was observed that he was "impatient of criticisms" unless the critic made as serious an effort to examine a topic as he did. A response to such criticisms may well have been one of the motivations for Gray writing his 1871 pamphlet. By using a third person style his defence of his work offered a level of objectivity that also highlights what Gray achieved. Two of his obituary writers (Anonymous 1872a, 1872b) also noted that a quality of many of his publications was in saying a lot with few words.

Two other factors contributed to the growth of new nominal taxa. Firstly, homonymy involving both zoology and botany led to *nomina nova*. For example, Gray (1840: 50) named *Aulacorampus*, later as the unjustified emendation *Aulacorhamphus* Gray (1841: 65), to replace *Aulacorhynchus* Gould, 1835, because it was "employed in Botany". Gould's name was restored, but not until much later (Hellmayr 1913: 254)¹⁸. Gray also could change his mind about replacement names. As noted by Sclater (1858: viii), Gray (1840: 44) replaced *Calliste* Boié¹⁹, 1826, with *Calospiza*, not *Callista* Poli, 1791. In GB Gray reinstated *Calliste* by merely noting that he "formerly considered" it unavailable.

Although Strickland had some uncertainties with botanical associations (1841b: 422), he had changed his views by the time his Committee produced its' final rules²⁰. At the time, name pre-occupations were seen to exist even when not exactly identical but seeming similar. The apparent arbitrariness created much unnecessary confusion of names. And indeed this infectious practice continued into the 20th century as the likes of Gregory Mathews proposed unnecessary changes, with many being adopted. For example, Stuart Baker (1930b: 694–695) replaced *Gygis* with *Leucanous* because Mathews claimed it was preoccupied by *Gyges*; replaced *Eupoda* with *Eupodella* because Mathews claimed it was preoccupied by *Eupodes*. There are many others, and they have

in common a similar basis to what was perpetrated by Gray. While Gray might be excused, as he essentially followed his own rules, there should be no excuses for continuing such practices at a time when the rules of nomenclature had made much progress since Strickland's day. Obviously, there were still unresolved issues (e.g., Allen 1911; Mathews 1912e; Allen 1912)²¹.

Whenever Gray needed to change a name he briefly commented that a name was unavailable but did not provide any specifics as to why, either in GB or elsewhere, e.g., Gray (1840), beyond something most basic, such as it being already used somewhere. Gray (1871b: 4) later commented: "the unhappy student... becomes bewildered in the choice among so many different systems, each carefully shrouded in the veil of its own nomenclature". Was Gray the unhappy student or one enshrouding his own classification with a veil? If the latter, his final views on the topic reveal his own concerns and reconsiderations for some of his past interpretations.

One of Gray's concerns, as demonstrated by his early lists, was to fix type species of the genus-group names. This procedure continued in GB, and particularly in his following catalogue, representing a condensed and updated synthesis of GB, as well as a continuation of his study of genus-group names (Gray, 1855a)²². While aspects of his findings also spilled over into his collection catalogues, it is in Gray (1869–1871a), his *Hand-list of Genera and Species of Birds*, that one finds his final work on his exploration of genera.

Where he found more than one listed species, Gray adopted the practice of recognising the first-listed species as the typical species and hence the type, although there are a few exceptions. Later Gray (1871b: 6) wrote: "It has been thought the safest, best, and only certain rule to regard the species *first* [emphasis Gray's] enumerated as the type of the division. Others may take, if they think fit, as some modern authors have taken, the tenth or twentieth species in the series as the type of a Linnean genus, and may give plausible reasons for so doing; but all must admit that such a course is one leading to interminable argument, and leaves the door open to much individual caprice"²³. Nevertheless, Gray's method of fixing types was influential. Overall, Gray was conservative in his classification, although he introduced new nominal taxa in GB. Later, most of his new nominal taxa were introduced in journal articles.

¹⁸ The last time a bird name was introduced based on a preoccupation in botany was by Skinner (1905: 1, 6) with *Curzonina* as a replacement name for *Gypsophila* Oates, 1883. The replacement name honoured Lord Curzon (1859–1925), then Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, 1899–1905. Stuart Baker later spelled it *Cursonia* (1921: 454). Richmond (1927: 11), apparently by treating *Cursonia* as a justified emendation, which certainly must be considered erroneous, possibly encouraged Stuart Baker to use this spelling again (e.g., 1930a: 48). It should be regarded as an incorrect subsequent spelling. For an earlier discussion on names preoccupied in botany see Stejneger (1884b: 228–231).

¹⁹ Herewith Boié, not Boie. Although the author is German the family name has a French Huguenot origin, like that of the German ornithologist, Jean Cabanis (1816–1906), and in France interpreted as Boié, as done, for example, by Malherbe (1859: 10), which also facilitates the name's pronunciation (English versions include Boyet).

²⁰ In his critique of Gray's first effort at listing all genus-group names, Strickland also used the opportunity to touch on various general issues, such as the importance of priority, the formation of names and the avoidance of 'nonsense names', i.e., with no linguistic roots tangible to an etymologist (1841b). Gray clearly heeded some of this advice, such as citing sources illustrating generic characters, an important feature of GB. Strickland's frustrations with nomenclatural confusion are evident in such papers prior to his formally proposed rules, going back to his earliest efforts at working out what rules could be applied (Strickland 1837).

²¹ Earlier, Allen (1894) demonstrated the American frustration with the continued recognition in the UK of names dating from Linnaeus's 12th edition (1766) and also the non-recognition of subspecies in the *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum* series, when reviewing Ogilvie-Grant (1893), inspiring a critique by Ridgway (1894) and an equally frustrated reply by Ogilvie-Grant (1894). Ogilvie-Grant was particularly upset by Allen's critique that subspecific and climatic variation required a more "intelligent conception" and noted that such language "on this side of the Atlantic, would be considered almost offensive, and which surely ought not to find any place in a scientific controversy". Allen, as noted elsewhere in this review, was earlier involved in another controversy with Elliot Coues over indications vs descriptions for recognising new taxa (see Appendix II.II under *Megacephalon maleo*).

²² Allen (1908) reviewed Gray's role as first reviser as well as the continuum of his lists, and the development of his study of genera. Allen then demonstrated Gray's important role in type designations with the genus-group names of North American birds.

²³ In one unusual case, perhaps revealing Gray's own caprice, he proposed a new nominal taxon because neither of the two names were deemed applicable. Thus, of *Neomorpha acutirostris* and *N. crassirostris*, both Gould, 1837, the first for the female and the second for the male of the extinct New Zealand Huia, Gray (1840: 12) proposed *Neomorpha Gouldii* instead of selecting one of Gould's names. Buller (1872: 63–64) later acted as First Reviser and selected the first named, *acutirostris*, for use in the replacement genus *Heteralocha* Cabanis, 1853.

While Gray's early work on genus-group names can be interpreted as a basic starting point for what was to follow, his choice of names, as we have seen, could be problematic. Apart from not recognising the later starting point promulgated by Strickland, Gray did not always strictly use the earliest name. However, later in GB he demonstrated a shift towards being clearer about seniority, e.g., "This specific name is the oldest" (Gray's appendix, p. 6) in reference to *Oxyrhamphus flammiceps* [= *Oxyruncus cristatus*]. He later discussed his decision to choose strict priority over showing his interpretation of the chronology of name usage (1871b: 4). However, Gray was not alone in his occasional disregard of priority. At the time, ornithological practitioners acted on personal preferences or simply followed their own rules or ideals as indeed Gray did (1871b)²⁴. It was this behaviour, which was, of course, part of Strickland's motives for reform. Gray also apparently followed in a few places the Continental practice of crediting himself with new combinations (changes to the attribution of a species as to its proper genus), but he did not do this consistently. It is not clear why Gray did this unless he was just experimenting with the method.

Each volume of GB provides a detailed list of contents (set out below), breaking it down to subfamily level. Gray's classification is similar in basic structure to that of other well-known classifications of the time in that all were based on external morphology. They differ only in relatively minor details such as in placement of genera and the number of genera and species recognised.

Within each genus all known species were listed, including those cited from other sources, some with synonyms. Parts of these lists often included species of doubtful validity, due to the listing of all the names mentioned by earlier sources, such as Gmelin (1789). In those cases, Gray apparently was unable to verify the correctness of their inclusion. Some he queried as to which particular genus they belonged to. Some he did not. A notable example was an ostrich placed with plovers (*Charadrius bidactylus*). Gray (1871b: 8) defended this approach by noting that "many, if not most, of them may be recognised hereafter".

In addition to adding names intended to replace preoccupied names, Gray also included names that he anticipated would be published before his mention of them. Some, for whatever reason, were first published in GB. These include names associated with Edward Blyth (1810–1873), John Gould (1804–1881), Brian Houghton Hodgson (1801²⁵–1894), Thomas Horsfield (1775–1859), Wilhelm Peter Eduard Simon Rüppell (1804–1894), Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig Reichenbach (1793–1879) and Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778–1858). Gray also cited the plates illustrating contemporary French discoveries of new species. These were featured under their French names in the *Atlas* of Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854). In some cases, providing a Latin name, sometimes not, and sometimes not even providing the French name, with no apparent reason why Gray named some but not others.

The appendix and the supplementary appendix to GB brought the species tallies up to date by incorporating additional species named and described since the various parts were published. These included some taxonomic changes, overlooked genera and a few more new nominal taxa. Also included were various changes in names and reference details for sources of illustrations.

These additions by Gray are not included herein to supplement the numbers of species per genus tallied from the original parts and included below in Appendix I. Only the four overlooked genera have been noted here, giving a total of 812 genera covering 7,099 species, including 25 new genus-group names and 72 new species-group names. Of these, 12 and 44, respectively, are in current use. The breakdown of figures provided in Appendix I is sufficient to give an idea of how Gray interpreted the genera he accepted. However, the final tally of species is complicated by Gray uncritically including too many names that needed to be assessed to see if they are identifiable species and also belong in the genera where he placed them. As it stands, the numbers noted provide a reasonable idea of the extent of knowledge of the world's birds up to the mid to late 1840s. In effect, we have a useful summary of what was known before new classifications emerged and the number of new species rose dramatically from the 1850s²⁶.

For this review, two copies of GB were accessed during this study in the Biodiversity Heritage Library website (www.biodiversitylibrary.org; hereinafter BHL) were used. The availability of multiple copies, particularly of older works is not only beneficial but can be revealing. In this case, one set contains all *cancellanda* from 1844, along with the *cancellantia* from 1849. Variant spellings of names discussed herein refer to what may be regarded as either incorrect subsequent spellings, justified emendations, or unjustified emendations. These last three terms are defined in the Glossary, see also Articles 19 and 33 [ICZN 1999]). If a particular name with a variant spelling has any nomenclatural significance it is identified as either a justified or unjustified emendation. However, unless stated otherwise, any apparently misspelled names can be treated as incorrect subsequent spellings and as such they have no nomenclatural standing. In the case of the so-called 'misprints', i.e., *lapsus calami* (Art. 32.5.1 [ICZN 1999]) as seen in the two printings, or 'editions', of Bonaparte's *Conspectus Generum Avium*, volume 1 (1850a, 1850b), names were corrected as justified emendations in the second printing. See the example of *Bauharnaisius/Beauharnaisius* discussed in the additional items text. See also the associated footnotes in the reference list.

Attempts to document all the variant spellings of names, were tried by earlier authors. Charles Richmond, for example, noted many on his card index of bird names (Richmond 1992; www.zoonomen.net), but even he could not cover them all. Some can be significant. In general, misspellings of names or *lapsus calami* are unavoidable in ornithological works and as such the vast majority can be ignored (incorrect subsequent spellings, cf. Article 33.3 [ICZN 1999]). The first set has vol. 1 from the Smithsonian Libraries, and it contains inserted photocopies of all the pages of two *cancellanda*²⁷. However, vols 2 and 3, from the Ernst Mayr Library, Harvard University, have the *cancellandum* in vol. 2 bound in with the *cancellans* as an original part. The second set, from the Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Leiden, Netherlands, does not contain the *cancellanda*. Note that when the Smithsonian/Harvard set was scanned, some of the plates of large birds had captions partly cut off, which can be critical in a few cases. Fortunately, they all can be read in the Leiden set.

Overall, the suppressed subfamily components of parts and their reissues, the *cancellanda* and *cancellantia*, indicate no particular reason for revision any more than the other subfamily

²⁴ Priority still was not consistently applied later, notably in the influential British Museum's *Catalogue of Birds* volumes published 1874–1899, with examples in this review, but consistency with priority was emerging across the pond, e.g., Allen (1889a: 245, 247).

²⁵ Hodgson's date of birth has often been given as 1800, but see Dickinson (2006) for the use of 1801.

²⁶ Sharpe (1909: vii–xii) discussed changing numbers of genera and species. He also provided a summary for the end of the first decade of the 20th Century. The progress made since Gray's GB is clear, with a final tally of 2,819 genera and 18,939 species. The high number of species also reflected Sharpe's refusal to recognise subspecies. Considering the trend in recent decades towards splitting species, with more new species than subspecies now being named, we may be heading back towards Sharpe's tally.

²⁷ The Smithsonian copy of the volume also reveals pencilled crosses where Richmond marked the location of new nominal taxa.

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VOL. I.

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	PREFACE	-	-	-	-	vii.	
I. ACCIPITRES	I. ACCIPITRES DIURNI	I. Vulturidæ	1. Gypætinæ - 2. Sarcoramphinæ - 3. Vulturinæ - 4. Gypohieraciinæ -	1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 7 - 8	I. } II. } III. } IV. }	1. ✓ 3. ✓	
		II. Falconidæ	1. Polyborinæ - 2. Buteoninæ ¹ - 3. Aquilinæ - 4. Falconinæ - 5. Milvinae - 6. Accipitrinæ ¹ - 7. Circinæ -	9 - 10 11 - 12 13 - 18 19 - 22 23 - 26 27 - 30 31 - 32	V. } VI. } VII. ² VIII. IX. X. XI.	5. ✓ 7. ✓ 8. 9. ✓ 10. ✓ 11. ✓	
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		IV. Meliphagidæ	1. Myzomelinæ -	117 - 120	XXXVIII.	38. ✓	

¹ Retain that only which bears the date "June, 1849," at the end of the article.
² Marked by mistake LXXXIV.
³ Read Epimachus magnificus.

Figure 2. GB Table of Contents, to demonstrate added pagination and concordance of plate numbers. From the Smithsonian Libraries copy of volume 1 (biodiversitylibrary.org/page/40011943).

components. Gray could just as easily have revised more if his purpose was to continually update the work as it progressed, as noted in his introduction. However, in the case of the raptors, it is likely he was prompted to do something in the wake of revisionary work by Johann Jakob Kaup (1803–1873), *cf.* Kaup (1845). He apparently limited himself to the two groups because, perhaps, he felt less than satisfied with his first efforts. Moreover, the raptors were the only group featured in his series of lists of birds in the British Museum collections to be published in an official second edition while GB was still being published (Gray 1848a)²⁸, which also may explain why he did not reissue further subfamily components covering this group. Regarding the weavers, he may have planned to revise more of such groups. In the end, Gray apparently decided to assemble his additional information in an appendix, along with a supplement and some footnotes in the index, demonstrating a simpler method for a general update to the whole enterprise.

As noted, while Gray sought to document his accepted species, he also threw in everything else he could find, just to be sure he covered all names known to him. As a consequence, there are genera in various subfamilies that are partly filled with lists of names with no details, except that Gray wanted to make sure they were not overlooked should they later prove to be acceptable species. Of particular concern to Gray was the necessity of reconciling the "numerous species...recorded on the authority merely of drawings more or less correct". Even recent circumstances could be "insufficient", needing specimens to settle identification issues (1871b: 8).

A summary of the final treatment of GB in its three-volume structure is given below.

Volume 1: List of contents and plates

Accipitres 1–42
 Passeres Fissirostres 43–88
 Passeres Tenuirostres 89–160
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Walters (2003: 176–235) provided a conspectus of bird classifications covering the 17th to 19th Centuries but did not include

any by Gray. For Gray, his own classification was a practical compromise of what went before, but it helped to lay the groundwork for all future classifications. This, despite the bias of morphology in grouping many birds from different regions, as the details in Appendix I demonstrate.

The Genera of Birds: the parts

The above summary represents how Gray's GB is seen today. However, it needs to be examined within the chronology of the parts as they were published, as presented here. This is the approach adopted in the following. As a consequence, for the first time, new nominal taxa, and indeed any aspect of GB, can be cited correctly to its component parts³¹. This avoids any confusion of dates as most parts, published over five years, contain subfamily components that sequentially belong in all three volumes. The list of parts and associated details follows the summary provided by Dickinson *et al.* (2011) on the CD-ROM supplement. For each part, the page and plate details are provided here, but the indicated pagination came later in the summary of the work because the text was originally published unpaginated³². By contrast, the plates were allocated numbers during publication and their concordance is apparent. Roman numerals on the colour plates usually correspond with the same Arabic³³ numerals on the black-and-white plates (see Figure 2). The exceptions are where some of the diagnostic details of unrelated taxa were grouped together to save space. These are indicated by number, as also the volume containing the content of each subfamily component provided in the parts, with the dates allocated according to those appended to the associated pages of each subfamily component of each part also shown.

The list provided in Dickinson *et al.* (2011) indicates that each part was published in the same year, and apparently in the same month, as dated on the pages, or presumably very close to these printed dates. Although they can be considered to be dates of printing, the evidence of the dates of receipt suggests they may in fact have been intended as publication dates. Apparently all, or most, of the parts were distributed in the months as printed on them. Note that the receipt dates in Table IV are for the Boston Natural History Society. What is not specified is the transit time between London and Boston. According to an examination of postal transit times between Britain and the eastern USA (Frajola 2010), transit times in the mid- to late 1840s were around four weeks. This seems to anticipate that the printed dates on the subfamily components may have been intended as publication dates.

For bibliographical purposes each suppressed subfamily component in parts 1, 2 and 8 of 1844, is termed the *cancellandum* [plural: *cancellanda*]. Each was replaced by a *cancellans* [plural: *cancellantia*] in parts 47 and 48 of 1849 (for more on these terms see Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 286). For details of the contents of all *cancellanda* and *cancellantia*, along with the entire work, see Appendix I. Furthermore, these changes only concern the text; the plates were not reissued.

²⁸ Columbæ and Gallinae also were revised, later, but the updates were not indicated as second editions at the time (*cf.* Gray 1856, 1867).

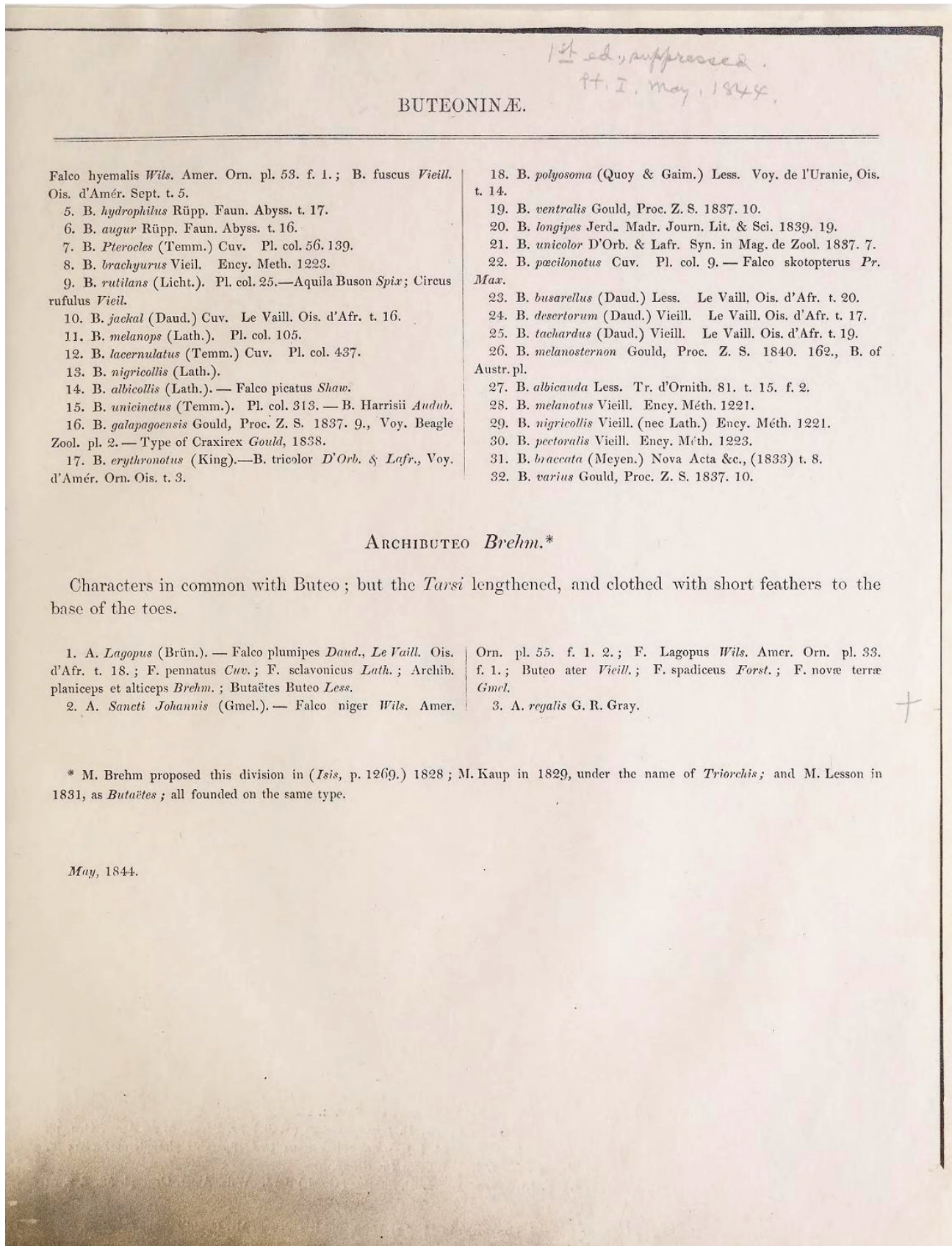
²⁹ 'appendix' in text.

³⁰ 'supplementary appendix' in text.

³¹ In his annual literature surveys in *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, beginning with 1846, Carl Johann Gustav Hartlaub (1814–1900) listed new nominal taxa using part numbers. This was ignored in later works presumably because Hartlaub did not give additional details with part numbers due to the lack of printed pagination. Nonetheless, at the time, Hartlaub cited the work by part number when referencing it, such as in his Azara index (1847b: 8). Another variation but seldom used was to cite a page number within an individual subfamily component, e.g., p. 2 of Pelecaninae (Hartert 1920: 1394).

³² To be strictly precise, the part paginations should be individualised and then related to the final form, as done, for example, with Gould's parts of his illustrated works. However, it seems a logical compromise here to adapt to the pagination later worked out by Gray, for the main, unpaginated parts of the book's volumes. Nonetheless, individual pagination must apply to the *cancellanda*, as Gray intended the *cancellantia* to be part of the final pagination.

³³ Also, and perhaps more correctly, called Hindu-Arabic numerals in recent historical studies of the origins of the symbols (Moller 2019).



BUTEONINÆ.

- Falco hyemalis Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 53. f. 1.; B. fuscus Vieill. Ois. d'Amér. Sept. t. 5.
5. B. hydrophilus Rüpp. Faun. Abyss. t. 17.
6. B. augur Rüpp. Faun. Abyss. t. 16.
7. B. Pterocles (Temm.) Cuv. Pl. col. 56. 139.
8. B. brachyurus Vieil. Ency. Meth. 1223.
9. B. rutilans (Licht.). Pl. col. 25.—Aquila Buson Spix; Circus rufulus Vieil.
10. B. jackal (Daud.) Cuv. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 16.
11. B. melanops (Lath.). Pl. col. 105.
12. B. lacernulatus (Temm.) Cuv. Pl. col. 437.
13. B. nigricollis (Lath.).
14. B. albicollis (Lath.). — Falco picatus Shaw.
15. B. unicolor (Temm.). Pl. col. 313. — B. Harrisii Audub.
16. B. galapagoensis Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. 9., Voy. Beagle Zool. pl. 2. — Type of Craxirex Gould, 1838.
17. B. erythronotus (King).—B. tricolor D'Orb. & Lafr., Voy. d'Amér. Orn. Ois. t. 3.
18. B. polyosoma (Quoy & Gaim.) Less. Voy. de l'Uranie, Ois. t. 14.
19. B. ventralis Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. 10.
20. B. longipes Jerd. Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sci. 1839. 19.
21. B. unicolor D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. in Mag. de Zool. 1837. 7.
22. B. pœcilonotus Cuv. Pl. col. 9. — Falco skotopterus Pr. Max.
23. B. busarellus (Daud.) Less. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 20.
24. B. desertorum (Daud.) Vieill. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 17.
25. B. tachardus (Daud.) Vieill. Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 19.
26. B. melanosternon Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. 162., B. of Austr. pl.
27. B. albicauda Less. Tr. d'Ornith. 81. t. 15. f. 2.
28. B. melanotus Vieill. Ency. Méth. 1221.
29. B. nigricollis Vieill. (nec Lath.) Ency. Méth. 1221.
30. B. pectoralis Vieill. Ency. Méth. 1223.
31. B. braccata (Meyen.) Nova Acta &c., (1833) t. 8.
32. B. varius Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. 10.

ARCHIBUTEO Brehm.*

Characters in common with Buteo; but the *Tarsi* lengthened, and clothed with short feathers to the base of the toes.

1. A. Lagopus (Brün.). — Falco plumipes Daud., Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 18.; F. pennatus Cuv.; F. slavonicus Lath.; Archib. planiceps et alticeps Brehm.; Butaëtes Buteo Less.
2. A. Sancti Johannis (Gmel.). — Falco niger Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 55. f. 1. 2.; F. Lagopus Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 33. f. 1.; Buteo ater Vieill.; F. spadiceus Forst.; F. novæ terræ Gmel.
3. A. regalis G. R. Gray.

* M. Brehm proposed this division in (*Isis*, p. 1269.) 1828; M. Kaup in 1829, under the name of *Triorchis*; and M. Lesson in 1831, as *Butaëtes*; all founded on the same type.

May, 1844.

Figure 3. The final page from the first *cancellandum* of part 1 to illustrate Gray's original account of a part of the Buteoninae, listing *Archibuteo regalis* as a new species. From the Smithsonian Libraries copy of volume 1 (biodiversitylibrary.org/page/40011909).

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BUTEONINÆ.

- bis 14. Fauna Bor. Amer. pl. 27., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 372.; Type of *Pœcilopternis* Kaup (1847).
7. *B. lineatus* (Gmel.) Vieill., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 53. f. 3. — *Falco hyemalis* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 35. f. 1.; *Buteo fuscus* Vieill. Ois. de l'Amér. t. 5.?.; *F. buteooides* Nutt. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 56.
8. *B. pennsylvanicus* (Wils.) Pr. Bonap. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 54. f. 1. — *Falco latissimus* Ord; *Sparvius platypterus* Vieill.; *F. Wilsoni* Pr. Bonap. Audub. B. of Amér. pl. 91.
9. *B. erythronotus* (King), G. R. Gray, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 424. — *Buteo tricolor* D'Orb. & Lafr. Voy. dans l'Amér. MÉR. Ois. t. 3.; *B. varius* Gould; *Aquila braccata* Meyen, Nova Acta &c., (1833) t. 8.?.; *B. unicolor* D'Orb. & Lafr. Azara, No. 10.
10. *B. pterocles* (Temm.) Cuv. Pl. col. 56. 139. — *Buteo nigricollis* et *B. albicaudatus* Vieill.; *Spizaetus leucurus* Vieill.; *B. albicauda* Less. Tr. d'Orn. t. 15. f. 2.; Type of *Tachytriorchis* Kaup (1845).
11. *B. albonotatus* G. R. Gray, Isis, 1847. p. 329. ^{529.} ~~329.~~ *not in 1847. 2/6. 12*
12. *B. galapagoensis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 9., Voy. of the Beagle, Birds, pl. 2. — Type of *Craxirex* Gould (1838).
13. *B. melanosternon* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 162., B. of Austr. i. pl. 20. — Type of *Gypsoictinia* Kaup (1845).
14. *B. melanops* (Lath.) Pl. col. 105. — Type of *Leucopternis* Kaup (1847).
15. *B. albicollis* (Lath.) — *Falco picatus* Shaw.
16. *B. lacernulatus* (Temm.) Pl. col. 437. — *Falco scotopterus* Pr. Max.
17. *B. polionotus* G. R. Gray, Isis, 1847. p. 212. — *Buteo melanotus* Vieill.?
18. *B. Ghiesbreghtii* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. i.
19. *B. pœcilnotus* Cuv. Pl. col. 9.
20. ? *B. brachyurus* Vieill. Ency. Méth. p. 1223.

ARCHIBUTEO Brehm.*

Characters in common with *Buteo*; but the *Tarsi* lengthened, and clothed with short feathers to the base of the toes.

1. *A. lagopus* (Brün.) Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 15. — *Falco plumipes* Daud. Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 18.; *F. sclavonicus* Lath.; *F. pennatus* Cuv.; *Archibuteo planiceps* et *A. alticeps* Brehm; *Butaetus buteo* Less.; *B. Lessonii* Smith.
2. *A. Sancti Johannis* (Gmel.) — *Falco niger* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 53. f. 1, 2.; *F. lagopus* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 33. f. 1.; *Buteo ater* Vieill.; *F. spadiceus* Forst.; *F. novæ terræ* Gmel. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 166. 422., Rich. Fauna Bor. Amer. pl. 28.
3. *A. ferrugineus* (Licht.) Berl. Trans. 1832. p. 428. — *Archibuteo regalis* G. R. Gray; *Lagopus ferrugineus* Fras.; *Buteo Sancti Johannis* Kaup.
4. *A. strophiatius* (Hodgs.) — *Falco asiaticus* Lath.?.; *Buteo leucocephalus* et *B. aquilinus* Hodgs.; *F. hemilasius* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Japon. Aves, p. 18. t. 7.?.; Type of *Butaquila* Hodgs. (1844).
5. *A. hemiptilopus* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1845. p. 1. — *Archibuteo cryptogenys* Hodgs. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. 1847. p. 96. pl. 3. f. 1.?.; *A. griseogenys* Bl.?

* M. Brehm proposed this division in (*Isis*, p. 1269.) 1828; Dr. Kaup in 1829, under the name of *Triorchis*; and M. Lesson in 1831, as *Butaetes*; all founded on the same type. It includes *Butaquila* of Mr. Hodgson (1844).

June, 1849.

Figure 4. The same page as figure 3 from the first cancellans from part 48, revealing that *Archibuteo regalis* is now a synonym. From the Smithsonian Libraries copy (biodiversitylibrary.org/page/40011908).



Figure 5. An example of a colour plate, in this case, Gray's new species, *Archibuteo regalis*, which accompanied the first *cancellandum*. A new species in 1844, in part 1, pl. VI, but synonymised in the 1849 *cancellans*. Were the plates with the *cancellanda* reissued with the *cancellantia*? Apparently only the texts were new in 1849, thus as here, the original caption, and plate, remains the same. From the Smithsonian Libraries copy (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/40011904>).

The *cancellanda* and *cancellantia* are included in the BHL set from Smithsonian/Harvard, with the relevant pages of the *cancellanda* intercalated with the *cancellantia* (see Figures 3–4). The colour and black-and-white plates are assumed to have appeared with the original parts, as only the text was reissued with the *cancellantia*. If there was a plate reissue, it was not indicated by Gray. The GB copy with both *cancellanda* and *cancellantia* has only one set of accompanying plates which would have been part of the *cancellanda*. Thus, for example, *Archibuteo regalis* is illustrated and captioned as a new species on plate VI, as it was in 1844, although it was synonymised in the 1849 *cancellans* (see Figure 5).

See Appendix I for the breakdown of the contents of each part, in chronological sequence, with each subfamily component indicated as forming part of volumes 1, 2 or 3. Additional points have been footnoted. Details of new nominal taxa and some topics requiring further mention or discussion in this review have been grouped into the two separate sections on new nominal taxa and additional items.

In a few cases, the current genus-group name, indicated in brackets, was either overlooked or named later. Where Gray has an incorrect subsequent spelling, the correct spelling is indicated in brackets. New names in GB, including those hitherto overlooked, are highlighted in bold. While some, but not all, are indicated in Appendix I, all are listed in the new nominal taxa section of this review. The status of some is discussed. The names covered in additional items do not include any new nominal taxa, although a few listed therein were once considered to be new from GB by the authors cited in connection with the names concerned. Otherwise, the discussions cover similar details. In Appendix I, names synonymised by Gray, but are in recent or current usage, are indicated in parentheses. See Appendix III for a summary of new nominal taxa and other details.

As noted above, colour plates use Roman numerals, while plates featuring black-and-white drawings of aspects of the head, with various combinations also showing the bill, foot, wing and/or tail of several birds use Arabic numerals. This distinction was not made in the Dickinson *et al.* (2011) tabulation on their accompanying CD-ROM for Table IV. It is reconciled here. Citations to both sets of plates for some new nominal taxa have been given accordingly for the first time. Richmond's card index was used to check details and coverage, but is incomplete for the new nominal taxa in GB. Pagination of the main text, as cited herein, is bracketed to indicate that the page numbers were worked out later. The final part provided the title and content pages for the binding of the parts into three volumes. The supplementary material in parts 49 and 50, which were issued with the pages required for binding into three volumes, were separately paginated with printed page numbers. The *cancellanda* must be treated as individually paginated as the *cancellantia* have the sequential page numbering.

In most cases, the plates have matching Roman/Arabic numerals. Exceptions are where some figures from different subfamily components were combined in black-and-white plates, as indicated. Errors in plate numbering, indicated by Gray, have been incorporated in Appendix I. Where figures from two or more subfamily components have been combined on the one black-and-white plate, the dating of the plate is linked to the lower number, except for 116. The supplementary plate 186 (appended to part 48) features genera from all three volumes: *Culicivora* (1), *Didunculus* (2) and *Rhynchops* (3), plus four genera added in Gray's appendix: *Tatara*, *Xenops*, *Cutia*, and *Leptosomus* (see Figure 6). Gray did not indicate if plate 186 had appeared earlier with or without final additions, which if it had would make the 1849 issue a re-

vised update. The BHL copies do not contain another version of 186. It was most probably held over for unforeseen additions, which were inevitable. Such forward planning also may explain the absence of plates 139, 140 and CXL.

New nominal taxa in *The Genera of Birds* and their current status

For new species based on the colour plates, Gray usually included the name in his list of species under the relevant genus. He did so, however, without any circumscription, not even a cross-reference to the plate. Such a listing in the text, although often cited in later works, has been dismissed as a *nomen nudum*, i.e., a name without circumscriptive or diagnostic details (ICZN 1999: 111). However, in these cases, it is actually an available name, because a name, published as a plate caption, or as any other type of illustration label, is identifiable by the plate or illustration concerned (Art. 12.2.7 [ICZN 1999]). While it is sufficient to cite only the plate in such cases, the page with the name only is included here in parentheses to indicate if Gray also listed it and where he did. In addition, there are a few cases where the generic spelling or its attribution in the plate caption differs from the name as listed in the text, indicating where Gray apparently changed his mind about the taxonomic position of the species after the plate with the name on it had been prepared and captioned. Replacements for names assumed by Gray to be preoccupied are not indicated as such by him, which can explain how some were overlooked. Gray's efforts at keeping up to date meant that several names appeared in advance of intended publication arrangements, although not always to be cited from GB if they were and remain in GB as *nomina nuda*. Type locality details were not included in GB but are to be found in later publications; with the one exception of *Oreophasis derbianus*.

As well as indicating sources for many names, Gray often added a reference to a colour plate. To facilitate this aspect of his work he also included summaries of significant colour plate sources in his appendix material (see Appendix I herein). The most recent colour plates he featured were from the French voyage to the South Pole, which collected widely in the South Pacific region. All but one of the colour plates were originally published in parts between 1842 and 1846 (*cf.* Hombrohn & Jacquinet 1842–1854), with dates noted herein³⁴.

During the first years of GB, Gray also was working on a catalogue of Nepal birds based on the collections of Brian Hodgson (J.E. Gray & Gray 1847; Dickinson & Walters 2006a). Some of these names occur in later parts. Earlier, he had drawn on a list of Nepalese birds by Hodgson (1844), which was preliminary to the J.E. Gray & Gray (1847) catalogue. The names there were *nomina nuda* and used later in the 1847 catalogue. Moreover, the status of various names was complicated by additional publications from Hodgson during the interim while the catalogue was being prepared. Along with Hodgson's publications there also were those of Blyth, in India, based on Hodgson MSS (*cf.* Dickinson 2006a; Dickinson & Walters 2006a, 2006c). A few of Hodgson's names were recognised only later, by association in synonymy (e.g., Jerdon 1863: 233; *cf.* Stuart Baker 1930b: 661, with Jerdon erroneously cited to p. 133), with some species having multiple Hodgson names added to their synonymies (e.g., Stuart Baker 1930a: 119).

An extreme example of validating a Hodgson name from synonymy can be illustrated by the replacement name *Caprimulgus macrourus* [*sic*] *hodgsoni* proposed twice by Stuart Baker (1930a: 372, 1930b: 681) to replace *Caprimulgus nipalensis* Hodgson, 1844, as cited in the synonymy of *Caprimulgus albonotatus* by Hartert (1892: 540), correctly to the Hodgson MSS (Stu-

³⁴ Plates are not in a single number sequence but sequenced within each animal group covered. Thus, bird plate numbers should be preceded by Oiseau or Ois.

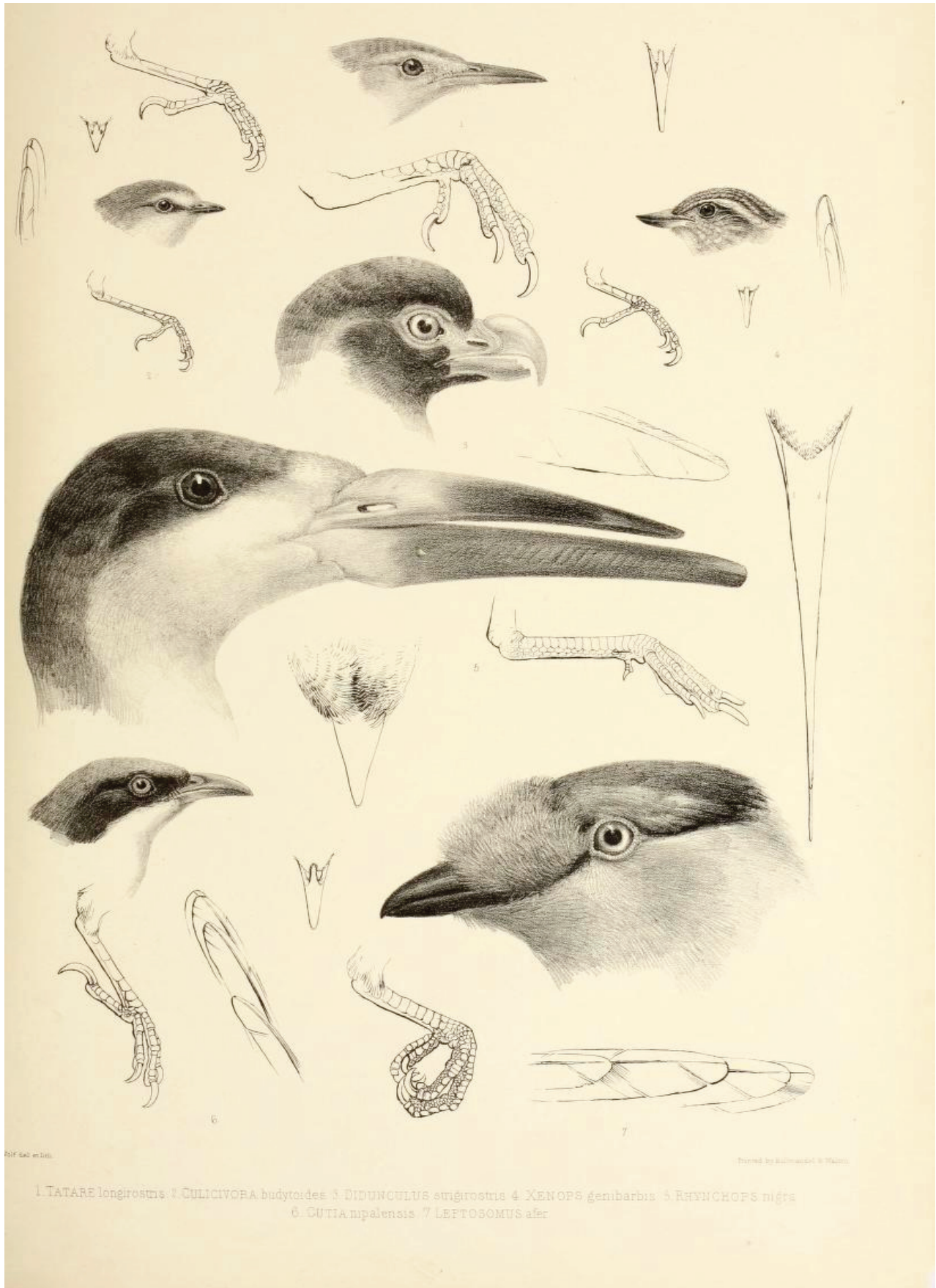


Figure 6. An example of a black-and-white plate, in this case, Plate 186, most likely dating from 1849, revealing its original coverage of *Rynchops*, from 1845, with *Didunculus*, from 1848, and others from the 1849 appendix. If there is a different version of this plate it was not seen, nor did Gray indicate there was one. This plate not only demonstrates the types of characters featured in the black-and-white plates, but also how the grouping of individual details for each genus are best designated by the number allocated for the particular genus. From the Ernst Mayr Library, Harvard copy (biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43592000).

art Baker 1930a: 372), not J.E. Gray & Gray (1847: 53; Stuart Baker 1930b: 661). Stuart Baker (1930b: 661) unjustifiably emended the name to *nepalensis* from its original spelling of *nipalensis*, as first correctly given (Stuart Baker, 1930a: 372). Peters (1940: 206) also used *nepalensis* and was followed by others (cf. Mees 1977: 15). It is notable that Hartert (1892: 540) did not cite the name from J.E. Gray & Gray (1847: 53) but from the original unpublished drawing held by the British Museum, and subsequently (Hartert 1896: 373; see also 1897: 54) proposed a new subspecies using Hodgson's MS name, *C. macrurus nipalensis* from where the new nominal taxon could date; however, it must date from its 1892 original appearance in synonymy (Mees 1977: 15; Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). Peters (1940: 206) not only erroneously used *nepalensis* but also did not mention Hartert's proposal of *nipalensis* as a new subspecies in 1896. This could have avoided subsequent usages of *nepalensis*. Peters's editorial policy of not mentioning names synonymised in Sharpe's *Hand-List* or earlier (1931a: vi) does not explain this since Sharpe (1900: 87) listed Hartert's *nipalensis* from 1896, not 1892. We must assume Peters dismissed it as subsequent usage of the (misspelled) 1892 name, but it seems like the type of detail he should have at least footnoted.

The inclusion of many of these Hodgson names in GB did not change their status, unless they were found to be associated with other names or details. Only a few of Hodgson's names found in GB can be claimed as new. In these cases, although Hodgson could be considered the author, or even a co-author with Gray, they are here credited to Gray alone. Also scattered through GB are names attributable to Hodgson that can be regarded as incorrect subsequent spellings. While none of these appear to have any nomenclatural standing, and most appear to have gone unnoticed by Richmond in his card files, or by others compiling synonymies, it seems simpler for the purposes of this review to interpret them in the context of examining Hodgson's, not Gray's, names.

The focus of GB remains the genera, as his title makes clear. Even with a more ambitious scope, GB remains a continuum of his series on avian genera beginning in 1840 and continuing in 1855, with his GB update and synthesis. Later, in the final part of his continuum, Gray again revised generic names in the context of presenting a summary list of the birds of the world (1869–1871a), although without the supplementary detail of GB. For a number of families, Gray's studies of their genera also continued in his catalogues based on the British Museum collections, as well as his lists covering several regions. These additional aspects of his continuum are indicated with some of his new nominal taxa. Gray (1871b: 1–2) wrote of his main publications covering generic names as new editions of what he had begun in 1840, e.g.: "in 1855 appeared what might be considered the third edition" and "this latter edition" referring to the '*Hand-list*'. The interpretation here of the continuum of his works is supported by Gray's own privately expressed views, although GB is the third edition, and the 1855 updated synthesis is the fourth. Later, Gray (1871b: 5) summed up GB as follows: "an attempt was made to give an outline of the state of the science of ornithology in a general elementary work". This is a very modest view and plays down the same "no small amount of labour and research" that he used to describe his work on the later '*Hand-list*' (1871b: 7), but also in GB (p. ix).

Major sources have been provided for new nominal taxa listed from the first two parts in order to highlight the commoner types of citation errors of pages and plates. Indeed, few authors bracketed page numbers to indicate the original pages were unpaginated, or distinguished between the Roman (colour) and Arabic (black-and-white) numbers for plates, thus

indicating a black-and-white plate when colour was intended, and only very rarely modifying it to indicate a coloured plate. Prior to this review, those new nominal taxa covered by both types of plates have never had both indicated as part of any citation of these names from GB. Thus, when black-and-white plates are indicated in error for colour, the name concerned may or may not also be featured on the black-and-white plate cited by default with that number. As noted above, black-and-white plates provide diagnostic details of genera, while the colour plates illustrate one or two representative species, occasionally new, in GB. Genera detailed in the black-and-white plates are numbered individually to encompass the various figures required to illustrate diagnostic parts of a species which characterise each genus as recognised in GB.

With few exceptions, the notations of variations of citations given below, demonstrate the pattern of later reference sources when providing details on GB names. They do not cite the names to the correct original parts, but instead to the later collated, bound volumes following Gray's final text plan. In effect, the list summarised here represents the first time all new nominal taxa have been consistently and correctly cited as originally published.

The status of the new nominal taxa in current usage (including those now treated as junior synonyms) was determined against five recent and current world bird checklists, three of which are online: 1. The *Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*, 4th edition (Dickinson & Remsen 2013; Dickinson & Christidis 2014); 2. The HBW [*Handbook of the Birds of the World*] and *BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World* (del Hoyo & Collar 2014, 2016); 3. The *IOC World Bird List*, Version 10.1 (www.worldbirdnames.org/; Gill *et al.* 2022)³⁵; 4. The *Clements Checklist of Birds of the World* (www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/; Clements *et al.* 2021); 5. The *Zoonomen Nomenclature Resource: Birds of the World* (www.zoonomen.net); all online lists were accessed as needed since 2017 when work on this project began. In the text these are indicated as H4, HB, IC, CB and ZO, respectively. These are the main reference sources widely used for the names of the world's birds. There are various alternative lists in English and other languages, but for want of time and convenience, only the five noted here were considered. Importantly, these five sources revealed a close consensus on the status of the taxa concerned, but nonetheless a few differences exist.

Note: As explained, new nominal taxa, based on colour plates only, do not need the corresponding page numbers [in parentheses], if the names are listed in the text, and thus are not part of the citation of the name unless the names so listed have some circumscriptive detail. The few exceptions are noted here, as are also the cases where the genus-group names on the plate and in the text differ. New nominal taxa, in bold, are listed as originally given in GB by Gray. Eponyms have upper case initials, as originally given, but these are now written in lower case. Those with umlauts are spelled out as 'ue'. Where Gray included or excluded the umlaut, these differences have been noted. Names listed with the ligature for 'æ', should be spelled out as 'ae'. Any confusion with the italicised form 'oe' is noted. These adjustments of names comply with Art. 32.5 (ICZN 1999). The two *cancellanda*, with new nominal taxa issued in part 1, are so indicated because their pagination is separate and not part of the allocated pagination for the final form when collated and bound. In these cases, the paginations belong with the *cancellantia* issued in parts 47 and 48. Where new nominal taxa in GB were published by Gray ahead of when intended by others, these are noted. Sometimes this led to names appearing first in synonymy, but they should be dated from GB if the names have had subse-

³⁵ The IOC website provides a comparative spreadsheet of several world lists, partly of the selection here plus others.

quent usage as valid before 1961; and all that changes is the author and date, not the name (Art. 11.6.1, 50.7 [ICZN 1999])³⁶. In such cases it can be argued that based on content, i.e., citing other author names or details in, or even out of, quotation marks, implies authorship status other than Gray, or perhaps co-authorship with Gray. Gray, like other authors of his time, was differential about giving credit where he felt it was due. Nonetheless, in the majority of such text scenarios the interpretation of authorship attribution rests on the content. Concomitant availability criteria being met, invariably leads to the conclusion that new nominal taxa in these circumstances must be attributed to the author, or authors, with overall credit for the published work in question. For this review, Gray takes sole credit for such new nominal taxa (cf. Art. 50.1.1 [ICZN 1999]), but there are exceptional cases found in GB and these are discussed separately. In addition, other authorship issues have been discussed in the text and Appendix II.I; plus a few miscellanies, see Appendix II.II.

Part 1. May 1844

The sources of new nominal taxa for part 1 are based on two *cancellanda*, with their *cancellans* issued in 1849; part 47 for the Ploceinae (weavers), and part 48 for the Buteoninae and Accipitrinae (raptors).

Archibuteo regalis, new species, pl. VI; (p. [2]): The name was first published as a *nomen nudum* (Gray, 1844a: 19)³⁷. The GB 1844 source was used by both of the major works covering North American birds (Hellmayr & Conover 1949: 93; Friedmann 1950: 230) and both editions of the Peters *Check-list* (Peters 1931a: 231; Stresemann & Amadon 1979: 374). Only one of these correctly cited the plate with its Roman numeral designation (Hellmayr & Conover 1949: 93), and all cited the plate alone except Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 374). Gray synonymised his new name in his 1849 *cancellans* (see Figures 3–5).
Current Status: *Buteo regalis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Hyphantornis, new genus, p. [1]: To cover a "misapplication" of *Ploceus* (part); type, by subsequent designation of Gray (1855a: 70), *Ploceus grandis* "Vieillot", error for *Ploceus collaris* Vieillot, 1819 [= *Hyphantornis grandis*]. This was the second species listed by Gray. Cabanis (1853: 181) queried its synonymy with *H. textor* (= [*Oriolus*] *textor* Gmelin, 1788 [= *Oriolus cucullatus* (Stadius Müller, 1776)³⁸]). Both treated the name as having been introduced in the *cancellans* of 1849. Hartlaub (1845b), on the other hand, quickly adopted the new name from the *cancellandum* and applied it to two new species, *H. flavigula* and *H. modestus*.
Current Status: junior synonym of *Ploceus* (Moreau & Greenway 1962: 32).

H[yphantornis]. grandis, new replacement name, p. [2], for *Ploceus collaris* Fraser, 1843, not Vieillot, 1819: Moreau & Greenway (1962: 47) cited its pagination to vol. 2 as p. 1. If paginated for the *cancellandum* it would be the second page and bracketed. While one could give individual pagination per subfamily component per part, it is much simpler to adopt the allocated pagination worked out by Gray for his originally unpaginated pages within the continuous sequence running through the three-volume

structure of the final work, with the exception of the *cancellanda*. Perhaps this was what Moreau & Greenway (1962) had in mind.
Current Status: *Ploceus grandis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

H[yphantornis]. Guerinini, new replacement name p. [2], for *Ploceus melanotis* Guérin-Méneville, 1843, not Swainson, 1837: Sharpe (1890: 419) dated the name from Guérin-Méneville & Lafresnaye (1850: 229) as 1845, but the page in question dates from 1850 (Sherborn & Woodward 1901). While Guérin-Méneville & Lafresnaye (1850: 229) cited Gray to GB for the replacement name, it is unclear if they took it from the original 1844 or reissued 1849 part but most likely it was the former.
Current Status: junior synonym of *Ploceus b. baglafecht* (Daudin, 1802), cf. Reichenow (1904: 40).

Chera, new genus, p. [3]: Type by monotypy, *Emberiza Progne* Boddaert, 1783 (Gray, 1855a: 71). The name dates from the *cancellandum* in 1844, not the the *cancellans* in 1849, as indicated by Gray (1855a: 71). Oberholser (1899a: 215) noted that *Chera* was preoccupied, not Hübner, 1816, proposed *Diatropura* as a replacement name, and cited *Chera* from 1849.
Current Status: junior synonym of *Euplectes*, although Moreau & Greenway (1962: 64) did not list it but instead listed *Diatropura*. It was not indicated as a replacement name for *Chera* but as a new genus, and also dated Oberholser to 1900, but the specified date can be accepted at that time (Dickinson in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 234).

Part 2. June 1844

Gyps tenuirostris "(Hodgs.)", new species, pl. III; (p. [6]): Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 307) cited the name from pl. 3 and p. 6, without indicating there is no circumscriptive detail on p. [6]; and they cited the wrong plate.
Current Status: *Gyps tenuirostris* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 3. July 1844

S[altator]. Vigorsii, new replacement name, p. [363], for *Saltator rufiventris* Vigors, 1839, not d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837.
Current Status: *Saltator coerulescens vigorsii* (H4 IC CB ZO), or *Saltator grandis vigorsii* (HB).

Pyranga rubriceps, new species, pl. LXXXIX, lower figure; (p. [364]).
Current Status: *Piranga rubriceps* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

T[anagra]. Swainsoni, new replacement name, p. [364], for *Tanagra caelestis* Swainson [*Tanagra caelestes* "Spix" Swainson, 1835], not Spix, 1825: Spix (1825: 42, pl. LV, Figure 1) spelled the name as *coelestis*, no ligature; Swainson (1835: pl. 41) used *caelestes*, with ligature, on his plate, but in the index of his drawings (1841: 2), *coelestes*, with ligature. Sclater (1886: 156), with ligature, queried *caelestes*, with *swainsoni* also listed in synonymy, as a juvenile *T[anagra]. cana* Swainson, 1834 [not 1835 or 1836]. Sclater (1886: 159) listed the name, as *caelestis*, with ligature, with *swainsoni* also in synonymy, under [*Tanagra*] *sayaca* Linnaeus, 1766. The name was not included in Richmond's card index. Hellmayr (1936: 220) placed *swainsoni* under *Thraupis s.*

³⁶ With two exceptions, discussed in this review: *Actenoide* to *Actenoides* and *Picus lewis* to *Picus lewisii*.

³⁷ The Introduction of J.E. Gray is signed 12 February 1844. For the 1848 second edition, J.E. Gray's Introduction is signed 12 February 1848 with a publication date of 28 March 1848, leaving one to infer that the 1844 edition had a similar publication date (cf. Mathews 1925a: 60), and thus before GB part 1, which was no doubt Gray's intention. A review in the May 1844 issue of the *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, the first opportunity for a review if published around late March, supports this scenario (cf. Anonymous 1844).

³⁸ Originally *Oriolus cucullatus* (Stadius Müller 1776: 87). The current name is based on what may be regarded as a justified emendation by Cassin (1864: 242). Stadius Müller used "Cucullatus" as part of a German vernacular name, demonstrating the source of the error, which could thus be corrected, as Cassin did.

sayaca.

Current Status: *Tangara*³⁹ s. *sayaca* (H4 HB IC CB), or *Thraupis* s. *sayaca* (ZO).

Oreophasis, new genus, p. [485], pll CXXI, 121, no. 3: Type by monotypy, *Oreophasis Derbianus*, new species.

Current Status: *Oreophasis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Oreophasis Derbianus, new species, p. [485], pll CXXI, 121, no. 3, by indication (Art. 12.2.6 [ICZN 1999]): Type from Guatemala; the only actual type locality for a new taxon mentioned in GB.

Current Status: *Oreophasis derbianus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 4. August 1844

Ptilonopus occipitalis, new species, pl. CXVIII; (p. [467]):

Current Status: *Ptilonopus o. occipitalis* (H4 IC CB ZO), or *Ramphiculus o. occipitalis* (HB).

Part 5. September 1844

Carpophaga poliocephala, new species, pl. CXIX; (p. [469]):

Current Status: *Ducula poliocephala* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Columba. **flava**, new species, p. [470]: First latinised naming of the Colombe Jaune, Oiseau pl. 12, fig. 2 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1842 = 1842–1854). No Richmond card.

Current status: junior synonym of *Columba luteovirens* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841 (Salvadori 1893: 155). Now *Ptilinopus luteovirens* (H4, IC, CB, ZO), or *Chrysoena* [= *Chrysoenas*] *luteovirens* (HB). A member of a Fijian group formerly separated as the genus or subgenus *Chrysoenas* (not *Chrysoena*).

Cibois *et al.* (2013: 451), following Wolters (1980: 444), noted that the issue of the correct spelling of this genus-group name was unresolved but did not cite the original paper that highlighted the priority of *Chrysoenas* (Orenstein & Bruce 1976). This interpretation still holds (*cf.* Bahr 2016: 131). The prior appearance of *Chrysaenas* (Pucheran 1854⁴⁰: 114) was disregarded by Orenstein & Bruce (1976) because the use of the 'ae' ligature was not followed and the name is invalid as it is a senior synonym, or homonym, not used after 1899 (Art. 23.9.1.1 [ICZN 1999]). Wetmore *in* Wood & Wetmore (1925: 831–833) used "Chrysæna", unitalicised, for the species heading, but in the text used the italicised form as "Chrysæna". This demonstrated the problematic issue of fonts disguising original intents of these ligatures; otherwise, "Chrysæna" has not been used since. Mathews (1927: 42) recognised the seniority of *Chrysoenas*, no doubt following Salvadori (1893: 155), but with the authorship corrected to Hartlaub (1854: 166) ["before August"]. Subsequent usage of *Chrysoena* Bonaparte (1854: 879) [6 November] following Peters (1937: 39) clearly followed Wetmore. However, neither Wetmore nor Peters mentioned the emended, senior name used by Hartlaub. Therefore, if this Fijian group of fruit-doves is distinguished as a separate genus or subgenus, then *Chrysoenas* Hartlaub, 1854, must be used. For Hartlaub's emended spelling compare *Starnoenas* Bonaparte, 1838, *Alectroenas* Gray, 1840, and *Caloenas* Gray, 1840; and all three also alternatively spelled with an 'ae' ligature, but as with *Chrysaenas*, never used after 1899.

Current Status: again recognised as a subgenus (Cibois *et al.*

2013) or genus (HB).

Nesonetta, new genus, p. [627], pl. 169, no. 4: Type by monotypy, *N[esonetta]. aucklandica*; but excluding the listing in synonymy of *Mergus australis* (*cf.* Salvadori, 1896: 289).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Anas* (Johnsgard 1979: 460).

N[esonetta]. Aucklandica, new species, p. [627], pl. 169, no. 4 by indication (Art. 12.2.6 [ICZN 1999]).

Current Status: *Anas a. aucklandica* (H4), or *Anas aucklandica* (HB IC CB ZO), excluding the mainland populations (Gill *et al.* 2010: 44).

Part 6. October 1844

Cacicus Wagleri, new species, pl. LXXXV; (p. [342]):

Current Status: *Psarocolius w. wagleri* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 7. November 1844

No new nominal taxa.

Part 8. December 1844

No new nominal taxa.

Part 9. January 1845

Euplocamus Horsfieldii, new species, pl. CXXVII⁴¹: In text p. [498], as *G[allopheasis]. Horsfieldii*. The change of *Euplocamus* Temminck, 1830, to *Gallopheasis* Hodgson, 1827, a senior name, seems obvious. However, Gray made the change because he mistakenly thought *Euplocamus* was preoccupied by *Euplocamus* Latreille, 1809, although *Euplocamus* was briefly used later as an unjustified emendation for the bird name (*cf.* Sherborn 1926a: 2239)⁴².

The identity of Gray's name was queried as possibly *Phasianus Lathamii*, J.E. Gray, 1829. However, the merging of *horsfieldii* (as *horsfieldii*) with *lathamii* follows Delacour (1949: 205), who removed Peters's (1934: 112) uncertainty of the old association of the names. For his citation Peters (1934: 112) bracketed the page number and while using Arabic numerals, noted the plate was colour, and also indicated the different name on the plate. Despite Gray's mistaken assumption of it as a preoccupied name, *Euplocamus*, the name associated with identifiable details, was selected by Blyth (1852: 244). Blyth is herewith recognised as the First Reviser, under Art. 24.2.1 (ICZN 1999), for selecting the original genus combined with the species name, not *Gallopheasis Horsfieldii*, as given by Peters (1934: 112).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Lophura leucomelanos lathamii* (J.E. Gray, 1829) (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Chauna Derbiana, new species, pl. CLX; (p. [591]):

Current Status: junior synonym of *Chauna chavaria* (Linnaeus, 1766) (Hellmayr & Conover 1948: 280; H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Graculus, new genus, p. [667]: type by original designation, [*Pelecanus*] *carbo* Linnaeus, 1758. Gray credited *Graculus* to Linnaeus (1735), and also treated it as a new genus from Gray (1845 [October]), as was indicated in Richmond's card file. It is preoccupied by Koch, 1816, and Vieillot, 1818, and is a junior synonym of the senior most name for the group, *Phalacrocorax* Brisson, 1760, with the same type species. By the designation

³⁹ At the time of GB *Tangara* Brisson, 1760, was called *Calliste* Boié, 1826. *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764, was later suppressed and replaced by *Euphonia* Desmarest, 1806 (*cf.* Storer 1970: 340, 359).

⁴⁰ May not be 1853; see the reference list under Pucheran.

⁴¹ Not CXXVI. One of the corrections made by Gray later in GB. All of Gray's plate caption corrections noted in Appendix I.

⁴² *Lophura* Fleming, 1822, the current name, also was considered at the time to be preoccupied, in this case by *Lophurus*, also Fleming, 1822 (Sherborn 1927c: 3671).

of a type species, it is not an unjustified emendation of *Graucalus* Gray (1841: 101), nor Cuvier, 1816. The linking of the name to Linnaeus (1735: 12, in bound form) makes it new here, under Arts 3.2 and 12.2.1 [ICZN 1999]). Despite this nomenclatural adjustment, ten months later, Gray (1845: 19–20), used the incorrect subsequent spelling *Graculus* in his text. Nonetheless, he still used *Graculus* on pl. 21*, illustrating his new species *Graculus chalconotus*, p. 20. Peters (1931a: 91) indicated *Graculus* for both text and plate and erroneously used pl. 21 instead of 21*. Dorst & Mougín (1979: 176) repeated the citation as given by Peters, as did Gill *et al.* (2010: 147).

Current Status: a junior synonym of *Phalacrocorax* Brisson, 1760.

G. [raculus]. Linnæii, new replacement name, p. [667], for [*Pelecanus*] *Graculus* Linnaeus, 1766 (= [*Pelecanus*] *aristotelis* Linnaeus, 1761; *cf.* Mathews & Iredale 1923: 48), based on what was then called the "Scomber-scomber" principle, i.e., tautonymous names cannot be applied to species (*cf.* Sclater 1894: 566, 1895). Although treated as the name of a taxon, as the unjustified emendation *linnaei* (More 1865: 451), which Gray subsequently retained (Gray 1871a: 127) the name was not used after 1899 (Art. 23.9.1.1 [ICZN 1999]) and is an unavailable name. Current status: junior synonym of *Phalacrocorax a. aristotelis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO), *Gulosus a. aristotelis* (*cf.* Kennedy & Spencer 2014; IC CB ZO).

Atagen Ariel, new species, pl. CLXXXV; (p. [669]): The name on the plate caption included "Gould"; the text name with "(Gould's MSS.)". Gould subsequently credited the name to himself (1848b). However, Gray was reinstated as author much later (*cf.* Mathews 1927: 232). This is an example of Gray anticipating publication of a new nominal taxon and publishing it first. Obviously, Gould preferred to keep his link to a bird he originally distinguished as new. However, although Gray alone apparently satisfies availability criteria (Art. 50.1.1 [ICZN 1999]), joint authorship of Gould & Gray would better express this shared credit of the name in this instance.

Current Status: *Fregata a. ariel* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 10. February 1845

Collocalia troglodytes, new species, pl. XIX; (p. [55]).
Current Status: *Collocalia troglodytes* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Lagopus persicus, new species, pl. CXXXIII; (p. [517]): A junior synonym of [*Tetrao*] *scoticus* Latham, 1787, based on a bird from 'Perthshire', not Persia, which was due to an unfortunate mishearing of the locality by Gray (Hartert 1921: 1863); an error Gray later corrected (1867: 91).

Current Status: *Lagopus lagopus scotica* (H4 HB IC CB ZO), but a recent reappraisal suggests it may be a separate species once more (Sangster *et al.* 2022). The genus is feminine, not masculine, as treated by Peters (1934: 30).

Part 11. March 1845

Hirundo nigrita, new species, pl. XX; (p. [58]).
Current Status: *Hirundo nigrita* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Cyanocorax armillatus, new species, pl. LXXIV; (p. [307]).
Current Status: *Cyanolyca a. armillata* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 12. April 1845

No new nominal taxa.

Part 13. May 1845

No new nominal taxa.

Part 14. June 1845

Goura Steursii "(Temm.)", new species, pl. CXX; (p. [479]): In a footnote, Gray stated that he had been advised by Temminck that the name was published three years earlier, i.e., 1842, and so assumed to have priority over *Lophyrus Victoria* Fraser, 1844. Instead, it was published here for the first time.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Goura v. victoria* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 15. July 1845

No new nominal taxa.

Part 16. August 1845

Laniarius multicolor, new species, pl. LXXII; (p. [299]): Erroneously listed as p. 229 by Rand (1960: 336).

Current Status: *Chlorophoneus m. multicolor* (H4 HB IC ZO), or *Telophorus m. multicolor* (CB).

Part 17. September 1845

Strigops, new genus, p. [426], pll CV, 105, no. 3: Type by monotypy, *Strigops habroptilus*, new species. The name was unjustifiably emended to *Stringops* by Finsch (1867: 241). Yet this emendation was used by Sharpe (1875: 23) and Salvadori (1891: 599) and in later works until the original spelling was eventually restored (*cf.* Mathews & Iredale 1913: 426–427).

Current Status: *Strigops* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Strigops habroptilus, new species, pll CV, 105, no. 3, by indication (Art. 12.2.6 [ICZN 1999]) (p. [427]): It is given a vague type locality of "one of the islands of the South Pacific", indicating why it was not included in Gray's contemporary account of New Zealand birds (1845). It was added 30 years later by Sharpe in a supplement (1875: 23). The earlier reference to a possible coucal *Centropus* sp., named Kakapo (Gray 1845: 9), was later linked to this parrot. Strange (1847) provided some notes on the Kakapo, which prompted Gray to publish a species circumscription (1847b). This would explain Sharpe (1875: 23) referring to the name as dating from 1847; as did Gray (1862a: 230), where he also named *Strigops greyii*. However, even if the original name was only based on an illustration, it would be accepted as a sufficient criterion (Art. 12.2.7 [ICZN 1999]). The anomaly of a republished and recognised circumscription two years later, although apparently prompted by Strange's notes, indeed seems unusual for what should be recognised as a singularly extraordinary parrot, but it also was about some authors not accepting a name from a plate (*cf.* Sherborn 1922: viii).

Current Status: *Strigops habroptilus* and in its own family and subfamily (Gill *et al.* 2010: 249; H4 HB IC CB ZO).

P[icus]. Kingii, new replacement name, p. [435], listed in the synonymy of *Picus lignarius* Molina, 1782, along with *Picus melanocephalus* King, 1831, the name it was apparently intended to replace. Gray here credited the name to himself, but Richmond's card credited the name to Charles Darwin (1809–1882); Hargitt (1890: 257) to John Gould, although as "G.R. Gray" in Gould (*cf.* Steinheimer *et al.*, 2006: 189), explaining why Gray took credit in GB.

Current Status: an unnecessary replacement name. As it has never been treated as a valid taxon before 1961, it is unavailable (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]).

Campephilus Malherbii, new species, pl. CVIII; (p. [436]).

Current Status: *Campephilus melanoleucos malherbii* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 18. October 1845

Eos cyanostrata, new replacement name, pl. CIII; p. [417], for *Lorius borneus* of Lesson (1830: 192), not [*Psittacus*] *borneus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Eos reticulata* Müller, 1841 (Salvadori 1891: 20).

Conurus Wagleri, new species, pl. CII; (p. [413]).

Current Status: *Psittacara w. wagleri* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 19. November 1845

No new nominal taxa.

Part 20. December 1845

[*Sphecotheses*]. *maxillaris* "(Lath.)", new replacement name, p. [231], for [*Sphecotheses*] *viridis* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, not Vieillot, 1816, despite Vigors & Horsfield (1827: 215) suggesting "Vieilloti" if the Australian birds "prove to be a distinct species": According to Mathews (1918; cf. 1930: 861) it is not *Turdus maxillaris* Latham, 1801. Richmond had no card for this name. It is one of two species in GB considered as new (see also *Calamanthus strigatus*) based on Mathews's interpretations. Earlier, Gray linked the name, from the Lambert drawings used by Latham, based on early discoveries of Australian birds (cf. Gray 1843; Strickland 1843b), with the Australian Figbird now named *S. vieilloti*.

Current Status: Following Mathews (1918) *S. maxillaris* is indeterminate and no longer identifiable with the Australian *S. vieilloti*.

Paradoxornis gularis "Horsf. MSS", new species, pl. XCIV, figure 2; (p. [389]).

Current Status: *Psittiparus g. gularis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 21. January 1846

Francolinus Clappertoni, new replacement name, pl. CXXX: Gray (1844b: 33) named *Francolinus Rüppellii*, as a replacement name for *Perdix Clappertoni* Cretzschmar (1827: 13, pl. 9), not *Francolinus Clappertoni* Children [also Children & Vigors, or Vigors & Children⁴³] in Denham & Clapperton (1826: 198; cf. Hartert 1891: 194; Ogilvie-Grant 1892: 47). Gray listed both names as separate species in GB. On pl. CXXX he introduced "*Francolinus Clappertoni* Gray", a third use of *Clappertoni*. Although it could be regarded as a *lapsus* for *Rüppellii* [umlaut removed in GB], it is here treated as a new name. While it is a primary homonym of *Francolinus Clappertoni* Children, 1826, it also is, as originally identified, a secondary homonym of *Perdix Clappertoni* Cretzschmar, 1827. The link to plate CXXX and its caption name as *Rüppellii* [umlaut restored] was clarified later (Gray 1867: 51). The Richmond cards only have a card for the Children name. Finsch (1870: 292–293) described how *rueppellii* and *clappertoni* could be differentiated. He was supported by Heuglin (1873: 886–890). Subsequently, the general consensus has been to place *rueppellii* as a synonym of *F. clappertoni* Children (Ogilvie-Grant 1893:162; Reichenow 1901: 480; Steinheimer 2005: 174–179⁴⁴). With this merging of the names, the simplest treatment of Gray's *clappertoni* is as a primary homonym and subjective synonym of the oldest name, *Francolinus clappertoni* Children, 1826.

Current Status: *Pternistis c. clappertoni* (Children, 1826) (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Anous melanogenys, new species, pl. CLXXXII; (p. [661]).

Current Status: *Anous minutus melanogenys* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 22. February 1846

Enicornis melanura, new species, pl. XLI; (p. [133]).

Current Status: *Ochetorhynchus m. melanurus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Diglossa mystacea, new species, pl. 42, no. 1: Not listed with other species under *Diglossa*. In Gray's appendix, p. 6, it is credited to "G.R. Gray & Mitch." and listed as a synonym of *D. mystacalis* Lafresnaye, 1846. Sclater (1886: 6) followed this treatment and also listed it as a junior synonym of *D. mystacalis*. The name subsequently not mentioned. Lafresnaye's name (1846) dates from December (Dickinson in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 244), making Gray's the senior name for the species. As a consequence of Gray's actions, *mystacea*, now satisfies reversal of precedence criteria of Art. 23.9.1.1 (ICZN 1999).

Current Status: *Diglossa m. mystacalis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 23. March 1846

Capito Richardsoni, new species, pl. CVI; (p. [430]).

Current Status: *Eubucco r. richardsoni* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 24. April 1846

No new nominal taxa.

Part 25. May 1846

Myiomela "Hodgs.", new replacement name, p. [178], pl. 50, no. 9, for *Muscisylvia* Hodgson, 1845, assumed to be preoccupied by *Muscylva* Lesson, 1831, or by the unjustified emendation *Muscylva* Lesson, 1837, and see also appendix, p. 53 where Gray unjustifiably emended Lesson's 1831 name to *Muscisylvia*. This is an example of how a few of Hodgson's names first gained usage in GB; see also *Bradybates* below.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Cinclidium* Blyth, 1842 (Ripley 1964: 81).

Bradybates "Hodgs.", new genus, p. [181], pl. 50, no. 11; originally intended to be a replacement name for *Bradypterus* Hodgson, 1844, a *nomen nudum*, not Swainson, 1837. The type by original designation, *B[radybates]. phaenicuroides* "Hodgs. MSS." It was not mentioned in later synonymies, nor on a Richmond card, except as an annotation, but listed by Waterhouse (1889: 23). However, *Bradybates* is unavailable, not Tschudi, 1840, nor the replacement name *Sylvania* Blyth, 1847, not Nuttall, 1832 (cf. Sherborn 1924a: 859, 1931: 6342), but is now known by the second replacement name, *Hodgsonius* Bonaparte (1850a: 300). Current status: unavailable senior synonym of *Hodgsonius*.

[*Ortyx*]. *cubanensis* "Gould", new replacement name, p. [514], for *Ortyx virginianus* d'Orbigny, 1839, not [*Tetrao*] *virginianus* Linnaeus, 1758: Gould (1850), most unusually for the time, listed the name as Gould, Gray & Mitchell in GB, although in his monograph he claimed sole credit on the plate and in the text. As a consequence, Gould was credited for the name, e.g., Cory (1889: 223), until Gray was reinstated by Peters (1934: 47). Joint authorship of Gould & Gray would better express this shared credit of the name in this instance.

Current Status: *Colinus virginianus cubanensis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Parra hypomelæna, new species, pl. CLIX; (p. [589]).

⁴³ See Appendix II.I.

⁴⁴ Steinheimer (2005: 174) did not include the Gray usage as an additional synonym and homonym.

Current Status: *Jacana jacana hypomelaena* (H4 HB IC CB ZO)⁴⁵.

Part 26. June 1846

Tityra leuconotus, new species, pl. LXIII: It was not mentioned in the list of species under *Tityra*. A late addition, based on collections just brought back from Jamaica by Philip Henry Gosse (1810–1888), cf. Gosse (1847: 187). A synonym of *Platyptaris niger* (Gmelin, 1788), cf. Hellmayr (1929: 203), as later indicated by Gray in his appendix, p. 11.

Current Status: *Pachyramphus niger* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

C[ampephaga]. (*Desgrazii*)⁴⁶, new species, p. [283]: First latinised naming of the Choucarí de Desgraz [Male], Oiseau pl. 7, fig.1 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1843 = 1842–1854). A synonym of *Graucalus papuensis* (Gmelin, 1788), cf. Sharpe (1879: 39), as *disgrazii* by Mathews (1930: 534).

Current Status: *Coracina p. papuensis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO)⁴⁷.

C[ampephaga]. (*Boyeri*), new species, p. [283]: First latinised naming of the Choucarí de Boyer [Male], Oiseau pl. 9, fig.3 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1844 = 1842–1854).

Current Status: *Coracina b. boyeri* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

C[ampephaga]. (*schisticeps*), new species, p. [283]: First latinised naming of the Echenilleur a Calotte Gris [Female], Oiseau pl. 10, fig.1 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1843 = 1842–1854).

Current Status: *Edolisoma s. schisticeps* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

C[ampephaga]. (*Marescotii*), new species, p. [283]: First latinised naming of the Echenilleur de Marescot [Male], Oiseau pl. 10, fig.2 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1843 = 1842–1854).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Edolisoma [sic] nigrum* (Garnot, 1829), cf. Sharpe (1879: 45), later *Edolisoma m. melas* (Lesson, 1828), cf. Mathews (1930: 430; Dickinson *et al.* 2015: 105; H4 HB IC CB ZO).

C[ampephaga]. (*rufiventris*), new species, p. [283]: First latinised naming of the Echenilleur a Ventre Roux, Oiseau pl. 11, fig 1, of Hombron & Jacquinot (1845 = 1842–1854).

Current Status: *Lalage leucomela rufiventris* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Podilymbus brevirostris, new species, pl. CLXXII; (p. [633]).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus* (Lesson, 1842), cf. Hellmayr & Conover (1948: 38; H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 27. July 1846

Dasyramphus, new genus, pp. [640], [641]: Credited to Hombron & Jacquinot 1846, with *Catarrhactes Adeliæ* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841, designated as the type, p. [641]; not from Pucheran (1854⁴⁸: 154). This is the first latinised naming of the French generic substantive based on the plate caption *Dasyramphus D'Adélie* [Male], Oiseau pl. 33, fig. 1 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1846 = 1842–1854). On p. [641] it could be interpreted as a spelling variation of the French substantive name. However, on p. [640] it is italicised and listed as a synonym of *Eudypetes Vieillot*, 1816. Later used as a valid generic name (cf. Mathews 1927: vi), making it available under Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999].

Current Status: junior synonym of *Pygoscelis* Wagler, 1832, cf. Gill

et al. (2010: 54), who credited the name to Pucheran as 1853: 154.

Pygoscelis brevirostris, indicated as a new species, p. [641] in the synonymy of *Eudypetes Adeliæ* [= *Catarrhactes Adeliæ* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841]: Originally a *nomen nudum* (Gray 1844b: 154) intended to be circumscribed in his *Erebus & Terror* report (Gray 1845). However, Gray subsequently became aware that this new species was identifiable with *Eudypetes Adeliæ*, citing Oiseau pl. 33, fig. 1 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1846 = 1842–1854), also pl. 28 of Gray (1845).

Current Status: listed subsequently as a synonym, e.g., Mathews (1927: 9), of what is now *Pygoscelis adeliæ* (H4 HB IC CB ZO). As it was never subsequently used as a name for a valid taxon before 1961 it does not meet Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999] and is an unavailable name.

Part 28. August 1846

Actenoide, new genus, included as a synonym of *Halcyon*, pp. [78], [79]: The original publication of what became *Actenoides*, which is usually cited to Bonaparte (1850a: 157), where it is credited to Hombron & Jacquinot. There is no other detail except the plate linked to Bonaparte's new species-group name. What workers (e.g., Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 342) usually overlook is that, although the type was based by monotypy on *Actenoides hombroni* "Bp.", it was attributed to Hombron & Jacquinot (1845 = 1842–1854: [Oiseau] pl. 23, fig. 2). Bonaparte clearly indicated it as a new replacement name for "*Halcyon actenoides*, Gr." However, *Halcyon actenoides* is a new construct by Bonaparte of a name never applied by Gray. In a number of places where Gray in GB listed species based on Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854), he put a straight line, indicating he recognised a new species but did not name it. However, this adding of a straight line seems to be as random as the ones he chose to name. In this case, he used the line, noted it as [Oiseau] pl. 23, fig. 2 [Actéonide Variée (Female)], and despite not naming it, he added "Type of Actenoide of *Homb. & Jacq.* (1846?)", p. [79]. The term here is not italicised, suggesting he used a variation of the French vernacular, but by italicising it in his footnote on p. [78], indicating it as an additional synonym for *Halcyon*, it is treated as a new name in this review. Furthermore, and still prior to Bonaparte's actions, it was Gray (1848b: 52) who introduced the name *Actenoides*, which was also credited to "Homb. & Jacq. (1846?)". As this name change also links to the plate in Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854) in what is an update of Gray's generic treatment in GB, it represents a prior justified emendation of the name in current use derived from Gray's original spelling *Actenoide*, which also was linked to the plate in Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854). Under Art. 19.2; see also 32.2.2, 33.2.2 and 50.4 (ICZN 1999), Gray's "corrected original spelling retains the authorship and date of the original name". Thus, we have *Actenoides* Gray, 1846, ex Gray, 1848, not Bonaparte, 1850. Current Status: *Actenoides* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

R[hipidura]. *pectoralis*, new species, p. [258]: First latinised naming of the *Muscylva Pectoral*, Oiseau pl. 11, fig. 3 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1845 = 1842–1854). Unusually, Gray listed a second *Rhipidura pectoralis*, based on *Leucocirca pectoralis* Jerdon, 1843 [= *Muscicapa (Muscylva) albogularis* Lesson, 1832], which has priority. Sharpe (1879: 313) renamed Gray's preoccupied *pectoralis*

⁴⁵ See Appendix II.II.

⁴⁶ Peters & Mayr (1960: 179, 190) and Mayr (1960: 199) incorrectly dated the *Atlas* of Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854) to 1830–1835, omitted the date for *schisticeps*, and omitted the date of the *Atlas* on p. 199, for *rufiventris*. These demonstrate the characteristic types of inconsistencies in the Peters *Check-list* volumes already noted with other examples. However, as seen here, within the same family account, although credited as two separate published works.

⁴⁷ While many of the new birds from the *Atlas* were listed, with a few named, in the appendix to Vol. 3 of GB, others were still able to be inserted in their appropriate groups. Gray named some, as is well demonstrated here under *Campephaga*, with five species. By contrast, under *Pachycephala*, Gray listed six unnamed species.

⁴⁸ May not be 1853; see the reference list under Pucheran.

as *Rhipidura melanolaema*.

Current Status: *Rhipidura rufifrons melanolaema* (H4 IC CB ZO), or *Rhipidura melanolaema* (HB).

Rhipidura. **Lessoni**, new species, p. [258]: First latinised naming of the *Muscylva* de Lesson, Oiseau pl. 11, fig.2 of Hombron & Jacquinot (1845 = 1842–1854).

Current Status: *Mayrornis l. lessoni* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Megacephalon "Temm.", new genus, p. [489], pll CXXIII, 123, no. 1: Type by original designation, *Megapodius rubripes*? "Temminck" Quoy & Gaimard (1832: 239)⁴⁹. Gray noted that Temminck had proposed the name, but not yet published the characters of his new genus. Gray also proposed it with a new species-group name, as *Megacephalon maleo*, and listed this new name as a synonym of *Megapodius rubripes* used by Quoy & Gaimard. Thus, Temminck's proposed names also are linked to Quoy & Gaimard's text and their cited plate 25 (cf. Dumont 1833) (Figure 7). This is clearly a Maleo, despite a name association with a *Megapodius* species. *Megacephalon* is available from GB as it was later adopted as a valid genus-group name of the Maleo before 1961 (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). However, *Megacephalon* is not the senior, available name; *Macrocephalon* Müller, 1846, must be used⁵⁰.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Macrocephalon*.

Megacephalon maleo "Temm.", new species, p. [489]: As a synonym of *Megacephalon*. *rubripes* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832); as *Megacephalon rufipes* "(Quoy et Gaim.)" on the caption to pl. CXXIII, but *Megacephalon rubripes* on the caption to pl. 123. Quoy & Gaimard (1832: 239) applied Temminck's (1826: text to pl. 411) *Megapodius rubripes* to their report of the Maleo, but with a query. It was adopted by Gray here for his use of Temminck's *Megacephalon*. However, Gray's adoption of *rubripes* as an available name, based on Quoy & Gaimard, was not subsequently recognised as such (Gray 1855a: 103; Oustalet 1881: 10). This is because in its original form of *Megapodius rubripes* by Quoy & Gaimard (1832: 239) the species-group name is invalid. It is a primary homonym (Art. 53.3 [ICZN 1999]), not Temminck 1826, nor Wagler, 1829 (Ogilvie-Grant 1893: 472). Gray's *maleo* became the next available species-group name although still dating from its first appearance in synonymy (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). However, *maleo* Gray, 1846, as used here, is a secondary homonym and objective synonym of *maleo* Müller, 1846; see Appendix II.II for a discussion on the priority of Müller's name.

Current Status: *Macrocephalon maleo* Müller, 1846 (H4 HB IC CB ZO)⁵¹.

Part 29. September 1846

Pterocyclus, new genus, p. [224], pl. 57, no. 3: Type, by subsequent designation of Gray (1855a: 45) *Cinclosoma erythrocephalum* Vigors, 1832. A junior synonym of *Garrulax* Lesson,

1831 (Deignan 1964: 349). With the recent splitting of *Garrulax*, *Pterocyclus* moves to the synonymy of the revived *Trochalopteron* Blyth, 1843.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Trochalopteron* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Coua ruficeps, new species, pl. CXV; (p. [454]).

Current Status: *Coua r. ruficeps* (H4 IC CB ZO), or *Coua ruficeps* (HB).

Part 30. October 1846

Myzomela chermesina, new species, pl. XXXVIII; (p. [118]).

Current Status: *Myzomela chermesina* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Leptornis, new genus, pp. [124], [125]: As a synonym of *Tropidorrhynchus* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827. Gray credited the name to "Hombron and Jacquinot", p. [124], and on p. [125], linked the name to Hombron & Jacquinot (1845 = 1842–1854): Oiseau, pl. 17, fig. 1, *Leptornis des Forêts* (Male) by naming it the type species. The name *Leptornis* dates from Gray here in synonymy as Gray linked *Leptornis* by indication to an illustration of what was named later as the intended type species *Leptornis sylvestris*, based on the same illustration, and treated it as a valid name before 1961 (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). While *Leptornis sylvestris* represents the first formal circumscription of the intended type species by Pucheran (1854⁵²: 85), Pucheran's new species name is actually a junior synonym of *Merops samoensis* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841 (cf. Mathews 1930: 799). Why the 1841 name was not used later seems like an oversight, but perhaps it was deliberate. Richmond's earliest dating of *Leptornis* in his card index was from 1850 (cf. Bonaparte 1850a: 390). Mayr (1932: 1, footnote) suggested that GB "may be regarded" as an earlier source for *Leptornis*, dated it from 1849, and cited it to p. [124], not [125]. However, *Leptornis* is invalid, not Billberg, 1820. It was replaced by *Leptomyza* Stejneger, 1885, not Macquart, 1835. Three names were subsequently proposed. The earliest, *Gymnomyza* Reichenow, 1914, being adopted (cf. Salomonsen 1967: 423). However, this name also is invalid, not Fallén, 1810 [= *Mosillus*, Latreille, 1804, cf. Sherborn 1926b: 2875; Mathis & Zatwarnicki 2004: 90]).

Before going further, *Leptomyza* (Stejneger 1885: 535)⁵³ requires reconsideration. It is clear that Stejneger's intent was for *Leptomyza* to replace *Leptornis* Gray, 1846, not Billberg, 1820. However, Stejneger did not link his new name to the type of *Leptornis*, *Merops samoensis* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841, but instead to *Leptornis aubryanus* Verreaux & Des Murs, 1860, because there were recently published field notes on the New Caledonian species to employ in his popular text to illustrate honeyeater behaviour and other traits. If the connection of *Leptomyza* to *Leptornis* was followed, as indicated, for example, by

⁴⁹ Not 1830, which is the date printed on the title page (cf. Mlíkovský 2012a: 63). Earlier, Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 472) dated the name to 1833 and he was followed for a while, e.g., Mathews (1927: 274). That Quoy & Gaimard associated Temminck's name for a different megapode with the Maleo may be because he noted the discovery of a large megapode from Sulawesi that was yet to be described. At the time it was only known by the indigenous name Maleo (Temminck 1826: text to pl. 411).

⁵⁰ See Appendix II.II.

⁵¹ See Appendix II.II.

⁵² May not be 1853; see the reference list under Pucheran.

⁵³ Leonhard Stejneger (1851–1943) was advised by his publisher not to include new nominal taxa in his contributions to a summary of the world's birds in a popular, multi-volume series (Stejneger 1885). Moreover, it was hastily written to meet a tight deadline (Mathews 1925b: 127; Wetmore 1946: 153). Nonetheless, with the best of intentions to provide details later, a few new nominal taxa were introduced by Stejneger. At the time, Stejneger had been publishing research on avian nomenclatural issues, particularly affecting North American birds (e.g., Stejneger 1882, 1884a, 1884b). No doubt this research was influential. As Stejneger did not publish more on these 'unofficial' new nominal taxa, they must be assessed on what details we have. There are five names of concern here, at least four of which were evidently intended to replace unavailable names. Waterhouse (1889: 17) listed only one, with the remainder covered by Richmond (1902), in his first Waterhouse update and supplement. *Atrichornis* and *Amytornis* were applied to the type species of the names they were intended to replace, *Atrichia* Gould, 1844, not von Paula Schrank, 1803, and *Amytis* Lesson, 1831, not Savigny, 1822. *Alopochen* was proposed for two geese previously placed in *Chenalopex* Stephens, 1824, not Dumont, 1817, with the type subsequently designated as [*Anas aegyptiaca* Linnaeus, 1766, by Oberholser (1918)]. Stejneger's *Mellopitta* does not replace an unavailable name, but was apparently either an alternative name to *Melampitta* Schlegel, 1873, or an unjustified emendation.



Figure 7. Plate 25, of the Maleo, associated with the name *Megapodius rubripes*; from Dumont (1833), the *Zoologie Atlas of the Voyage au Pôle Sud*. From the New York Public Library Digital Collections <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org>.

Sharpe (1909: 90), with both thus having the same type species, then Reichenow's (1914) *Gymnomyza* represents a first proposal of a genus-group name for *aubryanus*, although this was published without any details other than an indication of *Leptornis aubryanus* as the type species by original designation and monotypy. Apparently, if more by default than intent, Richmond's (1917: 593) *Amoromyza* was actually proposed as the first replacement name for *Leptornis*, with the same type species. As demonstrated by Reichenow (1914) when naming *Gymnomyza*, Stejneger's link to *aubryanus* was accepted, thus making it the type species for *Leptomyza*, particularly if the proposal of *Amoromyza* also suggested a generic separation of these honeyeaters (cf. Mathews 1930: 799).

For *Amoromyza* Richmond (1917: 593) noted that while Reichenow intended *Gymnomyza* to be used for the New Caledonian species only, *Amoromyza* would apply to the Fijian and Samoan birds. Mathews (1930: 799) applied *Gymnomyza* to the New Caledonian bird *Leptornis aubryanus*, and *Amoromyza* (type species *Merops samoensis*) to the others, as indicated by Richmond (1917: 593). It seems surprising the preoccupation reported by Sherborn in 1926, a friend of both Mathews and Richmond, went unnoticed⁵⁴. Perhaps, as several honeyeater genera use the '-myza' suffix, it suggested preoccupation was unlikely, despite *Leptomyza* also being preoccupied by a Dipteran name. It also is surprising that Mathews named *Gymmyza* (1925c: 93) to distinguish the Samoan birds from *Leptomyza* by apparently overlooking, or forgetting, that his friend Richmond already had named *Amoromyza* for the Samoan birds. Alternatively, Richmond may have erred in his type species selection. One must assume that at the time Mathews was rushing to make his splitting of Pacific genera match what he'd done for Australia and New Zealand in preparation for his checklist (1927, 1930). Thus, some errors occurred (cf. Salomonsen 1967: 424, footnote 1, on the source of *Mohornis*). Pending the outcome of the taxonomic status of the type species of the preoccupied *Gymnomyza*, *Leptornis* must be placed in the synonymy of *Amoromyza*⁵⁵.
Current Status: Unavailable senior synonym of *Amoromyza* or of a new replacement name for *Gymnomyza*.

Tropidorhynchus inornatus, new species, pl. XXXIX; (p. [125]).
Current Status: *Philemon inornatus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 31. November 1846

Corethrura "Reich.", new genus, p. [595]: Gray credited the name to Reichenbach but could only refer to it as "established" in "184-?". Gray (1855a: 120) later credited its first appearance to GB. By then he treated it as a synonym of *Rallina* "Reichenb. 1843?", both with the same type species, *Rallus fasciatus* Raffles, 1822. However, although *Rallina*, like *Corethrura*, was published later by Reichenbach, its first appearance in print is thus as a synonym of *Corethrura*. Moreover, Reichenbach's (1849: pl. 21, 1853a: XXIII) usage of *Corethrura* was for a different group of rails, with the type by original designation, *Gallinula jardinii* Smith, 1839 [= *Alecthelia lineata* Swainson, 1838]. Eventually this confusion was resolved by a replacement name for Reichen-

bach's *Corethrura*, as *Sarothrura* Heine⁵⁶, 1890 (Peters 1934: 194; Penhallurick 2003: 34, 77).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Rallina*.

Rallina "of the same author" [i.e., Reichenbach], new genus, p. [595], as a synonym of *Corethrura*: Credited to Reichenbach "1843?" but first published here. *Rallina* was treated as an available name before 1961 but must date from its appearance in synonymy (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). Sharpe (1894: 74) dated the name from Reichenbach in 1846. Mathews (1921: 151–152, 1927: 88) from 1845, referring to Sherborn as a source despite not locating an exact citation [later, Sherborn 1930: 5421 credited *Rallina* to Reichenbach (1849: pl. XX)]. The earliest date for the name appears to be in GB here (cf. Peters 1934: 171).
Current Status: *Rallina* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Ortygometra griseofrons, new species, pl. CLXI: In text as **C[orethrura]. griseofrons**, p. [595], no other details; not *griseifrons*, as indicated by Sharpe (1894: 73), who placed both spellings in the synonymy of *Gallinula kioloides* Pucheran, 1845. Indeed, according to Sharpe's reference details all authors except Gray used *griseifrons*, until Sharpe made the distinction of the two. However, *griseifrons* is an incorrect subsequent spelling.

Current Status: *Mentocrex k. kioloides* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 32. December 1846

B[ucco]. Swainsoni, new replacement name, p. [74], for *Tamatia macrorhynchus* Swainson, 1822 (cf. Zimmer 1926b: 613–614 for the date), not *[Bucco] macrorhynchus* Gmelin, 1788.
Current Status: *Notharchus swainsoni* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Bucco pectoralis, new species, pl. XXVI; (p. [74]).

Current Status: *Notharchus pectoralis* (Peters, 1948: 11; H4 HB IC CB ZO).

C[otinga]. Tschudii, new replacement name. p. [279], for *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi, 1843, not Kuhl, 1820 (Hellmayr 1929: 124).
Current Status: *Ampelioides tschudii* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Carpornis, new genus, p. [279]: Type by subsequent designation of Gray (1855a: 147), *Ampelis melanocephala* Bonaparte⁵⁷ = *Procnias melanocephalus* Maximilian [also Wied or Wied-Neuwied⁵⁸], 1820 (Hellmayr 1929: 102).
Current Status: recently revived as a valid genus (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Pluvianellus, new genus, p. [549], pl. 147, no. 2: Gray converted the French name, *Pluvianelle Sociable*, of Hombron & Jacquinot (1845 = 1842–1854: Oiseau pl. 30, fig. 1) into a latinised form in advance of the delayed text of Pucheran (1854⁵⁹: 124–125) who named it *Pluvianellus sociabilis*. Sharpe (1896: 303) adopted Pucheran's usage and name, even though his synonymy clearly demonstrated that Gray's names had seniority.
Current Status: *Pluvianellus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Pluvianellus socialis, new species, p. [549], by indication (Art.

⁵⁴ Also at the time, Mathews was proof-reading for Sherborn (cf. Norman 1944: 73).

⁵⁵ See Appendix II.II.

⁵⁶ Heine's name was placed after *Sarothrura*. Heine & Reichenow, as co-editors as well as co-authors of their catalogue (1890), only receive joint credit for unjustified emendations (e.g., see under *Megacephalon*, Appendix II.II). Based on content (Art. 50.1.1 [ICZN 1999]), new nominal taxa are credited to either Heine or Reichenow, depending on which co-author's name was placed after a proposed new name.

⁵⁷ Not Swainson, as sometimes given (Sclater 1888: 374, who mixed the two); Gray used "Pr. B.", i.e., Prince Bonaparte, but not a new name in this form.

⁵⁸ See Appendix II.I.

⁵⁹ May not be 1853; see reference list under Pucheran.

12.2.6 [ICZN 1999]).

Current Status: *Pluvianellus socialis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 33. January 1847

No new nominal taxa.

Part 34. February 1847

Lipangus [= *Lipaugus*]⁶⁰ **lateralis**, new species, pl. LX; (p. [240]): Listed as new but placed in synonymy with *L. hypopyrrhus* [sic] (Vieillot, 1817), with no circumscription, only a reference to the plate. It was placed as a synonym of *Laniocera hypopyrrha* (Hellmayr 1929: 149) [= *Laniocera hypopyrra*, with the original spelling of Vieillot's species-group name restored, cf. Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 22)]. Gray must have reidentified his new species after the plate was captioned and printed.

Current Status: As *lateralis* has never been adopted as the name of a taxon (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]), it is not an available name.

Dendrocolaptes lineatocephalus, new species, pl. XLIII; (p. [140]).

Current Status: *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus lineatocephalus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 35. March 1847

Indicator maculatus, new replacement name, pl. CXIII, p. [451], for *Indicator Sparmanni* Leadbeater, 1829, not *Indicator Sparmannii* Stephens 1815, given here as *I. sparmanni* Shaw⁶¹ to replace a then unallowed tautonym based on *Cuculus indicator* Sparrman, 1777.

Current Status: *Indicator m. maculatus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Vanellus ptiloscelis, new species, pl. CXLV; (p. [541]): A junior synonym of *V. resplendens* Tschudi, 1843 (Sharpe 1896: 137).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Vanellus resplendens* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

C[haradrius]. **Bidactylus**, new replacement name, p. [544]: It was based on Temminck's (1840: 347) *Autruchon*, the name he proposed for the bird taken from drawings by François Levaillant (1753–1824), cf. Gray (1841: 84). Apparently Temminck did not take this matter further than Gray. The name was identified as belonging to a rumoured small ostrich *Struthio camelus* Linnaeus, 1758 (cf. Salvadori 1896: 576–577), and most probably represents an extinct form of the northern nominate subspecies, if not a *nomen dubium* (Hume & Walters 2012: 359). However, Hume (2017: 404) revised the 2012 view by apparently accepting the older sources and omitting the earlier reference to the original name as a possible *nomen dubium*⁶².

Current Status: *Nomen dubium* (?) associated with the Ostrich.

Phegornis, new replacement name, p. [545], for *Leptopus*, at least eight prior usages, *Leptodactylus*, not Fitzinger, 1826, and *Leptoscelis*, at least three prior usages (cf. Sherborn 1927c: 3499–3503): Type is the same, *Leptopus* [or *Leptodactylus*] *Mitchellii* Fraser, 1845 [= *Phegornis mitchellii* (H4 HB IC CB ZO)]. Current Status: *Phegornis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 36. April 1847

Todus subulatus "Gould", new species, pl. XXII; (p. [63]).

Current Status: *Todus subulatus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Bostrychia, new genus, pp. [565], [566]: It was listed as a synonym of *Geronticus* Wagler, 1832. Gray originally credited *Bostrychia* to Reichenbach "(1845?)", with no details. Type, by original designation, p. [566], *G[eronticus]. carunculatus* [= *Ibis carunculata* Rüppell, 1837]. Gray (1855a: 115) listed it as "Reichenb. 1843?" although it had by then been named by Reichenbach two years earlier (1853a: XIV, not 14 [as given, for example, by Steinbacher 1979: 260]; but credited to Wagler, in error). *Bostrychia* continued to be associated with Reichenbach, e.g., Steinbacher (1979: 260), until it was revealed to be based on Gray, following the previously overlooked details in the Richmond card index (cf. Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 192). It is an available name as it was adopted as the valid name of a taxon before 1961, e.g., Sharpe (1899: 18). It dates from its original appearance in synonymy here in GB (1847) (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]).

Current Status: *Bostrychia* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 37. May 1847

No new nominal taxa.

Part 38. June 1847

Arachnothera uropygialis, new species, pl. XXXIII: The name is on the plate but not listed in the text. See appendix, p. 5. A synonym of *A. robusta* Müller & Schlegel, 1845 (Gadow 1884: 101). Current Status: junior synonym of *Arachnothera r. robusta* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 39. July 1847

No new nominal taxa.

Part 40. September 1847

Megapodius Forsteni "Temm.", new species, pl. CXXIV, where it is *Megapodius Forstenii* "Temm."; as *Megapodius Forsteni*, p. [491], with no circumscriptive detail: Gray (1861: 362, 1862b: 289) subsequently used *forsteni*, although citing the plate CXXIV, as 124⁶³, where *forstenii* was used. However, by adopting the spelling of the name originally published in the text, Gray's intent was clear. He can be accepted as the First Reviser of the name (David *et al.* 2009: 6).

Current Status: *Megapodius forsteni* (H4 CB), or *Megapodius freycinet forsteni* (HB IC ZO).

Part 41. October 1847

Pycnonotus. **Yourdini**, new species, p. [237]: First latinised naming of the Turdoïde de Gourdin [Male], Oiseau pl. 14, fig.1 of Hombroen & Jacquinet (1845 = 1842–1854). A synonym of *Turdus analis* Horsfield, 1821 (Sharpe 1882: 140).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Pycnonotus goiavier analis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 42. December 1847

Podager Gouldii, new species, pl. XVIII; (p. [52]): A junior synonym of [*Caprimulgus*] *semitorquatus* Gmelin, 1788 (Hartert 1892: 621, as *gouldi*).

⁶⁰ Corrected to *Lipaugus* to match the etymology provided with Boié's (1828: 318) original circumscription, by Cabanis (1847: 233; see also Hellmayr 1929: 156).

⁶¹ Gray corrected the authorship to Stephens in his appendix, p. 22, but not his incorrect subsequent spelling.

⁶² The sentence in the species summary of Hume (2017) referring to a tinamou is clearly an erroneous replication of a sentence listed two species earlier.

⁶³ Rather than Gray not using his own plate numbering system, it may have been changed in the editorial process.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Lurocalis s. semitorquatus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 43. February 1848.

Ciconia microscelis, new species, pl. CLI; (p. [561]): It was later treated as a synonym of *Dissura* [= *Dissoura*] *episcopus* (cf. Sharpe 1899: 294).

Current Status: *Ciconia episcopus microscelis* (H4 IC CB ZO), or *Ciconia microscelis* (H4? HB).

Chenoramphus, new genus, listed, p. [562], in the synonymy of *Anastomus* Bonnaterre, 1791: Gray credited the name to Dumont (1817), but Dumont only used the French vernacular form, Chænoramphe, as noted by Richmond on his card. Thus, it is new here. Waterhouse (1889: 40) listed the unjustifiably emended name⁶⁴, *Chenorhamphus*. Sharpe (1899: 306) erroneously credited *Chenorhamphus* to Gray in GB and this detail was listed by Sherborn (1925a: 1223). Oberholser (1905: 66) recognised *Chenoramphus* as an available name and considered *Chenorhamphus* Oustalet, 1878, to be identical, and thus he proposed *Conopotheras* as a replacement name for the latter. Richmond (1908: 601), however, erroneously indicated Oberholser using *Chenorhamphus*, perhaps following Waterhouse (1889: 40). Oberholser's proposed name change was not followed. Indeed, *Conopotheras* was overlooked by Mathews (1930: 480, also his corrigenda and appendix; plus his three supplements in *The Ibis*, 1931–1933)⁶⁵. Oustalet's *Chenorhamphus* currently applies to two species of Malurid fairy-wrens, with type species, *Todopsis grayi* Wallace, 1862 (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Another notable example demonstrating the significance of the presence or absence of an 'h' supports this case. It is *Ichthyophaga* Lesson, 1843, not *Ichthyophaga*, because the latter is used elsewhere for a genus of fish-parasitic Turbellarians (Williams & Bunkley-Williams 2017). Although Sluys & Kawakatsu (2005) had earlier argued that the use of the emendation *Ichthyophaga* in ornithology was enough to justify renaming *Ichthyophaga* Syromiatnikova, 1949, Williams & Bunkley-Williams (2017) dismissed the avian *Ichthyophaga* as an unjustified emendation, and thus argued that there was no need for a replacement name. The unjustified emendation was by Sherborn (1927a: 3105; he also listed *Ichthyophaga*, cited to the same source, on p. 3108, as "teste Waterhouse" [cf. Waterhouse 1889: 106]; Sluys & Kawakatsu 2005: 65). There also was a later and overlooked, unjustified emendation by Peters, using *Ichthyophaga* in the text but *Ichthyophaga* in the table of contents (Peters 1931a: xvii, 259). The *Ichthyophaga* 'emendation' was widely used for a period, until *Ichthyophaga* was restored (Sluys & Kawakatsu 2005). However, around this time, *Ichthyophaga* was subsumed in *Haliaeetus* Savigny, 1809, by Lerner & Mindell (2005), an arrangement still followed (H4, HB, IC, CB, ZO).⁶⁶

Thus, as demonstrated here, the presence or absence of an 'h' can mean different names because even a one letter difference does not make these names homonyms (Art. 56.2 [ICZN 1999]). These examples also provide a strong reason for ensuring original spellings are restored and followed where necessary and/or possible (see under *Corcorax melanorhynchus*; and other examples can be found in this review).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Anastomus*. Treated as an available name by Oberholser (1905), despite his replacement name being overlooked.

Part 44. June 1848

No new nominal taxa.

Part 45. August 1848

C[alamanthus]. strigatus "Lath.", new name, p. [164], for [*Anthus*] *minimus* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, cf. Mathews (1930: 601): Richmond had no card for this name.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801) (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Chaetornis, new genus, p. [167], pl. 48, no. 9: Type, by subsequent designation, Gray (1855a: 33) *Megalurus? striatus* Jerdon, 1841 [= *Chaetornis striata* (H4 HB CB ZO), or *Schoenicola striatus* (IC).]

Current Status: *Chaetornis* (H4 HB CB ZO) or junior synonym of *Schoenicola* Blyth, 1844 (IC).

Myalurus, new genus, pl. XLVIII: It was reidentified in the text as *Megalurus* Horsfield, 1821, suggesting it was either proposed as new when the plate was prepared, or was an unjustified emendation of *Megalurus*, if not a transcription error when the caption was added to the finished plate. It is accepted here as new in GB. No Richmond card but listed by Sherborn (1928b: 4223) as a new name. Watson in Watson *et al.* (1986: 42) made a parenthetical note that pl. 48 [= XLVIII] was "labeled *Megalurus*". This suggests that Watson must have originally written *Myalurus* but it was lost somewhere in the editorial process.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Megalurus*.

Myalurus citrinus, new species, pl. XLVIII; name in the text as *M[egalurus]. citrinus*, p. [169]: With this naming *Myalurus* satisfies Art. 11.6.1 (ICZN 1999), making both available names. However, both of these names are now unavailable as they were not used after 1899 (Art. 23.9.1.1 [ICZN 1999]).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Megalurus p. palustris* (Watson *et al.* 1986: 42).

Part 46. December 1848

No new nominal taxa.

Part 47. March 1849

No new nominal taxa.

Part 48. June 1849

Neochmia, new genus, pp. [368], [369]: In the synonymy of *Estrela* [= *Estrilda* Swainson, 1827]. Gray credited it to "Hombron et Jacquemont" [368], i.e., Hombron & Jacquemont. The first latinised naming of the French generic substantive based on the plate caption Neochmie Phaëton [Male], Oiseau pl. 22, fig.3 of Hombron & Jacquemont (1845 = 1842–1854). Adopted as the name of a taxon before 1961, e.g., Sharpe (1909: 450) and is available (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). Type, by original designation, p. [369], *Fringilla phaëton*, Hombron & Jacquemont, 1841.

Current Status: *Neochmia*, now expanded to include four species (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Gray's appendix

p. 20, *L[orius]. Cardinalis*, new species: Based on and credited to Hombron & Jacquemont (1846 = 1842–1854: Oiseau pl. 24bis, fig.2), Lori Cardinal [Male].

⁶⁴ Giebel (1872: 365, 654), who credited the name in this form to Dumont (1817).

⁶⁵ In his two-volume compendium of 1927–1930, Mathews sought to comprehensively cover all names applied to Australasian birds, extending west to Sulawesi and east to Polynesia. Omissions are very rare. See also Appendix II.II.

⁶⁶ There is an *Ichthyophaga* listed and indexed by Gistel (1856: 119, 479). However, it is not a generic name. It is a subject heading for 'fish-eating insects', in a seemingly confusing list and index combining generic names, group names and subject headings using Latin terms.

Current Status: *Chalcopsitta cardinalis* (H4 HB CB), or *Pseudeos cardinalis* (IC ZO).

p. 22, *Picus Lewis* "Drap.", new name: Listed as an additional synonym. Actually, a new name here for *Picus torquatus* Wilson, 1811, not Boddaert, 1783, by partial latinising of Drapiez's (1828: 501) Pic Lewis. Originally listed as a cross-reference name to Pic a Collier *P. torquatus*. Riley (1905) dismissed Gray's *Picus Lewis* as being the same as Drapiez's vernacular name. He also dismissed Coues's (1875a: 291) *Picus lewisii* as a misreading of Gray's *Picus Lewis*⁶⁷. Instead, he proposed *Asyndesmus lewisi*. This interpretation by Riley was followed by Richmond, and thus Sherborn, and used up until at least 1930 (Bangs 1930: 232). Gray's name was restored by Stone *et al.* (1931: 192⁶⁸). Its current status is usually *Melanerpes lewis*, but it does not end here.

Gray's (1868: 116) justified emendation of *Picus lewisii* for *Picus Lewis*, as "Picus Lewisii, *Drap.*", was similarly listed by Coues (1875a: 291), who wrote: "'*Picus lewisii*, Drapiez' (*vide G.R. Gray*)", not "*Lewisii, Drap.*", as listed by Gray (1870: 201). Coues did not see the original source, *cf.* Coues (1876b: 442), where he listed "'*Picus lewisii*, Drapiez'". Gray (1868: 116) listed his emended name in the synonymy of *Melanerpes (Asyndesmus) torquatus* (Wilson, 1811). The senior primary homonym *Picus torquatus* Boddaert, 1783, was not recognised as such at the time by Gray as the species concerned was placed in a different genus, *Celeus* Boié, 1831, a separation still recognised by Hargitt (1890: 137, 437) and not corrected until Riley (1905). Neither Gray's nor Coues's use of *lewisii* were listed by Hargitt (1890: 137–138), Sherborn (1927c: 3545) nor Peters (1948: 157)⁶⁹. However, Sherborn (1932: 103) later added "*lewis*" from GB "*teste C.W.R.*", which demonstrates that Richmond was the source of the change of name for the woodpecker as presented by Stone *et al.* (1931: 192). Moreover, Richmond was one of the co-authors and committee members for the 1931 AOU checklist fourth edition.

The name for this woodpecker therefore must be corrected to *Melanerpes lewisii*, with Gray's justified emendation of 1868, but it is to be cited to Gray here in GB as the "corrected original spelling retains the authorship and date of the original name" (Art. 19.2; also 32.2.2, 33.2.2, 50.4 [ICZN 1999]). Although Gray's emended name has not been used after 1899, it is not a senior synonym or homonym (Art. 23.9.1.1 [ICZN 1999]) as it

replaces the original name and takes its authorship and date. Current status: *Picus lewisii* Gray, 1849 [ex Gray 1868: 116], which becomes *Melanerpes lewisii* under current taxonomic usage, replacing *M. lewis* ((H4 HB IC CB ZO).

p. 24, *Trugon terrestris*, new genus and species, by indication (Art. 12.2.6 [ICZN 1999]), with the type by monotypy. Gray's name is latinised from the French name of Hombron & Jacquinet (1846 = 1842–1854: Oiseau pl. 28, fig. 1), Trugon Terrestre, based on a female. The same names were subsequently proposed by Pucheran (1854⁷⁰: 123).

Current Status: *Trugon t. terrestris* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 49. July 1849

The contents guessed for this part, based on signature letters m through gg (*cf.* Table 4, CD-ROM of Dickinson *et al.*, 2011).

p. 55, *Pseudastur*, new genus: Type by original designation, *Falco pœcilonotus*, credited to Blyth, 1849, but Blyth's book was delayed until 1852 (Blyth 1852: 24). Gray (1855a: 3) credited the name to Blyth, 1848, but the earliest valid use of the name is here in GB (*cf.* Sherborn 1929: 5193).

Current Status: Formerly a junior synonym of *Leucopternis* Kaup, 1847 (Hellmayr & Conover 1949: 169), who credited the name to Blyth, 1849 [= 1852] and in current usage (IC CB ZO).

Part 50. August 1849

The contents guessed for this part, based on signature letters a–h (*cf.* Dickinson *et al.* 2011: Table 4, CD-ROM).

Supplementary appendix: 30a–30c.

p. 30b, *P[loceus]*. *Martinetii*, new name for [*Emberiza*] *rubra* Gmelin, 1789, not Meuschen, 1787: However, if that was what Gray intended, it was subsequently overlooked, ignored, or considered irrelevant. Apparently not only is there no supposed preoccupation (Meuschen 1787: 44), but also some of Meuschen's sales catalogues were officially rejected for nomenclatural purposes, and although the 1787 catalogue has not, it also has been dismissed as non-binominal since at least 1926 (*cf.* Holthuis 1998: 80)⁷¹. Sharpe (1890: 486) cited it, as an unjustified emendation [*martineti*], as a synonym of *Emberiza rubra* Gmelin. There is no card for it in the Richmond index, as

⁶⁷ Riley's dismissal of Gray's name as merely a reuse of the French vernacular, ignores or overlooks an earlier French style of an eponym unmodified as a Latin possessive form, i.e., a noun in apposition, e.g., *Megapodius freycinet* Gaimard, 1823. For a discussion of the case of *Sitta neumayer* Michahelles, 1830, not *neumayeri*, see Mlíkovský (2007: 99).

⁶⁸ Peters (1948: 157) noted that Wilson (1811: pl. 20) captioned his figure of his Lewis's Woodpecker as "L. Woodpecker", which seems to fit with his proposal of Lewis's Woodpecker as the English name. However, on close inspection of the plate 20 caption, Wilson seems to have named his proposed 'Clark's Crow' as "L. Crow", as the formation of an apparent capital 'L' closely approximates the capital 'L' of both the woodpecker and the third bird on the plate, named "Louisiana Tanager". Following Peters's implication, it should be "C. Crow." Either it was a caption error or Wilson had something else in mind, suggesting at the time the plate was engraved and the caption added that he may have been uncertain which way his honorifics would apply (see Figure 8). A final choice of naming the woodpecker after Meriwether Lewis may be a consequence of his early death in 1809 when volume three was in preparation. This interpretation is supported by Wilson's tribute to Lewis's memory at the end of the woodpecker text, whereas apart from the title "Clark's Crow", Clark's name is not mentioned in his account of the 'crow' (Wilson 1811: 28–32).

⁶⁹ Richmond had a card for Riley's name but none for either Gray's later treatment or Coues's (1875a: 291) incarnation of *Picus lewisii*.

⁷⁰ May not be 1853, see discussion in the reference list under Pucheran.

⁷¹ In this case the name of the species concerned is not affected, but the misinterpretation of Meuschen (1787) has been influential. For example, the Fulvous Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*, based on *Anas bicolor* Vieillot, 1816, was originally named [*Anas*] *fulva* Gmelin, 1789. Richmond pointed out that there was an earlier *Anas fulva* (Meuschen 1787: 62) and thus the species name was changed to *bicolor* by Allen *et al.* (1908: 362). Not only was the change unnecessary, as demonstrated later by the dismissal of the catalogue as non-binominal, but also Meuschen's name is unidentifiable, with a sole character of "speculo albo" (also the equivalent in a separate column in French) offering no solution. As Meuschen's *Anas fulva* does not meet Art. 12.1 (ICZN 1999), i.e., it does not define or denote a taxon, it can be dismissed as a *nomen nudum* and thus Gmelin's *Anas fulva* is available, as it always should have been. Unfortunately, the misinterpretation of Meuschen must be maintained as *bicolor* has been in prevailing usage for over a century. Moreover, Gmelin's *fulva* is not a *nomen oblitum* as it was used after 1899 and thus not a reversal of precedence because Art. 23.9.1.1 is not met, but under 23.9.1.2 prevailing usage for *bicolor* over the past 50 years could be demonstrated. However, the current name of *bicolor* is not challenged here, the point being made merely to highlight one way in which errors become acceptable, in this case perhaps understandable, where rare 18th Century publications are concerned.



Figure 8. Plate 20 of Alexander Wilson's *American Ornithology*, vol. 3 (1811), illustrating the three Lewis & Clark birds described and illustrated, and to reveal the way the birds were captioned. From biodiversitylibrary.org/page/46337744.

with a number of the new nominal taxa listed here.

Current Status: junior synonym of *Foudia rubra* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Additional items in *The Genera of Birds*

Part 1. May 1844⁷²

G[lareola]. limbata Rüppell, *nomen nudum*, p. [538]: Published presumably in anticipation of a circumscription appearing, which came a year later (Rüppell, 1845: 113).

Current Status: a junior synonym of *G. p. pratincola* (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 220).

Part 2. June 1844

In the species summaries of four of the genera of petrels and albatrosses circumscribed in GB, Gray listed 15 names as synonyms based on an unpublished MS, including drawings, held in the British Museum. It was written by Daniel Solander (1733–1782), with the drawings prepared by Sydney Parkinson (c. 1745–1771), when both accompanied Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) travelling as naturalist on the first circumnavigation of the globe undertaken by James Cook (1728–1779) on HMS *Endeavour*. Most of these names were credited by Gray as "Banks *Icon ined.*", but some also noted as "Sol." or "Sol. MS". Gray's use of this unpublished resource built on what was begun by Kuhl (1820), whose research on petrels was included in his volume which brought together several anatomical and other studies. Kuhl's use of Solander's MS apparently prompted Gray in GB to include additional names from Solander's MS although *nomina nuda* at the time. Salvin (1876) subsequently examined Solander's MS and tried to identify the drawings, not all successfully. Salvin also pointed out that all 16 of Parkinson's outline sketches of petrels were made between 22 December 1768 and 15 February 1769 around the coasts and seas of southern South America during the voyage out (cf. Lysaght (1959: 359–362).

Although at least six of the names concerned here were made available later in the 19th Century, by Bonaparte and Salvin, most remained as *nomina nuda* until, when covering seabirds for his *The Birds of Australia*, volume 2, Mathews (1912b, 1912c, 1912d) examined once more Solander's MS and all pertinent details, including circumscriptions, of 21 of Solander's names, were quoted from Solander's original Latin text (see also Iredale 1913b). If cited in synonymy, the names concerned should be credited to Solander, in the relevant work cited, but not to Gray in GB, as in the case of the 15 he listed.

This topic is raised here because nine of the names listed by Gray in GB from Solander's MS were included in the synonymies of New Zealand seabirds as new nominal taxa from GB by Gill *et al.* (2010). The synonymies constructed by Gill *et al.* (2010) for the seabirds were inconsistent. The general omission of names covered by Bonaparte (1856–1857) and Salvin (1876), and Bonaparte's adoption of Gray's listing of some Solander names, along with Salvin's reappraisal of Parkinson's drawings, and circumscriptive details quoted in Latin, needs further consideration. Herewith only the nine names linked to GB noted⁷³. A summary of the names concerned follows, with their current status following Gill *et al.* (2010):

Nectris fuliginosus, *Sol. MS.*, Bank's *Icon. ined.*, t. 23, p. [647]: A *nomen nudum* here. Mathews treated it as an available name and stated it was misidentified by Kuhl (1820), cf. Mathews (1912b: 96). It was made available by Salvin (1876: 236). Gill *et al.*

(2010: 112) listed the name to GB as a junior secondary homonym of [*Procellaria*] *fuliginosa* Gmelin, 1789, but omitted Salvin's usage.

Current Status: *Nectris fuliginosus* Salvin, 1876, a junior synonym of *Puffinus p. pacificus* (Gmelin, 1789).

P[uffinus]. munda, *Sol. MS.*, Bank's *Icon. ined.*, t. 24, p. [647]: A *nomen nudum* here and first made available by Salvin (1876: 236) and also Mathews (1912b: 59). Gill *et al.* (2010: 123) listed the name to GB as a junior secondary homonym of *Procellaria munda* Kuhl, 1820. Their listing of *munda* to Mathews (1912b: 69) is an error. Mathews credited the name there to Salvin. Regardless, Kuhl's name and its subsequent usages were formally rejected by ICZN (cf. Gill *et al.* 2010: 79).

Current Status: *Puffinus munda* Salvin, 1876, a junior synonym of *Puffinus elegans* Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869.

Nectris nugax, *Sol. MS.*, p. [647]: A *nomen nudum* here. First made available by Bonaparte (1857a: 205). Gill *et al.* (2010: 122) listed the name to GB but it dates from Bonaparte.

Current Status: *Puffinus nugax* Bonaparte, 1857, a junior synonym of *Puffinus a. assimilis* Gould, 1838.

Proc[ellaria]. carbonaria, *Sol. MS.* ?, p. [647]: A *nomen nudum* here. It was not published as an available name until by Mathews (1912b: 91). Gill *et al.* (2010: 114) listed Mathews's name as a junior secondary homonym of Gray's *carbonaria* in GB, but it was first published by Mathews as an available name.

Current Status: *Puffinus carbonaria* Mathews, 1912, a junior synonym of *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844.

Proc[ellaria]. æquorea, *Sol. MS.*, Bank's *Icon. ined.*, t. 13, p. [648]: A *nomen nudum* here and not published as an available name until by Salvin (1876: 228). Mathews (1912b: 23) made the name available as the emended *Procellaria a'quorea*. Gill *et al.* (2010: 127) listed Mathews's emendation but omitted Salvin's usage.

Current Status: *Procellaria æquorea* Salvin, 1876, a junior synonym of *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790).

P[rocellaria]. vagabunda, *Sol. MS.*, p. [648]: A *nomen nudum* here and not published as an available name until by Mathews (1912c: 155). Gill *et al.* (2010: 88) listed Gray from GB but not its availability from Mathews.

Current Status: *Procellaria vagabunda* Mathews, 1912, a junior synonym of *Pterodroma lessonii* Garnot, 1826⁷⁴.

Proc[ellaria]. lugens, *Sol. MS.* ?, Bank's *Icon. ined.*, t. 22 ?, p. [648]: A *nomen nudum* here, but published as an available name by Salvin (1876: 235) and Mathews (1912c: 159). Gill *et al.* (2010: 92) listed both Gray from GB and Mathews as junior primary homonyms of *Procellaria lugens* Kuhl, 1820, based on Solander's MS, but they omitted Salvin's usage; considered a *nomen dubium* (Gill *et al.* 2010: 79).

Current Status: *Procellaria lugens* Salvin, 1876, a *nomen dubium*.

Proc[ellaria]. velox, *Sol. MS.* ?, Bank's *Icon. ined.*, t. 16, p. [648]: A *nomen nudum* here, but published as an available name by Salvin (1876: 230), and again by Mathews (1912c: 169). Gill *et al.* (2010: 95) listed Gray from GB but not Mathews's usage separately, and omitted Salvin's usage. Both Salvin and Mathews

⁷² For dates of all part numbers see pp. 16–26. Current status for some names indicated where applicable.

⁷³ The discussion, however, for the purposes of this review, also includes an additional albatross name and also a tropicbird.

⁷⁴ Usually cited to a text page and plate, but these were published separately in different page sizes and bound separately (Garnot 1826a: 54, 1826b: pl. 4 [foldout plate]). The plates, in quarto, for the first 12 volumes (1824–1827), were collated and bound as atlases in three volumes with separate title pages and indices. Was the plate 4, in this case, published simultaneously with the relevant part of the text? Sources consulted do not mention this aspect and details await investigation (Dickinson *et al.* 2015: 94).

could be claimed as junior primary homonyms of *Procellaria velox* Kuhl, 1820, also based on Solander's MS.

Current Status: *Procellaria velox* Salvin, 1876, a junior synonym of *Pterodroma cookii* Gray, 1843.

D[iomedea]. antarctica, Banks, *Icon. ined. t. 26*, p. [650]: A *nomen nudum* here, published as an available name by Salvin (1876: 237; omitted by Gill *et al.* 2010: 77), as well as by Mathews (1912d: 302). Gill *et al.* (2010: 77) listed both Gray from GB and Mathews. The comment in Gill *et al.* (2010: 77) that Gray's name is an "unnecessary *nomen novum*" for *D. palpebrata* Forster, 1785, is meaningless. Gill *et al.* (2010: 77) also called *D. fuliginosa* Gmelin, 1789, "an unnecessary *nomen novum*" for *D. palpebrata*. This also is meaningless as Gmelin's name was accepted as the available name for the Light-mantled Sooty Albatross for 123 years, until Forster's obscure monograph was rediscovered by Charles Sherborn in 1911 and duly reported by Mathews (1912d).

Current Status: *Diomedea antarctica* Salvin, 1876, a junior synonym of *Phoebastria palpebrata* (Forster, 1785).

An additional albatross name from Solander's MS covered by Gray in GB, could have been listed by Gill *et al.* (2010). It is *D. profuga*, ex Banks, listed by Gray under *D. chlororhynchus* [= *chlororhynchus* Gmelin, 1789]. Mathews (1912d: 285–286) provided Solander's circumscriptive details and also linked it with *D. chlororhynchus*, an opinion he retained later (Mathews 1933)⁷⁵. Thus Solander's *D. profuga* was published as an available name by Mathews (1912d: 285–286). Solander gave similar locality details for *antarctica* and *profuga*, suggesting both should have been covered by Gill *et al.* (2010).

Current Status: *Diomedea profuga* Mathews, 1912, a junior synonym of *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster, 1785.

Further to this interpretation of Solander names applying to some petrels and albatrosses, there is a case concerning a tropicbird name. Gill *et al.* (2010: 136), overlooking that Gray listed '*Phaeton. erubescens*' as "Banks, *Icon. ined.* 31" here (and earlier in 1844), indicated that *Phaethon rubricauda erubescens* Rothschild, 1900, was a junior primary homonym of *Phaeton erubescens* Gray, 1844. Unlike some of the names involving petrels and albatrosses, as listed by Gill *et al.* (2010), the Gray name in this case was not listed separately. It refers to a catalogue (Gray, 1844b: 182), which included all seabirds, and also listed Gray's extracts of names from Solander's MS. However, the catalogue was not published until after part two of GB. *Phaethon*, on the other hand, was not covered until GB part 38 in 1847. Moreover, Rothschild (1900: 296) was quite explicit that in all three mentions of *erubescens* by Gray it was a "*nomen nudum* !!". Rothschild therefore was validating Solander's *erubescens* for the first time as an available name. Later, Mathews (1926a: 60), contradicting his earlier view of 1912, apparently decided that validation of a Solander MS name was not enough, and renamed Rothschild's *erubescens* as *Scaeophaethon rubricauda roseotincta*. The change was accepted (*cf.* Peters 1931a: 78), but Gill *et al.* (2010: 136), in this case, were right to call it an "unnecessary *nomen novum*".

Current Status: *Phaethon rubricauda erubescens* Rothschild, 1900, a senior synonym of *P. r. roseotincta* (Mathews, 1926); but its status should be reassessed as it is an available name.

Part 4. August 1844

E [mberiza]. Bonapartei, p. [377]: Gray credited the name to "Barth. de la Pomm.", no other details. Gray's name abbreviation refers to Christophe Jérôme Barthélemy Lapommeraye (1796–1869), who apparently was an acquaintance of Charles Bonaparte. In his catalogue of European birds Bonaparte (1842: 173) listed "*E. bonapartii* Barthelemy de la Pomm.", which is the most likely source used by Gray here, and based on his separate (Bonaparte 1843: 45), despite the change of spelling. Richmond's card files on this name queried if it was published by Barthélemy before 1842, but on another card indicated a reference to a later paper by Bonaparte where it is apparent that the name he listed in 1842 was based on Barthélemy telling him he would name a species *E. bonapartii*, based on a live captive bird held in 1842 (Bonaparte 1857b: 165). Bonaparte's 1842 listing was thus in anticipation of the naming in honour of himself, but apparently this was not done. Sharpe (1888: 549) listed the name as "Barth. MSS" and cited p. 164 instead of 165 of Bonaparte (1857b), but it is a *nomen nudum*, and listed as a synonym of *E. leucocephala* Gmelin, 1771.

Camptolaimus, p. [623]: Gray (1841: 95) proposed the genus-group name *Camptolaimus* for the Labrador Duck, which had recently been named as *Kamptorhynchus* by Eyton (1838: 57, 151). Gray did not indicate it was a replacement name until GB, therein footnoting that Eyton's name was "previously used in Zoology". As usual, Gray did not specify the prior source. However, through his work on the translation of Latreille's treatment of Insecta for Griffith's *Animal Kingdom*, during 1830–1831 (*cf.* Evenhuis 2019a), it seems clear he had in mind *Camptorhynchus* Latreille, 1828⁷⁶, as prior to *Kamptorhynchus* Eyton, 1838, but with Eyton's original spelling retained in GB, and later, e.g., Gray (1869: 88); also, Eyton (1869: 16, 108). Although Eyton's spelling was emended by Strickland (1841b: 39) to *Camptorhynchus*, this change was apparently overlooked or ignored by Gray, despite or because of it being listed in a critique of Gray (1840). Also overlooked was that *Camptorhynchus* already had been anticipated by Bonaparte (1838: 58), whose small book appeared at least two months prior to Eyton's monograph, and there Bonaparte credited the name to Eyton anyway⁷⁷. With Bonaparte's eagerness to publish new nominal taxa as soon as possible his no doubt unintentional pre-empting of Eyton would be repeated with other authors later, and compares with what Gray did for a few names in GB, as noted herein.

Sherborn (1924b: 1020) listed only one prior *Camptorhynchus*, a *nomen nudum* (Fischer [= Fischer von Waldheim], 1808⁷⁸), but later added *Camptorhynchus* Latreille, 1829 [= 1828] (Sherborn 1932: 37), which had been proposed as a replacement name for *Eurhinus* Schönherr, 1825, not Kirby, 1819. However, by a decision of ICZN *Eurhinus* was subsequently accepted as an emendation of *Eurhin* Illiger, 1807, and thus *Eurhinus* Illiger, 1807, takes priority over *Camptorhynchus* Latreille, 1828 (Opinion 1352: Melville 1985). Sherborn's (1927b: 3306)

⁷⁵ Mathews (1912d: 285) suggested that the recently named *Thalassogeron desolationis* Salvadori, 1911, from southern South America, was probably the same as *D. profuga* and thus *D. chlororhynchus*. Murphy (1930: 6) considered Salvadori's *desolationis* unidentifiable. Following Murphy, Peters (1931a: 44) listed *desolationis* as a species, but with "affinities not known". It is now interpreted as a synonym of *D. chrysostoma* Forster, 1785 (Mathews 1937; Hellmayr & Conover 1948: 48; Gill *et al.* 2010: 71).

⁷⁶ Originally proposed in a footnote as a replacement name (Latreille 1828: 601), not Latreille (1829: 86), as usually cited (*cf.* Sherborn 1932: 37; Neave 1939: 565; Thompson 1983: 48).

⁷⁷ Bonaparte's book was dated to April 14 and Eyton's to June 1838 by Mathews (1925a: 11, 40), but Bonaparte's book may have appeared as early as January (Zimmer 1926a: 67).

⁷⁸ The name was listed in a table, which Sherborn (1924b: 1020) numbered as XIII, but according to the copy accessible in BHL, the table number is IX. 7.

listing of *Kamptorhynchus* made no mention of any *Camptorhynchus* spelling variation and indeed all authors in ornithology after 1838 failed to mention Bonaparte's listing of the name, especially as it has priority, until at least Salvadori (1896: 416), although Salvadori retained *Camptolaimus*, as *Camptolæmus*. The restoration of *Camptorhynchus* Bonaparte, 1838, came a little later (Allen *et al.* 1908: 362).

While one could dismiss Gray's *Camptolaimus* as another unnecessary replacement name based on a broader view of homonymy, at the time he clearly had a good reason to think Eyton's name could not be used. Indeed, *Camptorhynchus* Latreille, 1828 [not 1829] vs. *Camptorhynchus* Bonaparte, 1838, not *Kamptorhynchus* Eyton, 1838, nor *Camptorhynchus* Strickland, 1841, is suggestive of a reinstatement of Gray's *Camptolaimus*. As Gray did not specifically mention Latreille's name, nor was it later linked with the name for the duck, it apparently was an understandable oversight, despite Sherborn's update (1932: 37), and with the original and all the homonyms subsequently listed by Neave (1939: 565). *Camptorhynchus* Latreille, 1828, was adopted as the name of a taxon before 1961, *cf.* Boissudal (1835: 434), although therein credited to Schönherr, and can be treated as an available name (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). As noted above, *Eurhinus* is now established under ICZN Opinion 1352 (Melville 1985). However, the official Opinion did not include any decision on the status of Latreille's *Camptorhynchus*, presumably because of its long standing enconceiment in the synonymy of *Eurhinus*; but also despite Thompson (1983), as part of the original case presented to ICZN, noting that Latreille's name is a senior homonym of Bonaparte's *Camptorhynchus*. Pending a resolution of this nomenclatural anomaly, *Camptorhynchus* Bonaparte, 1838, should continue to be used for the extinct Labrador Duck (Hume 2017).

Current Status: A junior synonym of *Camptorhynchus* Bonaparte, 1838; but the unresolved homonymy of *Camptorhynchus* clearly suggests reinstating Gray's replacement name *Camptolaimus*.

Part 9. January 1845

P[elecanus]. Molinæ, p. [668]: Listed as a new name by Gray and also earlier (Gray, 1844b: 189), where Gray's name replaced *Pelecanus thagus* Molina, 1782, considered a doubtful name, as indicated by Gray's question mark, for southern South American brown pelicans. Apparently, this also was a consequence of the inaccessibility of Molina's rare book, explaining why Gray cited the pelican name to "p. 212 ?" instead of p. 240⁷⁹. Gray's page number was subsequently repeated, e.g., Elliot (1869: 588). Elliot (1869: 572) did not list Molina's book in his chronology of publications featuring pelican names, although mentioning Molina elsewhere. His obvious lack of access to the original book is evident in his repeating of Gray's incorrect page number, along with Gray's question mark, although the question mark, referring to the doubtful identity of *thagus*, also could mean the uncertainty of the page number provided.

Gray's name also was linked to southern South American birds, particularly Chile, within the range of Molina's *thagus*, by Bonaparte (1856: 164). As there was still doubt being expressed about the identification of Molina's *thagus*, Sclater (1868: 269) supported Gray's proposed replacement name. When Molina's name was restored later, *molinae* became a synonym of *P. thagus* (*cf.* Hellmayr & Conover 1948: 121). Hellmayr & Conover (1948:

121) credited *molinae* to Sclater (1868: 269) because they considered three prior references to the name, including the two of Gray above, as *nomina nuda*. However, as demonstrated here, it was proposed as a replacement name and this view was supported by Sclater (1868) and Elliot (1869). Thus, Gray's name, *molinae*, must be credited to Gray (1844b: 189), as it is a proposed replacement name for *thagus*, rather than be credited to Sclater (1868), who merely confirmed this interpretation (Elliot, 1869: 588⁸⁰).

Current Status: a junior synonym of *Pelecanus t. thagus*.

Part 10. February 1845

O[tis]. Colesii "Ecklon?", p. [533]: Placed in the synonymy of *Eupodotis caffra* [= *caffra*] (Lichtenstein, 1793) [= *Neotis denhami* Children, 1826], by Gray, while "*O. Colesii* A. Smith" [= *O. coleii*, Smith, 1832], was placed with *E. Ludwigi* [= *N. ludwigii* (Rüppell, 1837)]. Smith's (1832: 15) *O. Coleii* was treated as a *nomen nudum* by Sharpe (1894: 299⁸¹). However, Smith's new name, indicated as "Smith ms", was distinguished by having a black throat, which may support *denhami* more than *ludwigii*. Gray's name in GB is an unjustified emendation. The name commemorates Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole (1772–1842), Governor of the Cape Colony, 1828–1833.

Ecklon was Christian Friedrich Ecklon (1795–1868), a Danish botanist credited by Temminck (1836: text to pl. 576) as naming *O. collei* [*sic*] based on a juvenile *O. denhami*. Richmond made a card for it but could not find any reference to the name in an Ecklon publication. Gray confused the case by using the same name twice, but more than likely, if Ecklon had used the name, it would have been Smith's name, or an incorrect subsequent spelling of it. Ecklon, who collected plants in South Africa as early as the late 1820s (Ecklon 1829, 1830), was a Corresponding Member of the South African Institution, and gave a talk there, and no doubt met Andrew Smith (1797–1872). Sharpe (1894) did not list the name and neither did Sherborn⁸². Moreover, as no publication by Ecklon has surfaced that includes the bustard name, it must date from Temminck (1836) as an unjustified emendation of Smith's *coleii*, as also Gray's *Colesii* listed here.

Current Status: a junior synonym of *Neotis denhami* or *N. ludwigii*?

Part 15. July 1845

Polyplectron, p. [495]: Gray listed "*Polyplectron iris* Temm.", no other details, as a synonym of *P. hardwickii* J.E. Gray 1832 [= *P. bicalcaratum* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. No such name was proposed by Temminck, and it most likely refers to *Pavo iris* Bonnaterre, 1791, also a synonym of *P. bicalcaratum* (Ogilvie-Grant 1893: 354).

Part 17. September 1845

Calyptorhynchus, p. [426]: Gray included here, with a query, Lesson's *Banksianus fulgidus*. Gray also listed separately, p. [427], Lesson's *Psittrichas pesquetii* [*nec pecquetii*⁸³], as *Dasyptilus Pecquetii*. Both names apply to the same parrot species. Lesson's double naming involved two different specimens, apparently neither in good condition. The type of *fulgidus* was in the Paris museum collection when named, whereas *pesquetii* was not. Lesson's friend M. Pesquet of Le Havre, provided the specimen, acquired during a recent visit to Australia⁸⁴. Apparently, only one type is still ex-

⁷⁹ Molina (1782: 344) provided additional details although usually only p. 240 cited.

⁸⁰ Elliot's pl. XLIV represents *Pelecanus molinae* as interpreted by him.

⁸¹ Sharpe (1894: 299) cited Smith's 1832 name to a p. 63, which is Smith, in Salvin (1880: 63 [= 15]), a 'facsimile' reprint of the rare original.

⁸² Temminck's attribution of authorship and spelling of the name must have been in error and he referred to Ecklon as a Swedish botanist.

⁸³ The spelling *pecquetii* was erroneously used in 1831, *pesquetii* in 1832. Beolens *et al.* (2014: 430) regarded Pecquet as the person's name. Pesquet is obviously the correct spelling, as shown by Lesson in mentioning his friend. It is sometimes called Pesquet's Parrot.

tant, the holotype of *Banksianus fulgidus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 480). According to Pucheran (1853: 156–157), what may be the other type, of *Psittrichas pesquetii*, was acquired at the Paris museum from the museum in Marseilles, but much later, in 1851⁸⁵. The specimen's origin was given as Formosa [Taiwan]⁸⁶ (Pucheran 1853: 156–157). At the time Pucheran (1853: 157) suggested that the specimens may represent two species, with 'pesquetii' from New Guinea and *fulgidus* from Taiwan, and this interpretation was followed by Gray (1859: 100). The result of a recent enquiry to the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, revealed that the 1851 specimen in question from Marseilles, located in a 2004 registration of old mounted material, apparently is not the missing type of *P. pesquetii*, as suggested by Pucheran's 1853 article (P. Boussès *in litt.*, Sept. 2019)⁸⁷. Lesson's double naming of the same parrot during 1830–1832 was perhaps a consequence of not only the poor condition of the specimens concerned, although a very distinctive species, but coming in the midst of an intensive period of activity, with multiple publications in parts at various stages of production.

The currently accepted name is a combination of the two, *Psittrichas fulgidus* (Mathews 1911: 13). In a review by Lesson of his *Illustrations de Zoologie* (1831: "241" [= 341]) dated to "Juin" 1831, Lesson proposed the new genus *Psittrichas* separately, while naming the species as *Psittacus Pecquetii*. In the first *livraison* of *Illustrations* the French vernacular in the plate caption and in the first text leaf with two pages of text, dated "Juin" 1831, used "Pesquet", indicating that "Pecquet" was an error in the review, as also "Pecquetii". By the time the first *livraison* was published in 1832 Lesson had added a second, undated, leaf, also with two pages of text. After a subtitle naming *Psittrichas*, the text is a reprint of the circumscriptive details from the review. Both text leaves are present in the two copies accessible in BHL, suggesting that the undated second leaf was not intended to replace the first leaf, but instead be a supplement to the original text leaf as the wording could be considered complementary by reprinting the new name with its circumscription. Thus, the first, dated June 1831, features the new name only as a French vernacular, matching the plate caption, while the second, with no printed date appended, features the new genus-group name. Internal evidence indicates that the first text leaf was revised and printed after the review because the mention of the parrot in it was cited, although incorrectly as the misprinted p. 241, for 341. However, the first leaf omitted Lesson's proposal of the name *Psittrichas*, possibly because it was originally planned to publish the first *livraison* in or close to June 1831. His additional leaf of text reprinting the name and details from the review likely contributed to the delay in publishing the first *livraison* until the following year (Figures 9–10).

The publication date for the first *livraison* of the *Illustrations* was the week prior to 14 July 1832 (Dickinson, *in* Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 121)⁸⁸. Two texts appear: the first, pp. [1]–[2], relates to the species *Psittacus Pesquetii*, dated "Juin, 1831"; the second refers to the subgenus *Psittrichas*, within *Psittacus*, as interpreted

by Lesson, pp. [3]–[4], and links to Lesson's earlier parrot classification (Lesson, 1830: 178, with *Banksianus fulgidus* on p. 181). Wagler (1832a: 502), proposed the name *Dasyptilus*, making clear in a footnote that this was intended to replace *Psittrichas* on purist, etymological grounds. The publication date of Wagler's monograph was attributed to December 1832 by Sherborn (1925b: 1513, in relation to the genus-group name *Coracopsis*). Mathews (1925b: 143), who helped Sherborn with dates, claimed the foreword to the monograph was dated December 1832. Wagler's name was widely used in the 19th Century when it was attributed to 1830, despite the volume title page dated 1832. The explanation for this is that the preface by Wagler was dated Christmas 1830. Gray in GB used 1830 despite also citing the journal to 1832, suggesting the contradiction that could have influenced Salvadori (*cf.* 1891: 385; Mathews 1911: 13).

The dating to 1830 also could suggest that few actually read Wagler's monograph. For example, Wagler's citation of *Psittrichas*, in a footnote, to Lesson's 1831 review, indicates that work on the monograph was not finalised until at least the middle of 1831, despite the Christmas 1830 preface date. Moreover, Wagler may not have seen the original, despite proposing a replacement name, as he quoted the name from the misprinted p. 241 in Lesson's review, instead of the volume's correct 341, perhaps because Lesson himself already had made the same error, as noted above.

There also is the anomaly of Salvadori (1891: 385) dating *Dasyptilus* to 1832, and placing it in the synonymy of *Psittrichas*, from 1831, yet adopting *Dasyptilus* for the species. This discrepancy was first noted by Oberholser (1905: 61; see also Mathews 1911: 13; Peters 1937: 230). A surprising interpretation unless it means that Salvadori treated *Psittrichas* as a vernacular name, but this is unclear and not explicitly stated by him, and most likely he followed Wagler's interpretation. As the journal volume containing Wagler's monograph is dated to 1832 on its title page, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary (Dickinson & Dowsett, *in* Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 168), the December 1832 date can be retained. Indeed, by following Art. 21.3.1 (ICZN 1999) the date of the publication can be further specified as 31 December 1832. Mathews (1925b: 143) also pointed out that separates of the monograph were "apparently not issued until 1835", which seems an odd way to put it as 1835 is clearly printed on the separate's title page.

Part 18. October 1845

O[tus]. philippensis, p. [40]: A *nomen nudum*. First used in 1844 (Gray 1844a: 45). Peters (1940: 120) listed further usage in 1848 also as a *nomen nudum*. This additional and second 1848 usage was earlier recorded by Strickland (1855: 191).

Part 20. December 1845

Temnurus, p. [310]: Includes *Dendrocitta*, but the pl. LXXV caption reads "*Dendrocitta frontalis* McClell." The merging of *Dendrocitta* with *Temnurus* was no doubt a late change in the text⁸⁹.

Part 21. January 1846

⁸⁴ Lesson (1832) initially regarded *pesquetii* as from New Holland, i.e., Australia.

⁸⁵ Pucheran (1853: 156) stated it merely as "le Musée de Marseille", which presumably refers to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Marseille, which dates from 1819, and still holds a bird collection (Roselaar 2003: 303).

⁸⁶ According to Severinghaus *et al.* (2017: 7), the first modern bird records from Taiwan date from 1854. This supposedly early record of a bird from Taiwan, although obviously not originally from there, is indeed unusual and its source would be of interest to investigate, if not just a wild guess by an agent or dealer passing along the specimen.

⁸⁷ Any apparent connection of the Pesquet specimen to the museum in Marseilles is unclear; possibly a later donation or bequest (?). Attempts to contact the museum for more information were unsuccessful.

⁸⁸ Mathews (1911: 12) summarised the content of the *livraisons* as well as giving dates. Later, Mathews (1925a: 80) noted that it was issued in octavo and quarto formats, presumably simultaneously as no date distinction was made, and he apparently assumed that content is identical. As the two copies of this work in BHL represent both the octavo (Smithsonian) and quarto (NCSU Libraries) editions, the evidence supports the assumption. The two text leaves may or may not have been complementary but for want of clear evidence on dates of publication, both texts and plate 1 must date from the first *livraison* in the week prior to 14 July 1832 (Dickinson, *in* Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 121).

⁸⁹ See Appendix II.I.

ILLUSTRATIONS DE ZOOLOGIE.

PLANCHE I.

LE PSITTRICHAS DE PESQUET,
Psittacus Pesquetii, LESS.

P., corpore aterrimo et igneo; uropygio sanguineo; colli, thoracis et abdominis plumis nigris, badio cinctis; capite semi-nudo, aut plumis rigidis pilosis tecto. Cauda rotunda: Hab. Nova-Hollandia. LESS., Bull. des Sc. nat., t. XXV, Juin 1851, p. 241.

Ce magnifique Perroquet nous a été communiqué par M. Pesquet, qui l'avait reçu par la voie du Havre, de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, dans la Nouvelle-Hollande. Des fragmens que possède le Muséum paraissent appartenir à cette espèce, bien qu'il y ait quelques différences entre les parties conservées dans les galeries et celles de l'Oiseau qui nous occupe.

Long de 20 à 21 pouces, ce Perroquet a son plumage d'un noir profond et luisant, que relève le rouge de feu du ventre, des flancs, de la région anale et des couvertures inférieures de la queue, qui sont longues et amples. Ce rouge jouit d'un éclat des plus vifs et règne aussi sur les couvertures des ailes et sur les rémiges secondaires. Mais il n'y a que les barbes externes alongées, qui jouissent de l'éclat rouge de feu; les barbes internes sont noir mat et intense, de même que la totalité des autres rémiges. Dans notre individu, il n'y a que deux rémiges de rouge; mais une teinte de feu se décèle sur quelques autres et annonce qu'à une certaine époque cet Oiseau a toutes ses rémiges

Oiseaux.

1

Figure 9. The first page of the text leaf dated June 1831 from the first *livraison* of Lesson's *Illustrations de Zoologie*, 1832, indicating that *Psittrichas* was not initially named as a new genus here, despite citing his review. From biodiversitylibrary.org/page/28723616.

ILLUSTRATIONS DE ZOOLOGIE.

PLANCHE I.

FAMILLE DES PERROQUETS,
LESS., *Orn.*, p. 178.

Sous-Genre : PSITTRICHAS, *Psittrichas*, LESS.

Une seule espèce compose ce sous-genre qui doit prendre place entre les Microglosses et les Macrocerques ou Aras. Nous caractériserons de la manière suivante les *Psittrichas*.

Bec plus long que haut, crochu, peu épais, comprimé sur les côtés; *mandibule supérieure* beaucoup plus longue que l'inférieure, convexe, très crochue, terminée en pointe recourbée, aiguë, à bords munis d'un feston. *Narines* rondes, nues, ouvertes dans une peau cirrhiforme; *mandibule inférieure* courte, convexe, carénée en dessous, mince à l'extrémité, qui est échancrée : une forte dentelure de chaque côté de la pointe. Branches de la mandibule séparées par un ovale garni de peau nue. Tête et haut du cou en partie dénudés, couverts d'une peau revêtue de poils simples et rigides autour des yeux ou sur les joues. Plumes de l'occiput et du cou raides, étroites, couchées.

Ailes longues, robustes, pointues, atteignant les deux tiers de la queue, à rémiges fortes, rigides, étroites, à barbes serrées, courtes au bord externe, plus allongées au bord interne, mais échancrées au tiers supérieur. Première rémige brève, deuxième plus longue, troisième moins longue que la quatrième, qui est la plus grande; la

Ciseaux.

Figure 10. The first page of the second leaf of text from the first *livraison* of Lesson's *Illustrations de Zoologie*, 1832, indicating that *Psittrichas* was a new genus, reprinting the details from his review. Date of this leaf assumed to be in 1832 (see text). From biodiversitylibrary.org/page/28723614.

Noddi "Cuvier", p. [661]: In the synonymy of *Anous* Stephens, 1826. According to Mathews (cf. 1930: 145) it is new here. However, in GB it is merely a repeat of the placement in synonymy with *Anous*, then under *Megalopterus* Boié, 1826 (Gray 1840: 79), with both placed in GB in *Anous*. Riley (1922) dismissed Gray's 1840 interpretation of *Noddi*, repeated in GB, and regarded the Cuvier attribution as unavailable as it was used in a vernacular sense, which may have been true of Cuvier but not of Gray. However, Peters (1934: 344, footnote 2) pointed out that there was an earlier *Noddi* Berthold, 1827 (cf. Sherborn 1928b: 4398), which applies to *Anous stolidus*, as Cuvier originally indicated, and thus as Peters made clear the name cannot be applied to the Inca Tern, *Larosterna inca* (Lesson & Garnot, 1827).

The name *Larosterna inca* was previously credited as '(Lesson, 1827)', as given by Peters (1934: 344). Dickinson *et al.* (2015: 96–97) re-established co-authorship with Garnot, based on Zimmer (1926a: 188) who stated: "The plates of the birds antedate the corresponding descriptions in the text and hence must be cited, under Lesson and Garnot together, for certain names." By this remark Zimmer excludes species already named elsewhere by Lesson or Garnot. He also gave an example of a hummingbird characterised five times, once by Lesson & Garnot [here referring to the plate, where the name was credited as "Less."], and four later times by Lesson alone. Thus, Zimmer here demonstrated his proposal to place all new species first named in the *Atlas* captions and credited to either Lesson [the majority] or Garnot, as Lesson & Garnot. Peters (1934) demonstrated that this proposal by Zimmer was not followed or simply overlooked. The details provided by Dickinson *et al.* (2015) finally remedied this oversight. On the other hand, one could argue that under Art. 50.1.1 (ICZN 1999), where authorship is based on content, the new nominal taxa given with *Atlas* captions should be either Lesson or Garnot, as indicated. However, as Zimmer noted, and as demonstrated by the multiple naming of some new species [detailed in Dickinson *et al.* 2015], as exemplified by the hummingbird, Lesson and Garnot worked together, but did not always agree on the nomenclature to apply nor opinions on their new species, and hence publications were usually by one or the other. A reappraisal of the *Atlas* captions would suggest that the new nominal taxa be credited to either Lesson or Garnot, as demonstrated by their publications at the time. Is Zimmer's suggested solution an acceptable compromise? The ornithological publications derived from the *Coquille* collections are an extreme example of the nomenclatural idiosyncrasies of French authors during the early decades of the 19th Century in particular, as noted elsewhere in this review; for example, in the way Lesson used his name *Ornismya* for new hummingbird species, as seen in the hummingbird example offered by Zimmer (*Orthorynchus Cora/Ornismya Cora*).

Part 22. February 1846

Cinclodes, p. [132]: Including *Upucerthia* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832, and *Ochetorhynchus* Meyen, 1834, both names clearly senior to Gray's own *Cinclodes* (1840: 16). As well as using pre-1758 [then 1766] names, Gray's selections were not always based on seniority, as demonstrated here.

Enicornis, p. [133]: A new name to replace *Eremobius* Gould, 1839, considered preoccupied by *Eremobia* Stephens, 1829, also Audinet-Serville, 1839 (Sherborn 1926a: 2182). However, it was another unnecessary replacement name. *Eremobius* was restored by Peters (1951: 64), although without any indication of

this change, which may explain why Steinheimer *et al.* (2006: 189) commented that *Enicornis* "does not appear to have been used". In fact, it was used up to at least Hellmayr (1932: 188). Steinheimer *et al.* (2006: 189) also indicated that *Enicornis* was named by Gray in Darwin, *The Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle*, 1841, but it was named a year earlier (Gray 1840: 17).

Part 23. March 1846

Pogoniolus, p. [429]: Listed as a synonym of *Megalaima* Gray, 1842, but an incorrect subsequent spelling here, credited to Lafresnaye, with no details, and later listed as a synonym of *Barbatula* Lesson, 1837 (Gray 1855a: 90), and later still a synonym of *Megalaima* (Gray 1868: 5). Richmond did not have a card for Lafresnaye's (1842: 463) original name, *Pogoniulus*, although a card with a 1940 reference was added posthumously. Nonetheless, Richmond already had announced it as an overlooked name (1908: 634), cited to 1843; Peters (1948: 44) used "1844 (1842)". It is now known that 1842 is the correct, published completion date for vol. 2, with the relevant page here in *livraison* 20: 449–512, dating to 21 March 1842 (Evenhuis, 2019b: 6)⁹⁰. Unless Richmond's choice of 1843 can be proved to be correct, 1842 is upheld here. Lafresnaye's overlooked name replaced *Barbatula* Lesson, 1837, not Linck, 1790 (Peters 1948: 44).

Part 24. April 1846

C[orcorax]. melanorhynchus "(Vieill.)", p. [321]: Gray introduced an unjustified emendation of Vieillot's (1817a: 2) *melanoramphos*. Cabanis (1853: 228), ignoring Gray, proposed *melanoramphus*, a second unjustified emendation. Gould (1865: 470) followed Cabanis's unjustified emendation, which was retained until at least 1909 (Sharpe, 1909: 628). Mathews (1912: 445) restored the original *melanoramphos*, but later he reverted to a combination of Cabanis's unjustified emendation and the original name by using *melanoramphos*, e.g., Mathews (1930: 900), thus making a third unjustified emendation, as well as citing his emendation to Vieillot's original work. This interpretation of the name is surprising because Mathews possessed his own set of the 36 volumes of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire* of 1816–1819, the source of Vieillot's name⁹¹. Subsequently, this third unjustified emendation was widely used and is now conserved (Schodde *et al.* 2013; ICZN 2016)⁹².

Such emendations, i.e., adding an 'h', affected other Vieillot names of comparable etymologies. For example, *Laniocera hypopyrra*, discussed in this paper (*q.v.*), has had the original spelling, as here, not *hypopyrrha*, restored. A similar example is *Caloramphus*. It was changed to *Calorhamphus* over a century ago and this unjustified emendation was used until recently, but the original spelling has been restored (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 321). Two other comparable examples are *Brachyramphus* and *Synthliboramphus*, unjustifiably emended to *Brachyrhamphus* and *Synthliborhamphus*, but in their case the original spellings were restored by Peters (1934: 355–356). These restorations equally apply to Vieillot's names of comparable derivations, as well as other examples noted within this review. In one case discussed herein, *Chenoramphus* vs. *Chenorhamphus*, they can be treated as two separate names, as indeed they differ by one letter (Art. 56.2 [ICZN 1999]). However, a misplaced 'h' also can be a simple mistake, e.g., Peters (1948: 10) used *hyperrynchus* in error for *hyperhynchus* (cf. Eisenmann 1958). While Strickland (1841b: 419) may be right about the Greek derivations of such names, the point here is about preserving the names wherever possible as origi-

⁹⁰ Dickinson, in Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 89) noted different dates of title pages of volumes and this can be seen in the set accessible at BHL, e.g., vol. 2, two copies with title pages dated 1845 and 1849. These are merely reprinting dates, while the content remains the same.

⁹¹ Now held at the National Library of Australia, Canberra, as part of the Mathews collection, identified by the reference prefix of 'GMM', and first personally examined in 1980.

⁹² The original spelling, which could have been preserved, has been used recently (cf. Bakkal 2021: 255, 266–267, 271).

nally proposed.

Many names over the years, especially during the 19th and early 20th Centuries, were affected, and subsequent usage was influenced in particular by the 27 volumes of the *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum* (1874–1899). This was a major source of unjustified emendations, and hence likely to have achieved subsequent widespread usage when original works were not easily accessible.

Unjustified emendations in later standard works also were influential. For example, Peters (1945: 148) emended the species-group name of the Resplendent Quetzal to 'mocino', and it was used in some later works. However, the correct spelling is 'mocinno' as the species was named for José Mariano Mocino Suárez Lozano (1757–1820). He was the mentor of Pablo de La Llave (1773–1833), who named the Resplendent Quetzal *Pharomachrus Mocinno* in his honour (de La Llave 1832: 48; Navarro-Sigüenza *et al.* 2007: 820). Zimmer (1948: 50) considered that as neither form was technically correct, his preference was the original spelling. Eisenmann (1959) further pointed out that the original spelling was the correct way to represent the Spanish tilde on the 'n', i.e., 'ñ'. In between these views the original spelling was officially accepted as part of ICZN Direction 43 (Hemming 1956).

In more recent years the widespread and ongoing digitisation of old books and serial publications, making them available on the internet, particularly at BHL, has greatly changed the way one can approach such matters. The opportunity thus presents itself for adjustments to long term nomenclatural stability by the restoration of original names, as demonstrated by Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014).

Focussing on single name issues can ignore broader implications. Does Schodde *et al.* (2013) represent an unfortunate compromise to a larger issue? It can be argued that taking individual action when such issues should be examined collectively, perpetuates the codification of mistakes. By contrast, recognising the true status of original names allows such mistakes to be corrected and stability and universality of usage can still be an achievable outcome. Three examples illustrate different, recent solutions.

Firstly, the example of a South African thrush takes the corrective approach on the issue of orthography, demonstrating that one need not rush to petition ICZN to avoid possible 'confusion', rather than return to an original name. Smith (1836: 45) named *Merula Litsitsirupa* in a very rare report. In a 'facsimile' edition the name was misprinted as 'Litsipsirupa' (Smith in Salvin 1880: 111), which can be regarded as an incorrect subsequent spelling (Art. 33.3, 33.5 [ICZN 1999]). Despite this change, the original name remained in use for 25 years after the 'facsimile' was published. The adoption of the incorrect subsequent spelling came in a major reference work on African birds (Reichenow, 1905: 679) and *litsipsirupa* gained currency. However, the reintroduction of the original spelling eventually emerged (*cf.* Cole 1984) and is now accepted for the Groundscraper Thrush *Psophocichla litsitsirupa*, based on its name in the Tswana language (*cf.* Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 621; www.zoonomen.net). Any so-called 'confusion' as a result of the change is of minor consequence in

the long term and the original name is restored.

In the other two examples, new light on the status of two kiwi taxa reveals other alternatives: Scofield *et al.* (2021) demonstrated that the type specimen of *Apteryx australis* Shaw, 1813, the name of the South Island Brown Kiwi, is genetically identifiable with Stewart Island birds, thus replacing *A. a. lawryi* (Rothschild, 1893), and leaving the South Island populations effectively nameless. While the genetics of kiwi have been extensively examined, particularly for conservation management purposes, much remains to be done, as demonstrated for the North Island Brown Kiwi *A. mantellii* Bartlett, 1852, where saving fragmented populations involves such concerns as gene flow, inbreeding, and hybridisation (Undin *et al.* 2021); whether or not there may be additional populations to be named remains to be determined (Lee & Bruce 2019). Shepherd *et al.* (2021) demonstrated that the name usually applied to the Great Spotted Kiwi *A. haastii* Potts, 1872, was based on hybrids between the Great Spotted Kiwi and the Rowi *A. rowi* Tennyson *et al.*, 2003. As a consequence, the name *A. maxima* Sclater & Hochstetter, 1861, was revived for the Great Spotted Kiwi. These may seem to be extreme solutions when an alternative could be the proposal of neotypes for the established names. However, they have the advantage of not perpetuating mistakes.

Indeed, zoological nomenclature is the only part of scientific research where mistakes are codified, yet in this digital age there is now greater scope for such mistakes to be corrected once and for all. In the long term, with avian taxonomy in flux, in this instance, such nomenclatural adjustments can be seamlessly blended into lists, catalogues and databases, offering much less confusion than moving species into different genera or genera into different families; a situation showing no sign of slowing down. We now have the potential for stability and universality of usage by also removing old errors and oversights and restoring original names⁹³.

Pteroglossus beauharnaisii, p. [404]: Gray introduced a second incorrect subsequent spelling, which he later corrected to the original spelling of *beauharnaisii* (*cf.* Gray 1855a: 85, 1870: 134). Wright (2015) raised the issue of the correct spelling of the species-group name, pointing out that use of Wagler's (1832b: 280) *beauharnaesii* overlooks the fact that it is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *beauharnaisii*, introduced in a newspaper article the year before (Wagler 1831: 470). This interpretation of Wagler's 1832 incorrect subsequent spelling is supported by the internal evidence of citing his newspaper article, although dated there to 1830, not 1831, but the number and page given confirm 1831. The original spelling was subsequently adopted by Sturm (in Sturm & Sturm 1847: pl. 2 + text), who, following Wagler (1832b: 280), cited the newspaper article to 1830, as did Gray (1855b: 8) and Cassin (1867: 114). Sclater (1857: 267) unjustifiably emended the name to *beauharnaisi*. Thus, either *beauharnaisii* or *beauharnaisi* were used for the species up to at least Cory (1919: 373)⁹⁴.

Hellmayr (1907c: 399; see also 1910: 400), ignoring prior

⁹³ That said, restoration of original names is not always possible due to typographical errors, removing diacritical marks, abbreviations, etc. (*cf.* Art. 32.5 [ICZN 1999]), but there remains ample scope for improvement through eliminating the unnecessary mistakes and oversights of the past still lingering in the literature. And the number of those lingering as potential restoration cases of names is comparatively very small and should not be a cause for any concern, as demonstrated for several in this review. Elsewhere, some names of people and places have been corrected recently, by going back to sources, but this also can cause subsequent misinterpretations of the literature concerned. For example, *Accipiter francesii* Smith, 1834, commemorates Lady Frances Cole (d. 1847), wife of the former Governor of the Cape Colony, and can be modified accordingly, to *francesiae*, now in current use, based on information in the original publication (David 2001). As an example both of a place name and a subsequent misinterpretation, Philippi & Landbeck (1866: 127) named *Synallaxis Masafucrae* as a new species from "Masafucra" [p. 129]. Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 129, footnote), in reintroducing the original spelling, no doubt prompted by its listing as 'sic' by Peters (1951: 73), noted that there was no indication of internal evidence to permit an emendation. While this is true, the new name was soon emended, and justifiably, at least twice (Sclater 1871: 180; Coues 1879: 285), by explicitly noting the spelling error and replacing it with *masafuerae*, after the island named Masafuera, or Más Afuera, now Isla Alejandro Selkirk, in the Juan Fernandez Islands, west of Chile. The emended spelling is in current use (HB IC CB ZO).

⁹⁴ Wagler's *Isis* papers were reprinted by the Willughby Society in 1884 (*cf.* Wagler, in Sclater 1884: 112), but this had no effect on continued use of *beauharnaisii* or *beauharnaisi*.

usage, was the first to effectively apply *beauharnaesii*, but with no explanation for the change, particularly about Wagler citing an earlier source for the name, but perhaps ignored because it was in a newspaper article. Despite the usages of earlier authors, the oversight and change may not only be about access to the original, but also about the view of whether or not to accept newspapers as sources of new nominal taxa due to their erroneously assumed ephemeral and 'unscientific' status⁹⁵. Furthermore, this also meant that Wagler's spelling in the *Isis* paper would have been disregarded as an error for *beauharnaisii*. The name obviously commemorated de Beauharnais, the late Duke of Leuchtenberg⁹⁶, who would still have been well known at the time, even with his early death. Hellmayr's change was followed by Pinto (1938: 333), Peters (1948: 78) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966: 210), thus gaining wider usage for Hellmayr's unnecessary change⁹⁷. Wright's correction was followed by Piacentini *et al.* (2015: 155) and is accepted in Brazil (V. de Q. Piacentini *in litt.* Nov. 2017; *contra* Costa *et al.* 2017).

Bock & Schodde (2016) argued against Wright's proposal but were misleading by claiming that *beauharnaisii* was unavailable as it had not been used after 1899 and thus a *nomen oblitum*, and that *beauharnaesii* was widely used in the 19th Century, apart from Wagler. However, the name *beauharnaisii*, or as *beauharnaisi*, was used consistently until at least 1919 and again later (1928) and more recently. The spelling *beauharnaesii*, on the other hand, only came into usage through its reintroduction, without explanation, by Hellmayr in 1907, and particularly after Peters (1948: 78), but the usage argument in publications is less relevant here, as in other, similar, cases noted here, as these are different spellings of the same name. This is another example, as discussed in this review, of restoring an original name without causing 'confusion' and this has been done (*cf.* David *et al.* 2020).

The Duke of Leuchtenberg had a stepcousin who also was an ornithologist, Charles Bonaparte (1803–1857). Bonaparte proposed to create a separate genus for this distinctive araçari, *Beauharnaisius* (1850a: 95), also spelled *Bauharnaisius* and citable from the same source but a different printing (Bonaparte 1850b: 95). *Bauharnaisius* is not an incorrect subsequent spelling, nor an unjustified emendation, but instead one of several misprints in what are two separate printings of Bonaparte's 1850 *Conspectus Generum Avium* volume 1. Thus, we have two independent versions of the same proposed name, with priority going to the correctly spelled *Beauharnaisius* (*cf.* Peters 1948: 78). However, these so-called 'misprints', i.e., *lapsus calami*, in the first of the two printings, or 'editions', of Bonaparte's *Conspectus* volume 1 (1850b), were corrected in the second printing (1850a) and as such represent justified emendations. Which spelling was used earlier seemed to be about either following a particular source or access to only one 'edition' of the volume. For example, Ridgway (1914: 330) only recognised *Bauharnaisius* from 1850 and was followed by Cory (1919: 373) and Pinto (1938: 333), but corrected to *Beauharnaisius* by Pinto later (1978: 250).

Richmond collaborated with Ridgway on nomenclatural is-

suues concerning his major monograph on the birds of North and Middle America (Ridgway 1914: vi). However, he apparently only became aware of the two 'editions' of Bonaparte's *Conspectus* volume 1 later (Richmond 1917: 579), where his interpretation was that *Bauharnaisius* was in the first 'edition', and subsequently corrected [justifiably emended] by Bonaparte for the second 'edition'. Richmond's interpretation is followed here, particularly as the 'misprints' found in the first 'edition' were obviously erroneous, e.g., *Mllvus* instead of *Milvus*, on p. 21.

The assumption clearly is that at some point within the first few weeks, or perhaps only days, of circulating his first publication of his *Conspectus*, in parts, as signature groups of advance sheets, Bonaparte became aware of the misprints and corrected them as soon as he could; but were corrected advance sheets distributed separately or was the corrected 'edition' only subsequently published as a complete volume? While agreeing with Richmond's interpretation, as apparently did Peters (1948: 78), surprisingly, there seems to be a lack of proof confirming the logical scenario that the misprinted version came first, and thus supporting *Beauharnaisius* as a justified emendation⁹⁸. However, despite Peters not mentioning *Bauharnaisius*, the logic of citing the name with the correct spelling of the person honoured represents the obvious choice and this has not been questioned since.

Part 27. July 1846

Tiga amictus, p. [441]: Listed as the fifth species with Gray's name in parentheses, no other details. This *nomen nudum* also listed by Gray (1868: 98) as *Picus amictus*, in the synonymy of *T. rafflesii* (Vigors, 1830). Hargitt (1890: 132) listed it as an apparently available name in the synonymy of *Gauropicoides rafflesii*.

Current Status: *Dinopium r. rafflesii* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Aptenodytes, p. [642]: Gray (1844c) dismissed the confusion caused by older names and proposed two new nominal taxa for the Emperor *A. Forsteri* and King *A. Pennantii* Penguins, and followed this proposed new treatment in GB. Gray argued that there was too much confusion with identifying the older circumscriptions and plates. Later, Ogilvie-Grant (1899: 627–628) argued that the Emperor Penguin was unknown until Gray (1844c) identified it, and thus the King Penguin could be linked to the oldest name, *A. patachonica* Forster, 1781 [= *A. patagonica* Miller, 1778], *cf.* Falla & Mougins (1979: 122).

Part 32. December 1846

Formicivora, p. [211]: Listed as a synonym, *Myrmeciza* Gray, 1841, linked to *Drymophila* Swainson, 1824. Gray (1841: 34) originally proposed *Myrmeciza* as a replacement name for *Drymophila*, "used in Botany", yet this intended replacement function was never followed. Both later became separate names for different groups of species (*cf.* Peters 1951: 209, 232). In GB Gray made the point that the two names are synonymous, but without stating *Myrmeciza* should be a replacement name, and by such treatment the connection of the names was lost. An ex-

⁹⁵ Newspapers and such 'ephemeral' periodicals as sources of names have been more widely accepted in recent decades, which in some places was the only option in early days, such as in Australia and South Africa. Or western North America, despite recent opposition over at least one name, for the Socorro Wren: *Thryothorus sissonii* Grayson, 1868, vs. *Troglodytes insularis* Lawrence, 1871 (Phillips 1986: 141).

⁹⁶ Auguste Charles Eugène Napoléon de Beauharnais, the Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstädt (1810–1835), a member of a family with strong dynastic connections in Europe, including the Bonaparte family.

⁹⁷ Hellmayr (1928: 294) later made the newspaper association, using the prior name, *beauharnaisii*, although not making a formal name correction except by implication.

⁹⁸ What would be helpful on this point is a census of the extant bound volumes with the misprints. Do they all share the same number of misprints? Are there any unbound lots of signature groups still extant? Are there, in bound or unbound form, receipt dates written or stamped on any of these signature groups? A similar pattern of distribution, but not involving misprints, is documented for Bonaparte's *Conspectus* volume 2, but in this case, it was extended over several years, whereas volume 1 is generally accepted as having been all published in the one year, 1850 (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 75).

ample of what was really an unnecessary replacement name by Gray, but despite this interpretation, it found a life of its own (compare with *Microscelis*, *q.v.*).

Part 35. March 1847

Gymnoderus, p. [319]: Listed as including *Coracina*, but this is an error and, apparently, *Coracina* should have been placed under *Pyroderus*. *Coracina* had a wider circumscription at the time (*cf.* Vieillot 1817b). Plate LXXVII features "*Coracina orenocensis* De-Lattr." This species is the third listed under *Pyroderus* on p. [317], and is correctly credited to Lafresnaye (Hellmayr 1929: 230).

Part 36. April 1847

Caulodromus, p. [143]: Named by Gray (1847a), 29 March, *cf.* Sclater (1893: 438). A synonym of *Rimator* Blyth, 1847 (February, *cf.* Dickinson & Pittie 2006: 120). Two years later, Gray, appendix, p. 7, still did not recognise Blyth's seniority, despite Blyth's later claim (1847a: 864).

Part 37. May 1847

Pastor, p. [334]: Gray included as a synonym the name "*Nomadites* of Peteniz (1837)", previously mentioned by him (1841: 54) but with no additional details. Richmond's card notes both contradict and expand on his published details: he listed usage twice, by Bonaparte (1843: 44, 1850a: 421) on his cards without also connecting it to Gray's list, yet in his published report (1917: 608) he only referred to Gray (1841). Richmond's cards also provided a note on the author as being Petényi, i.e., János Salamon Petényi (1799–1855), with a reference to Herman (1896: 158–159, 162; also 167), but there *Nomadites* is only linked to Bonaparte (1843). This seems surprising as Herman's topic is on ornithological papers connected to Petényi's estate, with most concerning *Pastor roseus*, including a colour plate of this starling. Richmond (1917: 608) was followed by Sherborn (1928b: 4407). Neave (1940: 343) followed with listing Gray (1841: 54), but also added Bonaparte (1842: 172) from the journal, not the separate (ex 'Péteniz MS').

The original publication of the name seemed to be unknown. Gray apparently had some kind of source detail noted for the name in 1841. The mention in GB should have included more detail, but Gray did date the name from somewhere in the 1830s. Moreover, Richmond (1917) found and listed two other names from Petényi (*cf.* Brehm 1832: 296). Moreover, Petényi is not listed for any publications in the *Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers* 1800–1863. Sharpe (1890: 63) only cited the name to Bonaparte (1843: 44). A rare example of a name perpetuated in synonymy and reference lists of names apparently without ever having been verified to its source since 1841, if then. Now the mystery can be revealed, based on a translation of a portion of Herman's paper:

The relevant portion of the text reads (Herman 1896: 158):

"As one can see from the revision of Petényi's writings he was the author of the name *Nomadites* by the following etymology:This name did not come to any validity because it

was not based on any published printed work. After Petényi – among others – came in contact with Lucien Bonaparte, the Duke [*sic*] of Canino, whom he met in 1847 [*sic*, an obvious error for 1841] at the meeting of the Hungarian physicians and naturalists, and with whom he corresponded, he informed the Duke about this name: and this was also the reason why the Duke included this name in his cited work. This is why the catalogue of the 'British Museum' clearly noted 'teste Bonaparte' and so on, thus, on the testimony by Bonaparte. It happened, however, that in the spelling of the name errors were made and so instead of Petényi the author was cited as Peteniz." (German text translated by N. Bahr, *in litt.* Sept. 2017).

Petényi never published this name and thus Sherborn's reference to Gray as advised by Richmond, as noted above. However, it is a *nomen nudum* in Gray (1841: 54). Bonaparte (1842: 172) can be identified as the source of the name as he there linked it to Gould's volume 3, plate 212, in *The Birds of Europe*, which is *Pastor roseus*, and obviously the journal article came before Bonaparte's separate (1843: 44).

Current Status: *Nomadites* Bonaparte, 1842, a junior synonym of *Pastor* Temminck, 1815.

Part 38. June 1847

Turdus, p. [219]: The example of *Turdus* chosen for illustration on pl. LVI was *Turdus castaneus*, based on *Merula castanea* Gould, 1835, but it could have been called *Turdus rubrocanus*, according to a catalogue of Hodgson's Nepal collection of mammals and birds published five months earlier (J.E. Gray & Gray, 1847: 81; Dickinson & Walters 2006b). The synonymous relationship of the name *Turdus rubrocanus* with *Merula castanea* was indicated there and repeated in GB. It is not known exactly when Gray determined the identity of Hodgson's name, *Turdus rubrocanus*, but it would have been during the preparation of the catalogue. Dickinson & Walters (2006b) also questioned authorship of the name being solely Gray⁹⁹.

The status of the name *Turdus rubrocanus* rests on its initial appearance in synonymy, but as it also was adopted for the name of a taxon before 1961 it is an available name (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]). The change from *Turdus castaneus* to *Turdus rubrocanus* was initiated by Stuart Baker (1930a: 115, 1930b: 624; Dickinson & Walters 2006b). The influence for this change of name no doubt came from Tom Iredale (1880–1972)¹⁰⁰, a naturalist, later specialising in conchology, who formerly worked as Gregory Mathews's amanuensis (Mathews 1925a: 69)¹⁰¹, yet with both Iredale and Stuart Baker apparently overlooking the premature proposal of a replacement name, *Turdus gouldi castaneiceps*, by Collin & Hartert (1927: 52), despite on the next page revealing an awareness of this paper (Stuart Baker 1930b: 625). Iredale, as acknowledged, assisted Stuart Baker with the preparation of the comprehensive synonymies assembled for the final two volumes of the second edition of the birds for the *Fauna of British India* series (Stuart Baker 1930a: v)¹⁰². Iredale's experience with Mathews obviously came in handy, such that some older, more general

⁹⁹ See Appendix III.

¹⁰⁰ An extensive obituary, with bibliography and index, of Iredale, did not mention Iredale's involvement with Stuart Baker, which may be fitting, as Iredale was a modest man who worked away quietly on his projects (Whitley 1972). Iredale's work with Mathews finished in 1923 when Iredale moved to Sydney, Australia. Although this was after Stuart Baker's commencement of his revision of the birds for the *Fauna* series, Iredale's involvement with Stuart Baker had begun while still in England and must have continued by correspondence, which makes Whitley's apparent oversight the more surprising as he was a close friend and colleague when Iredale worked at the Australian Museum, Sydney, and their friendship continued in retirement.

¹⁰¹ Iredale was hired by Mathews in 1909 as his secretary and worked for him until 1923. During this period Iredale wrote a significant portion of the publications credited either to Mathews or Mathews & Iredale (Whitley 1972: 67). It is clear that he provided similar support for Stuart Baker, who was thankful enough to name two birds after Iredale: *Aegithaliscus concinnus iredalei*, *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus iredalei*.

¹⁰² While working for Mathews, Iredale helped others with finding names or references (e.g., Sclater 1914; Grant 1915: 442), and awareness of such courtesies must also have been behind Stuart Baker seeking out Iredale's help around that time (Stuart Baker 1920: 8).

works, were brought to Stuart Baker's attention. As a consequence, Gould's *Merula castanea*, as *Turdus castaneus*, was assumed to be unavailable due to the prior *Turdus castaneus* Statius Müller, 1776, and thus, despite its synonymous origins, *Turdus rubrocanus* became the name for the Chestnut Thrush.

The focus on *Turdus castaneus* being preoccupied overlooks two important points: 1. Gould originally proposed his name in the genus *Merula*; 2. Statius Müller's name has never been placed with the thrushes, and indeed belongs to a bird in a completely unrelated family. In a similar case, but not involving different families, Stuart Baker (1930b: 666), again no doubt with the help of Iredale, concluded, that a name could stand because the names in question were originally placed in different genera, and were once more placed in different genera. This concerned the sunbird currently known as *Cinnyris jugularis ornatus*, which Stuart Baker placed in *Leptocoma*. Therein, by its removal from *Cinnyris*, *Nectarinia pectoralis* Horsfield, 1821, was no longer preoccupied by *Cinnyris pectoralis* Vieillot, 1819 [= *C. afer* (Linnaeus, 1766)] and was adopted by Stuart Baker for the taxon concerned (*ornatus*). The taxon *Cinnyris ornatus* Lesson, 1827, is now placed back in *Cinnyris*, but should *C. jugularis* and its subspecies be removed to another genus, then Stuart Baker's proposal would mean a name change back to *pectoralis* for *ornatus* as the proposal was made before 1961 (Art. 59.3 [ICZN 1999]). The *Merula/Turdus* case also involves two different names for the same taxon and originally named in different genera. It is not clear why the distinction was made in one case, but not in the other, unless it was about involving one and not two families.

The new nominal taxa introduced by Statius Müller in 1776, in a supplement to a German translation of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus, were first brought to the attention of ornithologists by Cassin (1864). Gray (1869: 297) was the first to apply *Turdus castaneus* to the asity formerly known as *Philepitta jala* or *sericea* or at least two other names. Sharpe (1870: 397) reluctantly adopted the name¹⁰³, and it was used by Milne-Edwards & Grandidier (1879: 296). However, Sclater (1888: 410), while listing *castaneus* in synonymy, reverted to the name based on *Turdus jala* Boddaert, 1783. Richmond (1897: 687) followed Gray, and Oberholser (1900b: 242) followed Richmond, also remarking that there is no reason why *castaneus* should not be adopted. It has been in use ever since for the Velvet Asity, a member of the family Philepittidae, endemic to Madagascar.

Thus, we have *Turdus castaneus* Statius Müller, 1776, placed in Philepittidae and *Merula castanea*, Gould, 1835, as *Turdus castaneus*, placed in Turdidae. Under Art. 59.2 (ICZN 1999) a junior secondary homonym no longer considered congeneric is not to be rejected, and under Art. 59.3, even if the rejection was made before 1961. Unfortunately, as Gould's name was replaced by *Turdus gouldi castaneiceps*, then the replacement name for the formerly available junior secondary homonym would apply (see also Art. 72.7 [ICZN 1999]). This issue is raised because various cases of assumed preoccupation in the past led to unnecessary name changes, as discussed elsewhere in this review. It may be too late to change from *Turdus rubrocanus* to *Turdus castaneiceps* now, but as much as it was originally possible to have once retained Gould's *castaneus*, we currently use a name that, technically, should have remained a synonym.

Current Status: *Turdus gouldi castaneiceps*, a junior synonym of *T. rubrocanus*, but this status needs reassessment,

Part 41, October 1847

Microscelis, p. [235]: In a footnote it was stated that the name was to replace *Micropus* Swainson, 1832, "previously employed in other branches of natural history" (Gray 1840: 28) and for birds, not *Micropus* Meyer & Wolf, 1810, as by Deignan (1960: 223), with type species *Ixos chalconcephalus* Temminck, 1828 = *Turdus atriceps* Temminck, 1822, and where it is treated as a synonym of *Pycnonotus* Boié, 1826. Following his own rules here, Gray (1840) made the type of the replacement name, *Turdus amaurotis* Temminck, 1830, despite this name not being associated with Swainson's *Micropus*. This was repeated in GB, and thus a disconnection of type species gave the names separate associations. Deignan (1960: 282) listed *Microscelis* as a synonym of *Hypsipetes* Vigors, 1831, for an entirely different group of species. An example of what was intended as a replacement name by Gray but which proved unnecessary, yet it found a life of its own (compare *Myrmeciza*, q.v.).

Part 43, February 1848

Acanthiza, p. [189]: Included as a synonym was *Pyrrholaemus*. Gray (1855a: 37) listed *Pyrrholæmus* for GB, by misreading his own ligatured name, which was correctly spelled as by Gould, thus the incorrect subsequent spelling with the 'oe' ligature dates from 1855.

Apertirostra, p. [562]: Listed in the synonymy of *Anastomus* Bonaterre, 1791. Credited to "Vander Patte", no date. The authorship of this name belongs to Joseph van der Stegen de Putte (1754–1799) and his source apparently being his *Cours d'Histoire naturelle* of 1797–1799 based on lectures given at a newly founded school in Brussels in 1797 (www.br.fgov.be/PUBLIC/GENERAL/HISTORY/putte.php; accessed April 2019). Sherborn (1923: 388) noted the name but found no source and referred to Drapiez (1822) who only indicated it as a synonym of the "Bec-ouvert", i.e., the Open-bill Stork, *Anastomus*. Earlier, Dumont (1816) listed the name and stated that van der Stegen de Putte in his 'Cours' gave it as a Latin translation for a generic name of the open-bill and referred to his own later article on Chænoramphe (Dumont 1817) but this name is not mentioned there. Richmond had a card for this Dumont detail and some other notes but did not find the original source for the name. An online search for van der Stegen de Putte's publication of interest as noted here has proved unsuccessful. While it remains a synonym it is one of three examples discussed in this review of names hitherto unlocated to their sources, but with at least one resolved here, possibly two, leaving only this stork name to find. However, as it has never been used as the name of a taxon before 1961, it is not an available name (Art. 11.6.1 [ICZN 1999]).

Part 46, December 1848

Mellisuga, p. [111]: Lesson (1828: 75) proposed *Ornismya* as a generic name for hummingbirds identified as Oiseau-Mouche, the second of the two basic divisions of the hummingbirds recognised by French trochilidists, the other being *Colibri*¹⁰⁴, first established by Buffon (cf. Buffon 1783). Lesson (1829: x) repropoed the name and explained its derivation as a latinisation of *oiseau* and *mouche*, and it was then applied more as a group/tribal term than strictly a generic one, explaining its obviously confused applications later, and why it was often ignored. Within the Oiseaux-Mouches all species were designated by Lesson with either of two generic terms, *Ornismya* or *Trochilus*, but mostly *Ornismya*, and through Lesson's major works on hummingbirds in particular, he

¹⁰³ Sharpe later remarked that he thought Statius Müller was colour blind (Mathews 1925a: 93) and he may have had this thought when writing about him in 1870. Philip Ludwig Statius Müller (1725–1776) was of German origin but often considered Flemish as he spent a long period in Flanders from 1745 as a priest. To reinforce the Flemish connection, the umlaut was often removed from 'Müller' as a consequence (Gebhardt 2006: 251).

¹⁰⁴ A group name designation, too, but *Ornismya* is first a genus-group name with a type species (Gray 1855a: 22).

widely applied *Ornismya* as a generic term to the names of many hummingbirds grouped as Oiseaux-Mouches, but now found in a diversity of genera.

However, Lesson (1828: 75) originally intended *Ornismya* to be a replacement name for *Mellisuga* Brisson, 1760, but within a group also embracing *Trochilus* Linnaeus, 1758 [part], although an older name, as also *Orthorhyncus* Lacépède, 1799; the latter also originally applied as a group term for Oiseaux-Mouches, as well as with a type species (Oberholser 1905: 60). *Ornismya* is clearly linked to *Mellisuga*, although Lesson's subsequent usage of this generic term left Richmond unable to indicate a type species on his card for it. Yet based on Lesson's original proposal, the type species for *Ornismya* thus stands as also the type of *Mellisuga*, [*Trochilus*] *minimus* Linnaeus, 1758, also the first species listed under the newly proposed *Ornismya*.

Gray (1840: 13, 1841: 17) placed *Ornismya* as a synonym of *Campylopterus* Swainson, 1827, although in 1841 he also listed the name, with *Trochilus*, next to the family name, giving the appearance of the term as a subdivision of the family, which partly supports what Lesson also seemed to have proposed in 1829. Although *Ornismya* was not mentioned in GB, it reappeared in his revision as a synonym of *Mellisuga* (1855a: 22). Mulsant *et al.* (1866) based their second division of the family on the term, as Ornismiens. They also recognised *Ornismya*, unjustifiably emended to *Ornismia* (Mulsant *et al.* 1866: 235) as a generic term, but with *Trochilus alexandri* Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846, as type, it would be an objective synonym of *Archilochus* Reichenbach, 1855. However, Gray's (1855a: 22) action takes precedence as it links to a type species mentioned in the original publication, as well as being the same type species as for *Mellisuga*.

Ornismya then disappeared from Gray's later world list, as indeed from the majority of later works covering hummingbirds. It continues to appear as the generic appellation when original details are cited for the many species named by Lesson and a few specialist French trochilidists until the 1840s. This must be the most anomalous genus-group name in ornithology. It was proposed as both a generic and group term and widely applied for about 15 years, despite being linked to a particular name. Such profligate usage led to its omission from the majority of later studies of hummingbirds. It became the only floating genus-group name in ornithology but can be laid to rest as a synonym of *Mellisuga* with the same type species. Lesson's 1828 *Manuel* is regarded as the first work to try and fix types of genera, but in his review Laubmann (1919) did not include *Ornismya*, perhaps due to its unconventional nomenclatural history.

Current Status: A junior synonym of *Mellisuga*.

Part 48. June 1849

B[uteo]. albonotatus [p.12]: Gray credited this name to himself, as it was based on a specimen so named and listed by him earlier (Gray 1844a: 17), but apparently first validated as an available name by Kaup (1847: col. 329), the source to which Gray in GB attached his name; but Gray did call it the White-spotted Buzzard, thus offering one diagnostic character. Although Kaup did not mention Gray by name, only that the specimen concerned was in the British Museum, the combined sources do suggest a case for co-authorship, i.e., Gray & Kaup. Now *Buteo albonotatus* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

B[uteo.] polionotus [p. 12]: Gray credited this name to himself,

as it was based on a specimen so named and listed by him earlier (Gray 1844a: 17), but apparently first validated as an available name by Kaup (1847: col. 212), the source to which Gray in GB attached his name, but Gray did call it the Grey-backed Buzzard, thus offering one diagnostic character. This time Kaup mentioned Gray by name, and that the specimen concerned was in the British Museum, and corroborating the previous case that the combined sources do suggest a case for co-authorship, i.e. Gray & Kaup. Now *Pseudastur polionotus* (IC CB ZO).

Ischnosceles, p. [28]: Amadon in Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 351, footnote 2) argued that *Geranospiza* Kaup, 1847, despite Wetmore's (1965: 253) resurrection of *Ischnosceles* Strickland, 1844, which is not preoccupied by *Ischnoscelis* Burmeister, 1842, should be conserved as it had been in use for "a century or more"¹⁰⁵. It was Gray in GB who first adopted Kaup's new name in the *cancellans* of the Part 8 subfamily component Accipitrinae originally from December 1844. Regardless of what Kaup believed, although a common interpretation, such as by Gray, as discussed elsewhere here, this was yet another unnecessary name change, and the continued use of *Geranospiza* perpetuates this mistake.

Current Status: A senior synonym of *Geranospiza*, but status needs review.

2. Fringillinae, pp. [368]–[375], pl. XC: This subfamily component was thought to be a possible reissue (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: Table 4 of CD-ROM). However, with no indication of a *cancellans* in the BHL copy, which otherwise covers all three known *cancellantia* and *cancellanda*, it seems more likely to have been a delay on Gray's part with finalising his treatment of a complex part of a group, despite most of it being covered in the early parts from 1844–1845. This interpretation involves no potential nomenclatural consequences.

Gray's appendix

p. 2, *C [ymindis]*. *Wilsonii*: A new species listed as named by Cassin in 1847 in both the *Proceedings* (1847a [16 June]), and the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* (Cassin 1847b [7 December]; dates after Nolan 1913: ix-x). As Gray indicated, the naming of the new species was first published in the *Proceedings*, but he did not provide a page number, writing "p. ., ", suggesting he planned to insert a page number later, but in the end none was added before the page was printed. Such a pagination gap can be found elsewhere in GB and other catalogues and lists by Gray, demonstrating efforts to be up to date wherever he could, despite not having all details to hand, although obviously with the intention of adding in proof, if not before, but not always able to be done in time. In the case of the *Journal*, he provided a plate number. The first person to subsequently note this new species in a list was Bonaparte (1850a: 21), with the unjustified emendation *wilsoni*, who only cited the *Journal* with the plate number. After Bonaparte, Strickland (1855: 129) cited the emended name to the *Journal*, adding its page reference. He also cited Gray and Bonaparte, yet made no indication that Gray also credited the name to the *Proceedings*. As a consequence, the name of this endemic and rare Cuban kite, now *Chondrohierax wilsonii*, was not cited to its oldest source in all subsequent catalogues and lists, even by Gray (1869: 28), *cf.* Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 286), Kirwan &

¹⁰⁵ Wetmore (1965: 253) emphasised that "under the rules of nomenclature Strickland's name is not invalidated by *Ischnoscelis*". Wetmore made other, similar changes in his monograph of Panama birds, and his views on such matters may be best summed up by a quote from his introduction: "The scientific names follow the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature of 1961 (with certain reservations and some misgiving)", *cf.* Wetmore (1965: 4).

Kirkconnell (2022). Also overlooked were two additional reports of this new kite published between the *Proceedings* and the *Journal*, the first a reprinting of the paper from the *Proceedings*, the second a reprinting of the paper based on the first reprinting (Cassin 1847c, 1847d); as a rule such reprintings, common at the time, are never covered by species synonymies in catalogues and lists. All other new bird names from the same volume of the *Proceedings* always have been cited from this original source. The three short papers on new species by Cassin were reprinted in the *Journal*, with plates, e.g., *Icterus auricapillus* (cf. Blake 1968: 154), with all except the kite name in the *Journal* dating from 1848. In the case of Gambel's multi-part paper on Californian birds (1846–47), it was slightly expanded into a single paper in the *Journal* (1847), with the new species and a new generic name from the first paper highlighted, with colour plates, but all new names cited from the *Proceedings*, e.g., *Chamaea* (cf. Deignan 1964: 330).

pp. 6–7: Gray listed four new species of Neotropical woodcreepers, cited from one of a series of articles by Lesson in *Echo du Monde Savant*, although one was miscited and actually named earlier (cf. Lesson 1844a, 1844b); the details noted by Gray as provided by Hartlaub. This is an exceptional reference at this time to a French newspaper, now very rare in libraries, which was used extensively by Lesson during 1842–1845, with most, but not all, of his contributions later gathered and published in facsimile (Stone 1914). Hartlaub had not yet begun his annual surveys of publications on birds, but was already publishing papers on new species in France at a time when there was little such interest in Germany and no doubt he had some helpful contacts. There are five additional new species in the appendix from *Echo*, also provided by Hartlaub – see pp. 14 (two shrikes), 15 (one starling), 21 (two woodpeckers). These notices in GB of new species published in a newspaper were later overlooked, ignored or cited from later sources, even by Gray, prior to the facsimile publication, which also drew attention to the names not covered. This treatment also reveals the once problematic issue of names published in newspapers, as noticed elsewhere in this review (q.v., *Pteroglossus beauhernaissi*).

p. 9: *Myiophonus nitidus* Gray, has been credited as a new name in GB (cf. Giebel 1875: 671), but was named by J.E. Gray (1831). See the footnote in the introduction connected to new species named by J.E. Gray.

p. 18, *O [tocoris]*. *Sprangeri* "Aud.": An incorrect subsequent spelling of *Alauda Spragueii* Audubon, 1844. Richmond's card credited the spelling to Bonaparte (1850a: 246).

p. 25, *A[rdea]*. *Greyii*: Gray originally named this egret *Herodias Greyi* (1844b: 80), as later used by Gould (1848a), but here an incorrect subsequent spelling. In later works after it was illustrated in Gould's *Birds of Australia*, the name was credited to Gould and his plate and text (cf. Mathews 1927: 198), but Gould only used the name for the white phase bird. Gray's 1844 usage is not a *nomen nudum* because he distinguished dark and white

phases of what was clearly a regional form of Reef Egret. Why Gould chose to overlook this distinction made by Gray seems to be borne out by his quotation of John Macgillivray's (1821–1867) observations from the surveying voyage of H.M.S. *Fly*. As there is little else overall to distinguish the birds, and they were linked to a specific part of the range of the group, Gray (1844b: 80) can stand as the earliest use of the name and authorship therefore belongs to Gray. Listed as a synonym of *Demigretta [sic] sacra* by Sharpe (1899: 138).

Current Status: *Ardea greyii* Gray, 1844, a junior synonym of *Egretta s, sacra* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

Part 49. July 1849

Generic index: 47–58

p. 47, Footnote 16, *Argusianus* "Rafinesque (1815)": Gregory (2011) proposed that *Argusianus* dated from Gray's usage in GB. Mlíkovský (2015) disagreed and argued that *Argusianus* dated from Gray (1855a: 103). These interpretations apparently examined the name in isolation and thus disregarded the long association of the name with Rafinesque (1815). Gray, in GB, was the first to extensively cite names from Rafinesque (1815)¹⁰⁶ and demonstrated an understanding of Rafinesque's classification method, as have some others later, e.g., Jordan (1887; cf. Copeland 1876; Warren 2004; Boewe 2011), which proved helpful to those unable to consult Rafinesque (1815) due to the rarity of his book¹⁰⁷. The synonymy presented by Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 362) was followed, until recently.

Early analysis of Constantine Samuel Rafinesque's (1783–1840) taxonomic studies in zoology, as opposed to his botanical efforts (Merrill 1943, 1948, 1949; Thiers 2020: 128–133), mostly concerned his work on North American fishes, with problems in many cases relating to his methods and oftentimes inattention to detail (Girard 1856; Jordan 1877). For his work in conchology, he was called a "mad naturalist" (Tryon 1862: 163). An important early influence that worked both ways was his time spent with William Swainson (1789–1855) while still in Sicily, when "he refused to be bound by the trammels of the Linnæan school" (Gill 1900: 108). Moreover, his work done there, as with the *Analyse*, reveals more coherence than much of what followed during his second travails in North America, e.g., Woodman & Mead (2017). This coherence in the *Analyse* also can be demonstrated for three bat names, based on how Rafinesque's details tied in to previous studies or authors and the limited remarks provided within the *Analyse* (cf. Andersen 1908). Indeed, Rafinesque "esteemed this work more than any other of which he is the author" (Haldeman 1842: 284).

Richmond (1909a¹⁰⁸) provided a facsimile of the ornithological text of the *Analyse de la Nature*, which purported to summarise details from a broad spectrum of nature. Rafinesque sought to write extensively on the natural world as a whole, of which birds were but one component: "This work is the outline of a larger one on the plan of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus, which will be gradually undertaken at a future period. I have endeavoured to trace in it a new general and natural method, for the study of nature, animals and plants. In dividing these in ten classes each, I have introduced a peculiar and complete nomen-

¹⁰⁶ In the index in GB, where *Argusianus* was listed, Gray also mentioned seven other new nominal taxa of Rafinesque (1815). All are synonyms of older, available names, except *Dinopium*, which is still credited to Rafinesque, but from an earlier appearance of the same source: an advertisement on the inside of the front paper cover, as published with the 1815 book, but first appearing in the same way in 1814 (Rafinesque 1814). Gray considered it to be a synonym of *Picoïdes* Lacépède, 1799, but it is now the earliest name for the woodpeckers formerly placed in the genus *Tiga* Kaup, 1836 (Peters 1948: 143). Gray later recognised other names from Rafinesque (1815), e.g., *Carbonarius* (Gray 1871a: 126), with the type species [*Pelecanus*] *carbo* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequently designated by Ogilvie-Grant (1899: 331).

¹⁰⁷ Most copies were lost in a shipwreck in 1815 when Rafinesque ventured again to the New World, this time from Palermo, Sicily, where the *Analyse* and several other works were written and published (Fitzpatrick 1911; Warren 2004; Boewe 2011).

¹⁰⁸ Stresemann (1922b) supplemented Richmond (1909a, 1909b) with additional details of new bird names of Rafinesque. One name, *Falco torquatus* Temminck, 1821, not Rafinesque, 1814, as listed by Stresemann [also not Pontoppidan, 1763 (cf. Dickinson 2001: 48)] was renamed in a footnote, *Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri*, based on a specimen from Timor (Hartert 1903: 20). Peters (1931a: 215) erroneously treated it as a replacement name due to Pontoppidan's *Falco torquatus*, not Rafinesque's; Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 329) did not even indicate that it was a replacement name.

clature for the classes, orders, and families of organised bodies, giving each a substantive Latin name: a great number of new genera are likewise proposed." (cf. Rafinesque 1819: 59; Richmond 1909a). The circular, reprinted in 1819, also made it clear that Rafinesque was seeking new material of natural history and publications by addressing the whole world, so that after discussing Europe and North America he added: "If you live in Mexico or the West Indies, South America, Africa, Asia, Polynesia, Australia, etc., please to send me specimens of your plants and animals, drawings or descriptions of interesting ones, such books and pamphlets as may have been printed in your neighbourhood..." (1819: 58). Rafinesque also offered to send his own publications in exchange. Unfortunately, such ambition put Rafinesque way ahead of his time and means (Rhoads 1912).

Rafinesque's idiosyncratic nomenclatural system arguably was no better or worse than some others used at the time. Gray apparently understood what he meant as he saw no reason to discuss, or even just comment on, any of Rafinesque's new nominal taxa included in GB. However, while Gray did not cover all of Rafinesque's new nominal taxa, he at least included those he could identify at the time. In later works Gray incorporated additional names in synonymies, including some with a query (cf. 1855a, 1869–1871a). These identity issues also are a consequence of the preliminary nature of Rafinesque's developing nomenclatural system of which his promised revise never appeared.

At the family-group name level Rafinesque's name formations in 1815 have been questioned as based as much on the French vernacular group names as on the genus-group names (Bock 1994: 252; Olson 1996: 541). This interpretation partially rests on the usually negative view of the identity or validity of his genus-group names, but as noted here, there *was* a method to Rafinesque's classification at the time, as suggested by Bock (1994: 9), despite what Rafinesque may have done later when he returned to the United States of America. Bock (1994: 9) also cited a negative interpretation of Rafinesque's genera by a malacologist (Baker 1956: 137), but it merely echoes the sentiments expressed earlier by Tryon (1862: 163). Nevertheless, the family-group names credited to Rafinesque (1815) by Bock (1994) have been adopted. Furthermore, the comprehensive critique of Bock's major review of family-group names by Olson (1996) should be reconciled with the former. For example, Bock (1994) first drew attention to the apparent introduction of several family-group names by Leach (1820), where the standard '-idae' suffix was consistently applied. Olson (1996), on the other hand, pointed out that the names and the use of the '-idae' suffix actually date from an earlier edition of the same work (Leach 1819). However, it appears that the date change from 1820 to 1819 is yet to be corrected in lists where family-group name author/date credits are affected, as, for example, www.zoonomen.net.

For Rafinesque's ornithological summary in 1815, he was

still working out his own nomenclatural system, with his initial, 'R.', placed after his proposed new nominal taxa, and some others, which also are new from here. Just within his brief summary of gallinaceous birds Rafinesque credited *Gallus* and *Turnix* as 'R.'; these names now are associated with Brisson, 1760, and Bonnaterre, 1791, respectively. However, at the time, Brisson's work was not followed as it was later, and the latter was likely an oversight. Rafinesque's names can be treated as available primary homonyms and as such they link to the same type species and associated references (12.2.5, 53.2 [ICZN 1999]). His *Argus* 'R.', placed with gallinaceous birds, following *Phasianus* Linnaeus, 1758, and preceding *Tetrao* Linnaeus, 1758, clearly applies to the Argus Pheasant [*Phasianus*] *Argus*, Linnaeus, 1766, Latham, 1790, and associated sources, as cited by Temminck (1807: 149, 1815: 678). Gray in GB cited *Argus* of Temminck to Temminck's 1815 book¹⁰⁹.

While Rafinesque's *Argus* is identifiable, along with *Argus* Temminck, 1807, both are unavailable as they are additional primary homonyms of *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761, and *Argus* Poli, 1795 (Gregory 2011, Mlíkovský 2015). However, neither Gregory nor Mlíkovský pointed out Rafinesque's awareness of Poli's use of *Argus* (1815: 148) as the reason for his replacement name, although this was not explained in his corrigenda. Gray, by recognising this interpretation, thus treated *Argusianus* as an available replacement name, as Rafinesque intended, not only for *Argus* Rafinesque, 1815, but also for *Argus* Temminck, 1815 [= 1807]. The recognition of Rafinesque (1815: 219) as the source of *Argusianus*, was continued (cf. Peters 1934: 132) despite Richmond's earlier view (1909a) of the apparently unorthodox use of the name by Rafinesque. All the more surprising then as Richmond was influential in the early stages of work on Peters's second volume until Richmond's death in 1932 (Peters 1934: vi).

Whatever reservations Richmond may have had with *Argusianus*, other Rafinesque names from 1815 were taken seriously enough to cause new nominal taxa to be proposed. Oberholser (1899a: 203), a friend and colleague of Richmond at the same museum, proposed the new name *Claravis* for a group of Neotropical ground-doves on the basis of preoccupation of *Peristera* Swainson, 1827¹¹⁰, by *Peristera* Rafinesque (1815: 145) for a mollusc. And again Oberholser (1899a: 213) proposed the new name *Stizorhina* for a group of African flycatcher-thrushes on the basis of preoccupation of *Cassinia* Hartlaub, 1860, by *Cassinia* Rafinesque (1815: 145) also for a mollusc. Richmond (1902) accepted both names without comment. On Rafinesque's mollusc names of North America, Tryon (1862: 163) averred that most conchologists "after vainly endeavouring to identify his descriptions, have discarded them almost entirely"; Baker (1956: 137), complaining about confusion with molluscan names, referred to a number of family-group names that "apparently would date from that indefatigable proposer of unidentifiable names, Rafinesque, 1815". While

¹⁰⁹ Gray may have become aware of the 1807 catalogue at the time as it was brought to notice in England in the same year he completed GB by Strickland & Hartlaub (1849), who provided a summary of species identifications based on Buffonian names, but no mention of any new genera. It was a rare work then (Stresemann 1953). Strickland only knew of a copy in Berlin and was assisted by Hartlaub to extract the details they summarised.

¹¹⁰ In a footnote in GB Gray pointed out that in 1837 Swainson replaced *Peristera* with *Leptoptila*. When Swainson (1837: 349) named *Leptoptila* for at least some of the American species of ground doves, but with a different type species, he therein recharacterised *Peristera* as applicable to the Australian bronzed-winged pigeons, listing the type species as "*P. calcoptera*" [sic], i.e., [*Columba*] *calcoptera* Latham, 1790, but this species already had been made the type of *Phaps* Selby, 1835. In effect, *Peristera* Swainson, 1837, not 1827, is a new name even though it was immediately unavailable as a subjective homonym, yet this distinction was not made later. In 1837 Swainson would have viewed his redefinition of *Peristera* as superseding what he did in 1827, in the days when names were changed along with opinions. Indeed, *Peristera* is an interesting example of different authors interpreting nomenclatural rules in their own ways, as demonstrated by Gray in GB. Within pigeons there also are two other applications of *Peristera* and which also are all subjective homonyms: *Peristera* Boié, 1828, with type species [*Columba*] [= *Streptopelia*] *turtur* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation (cf. Salvadori 1893: 396) and *Peristera* Lesson, 1831, with type species [*Columba*] *javanica* Gmelin, 1788 (= [*Columba*] [= *Chalcophaps*] *indica* Linnaeus, 1766), by subsequent designation (cf. Salvadori 1893: 491). Much of this type of confusion, as illustrated here, also is about perceived similarities in different groups of birds, in this case, ground doves, found around the world, when morphology was not always linked to geography. Such seemingly heterogeneous assemblages can be seen in other groupings made by Gray in Appendix I, but this was typical of many classifications of the period and later before the implications of evolution played their part.

Rafinesque's naming efforts in other animal groups, and plants, have met with their share of acceptable names, e.g., fish (Copeland 1876)¹¹¹, it is notable that conchologists have been the most dismissive of his publications. If Rafinesque's mollusc names, in these examples, were to be considered *nomina nuda*, then would the unnecessarily replaced names be reinstated? Unfortunately, no. A replacement name proposed before 1931, "whether or not required by any provision of the Code" must stand (Art. 12.2.3 [ICZN 1999]). Both *Claravis* and *Stizorhina* are in current usage (H4 HB IC CB [not *Stizorhina*] ZO)¹¹².

In conclusion, Rafinesque's *Argusianus* (Rafinesque 1815: 219) is a proposal of a replacement name for *Argus* (Rafinesque 1815: 69), not *Argus* Poli, 1795 (Rafinesque 1815: 148). It is clearly linked to a species-group name through the obviousness of the tautonymous name thus originally applied to the species in question, *Argus* [= *Argusianus*] *argus*. It also can be interpreted as a bibliographic reference in this case, as Gray originally intended, by indicating that the preoccupied *Argus* Rafinesque 1815, is also an available primary homonym of *Argus* Temminck, 1815 [= 1807], which refers to the Argus Pheasant, with detailed bibliographical references provided therein. Thus, *Argusianus* Rafinesque, 1815, is an available name (Art. 12.2.3, 12.2.5 [ICZN 1999]). The arrangement as adopted by Peters (1934: 132) should continue.

Current Status: *Argusianus* Rafinesque, 1815.

p. 48, *Blagrus*: Mathews (1921: 147) pointed out that with this name credited to a delayed publication of Blyth for 1849 (Blyth 1852: 30), it dates from GB (cf. Sherborn 1924a: 802). However, this overlooks a prior, first appearance of the name by Blyth (1846: 369), cf. Dickinson & Pittie (2006: 119).

Current Status: junior synonym of *Haliaeetus* Savigny, 1809 (Stuart Baker 1930a: 412).

p. 51, *Gymnorius*: An unjustified emendation of *Gymnoris* Gray, 1846 (ex Hodgson, 1844). Placed by Gray (1855a: 78), as *Gymnoris* Hodgson, 1844, with *Petronia* Kaup, 1829. However, *Gymnoris* was linked to Blyth in Hodgson & Blyth, 1845, by Gregory (2006), although it is clear that Blyth intended credit for the name to go to Hodgson. In such cases, the intent of the original work, as demonstrated by content (Art. 50.1.1 [ICZN 1999]) is best represented by accepting joint authorship, thus Hodgson & Blyth here. The split title was merely a consequence of Hodgson being in England at the time, while Blyth was in India. However, in this particular case, Blyth made it clear in his adjoining footnote: "Had Mr. Hodgson not separated *Gymnoris* from *Passer* as above, I should scarcely have myself ventured upon doing so." (Blyth in Hodgson & Blyth 1845: 948)¹¹³.

p. 53 *Muscisylva*.

Current Status: an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Muscylva* Lesson, 1831.

p. 53, *Muscylvia*: an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Muscisylvia* Hodgson, 1845.

Note that all names prefaced with 'Musci-' were spelled as 'Musei-'. The only effect seems to be on variations of names that are well established, if not synonymised, and the documentation of such variation is more bibliographical than nomenclatural. Richmond, in his card index, noted many spelling variations of names and these often appear in synonymies of earlier reference works and revisions, with the ones connected to GB highlighted here. However, with few exceptions, they have no nomenclatural standing as most can be dismissed as incorrect subsequent spellings. Those encountered in the course of reviewing GB have been noted, but without guaranteeing all have been located. Most of those highlighted here were based on their notices in Richmond's card index.

Part 50. August 1849

Supplementary appendix

p. 30a, *Synallaxis*: Gray placed here *Sylviorthorhynchus maluroides* Des Murs, a distinctive, small species, with a long, filamentous tail, also known as Des Murs's Wiretail. His oversight of the name *desmurei* (not *desmursii*)¹¹⁴ of Gay (1845 [or 1844?]: pl. 3 [= 4 or 5?]¹¹⁵) was not picked up until later (Gray 1869: 170), with 'Des Mursii' credited to Reichenbach. However, although Reichenbach (1853b: 158) claimed credit for the unjustified emendation, it was originally made by Bonaparte (1850a: 213). Peters (1951: 72) illustrates the error of citing both names *Sylviorthorhynchus desmursii* to Des Murs from 1847 (text and plate), despite Hellmayr (1932: 189) demonstrating, correctly, that the plate came first and that the name should be spelled *desmurei*¹¹⁶, although other details were still not worked out (see Figures 11–13 of both plates discussed here, particularly to reveal the rarely seen colour version of Gay's plate).

Recent studies have begun to clarify the confusion in older reference sources (Gregory & Dickinson 2012; Evenhuis 2015b). This confusion rests on the dating of the parts of two publication series appearing around the same time: 1. The enterprise of Claudio Gay (1800–1873), to write, produce and publish for the Chilean government a 30-volume treatise called *Historia Física e Política de Chile*, with the whole work published during 1844–1871; 2. Marc Athanase Parfait Ouillet Des Murs's (1804–1894) *Iconographie Ornithologique*, published during 1845–1849.

Gay is renowned today as the father of Chilean natural history. He spent 12 years (1830–1842) exploring the country and

¹¹¹ Copeland (1876) was primarily concerned about Rafinesque's later efforts on identifying North American fishes, as reviewed by Jordan (1877). Later, Jordan (1888) pointed out that about 40 of the new fish names proposed by Rafinesque (1815) were replacement names of older names "considered by Rafinesque as objectionable". While this obviously may apply to some other names, including birds, at the time Rafinesque had a particular interest in fish and also wrote extensively on them while still in Sicily, e.g., Rafinesque (1810a).

¹¹² Also in current use and with an Oberholser/Rafinesque connection is *Aphrastura*, proposed by Oberholser (1899a: 210), as a new replacement name for *Oxyurus* Swainson, 1827, not Rafinesque, 1810. In this case Rafinesque's new name for a fish included circumscriptive details (Rafinesque 1810b: 19).

¹¹³ Here the role of Blyth as co-author is clear, as demonstrated by Horsfield in McClelland & Horsfield (1840, 1840–1841: 366). Also compare the case of Hemprich & Ehrenberg vs. Ehrenberg, where the new nominal taxa, except eponyms for Hemprich, can be credited as Hemprich & Ehrenberg, as this was Ehrenberg's intent (Dickinson, Steinheimer, Dowsett & Walters, in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 92).

¹¹⁴ The acceptance of *desmurei* and its consistent use in the publications of Gay and Des Murs instead of the seemingly more logical *desmursii* can be explained by how it was formed. Gay would have first latinised Des Murs's name as *desmureus*, which would then decline to *desmurei*, and which would be acceptable under the Code (N. David *in litt.*; N.L. Evenhuis, *in litt.*, March 2017).

¹¹⁵ Plate 7, according to Brabourne & Chubb (1912: 226).

¹¹⁶ This is a notable anomaly in view of Peters's attention to such details for other names. Even if Peters disagreed with Hellmayr, and he cited Hellmayr under the generic details, he could have footnoted his differences. Perhaps by crediting the name to the text this could justify the use of *desmursii*, but nothing explains why he did not indicate, at least by footnote, how the name actually appeared on the plate, as opposed to the text, something he had footnoted elsewhere for other names.



Figure 11. The plate of Des Murs's Wiretail from Claudio Gay's *Atlas de la Historia Fisica y Politica de Chile* (1845). Plate unnumbered. Originally noted as third, but fourth in sequence in bound form (third of a bird, the first is osteological). Uncoloured version. From biodiversitylibrary.org/page/27990703.



Figure 12. The plate of Des Murs's Wiretail from Claudio Gay's *Atlas de la Historia Fisica y Politica de Chile* (1845). Plate unnumbered. Originally noted as third, but fourth in sequence in bound form (third of a bird, the first is osteological). Coloured version. From the Edward E. Ayer Ornithological Collection, Mary W. Runnels Rare Book Room, The Field Museum, Chicago IL, USA. Reproduced with permission.



Figure 13. The plate of Des Murs's wiretail from Marc Des Murs's *Iconographie Ornithologique* (1847) plate 45 in bound copy. From biodiversitylibrary.org/page/35251308.

founded the Museo Nacional in Santiago, before embarking on his publishing enterprise, including eight volumes on zoology. However, most of his collections are in Paris, France. Although Des Murs's report, with Gay's observations, on Chilean birds, was later considered "unsatisfactory", as some species were listed under two or three different names, with others misidentified, Gay, nonetheless, made important discoveries, as the wiretail attests (*cf.* Hellmayr 1932: 8–9).

The parts (*entregas*) of Gay's volumes were printed in Paris, to be shipped to Santiago, Chile, and there to be published about six months after each shipment was dispatched and distributed to about 400 subscribers (N.L. Evenhuis *in litt.*, March 2017)¹¹⁷; but were they legally recorded in France as publications because they were printed in Spanish? Moreover, were the *entregas* technically 'published' earlier, in terms of satisfying Art. 8.1 (ICZN 1999), in Paris, particularly Art. 8.1.3, as "simultaneously obtainable copies"? Multiple identical copies of *entregas* were known to be available before they arrived in Chile. Gay apparently kept aside copies of each *entrega* not only for himself but also to send to a few friends and colleagues, such as the botanist Adrien-Henri de Jussieu (1797–1853), as soon as they were available from the printers (Johnston 1941). Des Murs was most likely another on Gay's list. However, if these were only for private use, would this make them 'obtainable', as opposed to privately available at the discretion of the editor?

It is now known that the 30 volumes were published in 87 *entregas*, roughly three *entregas* per volume, although details are still incomplete, and that individual *entregas* could contain text on multiple subjects. For the 1844–1845 period under discussion, it is known that there were five plates in each *entrega*, but no details of which plates were in which *entregas*. We know that *entregas* 1–4, were published in 1844, *entrega* 5 between September 1844 and September 1845, and *entrega* 6 in September 1845. In these *entregas*, *Atlas* plates labelled either 'Ornitologia' or 'Zoologia' were mixed from the beginning, and thus no evidence that ornithological plates came later (N.L. Evenhuis, *in litt.*, June 2020).

The principal problem with dating Gay's *entregas*, and other details, is that because of Gay's publication plan of the sale of them being meant for Chileans, there is very limited information recorded of these *entregas* in contemporary publications in France, so that much of what is known comes from Gay's correspondence (Evenhuis 2015b). For Des Murs's Wiretail there are two bibliographical consequences: 1. Publication in *entregas* confirms that authorship remains with Gay for both genus- and species-group names; 2. The sequence of publication is revised, so that both the plate and text of Gay's *entregas* came before Des Murs's *livraison*, although the *entrega* with relevant text in 1847 only just, by a matter of days [by 31 March vs. after 31 March (see below)].

Gay's arrangement is demonstrated by the Zoology volume 1, final *entrega*, completed by 28 June 1847, with its availability announced in the Chilean newspaper *El Mercurio* in January 1848 (N.L. Evenhuis, *in litt.*, March 2017). Hartlaub (1848: 18) noted

that Des Murs's *maluroides* was the same as Gay's *Desmurei*. Later, he listed Gay's works noting that they were for use in Chile only and not available in Europe, at least, according to Gay's publication plan, and that the text was by Des Murs. The text/plate link may have begun here as he wrote of *Desmurei* Gay p. 316, pl. 3 (Hartlaub 1850: 52, 1853: 211).

The circumscription of the wiretail on p. 316 means that it was in *entrega* 14, pp. 257–386, of Zoology volume 1, published by 31 March 1847 (Des Murs 1847a), according to evidence examined by N.L. Evenhuis (*in litt.*, March 2017)¹¹⁸. Although the Zoology volume indicated Des Murs as author of the ornithology text on pp. 11 and 183, *entrega* 14 does not include these pages and arguably cannot claim Des Murs as author from internal evidence, but in this case the whole volume should be considered, otherwise part of Des Murs's text could be ascribed to Gay, and thus we would have mixed authorship for the same chapter when the volume is examined as a whole for pp 183–496 covering ornithology, unless we recognise joint authorship of Des Murs & Gay. While the ornithology text includes Gay's field notes, the technical details, as well as the responsibility for the report, was the work of Des Murs.

In addition, *entrega* 14 can be dated just prior to Des Murs's *Icon. Orn. livraison* 8 (1847b) [post March, i.e., not before 1 April (Zimmer 1926a: 168; David *in* Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 87)], pl. 45 and associated text, where he claimed the genus as his own (as *Sylviorthorhynchus*) but three pages later credited the species, as *desmurei*, to Gay, 1844, and justifiably emended his use of the genus-group name to *Sylviorthorhynchus*¹¹⁹. The 1844 date indeed suggests that Des Murs had a copy available of Gay's plate in 1844, but Des Murs later dated the plate to 1845 and linked by the same name to his own plate from 1847 as *Sylviorthorhynchus maluroides* (Des Murs 1853: 154).

What the 1853 text by Des Murs reveals is three things: 1. The French practice of claiming birds under an author's own name, and thus Des Murs reclaimed the species as his own; 2. Des Murs assumed this would be acceptable, despite mentioning Gay's work, because the Spanish language publication was intended for Chile and he was making the information, in his own terms, available within France and thus within Europe; 3. By dating the plate to 1845 Des Murs demonstrated what he later accepted as the publication date of Gay's work, i.e., about six months after each *entrega* was printed in France and subsequently shipped to Chile, the arrangement Gay had worked out with the Chilean government as each *entrega* became available.

As we know, a few copies of each *entrega* were privately distributed by Gay, at least in Paris, but possibly also further afield in Europe, as Hartlaub's 1848 notification suggests. Later, Hartlaub (1850) made it clear the work was not intended for sale in Europe. Was the copy used by Hartlaub his own, on loan, or was this based on second-hand information? Do we then treat publication dates for *entregas* as when the first few copies were distributed within Europe, although we have no information on how many and very little on who received them?¹²⁰ As noted above,

¹¹⁷ The print runs were most probably a little higher (N.L. Evenhuis *in litt.*, March 2017). Some subscriptions lapsed and incomplete sets were supplemented by reprints in 1864 (Johnston 1941: 155).

¹¹⁸ Gregory & Dickinson (2012: 48), following Peters (1951: 72), indicated that "Gay's 1847 volume, despite its Preface date, should probably be dated from 31 December 1847 (I.C.Z.N., 1999; Art. 21.3). No information is known to us that suggests that this volume of text appeared in parts." This was a reasonable interpretation as such uncertainty was understandable at the time. Indeed, who would have expected additional dating information to emerge such a short time later? And as a consequence, sparing the dating of the whole volume to 31 December 1847, especially as we now know that the final *entrega* dated from early 1848 in Chile (Evenhuis 2015b).

¹¹⁹ Gregory & Dickinson (2012: 49) indicated that Des Murs's own new name meant he was unaware of what was going on before 1847; but it also can be about the French caprice with names, going back at least to Lesson (Dickinson *et al.* 2015). For more on the confusion generated by this case see <http://www.birdforum.net/showthread.php?t=338165> (accessed March 2017).

¹²⁰ Authors personally handing out advance copies of parts of their publication for private use also can be a dating issue when the publication concerned was printed in French for publication in France, e.g., Malherbe's *livraisons* for his woodpecker monograph published 1859–1862 (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 124), but as with the Gay case, insufficient information is available to not only work out dates, but also in particular if such private cir-

this could satisfy publication requirements, but only if they were 'obtainable', which really excludes copies privately circulated by Gay. Could anyone obtain a copy of an *entrega* from Gay or another source? One also needs to bear in mind that although *entregas* were printed in France, being in Spanish and for external distribution only, they were not listed by contemporary, legally required documentation of publications in France. From this perspective, the *entregas* would be officially regarded as non-publications in France.

Des Murs's 1853 acceptance of a plate date as 1845, not 1844, may be particularly applicable if the plate in question here was in a later *entrega* of 1844 and thus more obviously reaching Chile in 1845. Therefore, accepting 1844 as the date of the wiretail plate, depends on acquiring more information about each *entrega* issued in 1844–1845. However, even if the *entrega* including the wiretail plate could be identified, and that it was distributed privately by Gay in 1844, it would still not be enough to prove it was published as an 'obtainable' work. Unless any proof to the contrary may emerge, the plate, and thus the species name, dates from 1845.

As Gray gave *maluroides* priority in GB, and did not mention *desmuri*, was this in recognition of it not being officially published outside of Chile? Those writing from Chile used *desmuri* (e.g., Boeck 1855). Elsewhere *desmursii*, or *desmursi*¹²¹, were widely used, as well as crediting the genus-group name to Des Murs and the species-group name to Gay, despite the correct name being on the caption to Gay's plate¹²². Hellmayr (1925: 54–55, 1932: 189) restored the original name *desmuri*, although still working out citation details. Peters (1951: 72), with incorrect citation details, and Meyer de Schauensee (1966: 243), used *desmursii*. In the case of Meyer de Schauensee, all the more surprising because his book was essentially an updated synthesis of the South American component of the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas*, yet in a case such as this he did not follow the *Catalogue* and provided no explanation why, unless he merely followed Peters¹²³. Another example in this review of an original name restored. Despite the availability of new information on the publication history of Gay's enterprise, along with confirming that the wiretail name first appeared as a plate caption, and that both names can be credited to Gay, the date of the plate can be accepted as 1845, which accords with Gay's plan and Des Murs's later view of the date in 1853. However, as noted, while 1844 remains a possibility, a lack of proof supports staying with 1845 for reasons stated. This was followed by the associated text dating from 1847, credited to Des Murs, while Des Murs's own 1847 *livraison* may no longer be dated between the two *entregas* covering pages and plates for Gay's first zoology volume and second *Atlas* volume.

p. 30c, *G[allus]. Temminckii*: Listed as a "refer to", not an additional species, but a *nomen nudum* here. The first appearance of Gray's new species (1849a), which was published on 20 December (Sclater 1893: 438).

Current status: Identified as a *G. gallus*/*G. varius* hybrid (Ogilvie-Grant 1893: 343).

p. 30c, *G[lareola]. nuchalis*: Listed as an additional species, but a *nomen nudum* here. The first appearance of Gray's new species (1849b), which was published on 20 December (Sclater 1893: 438).

Current Status: *Glareola n. nuchalis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO)¹²⁴.

p. 40, *Nectarinia cardinalis*: The name given by Gray to plate 291 in his list of the plates of Levaillant's *Oiseaux d'Afrique*. Rookmaaker (1989: 207) treated it as a new name by Gray in GB. While this might be true, it seems more likely to be an unjustified emendation of *Cinnyris cardinalinus* Vieillot, 1820, the name originally linked to the plate. It is not an African species. Sundevall (1857: 56) suggested it was a manufactured species, an artefact. These two names are not found in later reference works covering sunbirds, Nectariniidae. Further investigation on its status seems warranted (Kees Rookmaaker *in litt.*, April 2021).

Current Status: artefact, as determined by Sundevall (1857: 56).

Conclusion

This review was initiated by the need to compare the three *cancellanda* and *cancellantia*, and for the first time, reconcile the new nominal taxa with the overall part structure of the work. The new nominal taxa in GB are normally cited to one of the three volumes comprising that work in its final form, as it is seen today. The confusion of pagination, plates and dates can be reduced by using the part structure, which also demonstrates how the names were originally published between 1844 and 1849. All the subfamily components in each part have a printed date at the end of the text. The pagination was established in the final organisation of the work for binding into its three-volume form. The pages were originally unpaginated. These should be bracketed, when cited, to indicate this. In the past it has been done inconsistently. Moreover, the *cancellanda* must be separately paginated as continuity was intended only within the *cancellantia*. The supplementary pages have their own printed page numbers. The plates were numbered to match each subfamily component by having co-ordinated numbers for the colour (Roman) and black-and-white (Arabic) plates; thus, for example, plates CV and 105 are in the same subfamily component. For the first time this distinction is made clear where both may apply to a name. This is indicated in the appended summary of the volumes by part as well as in the above summary of new nominal taxa.

Gray included 25 new genus-group names and 72 new species-group names in the parts, out of a total of 812 listed genera and 7,099 listed species. The new nominal taxa in GB were often accompanied by a colour plate. Included in the total are new nominal taxa that replaced unavailable or preoccupied ones. New genera include remarkable new discoveries, as well as new nominal taxa for divisions of genera. There are three additional types of names which managed to appear first in GB. Firstly, names of which Gray became aware from discussion or

culcation can be accepted as publication dates, as noted here.

¹²¹ Sclater (1867: 324) emended the name to *desmursi*. This first use of *desmursi* effectively replaced *desmursii* from this point until 1912 (Brabourne & Chubb, 1912: 226), apart from Gray (1869: 170). This could be interpreted as either a justified or unjustified emendation by Sclater, although technically there is no need for such an eponym to have a double 'i' ending (N. David *in litt.*, March 2017), as seen above with *beauharnaisii/beauharnaisi* (q.v.).

¹²² Some authors clearly did not recognise names first appearing on plates. Sherborn (1922: viii), for example, dismissed names on plates as *nomina nuda*, attributable to the artists, and not the authors, who may repudiate the identity of the birds illustrated. In retrospect, this decision undermines an important aspect of source names and the utility of *Index Animalium*. As demonstrated for GB, a number of new nominal taxa are based on plates and their captioned names.

¹²³ On the other hand, he could be careful to correct a spelling of a name and not follow Peters, as he did for *Sephanoides sephaniodes*, not *S. sephanioides*, as in Peters (Meyer de Schauensee 1966: 183).

¹²⁴ The *Gallus* and *Glareola* species are the subjects of two of three short notices presented by Gray at the Zoological Society meeting of 24 April 1849. For some reason the new species in the third notice, *Cultrides rufipennis* (1849c), was omitted. Now *Neomorphus rufipennis* (H4 HB IC CB ZO).

correspondence with others, notably Blyth, Gould, Horsfield, Reichenbach and Temminck. Secondly, the material from Hodgson's collections, on which Gray was preparing a catalogue in conjunction with his brother, J.E. Gray, during 1844–1846. Thirdly, the appearance of *livraisons* of the *Atlas* by Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–1854) with the colour plates of birds illustrating new discoveries from the recent French voyage to the South Pacific and the Antarctic seas. These were only captioned with French vernacular names, with some latinised by Gray. Why he did not latinise all is not explained. His choices seem to be mostly random, although singling out two distinctive new genera (*Pluvianellus*, *Trugon*).

From an examination of the work itself and some sources of the names, notably the card index of C.W. Richmond, the tally of 97 new nominal taxa (= 25 genus- and 72 species-group names), was larger than expected. Of these, there are 12 genus-group names in current use, including one for a preoccupied name (*Phegornis*)¹²⁵. For the species-group names we have 44 in current use, including six for preoccupied names¹²⁶. As well as summarising and discussing the new nominal taxa, and additional topics that were revealed during the course of this review also are discussed, which includes earlier and later dates of names, solving the mystery of two out of three names not sourced by Richmond or Sherborn; and some authorship, dating and spelling issues of the names summarised here in Appendix III.

There is a sense that few such works were studied in detail in the past, as suggested by some of the findings discussed here, due to the simple exigencies of size and accessibility. However, it must have been easier in earlier days, as part of a private library, such as when it would have been acquired by subscription to its original issue in parts. More importantly, as it was a major summary of the world's birds, it was a key reference in its day and for decades to come. As this review demonstrates, there is value in going back and examining the whole work once more despite being completed 174 years ago.

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Note: Additional information on dates and other details are footnoted throughout this reference list.

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¹²⁵ Also, one replaced (*Leptornis* = '*Gymnomyza*' = *Amoromyza* = *Eugymnomyza*) and one overlooked emendation (*Actenoide* = *Actenoides*).

¹²⁶ Including one overlooked emendation of a replacement name for a preoccupied name (*Picus Lewis* = *Picus Lewisii*).

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¹²⁷ The title page dated 1849. Zimmer (1926a: 63) suggested that the circulated proofsheets 1–311 in 1849 may mean these pages at least date from 1849 as Blyth's names were used by others (Mathews 1925a: 10), but proofsheets are not accepted as publication, as a rule (Art. 9 [ICZN 1999]), and 1852 can be accepted as the date of the whole catalogue, i.e., after 4 August 1852, and with this date change very few names are affected (Dickinson in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 74–75).

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¹²⁸ Invariably cited to 1842, the date on the title page, and the date cited on the next page for the separate's source, but the two final parts date from 1843 and as they were included in the separate then it must date from 1843. The addenda from the 1843 volume 9 was printed with the cross-reference to the last part in volume 8 of 1842, which also appeared early in 1843, according to the date on the wrapper, on 21 January 1843.

¹²⁹ Richmond (1917: 579) identified two versions, or 'editions', and assumed that the one with misprints must have appeared first, herewith 1850b. The book was first distributed in two parts (1–272, 273–543), although the latter also may have appeared in smaller sections at first. Bonaparte treated these as publications. All distributed parts appeared before the end of 1850. Richmond (1917: 579) also noted slightly different sizes of the type in the two versions. While the first printing clearly was distributed in 1850, was the second printing, with corrections, as a complete edition of the whole book, herewith 1850a, also before the end of 1850? Apparently so, and 1850 is accepted for the whole of volume 1, based on available evidence (Zimmer 1926a: 69; Stresemann 1975). Both versions can be accessed at BHL. The misprint edition has a typed list of misprints inserted in the front. The names of concern here include one affected by misprinting: *Beauharnaisius/Bauharnaisius* (see the additional items text). All references in this review to new nominal taxa from the *Conspectus* volume 1 cited as 1850a, unless there is a reason to refer to the misprint 'edition', 1850b.

¹³⁰ Listed second here, but the first to appear (first part, June 1850, cf. Dickinson, in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 75) as a gathering of signature groups representing part one of the volume at the time. These gatherings were regarded as publications by Bonaparte at the time, although originally intended for private use by his friends and colleagues. Any feedback was a bonus.

¹³¹ The bibliographical issues concerning the publication of Bonaparte's incomplete second volume of his *Conspectus* will be explained in a forthcoming study, but it was in parts over several years, as indicated here.

¹³² The first 24 or 32 pages of text may be 1850 (Quaisser & Dickinson in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 81). Despite the various debates over the years of whether some part was 1850 or 1851, it was recently demonstrated that the volume as a whole was not published until April 1853 (Mlíkovský, 2012b). However, in this case, the implication of the long establishment of 1850 or 1851 in connection with this volume is that it may be more practical for nomenclatural purposes to accept that the proof sheets or gatherings in circulation at least in Germany in 1850, apparently up to p. 32, as noted by Sclater (1858: viii), and there and elsewhere later in 1851 could be accepted as the publication dates of the work, as discussed by Quaisser & Dickinson (in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 81) prior to the 1853 revelation. The deciding factor will rest on what nomenclatural consequences there may be by changing the date, as done here, because as Sclater (1858: viii) demonstrated, his acceptance of Cabanis for 1850 for at least one

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family, taking it up to p. 31, meant discarding some new nominal taxa published in early 1851. Under Art. 9 (ICZN 1999) proofsheets do not constitute a published work, but if these were completed gatherings of pages distributed for reference purposes and not with a proofing function, then it would suggest the volume must be regarded as a part publication and that the whole work published in 1853 was a reprint or reissue. Further study of the case is underway.

¹³³ Parts of the *Annals* appeared on the first of the month, as found previously (Bruce & Bahr 2020; cf. Evenhuis 2003: 17), indicating that it was published about a week before the *Academy Journal* (Cassin 1847b).

¹³⁴ Officially, sole authorship, as the material was donated to the British Museum, but Children was helped, anonymously, by N.A. Vigors, who also has been credited as a co-author (see Appendix II.I).

¹³⁵ According to Ridgway (1875: 57, footnote), Coues's handbook was not issued until February 1875.

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¹³⁶ Date follows Dickinson, in Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 84).

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¹³⁷ Also published [simultaneously?] in French (cf. Zimmer 1926b: 538).

¹³⁸ Charles Henri Frédéric Dumont de Sainte Croix (1758–1830), René Primevère Lesson's (1794–1849) father-in-law, and contributor to the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, as cited here; not to be confused with Jules Sébastien César Dumont D'Urville (1790–1842), Commander of and participant in several exploring voyages, including the *Coquille* and *Astrolabe*.

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¹³⁹ Dating of the plates "open to question" (Zimmer 1926a: 237; Gregory & Dickinson 2012: 48–49), with not much more known in the last 90 years, but new details are emerging (see additional items text). Unlike the text volumes, no Chilean publisher is indicated on the title page because Gay was subsidising much of the enterprise and the Chilean museum was only the distributor (N.L. Evenhuis *in litt.* February 2022).

¹⁴⁰ The Wiretail plate reproduced herein is both uncoloured (Figure 11) and coloured (Figure 12). The indication here that most plates are coloured is based on Zimmer (1926a: 237). It is not clear if coloured plates were exceptional, while most were uncoloured, which seems likely, but this aspect yet to be thoroughly investigated from a revised study of the publication history of Gay's Chilean enterprise (further discussion in additional items text).

¹⁴¹ For details of this and subsequent editions, and on the correct spelling of his name, see Wellisch (1975).

¹⁴² Two subsequent editions, in 1560 and 1606 (Wellisch 1975: 202). For both Gessner publications the original editions have been cited here, but it is not clear if these or later editions were used by Gray. Moreover, it is not clear that any name he noted from these sources must date to 1555.

¹⁴³ Also printed in Lyon, France, but this edition was all published in 1789 (Dickinson, *in Dickinson et al.* 2011: 93).

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¹⁴⁴ For publication details see Bruce & Jones, in Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 137–138) and Evenhuis (2015a); also, see under Sharpe (1875) below. The first bird part of 1844, and part three of the whole work, with four pages, plus plates, had its text cancelled. This *cancellandum* was replaced as part of an expanded first bird part, by a *cancellans* containing eight pages, and with additional plates. Officially, the whole of Gray's report is 1845, but the plates accompanying the 1844 *cancellandum* were not cancelled (pll 2, 11, 13, 15, 17, 33–35); and the *cancellandum* pages contained a new name, *Psilopus flaviventris* [= *Gerygone igata*], *cf.* Gill *et al.* (2010: 287).

¹⁴⁵ The most likely date of the appearance of these pages is 1851, based on the latest date of a name in it. For details of this overlooked item of scholarship by Gray see the introduction to this review. It has not been examined in detail for nomenclatural purposes as it apparently was never published, but could offer insights into Gray's progressive developments of his classification ideas and his nomenclatural rules.

¹⁴⁶ The title page dated 1859 and usually cited as 1859, but actually published after 14 January 1860 (Dickinson, in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 104).

¹⁴⁷ Mathews (1925a: 60) gave a publication date of before 2 February 1870. Zimmer (1926a: 271) noted that it was reviewed in the January 1870 *Ibis* as just issued, but dated to 1869, i.e., giving the date on the title page. The last *Ibis* issue for 1869, dated October, announced the imminent appearance of Gray's first volume of his world list; as well, the first issue of 1870 intended to catch up on noticing 1869 publications after none were mentioned in the last two issues of 1869 (Newton 1869). This certainly suggests it was issued before the end of 1869, as well as retaining this date in the notice. It seems simpler to retain a date of 1869 and by following Art. 21.3.1 (ICZN 1999) the date of the publication can be further specified as 31 December 1869.

¹⁴⁸ Zimmer (1926a: 271–272), based on content, dated this rare, privately printed pamphlet as "1871?" or as "(Post) 1871". It was obviously written during the time Gray worked on his *Hand-list*, and most likely when the final part was published or at least in advance preparation. It could date from as early as 1870 to as late as early 1872, and certainly before Gray's death on 6 May. As a compromise, and as suggested as the most likely year by Zimmer, it is cited to 1871 here. Also note that Gray's name does not appear in the pamphlet, and it was written in the third person, but as Zimmer indicated, the text was obviously written by Gray. The 'anonymity' no doubt for legal reasons due to his official position at the British Museum.

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¹⁴⁹ Each volume consists of three parts, of which details and dates are incomplete, and it was thought that all parts of Aves volume 3 were published in 1829 (e.g., Mathews 1925a: 63), and the final collated volume appeared not before 23 January 1830, which was conservatively accepted as the publication date of volume 3 based on the limited information currently known by Dickinson (in Dickinson *et al.*, 2011: 106). Since then, a new and comprehensive study of the dating of the entire work has revealed the dates and most relevant details for the Aves volumes and while the first two parts of Aves volume 3 appeared in 1829, the third and final part, covering pp. 449–690 and 23 pll, can be dated to 10 January 1830 (Evenhuis 2019a: 184–186).

¹⁵⁰ The two volumes were published in 20 parts comprising 202 plates, but the accompanying text never appeared (Wheeler 1998). According to J.E. Gray's own annotated bibliography (1875: 7–8), the difficult family circumstances of the time in both India and England for Major-General Hardwicke, the donor of the drawings for this study, caused legal complications and delays, rendering what Gray was able to accomplish for the text out of date and he had no time and resources to take the matter further (*cf.* Dawson 1946).

¹⁵¹ For details see Zimmer (1926a: 273); ornithological content only in the first part of 1846.

¹⁵² Not 1846. Apparently available from 22 January 1847 (*cf.* Dickinson & Walters 2006a: 146). As also indicated therein, J.E. Gray requested copies to be sent immediately to all repositories of Hodgson material. What Dickinson & Walters (2006a) did not mention was that the copy received by Edward Blyth, then the Curator of the Zoological Section of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in Calcutta [Kolkata], India, was apparently acted on very promptly. Blyth's report on his findings in the catalogue, dated 14 April 1847, was published in England later in the year (Blyth 1847b). A mid-April date certainly seems supportive of a 22 January publication date, although it also seems possible the specially requested dispatch of copies by J.E. Gray could have meant they were sent out earlier in the year. A transit time of about 80 days between London and Kolkata via the Cape was recorded in 1857 (Maxtone-Graham & Marshall 1997) and the time a decade earlier was probably similar, if not a bit longer.

¹⁵³ The first part of the report on the bird collection, pp. 173–224, dates from 1848 (Sherborn & Woodward 1901).

¹⁵⁴ Originally issued in signature groups of pages with *Anales de la Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana*, vols 9–12, 1872–1876 (Zimmer 1926: 278; Wiley 2000: 263), but no source or details provided (the *Anales* wrappers listed Gundlach's title with pages indicated as not part of the journal's pagination). The copy in BHL includes at the back a handwritten summary of the signature groups and when they were issued, but the source of these details is not indicated, and the pagination information is missing for part of it. This copy also includes a note written on the front flyleaf, in a different hand, signed J.H.R [= J.H. Riley]: "I understand that this work is very rare as the edition was consumed in a fire before it was largely distributed". Riley visited Cuba in 1900 collecting birds (Wetmore 1943) and may have acquired his copy of this rare book then. Indeed, the copy described by Zimmer is the one presented by Gundlach to his closest friend and mentor, Don Simon de Cardenas. What is unclear, however, based on these pieces of information, is this: As signature sheets were distributed with issues of the *Anales* over four years, then what was the source of the copies lost by fire? Were these from a separate collation from the print run for the distributed signature groups? How many extant copies are based on the distributed sheets or the pre-fire limited distribution? BHL contains the *Anales* volumes, except vol. 11, but none include the separately paginated signature groups.

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¹⁵⁵ The title page indicates "1882 bis 1890", but this date period refers to printing dates of the text, the whole of which was published in 1890 (Zimmer 1926a: 296).

¹⁵⁶ For parts 4 and 5 the cover and title page indicate C.B. Cory [Charles Barney Cory 1857–1921] as the initiator of the series, but as stated on the first page of text, these volumes are its continuation by his appointed successor Carl Eduard Hellmayr (1878–1944). From part 6 the series was credited solely to Hellmayr until the four volumes forming part 1 were published after his death in 1944. The implication from Zimmer (1944) and Vuilleumier (2003: 580) is that Hellmayr, who began work on the Catalogue in 1922, did not inherit any manuscript material. However, as noted in the preface to part 3 its manuscript was well advanced, while there also were 'undigested notes' for future use in later parts. In view of these interpretations, it seems surprising that Vuilleumier (2003: 587) also credited parts 4 and 5 to Cory and Hellmayr, but presumably based on how the names were positioned on the title page.

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¹⁵⁷ Clark & Crosnier (2000) provided the bibliographical details of all 28 *livraisons* through which the text and zoology plates were dispersed. For the purposes of this review the atlas is cited collectively, but with individual plate dates indicated in the text.

¹⁵⁸ Jacquinot & Pucheran (1854: 16) provided a first notice of publication dates of most of the 36 (of 37) colour plates of birds in part 1 of the *Atlas*. Plates 1–33, 12*bis*, 24*bis* and 25*bis* were published between 1842 and 1846, with pl. 31*bis* added to complete the set in 1854. This early source of dates was not mentioned in the revised list of dated *livraisons* by Clark & Crosnier (2000: 431–435) and although incomplete, lacking dates for seven plates, and with eleven plates dated to the previous year. Does this reveal some earlier issues of several *livraisons*?

¹⁵⁹ See Appendix II.II.

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¹⁶⁰ Kaup began his revision of the raptors in a general taxonomic work the year before but this was the first paper of a short series devoted to the topic.

¹⁶¹ The date of the volume has been established as 1842 (Evenhuis 2019b: 6).

¹⁶² Bock (1994: 245) argued why Leach was the author of the zoology section of the British Museum synopses cited here. Although published anonymously the contents of concern here clearly link to the incumbent Keeper of Zoology. There is more explicit evidence later where J.E. Gray, a subsequent Keeper of Zoology, listed his contributions to later editions of the *Synopsis* in his bibliography (J.E. Gray 1875), and this connection was well known earlier (cf. Iredale 1913a).

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¹⁶³ Published in 17 *livraisons*: p. x, probably in livr. 9 (Nov. 1829); p. 37, in livr. 2 (Mar. 1829), cf. Dickinson in Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 117).

¹⁶⁴ Pages 340–344 numbered as 240–244, which has caused some confusion with citations of names, as this review appeared prior to the actual publication of the first part of the *Illustrations de Zoologie* despite part of it dated to June 1831, the date of the journal part with the review. While the journal finished in 1831, with vols. 24–27, Dickinson (in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 188) referred to vol. 24 as the final volume with confused date issues caused by a general business crisis at the time that led to the end of this journal. However, how the actual dating of the parts of the quarterly volumes breaks down during 1831, as there were some obvious publication delays, is unclear from the discussion. The relevant part cited here is tentatively retained as for June 1831, and certainly at least for the year 1831, which apparently fits with how *Psittirichas* was cited later (e.g., Peters 1937: 231); and see the discussion in the additional items text.

¹⁶⁵ The full title of the newspaper on its masthead is: *L'Echo du Monde Savant, Travaux des savants de tous les pays dans toutes les sciences.* However, BHL lists it as *L'Écho du monde savant et l'Hermès: journal analytique des nouvelles et des cours scientifiques.*

¹⁶⁶ Published in 24 or 25 *livraisons*, 1859–1862, but usually cited to 1861 (Part 1) and 1862 (part 2), the dates on the title pages of the text volumes, that of the plates volume, also two parts, 1862. The details of the *livraison* contents and dating still incompletely understood (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 124; Zimmer 1926b: 415).

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¹⁶⁹ Details taken from a copy with '1896' title page. There is another edition with a '1893–1896' title page; it was originally published in four parts (Zimmer 1926b: 465). Both versions can be found at the BHL website. Note that the pagination for the introductory essay, published in 1896, was italicised and cited thusly.

¹⁷⁰ Published 8 December 1893, according to a receipt stamp on the back of the last plate in the volume held by the British Museum, and the copy digitised in BHL. The stamp date in three other volumes mentioned here demonstrates that the publication date of the volume was in the following year (see under Salvadori and Sharpe). However, note that Mathews's (1925a: 26) "Ascertained date" in this case was 17 November 1893. —*Editor's note: I disagree that library date stamps are conclusive evidence of a later publication since there could be many reasons for a delay in stamping receipt of books.*

¹⁷¹ On the date of this volume see under Sharpe 1899 below.

¹⁷² Usually credited to 1995, which is the date indicated on p. 539, but on p. 546 the date of issue of 112 (2) is specified as 20 February 1996.

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¹⁷³ May not be 1853, see Clark & Crosnier (2000: 414), Holthuis (2002). While the whole of volume III on zoology clearly appeared officially in 1854, the possibility that a preprint of all or part of this volume, containing Pucheran's ornithological report, was available in 1853 requires investigation to see if it may represent publication but such a preprint might not be considered a valid publication according to the ICZN Code and existing physical proof of it in this format is wanting. The previous recognition of 1853 as the date for Pucheran's new bird names was based solely on the title page or more particularly, on a copy of Pucheran's report given by him to his friend Charles Bonaparte because Bonaparte presented this personal copy at a French Academy of Sciences meeting in Paris on 10 October 1853 (cf. Anonymous 1853a: 543); it also was indicated as a volume (Anonymous 1853b: 550), but it is unclear if this is merely a more formalised listing of the donation of a copy of Pucheran's preprint rather than the whole, official volume. This evidence points to it existing only as a single copy. If that is the case, was Pucheran's report available, in a published sense, in 1853? All parts of Art. 8.1 (ICZN 1999) are not met, especially 8.1.3 that there are "simultaneously obtainable copies". As the situation is more tenuous than that of claiming earlier publication for Gay's entregas (see additional items text, under *Synallaxis / Sylviorthorhynchus*) on the basis of an unknown number of copies circulated in advance, then pending confirmation of the availability of multiple copies, Pucheran's report should date from 1854. What is often overlooked is the reason why Bonaparte presented his private copy to the French Academy. He was concerned to ensure that his friend Pucheran received full credit for his work on the report on the birds, and that none went to Jacquinot, who wanted all reports to include his name whether or not he wrote any of them; Holthuis (2002: 420–421) demonstrated a similar issue with Jacquinot for the report on Crustacea. Nevertheless, as there were two title pages used, as also with Crustacea (Holthuis (2002), older works usually credited the new nominal taxa (not usurped by Gray in GB) to Jacquinot & Pucheran, based on the later, more widely seen title page, whereas credit should be to Pucheran alone, as is now done, based on the original and scarcer title page (cf. Mathews 1925b:109). The same authorship adjustment to Pucheran alone also must apply to Pucheran's three mammal names, credited to Jacquinot & Pucheran, and to 1853, not 1854, based on title page alone or the copy reported as received at the Academy in Paris in 1853. The mammal names concerned are: *Pteropus insularis* = *P. pelagicus insularis* (Buden et al. 2013); *Paradoxurus setosus* = *P. hermaphroditus setosus* (Corbet & Hill 1992); and *Balaenoptera astrolabae* = *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Hershkovitz 1966).

¹⁷⁴ Not 1830 (cf. Mlíkovský (2012a).

¹⁷⁵ Here as Rafinesque Schmalz, as also the next title for 1810, but sometimes hyphenated. This extended family name was added on publication titles from 1807 to 1814 (cf. Fitzpatrick 1911: 67–74).

¹⁷⁶ A problem with digitised copies is revealed here. The new name, *Dinopium*, citable from the inside front of the wrapper (cf. Richmond 1909b: 256), is not present. The 1814 book was not found in BHL, but as a Google book; also note that the wrapper detail was repeated in 1815 but missing from the digitised *Analyse* copy from BHL. On the other hand, the digitisation of wrappers, in some cases, as noted herein, has helped with dating some works. The problem is ensuring that the most complete copies of such works are digitised. The presence of wrappers should be a priority and, in some cases, discussed herein, elusive wrappers are still being sought to resolve dating dilemmas with a number of old, part publications.

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¹⁷⁸ The title page is dated 1895. The BHL copy is from the British Museum and has on the back of the final plate the date stamp 28 January 1896. Mathews (1925a: 26) seems to have overlooked this date stamp, giving an "Ascertained date" of 6 September 1895, although apparently noting one in the same situation for vol. 26 (see Sharpe, 1899 below). This is a credible publication date if we note, as Mathews did, that both have preface dates from September, but this volume also has a notice from the Director, W.H. Flower, dated 20 December 1895, stating that vol. XXVII was being published ahead of the remaining volumes. Mathews also overlooked the similarly placed date stamp for vol. 25, although with a title page date of 1896, preface dated 16 December 1895, and given as Mathews's "Ascertained date" because the preface dates were intended to represent publication dates, with a date stamp of 28 January 1896 on the BHL BM copy also on the back of the final plate. The date change for volume 27 has apparently been overlooked and was not mentioned by Dickinson, in Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 145–146). By contrast, vol. 20, by Salvadori (1891) with a preface dated 13 December 1891 (Mathews's "Ascertained date"), has no stamp on the back of the last plate, indicating, on this evidence, that it did not come out in 1892, as might be expected, based on a journal notice mentioned by Dickinson, in Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 140), supporting the view that while this could be true, all other evidence supports 1891 as the specified date. Thus, we have two volumes of the *Catalogue* (25, 27) published on the same day, 28 January 1896. —Editor's note: I disagree that a library date stamp of receipt is conclusive evidence of a date of publication since there could be many reasons for a date stamp being delayed.

¹⁷⁹ Title page dated 1857. The work was completed in December 1857 but its four-part publication extended into 1858, although the contents of each part and their individual publication dates is not clear (Zimmer 1926b: 559).

¹⁸⁰ Pagination in Kindle style; downloaded from an edition published on a flash, usb or thumb drive, or equivalent term.

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¹⁸¹ See under Gray 1845; and for publication details see Bruce & Jones in Dickinson et al. (2011: 137–138) and Evenhuis (2015a).

¹⁸² The title page is dated 1898. The BHL copy is from the British Museum and has on the back of the final plate the date stamp 13 January 1899. If this is not the source of the date provided by Mathews (1925a: 26; cf. Dickinson, in Dickinson et al. 2011: 145–146), then it confirms Mathews's use of this publication date for the volume. —Editor's note: I disagree that a library stamp of receipt is conclusive evidence of a later publication date. There can be many reasons for a delayed library stamp of receipt.

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¹⁸³ Multiple groups of pagination in the copy examined. Birds are covered in the second part of the third book.

¹⁸⁴ Pagination from Wetmore (1946: 176) is 1–195, 369–457; in the *Zoological Record* for 1885 given as: 1–195, 368–441, 458–547 (Evans 1886: 14). The ornithology text divisions are identified by author name and Stejneger's name only appears on pp. 195 and 547. Daniel G. Elliot is named on p. 457 and was preceded by J.S. Kingsley.

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¹⁸⁵ Sometimes listed as Baker, E.C.S., but Stuart Baker was how he called himself, such as when crediting his new nominal taxa (e.g., Stuart Baker 1930a: 16).

¹⁸⁶ See Appendix II.I.

¹⁸⁷ Incomplete, no title pages issued; details from the wrapper (Zimmer 1926a: 256).

¹⁸⁸ Reissued in 1841 by a different publisher, with new title and additional plates (*q.v.*), after the project was abandoned by Swainson (*cf.* Zimmer 1926b: 616; McMillan 1970).

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¹⁹¹ Published in 22 *livraisons*, 1807–1808 (or 1809?), before being discontinued; details still being worked out (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 157).

¹⁹² Usually seen as a separate, paginated 1–288, posthumously published in 1835, as Wagler was accidentally killed in 1832 (Bruce 2003: 25).

¹⁹³ Sometimes credited for new nominal taxa as R.G.W. Ramsay. Although the family name also is known as Wardlaw-Ramsay or Ramsay, the author in this case was consistent in using the form 'Wardlaw Ramsay'. However, in later years in *The Ibis*, one finds 'Wardlaw-Ramsay' applied to him (Eagle Clarke 1921). This leaves only one 'Ramsay' as the author of bird names (Dickinson 2006b: 238; Bruce *et al.* 2016: 99).

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Appendix I

Summary of the parts of *The Genera of Birds*

Note: As bold is used to highlight the part numbers and dates and family-group names, new genus-group names in GB listed herein are underlined. If no number is indicated, then the genus is represented by one species. Names in parentheses indicate synonyms in GB in current or recent usage. Names in brackets either indicate an incorrect subsequent spelling or the name that has replaced the one used by Gray, including some named later. Where Gray's own rules of nomenclature meant dating a genus-group name from prior to the 12th edition of Linnaeus (1766), stipulated as the beginning of nomenclature by Strickland (1843a), the replacement authors and dates are indicated in footnotes. The *cancellanda* (1844) separately paginated, whereas the *cancellantia* (1849) includes the subsequent continuous text pagination, indicated in brackets for the *cancellanda*, but this change only affected the text; the plates concerned were not *reissued*. All pages for the main body of GB when cited should be bracketed, but not done here for all to simplify the presentation of the summary. Other details footnoted throughout.

Part 1. May 1844

1. **Buteoninae:** 1–2 [11–12], pll VI, 5¹⁹⁴.

Buteo 32
Archibuteo 3

2. **Ploceinae:** 1–6 [350–355], pll LXXXVII, 87¹⁹⁵.

Textor 3 (*Alecto*, *Bubalornis*)
Hyphantornis 28
Sycobius 8 (*Malimbus*)
Ploceus 26 (*Euplectes*)
Philetaerus [= *Philetairus*]
Nigrita 2
Plocepasser 2
Vidua 10 (*Coliuspasser*)
Chera [= *Euplectes*]

3. **Oedineminae:** 534–535, pll CXLII, 142.

Oedinemus 6 [= *Burhinus*]
Esacus 2

3. **Glareolinae:** 538–539, pll CXLIV, 142.

Glareola 7

Part 2. June 1844

1. **Vulturinae:** 5–6, pll III, 3.

*Vultur*¹⁹⁶ 3 [= *Aegyptius*]
Otogyps 2
Gyps 3

2. **Coccothraustinae:** 356–359, pll LXXXVIII, 88.

Spermospiza
Pyrenestes 2
Guiraca 6
Calamospiza
Cardinalis 5
Coccothraustes 8
Geospiza 8
Camarhynchus 3
Cactornis 3
Certhidea

3. **Procellarinae:** 646–649, pll CLXXVIII, 178.

Pelecanoides 3
Puffinus 13
Thalassidroma 11 (*Hydrobates*, *Oceanites*, *Bulweria*)
Procellaria 25 (*Fulmarus*, *Daption*, *Ossifraga* [= *Macronectes*], *Priocella*)
Prion 2 [= *Pachyptila*]

3. **Diomedeinae:** 650–651, pll CLXXIX, 178.

Diomedea 10

Part 3. July 1844

1. **Gypohieracinae:** 7–8, pll IV, 3.

Gypohierax

2. **Tanagrinae:** 360–367, pll LXXXIX, 89.

Emberizoides 2
Pipilo 9
Arremon 17
Embernagra 11 (*Aimophila*, *Atlapetes*)
Pitylus 18
Cissopis
Lamprotes 3
Saltator 19
Ramphopis 9 [= *Ramphocelus*]
Pyrranga 17 [= *Piranga*]
Lanio 3
Tanagra 21 (*Thraupis*, *Spindalis*)
Stephanophorus
Tachyphonus 24
Nemosia 7
Calliste 30 [= *Tangara*]
Euphonia 23
Cypsnagra

3. **Penelopinae:** 484–485, pll CXXI, 121.

Ortalida 14 [= *Ortalis*] (*Chamaepetes*)
Penelope 10
Oreophasis

3. **Cursorinae:** 536–537, pll CXLIII, 142.

Pluvianus
Cursorius 7
Oreophilus [= *Oreopholus*]

Part 4. August 1844

1. **Polyborinae:** 9–10, pll V, 5.

Ibycter 3 (*Daptrius*)¹⁹⁷
Milvago 5
Polyborus

2. **Emberizinae:** 376–379, pll XCI, 91.

Euspiza 14 (*Melophus*)
Emberiza 31 (*Miliaria*)
Gubernatrix
Fringillaria 12
Plectrophanes 4

2. **Treroninae:** 466–467, pll CXVIII, 118.

Ptilonopus 25 [= *Ptilinopus*]
Treron 18 (*Vinago*, *Sphenurus*)

¹⁹⁴ *Cancellandum*; *cancellans* issued June 1849, but text only.

¹⁹⁵ *Cancellandum*; *cancellans* issued March 1849, but text only.

¹⁹⁶ *Vultur* based on Möhring (1752) [= Linnaeus, 1758]. Möhring was first cited by Gray in 1841.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibycter* and *Daptrius*, both Vieillot, 1816, were named on the same page. Gray used *Ibycter*, presumably following Swainson's selection (1837: 209). This usage was overturned by Peters (1931b) on the basis of line priority. However, both names now in current usage (H4 HB IC CB Z0).

3. **Fuligulinae**: 620–625, pll CLXVIII, 168.

Branta
Fuligula 7
Nyroca 7
Clangula 5 [= *Bucephala*] (*Histrionicus*)
Harelda [= *Clangula*]
Hymenolaimus
Camptolaimus [= *Camptorhynchus*]
Micropterus [= *Tachyeres*]
Eniconetta [= *Polysticta*]
Somateria 2
Oidemia 4 [= *Melanitta*] (*Polionetta*)

Part 5. September 1844

1. **Gypaetinae**: 1–2, pll I, 1.

Gypaetus

2. **Columbinae**: 468–473, pll CXIX, 118.

Carpophaga 30 (*Ducula*)
Lopholaimus
Columba 34
Ectopistes 2
Geopelia 4
Macropygia 8
Oena
Turtur 12 [= *Streptopelia*]

3. **Erismaturinae**: 626–627, pll CLXIX, 169.

Thalassiornis [= *Thalassornis*]
Biziura
Erismatura 7 [= *Oxyura*]
Nesonetta [= *Anas*]

3. **Merginae**: 628–629, pll CLXX, 170.

Merganetta
Mergus 7
Mergellus

Part 6. October 1844

1. **Sarcoramphinae**: 3–4, pll II, 1.

Neophron 2
Sarcoramphus 2 (*Vultur*)
Cathartes 3

2. **Icterinae**: 342–345, pll LXXXV¹⁹⁸, 85.

Cacicus 15 (*Cassiculus*, *Ocyalus*)
Icterus 22
Xanthornus 13
Yphantus [= *Icterus*]

2. **Pyrrhulinae**: 384–387, pll XCIII, 93.

Carpodacus 10
Crithagra 11
Catamblyrhynchus
Spermophila 58 (*Sporophila*)
*Pyrrhula*¹⁹⁹ 4
Uragus
Strobilophaga 4 [= *Pinicola*]

3. **Cygninae**: 610–611, pll CLXVI, 163.

Cygnus 9 (*Olor*, *Chenopsis*)

Part 7. November 1844

1. **Falconinae**: 19–22, pll VIII, 8.

*Falco*²⁰⁰ 13
Hypotriorchis 14 [= *Falco*]
Ieracidea 2
Tinnunculus 13
Ierax 6
Harpagus

2. **Alaudinae**: 380–383, pll XCII, 92.

Alauda 13 (*Galerida*, *Lullula*, *Calandrella*, *Calendula*)
Melanocorypha 7
Pyrrhulauda 5
Otocoris 3 [= *Eremophila*]
Megalophonus 11 [= *Mirafra*, *Calandrella*]
Mirafra 6
Certhilauda 8

3. **Lophophorinae**: 502–503, pll CXXIX, 129.

Lophophorus
Tetraogallus
Pucrasia

3. **Anserinae**: 606–609, pll CLXV, 165.

Cereopsis
*Anser*²⁰¹ 8 (*Chen*, *Cygnopsis*)
Bernicla 16 (*Chloephaga*)
Nettapus 3 (*Cheniscus*)

Part 8. December 1844

1. **Accipitrinae**: 1–4 [27–30], pll X, 10²⁰².

Astur 18 [= *Accipiter* (pt)]
Ischnosceles 2 [= *Geranospiza*²⁰³]
Micrastur 4
Accipiter 34
Poliornis 3 [= *Butastur*]
Melierax 4

2. **Agelainae**: 346–349, pll LXXXVI, 86.

Molothrus 3
Agelaius 16
Leistes 5
Amblyramphus [= *Amblyramphus*]
Chrysomus 3 [= *Agelaius*]
Dolichonyx 2

3. **Tinaminae**: 524–525, pll CXXXVII, 137.

Tinamus 16 (*Crypturus* [= *Crypturellus*])
Nothura 5
Rhynchotus 2
Tinamotis 3 (*Eudromia*)

3. **Heliorninae**: 634–635, pll CLXXXIII, 162.

Heliornis
Podica

¹⁹⁸ Incorrectly labelled LXXXVI; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

¹⁹⁹ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Brisson, 1760].

²⁰⁰ Credited to Linnaeus (1735) [= Linnaeus, 1758].

²⁰¹ Credited to Barrère (1745) [= Brisson, 1760].

²⁰² *Cancellandum*; *cancellans* issued June 1849, but text only.

²⁰³ See text discussion on priority issues.

Part 9. January 1845

1. Pachycephalinae: 269–272, pll LXVI, 66.

Leiothrix 8 (*Minla*, *Mesia*, *Siva*)

Pteruthius 5

Pardalotus 9

Calyptura

Pachycephala 20

Eopsaltria 2

Ptilochloris 4 [= *Laniisoma*]

3. Gallinae: 498–499, pll CXXVII, 127²⁰⁴.

Gallophasis 13 (*Euplocomus*, *Lophura*, *Nycthemerus* [= *Nycthemera*])

Gallus 11

Ceriornis 3 [= *Tragopan*]

3. Palamedeinae: 590–591, pll CLX, 160²⁰⁵.

Palamedea [= *Anhima*]

Chauna 2

3. Pelecaninae: 666–669, pll CLXXXV, 185²⁰⁶.

Sula 11 (*Morus*)

Graculus 34 [= *Phalacrocorax*] (*Halieus*)

Pelecanus 10

*Atagen*²⁰⁷ 2 [= *Fregata*]

Part 10. February 1845

1. Cypselinae: 53–56, pll XIX, 19.

Cypselus 17 [= *Apus*]

Macropteryx 4 [= *Hemiprocne*²⁰⁸]

Collocalia 4

Acanthylis 13 [= *Chaetura*] (*Hirundapus*, *Hemiprocne*)

2. Phytotominae: 390–391, pll XCV, 94.

Phytotoma 3

3. Tetraoninae: 516–517, pll CXXXIII, 133.

Tetrao 9 (*Urogallus*, *Lyrurus*, *Centrocercus*)

Bonasa 2

Lagopus 8

3. Otidinae: 532–533, pll CXLI, 141.

Otis 2 (*Tetrax*)

Eupodotis 20 (*Houbara*, *Chlamydotis*, *Sypheotides*)

3. Gallinulinae: 598–601, pll CLXII, 162.

Porphyrio 17

Tribonyx

Gallinula 11

Fulica 10

Part 11. March 1845

1. Hirundininae: 57–60, pll XX, 19.

Hirundo 48

Atticora 4²⁰⁹

Progne 6

Cotyle 7 [= *Riparia*]

Chelidon

2. Garrulinae: 305–308, pll LXXIV, 74.

Lophocitta [= *Platylophus*]

Garrulus 5 (*Podoces*)

Perisoreus 3

Cyanocorax 21

Psilorhinus 4

Cissa 2

3. Pteroclininae: 518–519, pll CXXXIV, 133.

Pterocles 12

Syrrhaptes

3. Anatinae: 612–619, pll CLXVII, 167.

Dendrocygna 7

Tadorna 3

Casarka 3 [= *Casarca*]

Aix 2

Mareca 7

Dafila 3 (*Poecilonetta*)²¹⁰

Anas 23

Querquedula 15

Pterocyanea 5 (*Cyanopterus*)

Chaulelasmus

Spatula 3

Malacorhynchus

Cairina

Part 12. April 1845

1. Trogoninae: 69–72, pll XXV, 25.

*Trogon*²¹¹ 24

Priotelus

Apaloderma

Harpactes 11

Calurus 7 [= *Pharomachrus*]²¹²

1. Dicrurinae: 285–288, pll LXX, 70.

Artamus 11

*Anais*²¹³

Dicrurus 22 (*Bhuchanga*)

Chibia

Bhringa

Chaptia

Melaenornis

Irena 2

3. Chionidinae: 522–523, pll CXXXVI, 135.

Chionis 2

²⁰⁴ Incorrectly labelled CXXVI, 126; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²⁰⁵ Incorrectly labelled CLXI, 161; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²⁰⁶ Incorrectly labelled CLXXXIII, 183; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²⁰⁷ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Gray, 1841].

²⁰⁸ Gray placed *Hemiprocne* as a synonym of *Acanthylis* [= *Chaetura*].

²⁰⁹ Includes species now placed in several genera.

²¹⁰ Gray listed *Anas caudacuta* Ray, but no such name by Ray (1713); later credited to Stephens (Gray 1871a: 81).

²¹¹ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Brisson, 1760].

²¹² Gray in his introductory section, p., viii, noted an awareness of *Pharomachrus* via Hartlaub, but gave the date for the publication as 1801, not 1832.

²¹³ An artefact (Sharpe 1878: 181).

3. **Plectropterinae**: 604–605, pll CLXIV, 164.

Anseranas
Plectropterus
Sarkidiornis 3
Chenalopex 4 [= *Alopochen*]

Part 13. May 1845

1. **Aquilinae**: 13–18, pll VII²¹⁴, 7.

*Aquila*²¹⁵ 16 (*Hieraaetus*).
Spizaetus 13
Morphnus 3
Thrasaetus [= *Harpia*]
Cachinna [= *Herpetotheres*]²¹⁶
Circaetus 9 (*Harpyhaliaetus*)
Pandion 3
Haliaetus 10 [= *Haliaeetus*]
Pontoaetus 6 [= *Haliaeetus*]
Helotarsus [= *Terathopius*]
Haliastur 3

2. **Quiscalinae**: 340–341, pll LXXXIV²¹⁷, 84.

Scolecophagus 2 [= *Euphagus*]
Quiscalus 13
Scaphidurus 7 (*Cassidix*).

2. **Crotophaginae**: 458–461, pll CXVI, 117.

Crotophaga 6
Phoenicophaus 4 [= *Phaenicophaeus*]
Dasylophus 2
Carpococcyx
Zanlostomus 7
Rhinortha
Scythrops

3. **Thinocorinae**: 520–521, pll CXXXV, 135.

Attagis 3
Thinocorus 3

Part 14. June 1845

1. **Milvinae**: 23–26, pll IX, 9.

Baza 3
Avicida [= *Aviceda*]
Pernis 6
Milvus 6
Nauclerus 2 [= *Chelictinia*]
Rostrhamus
Cymindis 2 [= *Chondrohierax*]
Elanus 4
Gampsonyx
Ictinia 2

1. **Coracinae**: 61–62, pll XXI, 21.

Brachypteracias 2
Coracias 8
Eurystomus 7

2. **Musophaginae**: 394–395, pll XCVII, 97.

Musophaga
Turacus 8 [= *Tauraco*] (*Corythaix*)²¹⁸
Schizorhis 5 (*Corythaixoides*)

2. **Gourinae**: 474–479, pll CXX, 120.

Columbina 6
Zenaida 4
Chamaepelia 7
Peristera 19 [= *Claravis*] (*Leptoptila*)
Ocyphaps
Petrophassa
Chalcophaps 2
Phaps 5
Geophaps 3
Calaenas 2 [= *Caloenas*]
*Verrulia*²¹⁹
Starnaenas 3 [= *Starnoenas*]
Goura 2

Part 15. July 1845

1. **Circinae**: 31–32, pll XI, 11.

Polyboroides
Serpentarius [= *Sagittarius*]
Circus 13

2. **Opisthocominae**: 396–397, pll XCVIII, 97.

*Opisthocomus*²²⁰

3. **Pavoninae**: 494–495, pll CXXV, 125.

Pavo 3
Polyplectron 6
Crossoptilon

3. **Gruinae**: 552–553, pll CXLIX, 149²²¹.

*Grus*²²² 8
*Scops*²²³ 3 [= *Anthropoides*]
Balearica 2

Part 16. August 1845

1. **Surninae**: 33–36, pll XII, 12.

Surnia 3
Nyctea
Athene 44 (*Glaucidium*, *Ninox*)

²¹⁴ Incorrectly labelled LXXXIV; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²¹⁵ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Brisson, 1760].

²¹⁶ This change was made by Gray in his appendix, p. 1.

²¹⁷ Incorrectly labelled VII; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²¹⁸ Note that Pl. XCVII was labelled *Corythaix macrorhynchus*, suggesting a late merger of this name with *Turacus*.

²¹⁹ An artefact (Salvadori 1893: 647).

²²⁰ Gray credited the name to Count von Hoffmannsegg, as done originally by Illiger (1811: 239). Although Count Johann Centurius von Hoffmannsegg (1776–1849) became Illiger's mentor and helped with collections and other details, he was not directly involved in Illiger's study of the collections as he relied on Illiger to identify specimens (Allen 1889a: 70; Walters, 2003: 86).

²²¹ Incorrectly labelled CXLVIII, 148; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²²² Gray here corrected his *Megalornis* (Gray, 1841: 85) as he had "confounded" the type.

²²³ Credited to Möhring (1752). However, the name is now associated with owls: *Scops* Savigny, 1809 [= *Otus* Pennant, 1769].

1. **Thamnophilinae:** 297–300, pll LXXII, 72.

Thamnophilus 54 (*Batara*, *Cymbilaimus*)
Laniarius 22 (*Malaconotus*, *Dryoscopus*)
Vanga
Chaunonotus [= *Dryoscopus*]
Cracticus 7 (*Pityriasis*)

3. **Tringinae:** 578–581, pll CLVI²²⁴, 156.

Hemipalama 2 [= *Calidris*]
*Philomachus*²²⁵
Tringa 26 (*Calidris* [pt], *Actodromus*, *Limicola*, *Erolia*)
Eurynorhynchus [= *Eurynorhynchus*]
Heteropoda [= *Ereunetes*]
Calidris [pt] [= *Crocethia*]

3. **Larinae:** 652–655, pll CLXXX, 180.

Stercorarius 8 (*Lestris*)
Rhodostethia
Larus 37 (*Ichthaetus*, *Hydrocoloeus*, *Chroicocephalus*)²²⁶
Xema 2
Pagophila

Part 17. September 1845

1. **Buboninae:** 37–38, pll XIII, 13.

*Bubo*²²⁷ 12
*Ephialtes*²²⁸ 17 [= *Otus*]
Ketupa 3

2. **Cacatuinae:** 424–427, pll. CV, 105.

Microglossum 2 [= *Probosciger*]
Cacatua 9 (*Plyctolophus*)
Licmetis 2
Calyptorhynchus 11 (*Callocephalon*)²²⁹
Nestor 2
Strigops
Dasyptilus [= *Psittrichas*]

2. **Picinae:** 434–437, pll CVIII, 108.

Picoides 3
Picus 35 (*Dryobates*)
Campephilus 10
Dryocopus 8
Chrysocolaptes 5
Dendrobates 15
Hemicircus 5 [= *Hemicircus*]

3. **Rhynchopinae:** 656–657, pll CLXXXI, "(with 186)"²³⁰.

Rhynchops 4

Part 18. October 1845

1. **Syrniinae:** 39–40, pll XIV, 14.

Syrnium 11 [= *Strix*]
*Otus*²³¹ 12 (*Asio*, *Aegolius*)
Nyctale 2 [= *Aegolius*]

2. **Lorinae:** 416–419, pll CIII, 103.

Charmosyna
Lorius 6
Eos 10
Coriphilus 9 [= *Vini*]
Eclectus 7 (*Psittacodis*)

2. **Picumninae:** 432–433, pll CVII, 106.

Picumnus 11
Sasia 2

3. **Phasianinae:** 496–497, pll CXXVI, 126²³².

Argus [= *Argusianus*]
Phasianus 6 (*Syrmaticus*)
Thaumalea 2 [= *Chrysolophus*]

Part 19. November 1845

1. **Striginae:** 41–42, pll XV, 15.

Strix 12 [= *Tyto*]
Phodilus

2. **Arainae:** 412–415, pll CII, 102.

Ara 13 (*Anodorhynchus*)
Conurus 43 (*Aratinga*, *Psittacara*, *Sittace*)
Enicognathus

2. **Yuncinae:** 448–449, pll CXII, 111.

Yunx 3 [= *Jynx*]

3. **Meleagrinae:** 500–501, pll CXXVIII, 128.

Meleagris 2
Numida 5 (*Guttera*, *Acryllium*)

Part 20. December 1845

1. **Oriolinae:** 231–234, pll LVIII, 58.

Sphecotheres 3
Oriolus 24 (*Mimeta*, *Artamia*, *Psaropholus*, *Erythrolanius*)
Sericulus 2
Oriolia

2. **Calleatinae:** 309–312, pll LXXV, 75.

Callaeas
Struthidea
Temnurus 10 (*Dendrocitta*)
Crypsirina
Ptilostomus
Conostoma

2. **Graculinae:** 330–331, pll LXXXI, 81.

*Gracula*²³³ 5 (*Mino*)

²²⁴ Incorrectly labelled CLII; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²²⁵ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Merrem, 1804].

²²⁶ *L [arus]. major* Catesby, listed as a synonym by Gray, is a *nomen nudum* attributed to a pre-Linnaean author, Mark Catesby (1683–1749).

²²⁷ Credited to Sibbald (1684) [= Duméril, 1805].

²²⁸ Gray considered *Scops* Savigny, 1809 preoccupied by *Scops* Möhring, 1752. At the time *Otus* (*q.v.*) was misapplied.

²²⁹ Gray included here, with a query, Lesson's *Banksianus fulgidus* = Lesson's *Psittrichas pesquetii* [*nec pecquetii*], with the latter in *Dasyptilus* (see additional items text).

²³⁰ As indicated in the list of contents of the volume. *Rhynchops* may have been the original subject of this plate, but it was not issued in part 17 and apparently not until part 49 of June 1849, where the final additional genera included on the plate can be found (see text, Figure 7).

²³¹ *Otus* of Cuvier, 1800, not Pennant, 1769.

²³² Incorrectly labelled CXXV, 125; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²³³ *Graculus* on the plate caption an unjustified emendation. Also, on p. [330], *Ampuliceps*, is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ampeliceps* Blyth, 1842.

2. **Loxianae:** 388–389, pll. XCIV, 94.

Loxia 6
Psittirostra
Paradoxornis 3

Part 21. January 1846

1. **Cærebinae:** 101–102, pll XXXIV, 34.

Caereba 9 [= *Coereba*]
Dacnis 9
Conirostrum 4
Certhiola

2. **Phonygaminae:** 301–304, pll LXXIII, 73.

Gymnorhina 3
Strepera 3
Phonygama 3 [= *Phonygamus*]

3. **Perdicinae:** 504–509, pl. CXXX, 130.

Ithaginis 3
Ptilopachus
Francolinus 27 (*Pternistis*, *Rhizothera*)
Perdix 10 (*Arborophila*)
*Coturnix*²³⁴ 15 (*Perdica*, *Synoicus*)
Rollulus 3
Caccabis 7 [= *Alectoris*]
Lerwa

3. **Sternidae:** 658–661, pll CLXXXII, 182.

Sterna 54 (*Gelochelidon*, *Thalasseus*, *Hydroprogne*, *Sternula*,
Onychoprion, *Pelecanopus*)
Hydrochelidon 11
Phaetusa 3
Gygis
Anous 10 (*Megalopterus*, *Procelsterna*)

Part 22. February 1846

1. **Furnarinae:** 131–134, pll. XLI, 41.

Furnarius 7
Cinclodes 10 (*Upucerthia*, *Ochetorhynchus*)
Lochmias
Enicornis 2 [= *Eremobius*]
Limnornis 4
Geositta 4 (*Geobates*)
*Cinclocerthia*²³⁵

1. **Synallaxinae:** 135–138, pll XLII, 42.

Synallaxis 35
Annumbuis 4
Diglossa 6
Anabates 29 (*Philydor*, *Anabacerthia*)
Oxyrhamphus [= *Oxyruncus*]

2. **Psittacinae:** 420–423, pll CIV, 104.

Tanygnathus ²³⁶
Psittacus 36 (*Pionus*, *Poicephalus*, *Deropterus*)

Chrysotis 17 (*Amazona*, *Androglossus*, *Triclararia*)
*Psittacula*²³⁷ 26 (*Agapornis*) [= *Forpus*]
Nasiterna [= *Micropsitta*]

Part 23. March 1846

1. **Sittinae:** 147–150, pll XLV, 45.

Sitta 13
Sittella 4 [= *Neositta*]
*Acanthisitta*²³⁸ 2
Dromodendron [= *Pygarrhichas*]²³⁹

2. **Pezoporinae:** 406–411, pll CI, 101, 101a.

Nymphicus
Coracopsis 2 (*Muscarinus*²⁴⁰ [= *Mascarinus*])
Platycercus 34 (*Aprosmictus*, *Psephotus*)
Prioniturus
Pezoporus
Palaeornis 15 (*Polytelis*, *Psittinus*) [= *Psittacula*]
Melopsittacus
Euphema 8
Trichoglossus 12 (*Brotogeris*).

2. **Capitoninae:** 428–431, pll CVI, 106.

Laimodon 10 [= *Lybius*]
Megalaima 29 (*Pogoniolus* [= *Pogoniulus*])
Capito 15 (*Trachyphonus*)
Psilopogon
Megalorhynchus [= *Caloramphus*]

3. **Struthioninae:** 526–529, pll CXXXVIII, 138²⁴¹.

Struthio
*Rhea*²⁴² 2
Dromaius
Casuarius

Part 24. April 1846

2. **Pyrrhocoracinae:** 320–321, pll LXXVIII, 78, 79.

Pyrrhocorax 2
Corcorax
Coracia [= *Pyrrhocorax*]

2. **Ptilonorhynchinae:** 324–329, pll LXXX, 80.

Ptilonorhynchus 2
Chlamydera 3
Astrapia 2 (*Paradigalla*)
Juida 28 [= *Lamprotornis*] (*Spreo*, *Lamprocolius*)
Calornis 7 [= *Aplonis* (pt)] (*Lamprotornis*, *Enodes*)
Sissirostrum [= *Scissirostrum*]²⁴³
Aplonis 5
Saraglossa 2 [= *Saroglossa*]

2. **Ramphastinae:** 402–405, pll C, 100.

Ramphastos 16
Pteroglossus 37 (*Selenidera*, *Aulacoramphus*
[= *Aulacorhynchus*])

²³⁴ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Bonnaterre, 1791].

²³⁵ Replaces *Stenorhynchus* Gould, 1836 (Gray 1840: 17), not Megerle, 1823, or Berthold, 1827 (cf. Sherborn, 1931: 6141).

²³⁶ *Muscarinus* [= *Mascarinus*] a synonym here, but moved to *Coracopsis*.

²³⁷ *Sensu* Brisson, 1760 [= Illiger, 1811], cf. Ridgway (1887); not Cuvier, 1800, as now understood (Peters 1937: 202, 241).

²³⁸ Includes *Xenicus*, not named by Gray until 1855.

²³⁹ In Gray's appendix, p. 7, he added before *Dromodendron*, *Xenops* Hoffmannsegg [= Illiger], 1811, 6.

²⁴⁰ This incorrect subsequent spelling not in Richmond's cards.

²⁴¹ Subfamily component dated March 1844, error for March 1846 (Zimmer 1926a: 269), as part 1 appeared in May 1844.

²⁴² Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Brisson, 1760].

²⁴³ See Gray's appendix, p. 15; and followed by *Cutia*.

3. **Apteryginae:** 530–531, pl. CXXXIX²⁴⁴.

Apteryx

Part 25. May 1846

1. **Erythacinae:** 177–186, pll L, 50.

Copsychus 9 (*Cercotrichas*, *Lalage*, *Kittacincla*)

Myiomela [= *Cinclidium*]

Saxicola 33 (*Oenanthe*)

Pratincola 4 [= *Saxicola* (pt)]

Ruticilla 16 (*Phoenicura*, *Larvivora*, *Cinclidium*)

Nemura 2 (*Tarsiger*)

Bradybates 2 [= *Hodgsonius*]

Erythacus 3 [= *Erithacus*]

Cyanecula 3 (*Calliope*)

Petroica 17 (*Erythrodryas*, *Miro*)

Drymodes

Grandala

Sialia 3

Thamnobia 9 (*Saxicoloides*)

Origma

2. **Corvinae:** 313–316, pll LXXVI, 76.

Nucifraga 2

Pica 8

Corvus 25 (*Monedula*, *Coloeus*, *Corone*, *Frugilegus*, *Corvultur*)

Gymnocorvus

Picathartes

3. **Odontophorinae:** 512–515, pll. CXXXII, 132.

Odontophorus 12 (*Dendrortyx*)

Cyrtonyx 2

Ortyx 13 [= *Colinus*] (*Eupsychortyx*, *Philortyx*)

Callipepla 5 (*Lophortyx*)

3. **Parrinae:** 588–589, pll. CLIX, 159.

Parra 14 [= *Jacana*] (*Hydractor*, *Metopidius*)

Hydrophasianus

Part 26. June 1846

1. **Tityrinae:** 253–254, pll LXIII, 60.

Tityra 43 (*Pachyramphus*, *Psaris*)

1. **Campephaginae:** 281–284, pll LXIX, 69.

Ptilogonys 6

Pericrocotus 10

Campephaga 50 (*Ceblephyris* [= *Ceblepyris*], *Graucalus*, *Lalage*, *Volvocivora*)²⁴⁵

3. **Scolopacinae:** 582–585, pll CLVII, 157.

Macroramphus [= *Limnodromus*]

Gallinago 26

Scolopax

Philohela

Rhynchaea 4 [= *Rostratula*]

3. **Podicipinae:** 632–633, pll CLXXII, 171.

Podiceps 20 (*Poliocephalus*)

Podilymbus 2

Part 27. July 1846

1. **Meropinae:** 85–88, pll XXX, 30.

Merops 26

Melittophagus 6

Nyctiornis 2 [= *Nyctyornis*]

2. **Gecinae:** 438–441, pll CIX, 109.

Gecinus 14 (*Brachylophus* [= *Picus*])

Campethera 7

Hemilophus 6

Celeus 9

Chrysoptilus 4

Brachypternus 2

Tiga 5 [= *Dinopium*]

3. **Totaninae:** 572–575, pll CLIV, 154.

Totanus 26 [= *Tringa*] (*Glottis*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Catoptrophorus*)

Tringoides 4 (*Bartramia*)

3. **Spheniscinae:** 640–643, pll CLXXVI, 176.

Spheniscus 4

Eudyptes 11

Aptenodytes 2

Part 28. August 1846

1. **Halcyoninae:** 77–80, pll XXVII, 27.

Dacelo 6 (*Melidora*)

Tanysiptera 2

Halcyon 48 (*Todiramphus*, *Syma*, *Actenoide* [= *Actenoides*])

Ceyx 2

1. **Muscicapinae:** 255–266, pll LXIV, 63.

Conopophaga 7

Platyrhynchus 17

Platysteira 12 (*Batis*)

Todirostrum 15

Muscivora 3

Rhipidura 40 (*Leucocirca*, *Chelidorynx* [= *Chelidorhynx*], *Cryptolopha*)

Tchitreia 20 [= *Terpsiphone*] (*Philentoma*)

Monarcha 11 (*Drymophila*, *Arses*)

Seisura 3 (*Piezorhynchus*)

Myiagra 14 (*Hypothimis* [= *Hypothymis*], *Microeca*)

Hemichelidon 3

Muscicapa 69 (*Muscicapula*, *Hyliota*)

Niltava 20 (*Siphia*, *Cynornis* [= *Cyornis*])

Setophaga 17

2. **Colaptinae:** 446–447, pll CXI, 111.

Colaptes 11 (*Geocolaptes*)

Meiglyptes 3

3. **Talegallinae:** 488–489, pll CXXIII, 123.

Talegallus 2 (*Alectura*)²⁴⁶

Megacephalon [= *Macrocephalon*]

Part 29. September 1846

1. **Timaliinae:** 223–230, pll LVII, 57.

Donacobius 2

Cinclosoma 3

Crateropus 12 [= *Turdoidea*]

Garrulax 17 (*Ianthocincla*)

Trochalopteron 4

Actinodura 2

Pterocyclus 10 [= *Trochalopteron* (pt)]

²⁴⁴ There are no plates 139, CXL or 140, suggesting an aborted or revised part of Gray's plate plan.

²⁴⁵ Gray omitted *Coracina* here as he included it under *Gymnoderus*.

²⁴⁶ *Alectura* Latham, 1824, was overlooked by Gray, but he later dismissed it as too similar to *Alectrurus* Vieillot, 1816 (Gray 1855a: 103).

Pellorneum 2
Turnagra 2²⁴⁷
Timalia 13 (*Mixornis*)
Pomatorhinus 13
Icteria 2

2. **Melanerpininae**: 442–445, pll CX, 110.

Centurus 12
Chloronerypes 15
Melanerpes 6
Leuconerpes

2. **Coccyzinae**: 454–457, pll CXV, 115.

Coua 7
Centropus 23 (*Polophilus*)²⁴⁸
Cultrides [= *Neomorphus*]
Diplopterus 5 [= *Tapera*] (*Dromococcyx*, *Guira*)
Piaya 16
Coccyzus 3

3. **Phoenicopterinae**: 602–603, pll CLXIII, 163.

Phoenicopterus 5

Part 30. October 1846

1. **Steatorninae**: 43–46, pll XVI, 16.

Steatornis
Podargus 10
Batrachostomus 4
Aegotheles 2
Nyctibius 7

1. **Myzomelinae**: 117–120, pll XXXVIII, 38.

Myzomela 10 (*Phylidonyris*)
Entomophila 4
Glyciphila 7 [= *Gliciphila*]
Acanthorhynchus 2

1. **Meliphaginae**: 121–126, pll XXXIX, 39.

Meliphaga 29 (*Zanthomyza* [= *Xanthomyza*], *Ptilotis*, *Meliornis*,
Acanthogenys)
Anthochaera 5
Prothemadera
Anthornis 2
Pogonornis [= *Notiomystis*]
Phyllornis 10 [= *Chloropsis*]
Tropidorhynchus 14 [= *Philemon*] (*Entomyzon*, "probably" *Lep-*
tornis [= *Amoromyza*])

3. **Psophinae**: 550–551, pll CXLVIII, 148.

Psophia 3
Cariama

Part 31. November 1846

1. **Melithreptinae**: 127–130, pll XL, 38.

Manorhina 6 [= *Manorina*] (*Myzantha*)

Melithreptus 11 (*Plectrorhyncha*)
Psophodes 2

1. **Piprinae**: 273–276, pll LXVII, 67.

Phoenicircus 2
Pipra 40 (*Manacus*)²⁴⁹
Rupicola 2
Calyptomena

3. **Cracinae**: 486–487, pll CXXII, 122.

Crax 6
Pauxi 3 (*Mitu*)

3. **Rallinae**: 592–597, pll CLXI, 161.

Rallus 18²⁵⁰
*Ortygometra*²⁵¹ 21 [= *Porzana*]
Aramides 11
Eulabeornis 5
Corethrura 31 (*Rallina*)
Ocydromus 4 [= *Gallirallus*]

Part 32. December 1846

1. **Bucconinae**: 73–76, pll XXVI, 26.

Bucco 13
Monasa 7 (*Malacoptila*)
Chelidoptera

1. **Formicarinae**: 207–216, pll LV, 55.

Eupetes 4
Dasycephala 11 (*Agriornis*, "probably" *Pithys*)
Malacopteron 5 (*Trichastoma*, *Alcippe*)
Brachypteryx 5
Macronus 14 (*Napothera*)
Sclerurus 3
Formicarius 28 (*Myrmornis*, *Myiothera*, *Myrmothera*, *Corythop-*
sis [= *Corythopsis*], *Ramphocinclus*)
Formicivora 27 (*Myrmeciza*, *Leptorhynchus*)
Grallaria 13 (*Chamaeza*)
Pitta 31 (*Paludicola*)
Philepitta 2
Myiophonus 4
Hydrobata 6 [= *Cinclus*]²⁵²

1. **Ampelinae**: 277–280, pll LXVIII, 68.

Phibalura
Tersa [= *Tersina*]
Ampelis 3 [= *Bombycilla*]
Cotinga 17
Carpornis 5
Cochoa 3
*Procnias*²⁵³ 3
3. **Cinclinae**: 548–549, pll CXLVII, 147.
Aphriza
*Cinclus*²⁵⁴ 2 [= *Arenaria*]
Pluvianellus

²⁴⁷ Gray tentatively included a species later placed in *Garrulax* (*Garrulus striatus* Vigors, 1831).

²⁴⁸ In Gray's appendix, p. 22, added after here, *Leptosomus*.

²⁴⁹ *Pipra* demonstrates Gray's uncritical listing of names from Gmelin's and Latham's compilations.

²⁵⁰ Placed next to *Rallus* by Gray, appendix, p. 26, *Aramus*.

²⁵¹ Credited to Linnaeus (1744) [= Stephens, 1824]. Subsequent usage of this name linked to *Crex*, not *Porzana*.

²⁵² Gray used *Hydrobata* Vieillot, 1816, because *Cinclus* had prior usage by Möhring (1752) for a shorebird (now *Arenaria* Brisson, 1760). *Cinclus* Borkhausen, 1797, applies here.

²⁵³ Gray credited *Procnias* to Count von Hoffmannsegg, as credited by Illiger (1811: 228).

²⁵⁴ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Merrem, 1804].

Part 33. January 1847

1. **Caprimulginae:** 47–50, pll XVII, 17.
Caprimulgus 41 (*Antrostomus, Hydropsalis*)
Nyctidromus
Eleothreptus
Chordeiles 6
Eurostopodus 7

1. **Eurylaiminae:** 65–66, pll XXIII, 22.
Eurylaimus 6 (*Corydon, Serilophus, Psarisomus*)
Cymbirhynchus
Peltops

1. **Parinae:** 191–194, pll LII, 52.
Parus 50 (*Lophophanes, Cyanistes, Poecile, Melanochlora, Psaltria*)
Suthora
Paroides 5 (*Aegithalus, Panurus*)
Certhiparus 3
Sphenostoma 2 (*Xerophila* [= *Aphelocephala*])
Parisoma 2 (*Parophasma*)

1. **Motacillinae:** 201–206, pll LIV, 54.
Lessonia
Muscisaxicola 7
Muscigralla
Motacilla 16
Enicurus 8
Grallina
Ephthianura 3 [= *Ephthianura*]
Anthus 35

Part 34. February 1847

1. **Dendrocolaptinae:** 139–142, pll XLIII, 43.
Dendrocolaptes 18 (*Dendroplex, Nasica*)
Xiphorhynchus 3
Picolaptes 13
Glyphorhynchus
Dendrocincla 5
Sittasomus 2

1. **Querulinae:** 239–240, pll LX, 60.
Querula 2
Lipangus 6 [= *Lipaugus*]

1. **Laniinae:** 289–296, pll LXXI, 71.
*Tephrodornis*²⁵⁵ 8
Lanius 34 (*Corvinella*)
Enneoctonus 6 [= *Lanius* (pt)]
Nilaus
Prionops 3
Telophorus 7 (*Laniellus, Crocias*)
Eurocephalus
Cyclorhis 4 [= *Cyclarhis*]
Falcunculus 4
Oreoica
Colluriocincla 6 [= *Colluricincla*]

3. **Turnicinae:** 510–511, pll CXXXI, 131.
Turnix 22
Pedionomus
Ortyxelos

Part 35. March 1847

1. **Menurinae:** 153–160, pll XLVII, 47.
Menura
Hylactes 2
Rhinocrypta
Pteroptochos 19 (*Merulaxis, Malacorhynchus, Scytalopus*)
Cyphorhinus 3
Tesia 4 (*Pnoepyga, Oligura, Micrurus*)
Rhamphocoenus 4 [= *Ramphocaenus*]
Troglodytes 47 (*Thryothorus*)
Campylorhynchus 12

2. **Gymnoderinae:** 317–319, pll LXXVII, 77.
Pyroderus 3
Gymnocephalus
Cephalopterus
Gymnoderus

2. **Indicatorinae:** 450–451, pll CXIII, 113.
Indicator 9

3. **Charadrinae:** 540–545, pll CXLV, 145.
Vanellus 5
Chettusia 13 (*Lobivanellus*)
Erythrogonys
Hoplopterus 13
Squatarola 2
Charadrius 46 (*Pluvialis*)
Thinornis 3 (*Anarhynchus*)
Phegornis

Part 36. April 1847

1. **Todinae:** 63–64, pll XXII, 22.
Todus 4

1. **Certhinae:** 143–146, pll XLIV, 44.
Certhia 2
Caulodromus [= *Rimator*]²⁵⁶
*Salpornis*²⁵⁷
Tichodroma
Climacteris 6

3. **Tantalinae:** 564–567, pll CLII, 152.
Tantalus 4 [= *Ibis* (= *Mycteria*), *Ciconiidae*]
*Ibis*²⁵⁸ 5 [= *Plegadis*] (*Eudocimus*)
Geronticus 18 (*Cercibis, Theristicus, Phimosus, Harpiprion, Threskiornis, Bostrychia*)

Part 37. May 1847

1. **Tyranninae:** 245–252, pll LXII, 60.
Machetornis
Scaphorhynchus 4 [= *Megarynchus*]
Saurophagus 3 [= *Pitangus*]
Tyrannus 16
Milvulus 6
Myiobius 79 (*Tyrannula, Myiarchus*)
Pyrocephalus 8
Elaenia 35 [= *Elaenia*]. (*Suiriri, Mionectes, Leptopogon*)
Euscarthmus 13

²⁵⁵ Includes on p. [289], *Tenthera*, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Tenthaca* Hodgson, 1837.

²⁵⁶ *Caulodromus* from Gray (1847a), 29 March, (cf. Sclater 1893: 438).

²⁵⁷ *Salpornis* from Gray (1847a), 29 March (cf. Sclater 1893: 438).

²⁵⁸ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Cuvier, 1816], not *Ibis* Lacépède, 1799 [= *Mycteria*, Linnaeus, 1758].

2. **Sturninae**: 334–339, pll. LXXXIII, 83.

Pastor 10 (*Sturnia*)
Acridotheres 2
Hetaerornis 11 [= *Acridotheres*]
Dilophus [= *Creatophora*]
Sturnopastor 3 (*Gracupica*)
Sturnus 6
Sturnella 5
Creadion [= *Philesturnus*]

2. **Bucerotinae**: 398–401, pll XCIX, 99.

Euryceros
Buceros 37 (*Tockus*)
*Bucorvus*²⁵⁹

2. **Saurotherinae**: 452–453, pll CXIV, 113.

Saurothera 2
Geococcyx 4

3. **Ardeinae**: 554–559, pll CL, 150.

Eurypyga
Ardea 62 (*Egretta*, *Ardeola*, *Ardetta*)
Tigrisoma 2
Botaurus 7
Nycticorax 13
Scopus
Cancroma [= *Cochlearius*]
Platalea 6

Part 38. June 1847

1. **Galbulinae**: 83–84, pll XXIX, 28 & 29.

*Galbula*²⁶⁰ 10 (*Jacamaralcyon*)
Jacamerops 2

1. **Promeropinae**: 95–100, pll XXXIII, 33.

Drepanis 7 (*Vestiaria*, *Hemignathus*)
Moho
Promerops
Nectarinia 100 (*Anthreptes*)
Arachnothera 9
Dicaeum 27 (*Prionochilus*)²⁶¹

1. **Turdinae**: 217–222, pll LVI, 56.

Chaetops
Zoothera 2
Turdus 114 (*Merula*, *Monticola*, *Geocichla*)
Bessonornis 10 [= *Cossypha*]
Mimus 20 (*Toxostoma*)

3. **Phaetoninae**: 662–663, pll CLXXXIII, 183 & 184 [combined plate].

Phaeton 4 [= *Phaethon*]

Part 39. July 1847

1. **Upupinae**: 89–92, pll XXXI, 31.

Upupa 4 (*Fregilupus*)
Irrisor 10 [= *Phoeniculus*] (*Rhinopomastes* [= *Rhinopomastus*])
Falculia

2. **Paradiseinae**: 322–323, pll LXXIX, 78, 79.

Paradisea 7 [= *Paradisaea*] (*Cicinnurus*, *Parotia*, *Lophorina*, *Diphyllodes*)

2. **Cuculinae**: 462–465, pll CXVII, 117.

Cuculus 51 (*Chrysococcyx*, *Chalcites*, *Surniculus*)
Oxylophus 4
Eudynamys 11

3. **Limosinae**: 568–571, pll CLIII, 153.

Ibidorhynchus
Numenius 16
Limosa 8 (*Actitis*, *Xenus*)

Part 40. September 1847

1. **Momotinae**: 67–68, pll XXIV, 22.

Momotus 13 (*Hylomanes*)

1. **Alcedininae**: 81–82, pll XXVIII, 28, 29.

Alcedo 19
Alcyone 6
Ceryle 15 (*Ispidina*)

1. **Alectrurinae**: 241–244, pll LXI, 61.

Taenioptera 10 (*Xolmis*, *Nengetus*)
Fluvicola 8 (*Knipolegus*, *Hirundinea*)
Lichenops [= *Hymenops*]²⁶²
Arundinicola 2
Alectrurus 2
Gubernetes
Copurus 2 [= *Colonia*]

3. **Megapodinae**: 490–493, pll CXXIV, 124.

Megapodius 7
Leipoa
Mesites 2

Part 41. October 1847

1. **Orthonycinae**: 151–152, pll XLVI, 44.

Orthonyx 2 (*Mohoua*)

1. **Pycnonotinae**: 235–238, pll LIX, 59.

Microscelis 7
Criniger 11 (*Iole*)
Andropadus 3
Pycnonotus 40 (*Brachypus*, *Ixos*, *Haematornis*, *Hemipus*, *Ixidia*)
Hypsipetes 7
Sibia 3 [= *Heterophasia*]
Phyllastrephus 3

3. **Recurvirostrinae**: 576–577, pll CLV, 155.

Recurvirostra 5
Cladorhynchus
Himantopus 6

Part 42. December 1847

1. **Podagerinae**: 51–52, pll XVIII, 18.

Scotornis 2 [= *Scotornis*]
Macrodipteryx 2
Podager 3

²⁵⁹ Gray included *B. leadbeateri* with *B. abyssinicus*.

²⁶⁰ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Brisson, 1760].

²⁶¹ In Gray's appendix, p. 5, he added a new species from Jerdon (1840: 8) but used *Psarisoma*, making it an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Parisoma* Swainson, 1832; not to be confused with *Psarisomus* Swainson, 1837.

²⁶² Gray associated the name with Philibert Commerson (1727–1773), but it was an unpublished manuscript used by Buffon. *Hymenops* Lesson, 1828, overlooked by Sherborn, replaced it (*cf.* Hellmayr 1932: 134, footnote 1; Dickinson *et al.* 2015: 124).

2. **Buphaginae**: 332–333, pll LXXXII, 81.

Buphaga 2 [= *Buphagus*]

3. **Haematopodinae**: 546–547, pll CXLVI, 147.

Haematopus 11

3. **Alcinae**: 636–637, pll CLXXIV, 174.

Alca 2 (*Pinguinus*)

Fratercula 4 (*Lunda*)

Part 43. February 1848

1. **Epimachinae**: 93–94, pll XXXII, 31.

Neomorpha [= *Heteralocha*]

Epimachus 4 (*Seleucides* [= *Seleucidis*], *Ptiloris*)

1. **Accentorinae**: 187–190, pll LI, 51.

Accentor 9 [= *Prunella*]

Enicocichla 2 [= *Seiurus*]

Sericornis 7

Acanthiza 26 (*Gerygone*, *Pyrrholaemus*)

3. **Ciconinae**: 560–563, pll CLI, 151.

Dromas

Ciconia 8

Leptoptilus 5 [= *Leptoptilos*]

Mycteria 2

Anastomus 2

3. **Phaleridinae**: 638–639, pll CLXXV, 174.

Phaleris 8 [= *Cyclorrhynchus*] (*Ptychoramphus*)

Cerorhina [= *Cerorhinca*]

Part 44. June 1848

1. **Vireoninae**: 267–268, pll LXV, 63.

Vireo 11 (*Vireosylva*)

2. **Colinae**: 392–393, pll XCVI²⁶³, 94.

Colius 8

3. **Phalaropodinae**: 586–587, pll CLVIII, 155.

Phalaropus 3 (*Lobipes*)

3. **Colymbinae**: 630–631, pll CLXXI, 171.

Colymbus 3 [= *Gavia*]

Part 45. August 1848

1. **Malurinae**: 161–170, pll XLVIII, 48.

Orthotomus 7

Prinia 11²⁶⁴

Drymoica 67 (*Bradypterus*, *Cisticola*, *Sphenoeacus*, *Horeites*)

Calamanthus 5 (*Hylacola*, *Chthonicola*)

Malurus 10

Stipiturus

Atrichia [= *Atrichornis*]

Amytis 3 [= *Amytornis*]

Sphenura 3 [= *Dasyornis*]

Chaetornis 2

Cincloramphus 3 [= *Cincloramphus*]²⁶⁵ (*Heterura*)

Megalurus 7

1. **Luscininae**: 171–176, pll XLIX, 49.

Calamodyta 33 (*Acrocephalus*, *Calamoherpe*, *Salicaria*, *Dumeticola*, *Agrobates*, *Locustella*, *Calamodus*, *Cettia*, *Lusciniopsis*,

Iduna, *Tribura*)

Luscinia 2 (*Philomela*)

Aedon 5 [= *Sylvia* (pt)] (*Prinia* (pt))

Sylvia 42 (*Phyllopneuste*, *Hippolais*, *Phylloscopus*,

Chloropeta)²⁶⁶

Regulus 21 (*Abrornis*, *Horornis*)

Cyanotis [= *Tachuris*]

Culicivora 6

3. **Urinae**: 644–645, pll CLXXVII, 177.

Brachyrhamphus 6 (*Synthliboramphus*)²⁶⁷

*Uria*²⁶⁸ 6

Arctica 3 [= *Alle*]

3. **Plotinae**: 664–665, pll CLXXXIV, 183 & 184 [combined plate].

Plotus 4 [= *Anhinga*]

Part 46. December 1848

1. **Grypinae**: 103–106, pll XXXV, 35.

Phaetornis 21 [= *Phaethornis*]

Oreotrochilus 5

Grypus [= *Ramphodon*]

1. **Trochilinae**: 107–110, pll XXXVI, 35.

Polytmus 89 (*Campylopterus*, *Lampornis*, *Anthracothonax*, *Eulampis*, *Petasophora*, *Colibri*, *Glaucis*)²⁶⁹

Trochilus

Topaza 9

Calothorax 15

1. **Mellisuginae**: 111–116, pll XXXVII, 35.

Mellisuga 101 (*Coeligena*, *Calliphlox*, *Selasphorus*, *Lesbia*, *Cynanthus*, *Heliactin*, *Lophornis*, *Orthorhync[h]us*, *Doryfera*, *Metallura*, *Cometes*)

Hylocharis 49 (*Patagona*, *Eriopus*)

Heliathrix 4

1. **Mniotiltinae**: 195–200, pll LIII, 53.

Mniotilta 80 (*Parula*, *Helmitheros*, *Vermivora*)²⁷⁰

Trichas 12 [= *Geothlypis*]

Zosterops 22

Yuhina 5 (*Myzornis*)

Iora 5 [= *Aegithina*]

Hylophilus 10

2. **Didunculinae**: 480–481, pll CXXa, ("with 186", i.e., pl. 186).

Didunculus

²⁶³ Incorrectly labelled XCV; some may have been amended by hand. Plate numbers not always clearly discernible in digitised copies.

²⁶⁴ In Gray's appendix, p. 8, he added here, *Tatare*.

²⁶⁵ Another example of where the inserted 'h' did not prevent the original name being restored.

²⁶⁶ Also, on p. [173], *Staparola*, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Sterparola* Bonaparte, 1841.

²⁶⁷ Both names were originally spelled *Brachyramphus* and *Synthliboramphus* and these spellings were restored by Peters (1934: 355–356).

²⁶⁸ Credited to Möhring (1752) [= Brisson, 1760].

²⁶⁹ In Gray's appendix, p. 5, he used *Thaluronina*, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thalurania* Gould, 1848 [13 April].

²⁷⁰ Also, *Rhimamphus*, p. [195], an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Rhimamphus* Rafinesque, 1819 (cf. Gray 1855a: 39).

2. **Didinae**: 482–483, pll 120*, 120(2)²⁷¹.

Didus [= *Raphus*]

Part 47. March 1849

2. **Ploceinae**: 350–355²⁷².

Textor 3 (*Alecto*, *Bubalornis*)

*Hyphantornis*²⁷³ 33

Sycobius 9 (*Malimbus*)

Ploceus 27 (*Euplectes*)

Philetaerus [= *Philetairus*]

Nigrita 2

Plocepasser 3

Vidua 12 (*Coliuspasser*)

*Chera*²⁷⁴ [= *Euplectes*]

Part 48. June 1849

1. **Buteoninae**: 11–12²⁷⁵.

*Buteo*²⁷⁶ 20

*Archibuteo*²⁷⁷ 5

1. **Accipitrinae**: 27–30²⁷⁸.

Astur 13

*Geranospiza*²⁷⁹ 2

Micrastur 4

Accipiter 20

Poliornis 4 [= *Butastur*]

Melierax

2. **Fringillinae**: 368–375, pll XC, 90.

Estrela 41 [= *Estrilda*]. (*Loxigilla*, *Pytelia* [= *Pytilia*],

Neochmia)

Amadina 51 (*Spermestes*, *Munia*, *Lonchura*, *Erythrura*, *Dona-*
cola, *Poephila*)

Fringilla 81 (*Carduelis*, *Acanthis*, *Loxops*, *Emblema*,

Chrysomitris, *Spinus*, *Chlorospiza*, *Petronia*, *Chloris*, *Gymnornis*

[= *Gymnoris*], *Linota*, *Leucosticte*, *Montifringilla*, *Fringalauda*)

Passer 15

Zonotrichia 29 (*Passerella*, *Spizella*, *Passerculus*, *Chondestes*)

Ammodromus 11 [= *Ammodramus*]

Spiza 8 (*Passerina*, *Paroaria*)

Tiaris 5

Supplementary Plate 186²⁸⁰

Gray's appendix

9. *Hypocnemus* listed here but it is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hypocnemis* Cabanis, 1847.

Part 49. July 1849

The contents guessed for this part, based on signature letters m through gg.²⁸¹

Table of figures: 31–45.

Gray was careful to cite sources for illustrations of as many of the species listed as he could, particularly using several series, which he then summarised in their individual plate sequences, which in itself makes this a useful reference source for these works as they offer identifications in a convenient list of the technical names linked to the French names of the originals. Those summarised are:

31–36. Daubenton: *Planches enluminées d'Histoire naturelle, par Martinet*: 1–1008.

36–39. Temminck: *Nouveau Recueil de Planches coloriées des Oiseaux*: 1–600.

39–40. Levaillant: *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique*: 1–300.

40–41. Levaillant: *Histoire Naturelle des Perroquets*: 1–139.

41. Levaillant: *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de Paradis et des Rolliers*: vol. 1: 1–56; vol. 2: 1–57.

41–42. Levaillant: *Histoire Naturelle des Promerops et des Guepiers*: Pt 1: 1–32; Pt 2: 1–20; Pt 3: 1–20; Supplement: A–L.

42–43. Edwards: *Natural History of Uncommon Birds; Gleanings of Natural History*: 1–362.

44. Vieillot: *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux dorés*: 1–70, 1–6, 1–9, 2–88, 1–16.

44–45. Vieillot: *Histoire Naturelle des plus beaux Oiseaux Chanteurs de la Zone Torride*: 1–70.

Generic index: 47–58, contains footnotes on status of some names, including names intended to replace ones used in the main work.

Species index: 59–117.

Part 50. August 1849

The contents guessed for this part, based on signature letters a–h.

Title pages

List of subscribers

Preface

Postscript by illustrator

Contents of vols 1–3

Supplementary appendix: pp. 30a–30c.

²⁷¹ Two plates, 120* of two heads, the second, unnumbered, of a foot seen three different ways. In the list of contents Gray used 120(2).

²⁷² *Cancellans* (see GB footnote, p. xiv), for text only. See part 1.

²⁷³ *Cancellans*, not new here. See part 1.

²⁷⁴ *Cancellans*, not new here. See part 1.

²⁷⁵ *Cancellans* (see GB footnote, p. xiii), for text only.

²⁷⁶ *Buteo* was expanded to cover several later, named groupings, including *Leucopternis* Kaup, 1847. However, only 20 species listed, compared to 32 in 1844.

²⁷⁷ *A. regalis* named and illustrated in 1844. Here a synonym of *A. ferrugineus* (Lichtenstein, 1839), but actually unrelated (*cf.* Stresemann 1922a).

²⁷⁸ *Cancellans* (see GB footnote, p. xiii), for text only.

²⁷⁹ Replaced *Ischnosceles* in the *cancellandum* (see additional items text). The first use of Kaup's unnecessary replacement name, but also representative of what Gray was doing at the time with similar replacement names, as demonstrated in this review.

²⁸⁰ An amalgam of genera covering all three volumes: *Culicivora* (1), *Didunculus* (2), *Rhynchops* (3), plus from Gray's appendix: *Tatara*, *Xenops*, *Cutia*, *Leptosomus* (see Figure 6).

²⁸¹ An assessment based on the structure of the printed supplementary materials (*cf.* Dickinson et al., 2011: Table 4 of CD-ROM). This also applies to part 50.

Appendix II

I. Authorship of names: five cases arising from this review

Part 20. December 1845. *Temnurus*

McClelland & Horsfield vs. McClelland vs. Horsfield

The name *frontalis* was credited to McClelland & Horsfield in the text, p. [310], as opposed to being one or the other, which seems the best compromise with how the paper including the name was presented (McClelland & Horsfield 1840). It is clear from the contents that Thomas Horsfield (1773–1859) collaborated with John McClelland (1800–1883) and shared credit for the new species, as supported by Gray, despite the plate LXXV caption indicating McClelland alone, which is another example of where details of plate captions indicate earlier preparation before the text where the later, final conclusions of Gray were made. Moreover, as work on GB extended over several years, credit to McClelland alone was evidently Gray's earlier preference as, for example, in part 7 of November 1844, under *Mirafra*, p. [383], two new species were credited to McClelland alone.

The paper was "communicated to the Meeting" of the Zoological Society by Horsfield on McClelland's behalf. Unlike Strange (1847), *q.v.* under *Strigops*, which was communicated to the Society by John Gould, it is clear that Horsfield also was needed to undertake additional work on the MSS, as provided by McClelland, who was still in India, for want of comparative material available to him²⁸². This collaboration at a distance indicates it became a joint paper, retaining McClelland as senior author, with the necessary revisionary work required in London collections carried out by Horsfield. The role of Horsfield as the reviser of McClelland's MS was more explicitly stated in the reprint of the paper in the *Annals* (McClelland & Horsfield 1840–1841: 366)²⁸³. At the time Horsfield was the Keeper of the Museum, in charge of the collections, at the Museum of the Honourable East-India Company (Bastin & Moore 1982). Some circumscriptions of new species were quoted from the MSS, some were not, or both variations for new species. Horsfield demonstrated his view of his role by crediting the new nominal taxa to McClelland alone, as for example, in Horsfield & Moore (1854), and thus treated himself merely as an intermediary in conveying some of the collection results to the Society for publication on McClelland's behalf. This type of modesty about cred-

iting new nominal taxa also is revealed for Gray in this review. Such an attitude was not unusual at the time.

It can be argued, according to one's interpretation of Article 50.1.1 (ICZN 1999), that some names may be credited to McClelland, or others to Horsfield, depending on whether circumscriptive details, in English or Latin, were in quotation marks or not. If both, it can be joint authorship; if not, it would otherwise be either McClelland (quoted) or Horsfield (unquoted), thus creating three forms of authorship for a single paper. By allowing for Horsfield's modesty, the simplest solution seems the best. Credit all new nominal taxa to both McClelland and Horsfield, as Gray demonstrated in GB within only a few years of when the paper was published, despite whatever else was done later, including by Horsfield, for the new species. That said, however, it is perhaps best to exclude the species named after McClelland, leaving its authorship credit as Horsfield alone²⁸⁴.

In this particular case the recognition of joint authorship simplifies the subsequent confusion of other writers in attributing one or the other and the concomitant hair-splitting that can arise from interpretations of Article 50.1.1 of ICZN (1999). Other authorship cases await re-examination, simply by returning to original sources²⁸⁵, but differing interpretations can still result, which usually hinges on how the source may be read, although interpreting original wording in a publication also spins on authorial context and intent, at the core of these issues (e.g., Dickinson *et al.* 2013; Black & Schodde 2013). An extreme example may be demonstrated by the recent reassessment of a complex of publications and multiple naming of new species based on the *Coquille* collections of the 1820s (*cf.* Dickinson *et al.* 2015); and herein under *Noddi* in additional items. For example, authorship of *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson, 1828) [now *Poikilocorbo gaimardi*, *cf.* Kennedy & Spencer 2014], was changed to (Garnot, 1828), as Lesson clearly used and credited circumscriptive details provided by Garnot, even though these were not explicitly quoted as by Garnot (*cf.* Dickinson *et al.* 2015: 96). On the other hand, it could be argued that joint authorship for this cormorant might be a better solution. Indeed, this example is similar to joint authorship issues linked to Gray, as noted in this review. Also as found earlier in another case involving Gray and the name of an eider duck (Bruce & David 2007).²⁸⁶

²⁸² The final version of the published paper did not cover all of McClelland's material (Dickinson 2003).

²⁸³ A subsequent extract by von Oken in *Isis* (McClelland & Horsfield 1846) merely summarised the species reported, based on the original paper.

²⁸⁴ Apart from *Hypsipetes McClellandii* "Horsf.", we have, following the above criteria: McClelland & Horsfield (8), Horsfield (12), McClelland (1). It is certainly less confusing to credit all to McClelland & Horsfield. Even the apparent exception, indicated here, arguably could have joint authorship, as there are instances of eponyms seemingly named by the same person, but usually on close inspection such anomalous crediting of the honorific does not hold up. A recent exception is *Cichlocolaptes mazarbarnetti* (Mazar Barnett & Buzzetti 2014), but only because the senior author and namesake of the new bird was recently deceased when it was named (Juan Mazar Barnett 1975–2012).

²⁸⁵ For example, the Green-tailed Towhee *Pipilo chlorurus* (Audubon, 1839), as represented today (*cf.* Deignan 1961: 631; Paynter 1970: 169) should be credited at the least as '(Townsend, 1839)'. It could be argued that as the name was proposed by Audubon, joint authorship could solve the concerns here, thus *Fringilla chlorura* Audubon & Townsend, 1839. Audubon's friend, John Kirk Townsend (1809–1851), sent him his specimen and the circumscriptive details and these were provided by Audubon in quotation marks (Audubon 1839: 336). On pp. 334–336 Audubon provided nine other new nominal taxa for "species seen within the limits of the United States, but not characterized" (*cf.* Coues 1878: 619). The five other names attributable to Townsend, or Audubon & Townsend, with details in quotation marks, have long fallen into synonymy, with none apparently used after 1899, and thus unavailable (Art. 23.9.1.1 [ICZN 1999]). Only the cormorant names appeared in the British Museum catalogue, the others gone without leaving such a trace: *Phasianus americanus*, *Picus pyrrhonotus*, *Turdus townsendi* [Audubon only as author of this name?], *Phalacrocorax leucurus*, *Phalacrocorax leuconotus* (for the latter two see Ogilvie-Grant 1899: 331, 360).

²⁸⁶ As another example, from the same period, Juan Lembeye (1816–1889), a schoolmaster, who lived in Cuba for about 20 years (Diaz-Fierros 1995), published locally in 1850 a book on the birds of Cuba, being an update of the pioneering work of d'Orbigny (1839), augmented by new observations, particularly those supplied as MS material by Johannes Christoff [= Juan Cristobal] Gundlach (1810–1896) from about 1844–1849 (Ramsden 1915). It was later considered to be a "shabby work" with uncredited text and plates plagiarised from Audubon (Barbour 1923: 7), which seems to be a harsh judgement for a place and time where something is better than nothing, as also the pioneering efforts in Jamaica (Gosse 1847), which may have been the inspiration for Lembeye, and Trinidad (Léotaud 1866); all three books also containing newly proposed species. Ten new species were named in Lembeye (1850), and usually credited to Lembeye, but only five originated from Lembeye, with three still recognised (*Vireo gundlachii*, *Muscicapa* [= *Myadestes*] *elisabeth*, *Anabates* [= *Teretistris*] *fernandinae*). The other five were credited by Lembeye to Gundlach, with two still in current usage (*Orthorhynchus* [= *Mellisuga*] *helenae*, *Agelaius assimilis*). After Gundlach began publishing his own papers on birds from 1852 he claimed credit for his five species as attributed to him by Lembeye, beginning with *Agelaius assimilis* (Gundlach 1852: 316) and later also

**Part 21. January 1846. *Francolinus Clappertoni*
Children vs. Vigors & Children vs. Children & Vigors**

Authorship of the three new birds in the anonymous Appendix XXI to Denham and Clapperton's travel report of 1826 has usually been credited to John George Children (1777–1852) alone, in the case of the francolin and bustard (cf. Ogilvie-Grant 1893: 162; Sharpe 1894a: 302; Peters 1934: 79, 218) or Nicholas Aylward Vigors (1785–1840) and Children, in the case of the heron (Sharpe 1899: 70; Peters 1931a: 98). Dickinson & Remsen (2013: 189) changed authorship of all three to Children and Vigors, according to how they were referred to in an anonymous review of the Denham and Clapperton book in *The Zoological Journal* (Anonymous 1827: 452; Steinheimer 2005: 174). As the journal was edited by Vigors, and Children was listed as one of the editorial associates and a contributor, this connection in preparing the zoological appendix seems obvious.

Officially, the expedition material was submitted to the British Museum and the relevant appendices were prepared by museum staff. The two following appendices, on botany and geology, had their museum authors' names printed with the appendices, making it all the more unusual that Children was not thus credited. Apparently, this was a consequence of Children's lack of confidence in his ability to identify the specimens and therefore he sought outside assistance from Vigors. Vigors also was credited later with helping others in a similar way, including Lady Sophia Raffles (1786–1858) with her late husband Sir Stamford Raffles's (1781–1826) collection, John Gould with a collection of Himalayan birds, and Edward Lear (1812–1888) with parrots.

So, in this case, we have an anonymous review, most likely written by Vigors, as editor, which may allow both Children and Vigors to gain credit for the new birds. However, this was not followed at the time. Three years later J.E. Gray, Children's assistant at the British Museum, credited Children alone for all three new birds (1829: 46, 303, 337). In the case of the heron, the Vigors association began with Gray (1844b: 76) and in GB, but why this was not followed with the other two new species seems either odd or revealing as to Vigors's role with helping Children. Moreover, the Children-Vigors connection, including another, was later mentioned in a privately published memoir of Children by his daughter, Anna Atkins (1799–1871), where she noted that: "During this year [1826] Mr. Children was employed, as were also Mr. Vigors and Mr. König, in drawing up the zoology, &c., of the Appendix to Denham and Clapperton's Expedition into Central Africa" (Atkins 1853: 237). In a biographical account of Children, Gunther (1978: 86–87) noted that "only three zoological papers other than his work on shells appeared under his name." The three included the Appendix, thus supporting credit for the Appendix as being solely that of Children. Perhaps Children left his name off the Appendix on zoology be-

cause although it was meant to be his official contribution as the museum zoologist, he also wanted to somehow credit the contribution of Vigors to his report.

Gunther (1978: 87) also pointed out that the text demonstrated Children's style and that he would not have drawn on support from his assistant, J. E. Gray, at the time. More significantly, his sole authorship was officially in line with that of the Appendix contributions on botany by Robert Brown (1773–1858) and geology by Charles Dietrich Eberhard König (Karl König 1774–1851). Steinheimer (2005: 174) retained Children as sole author. Moreover, Gunther (1978: 108) indicated where Children had earlier helped Vigors, anonymously, with one of his papers, and thus in a similar, anonymous capacity Vigors provided help with the Appendix.

**Part 32. December 1846. *Carpornis*
Maximilian vs. Wied /Wied-Neuwied**

New bird names of Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian zu Wied-Neuwied/Wied (1792–1867) were originally widely credited to Maximilian (often abbreviated to Max., or Pr. Max.), with Wied not gaining universal usage until much later. More recently, we have Wied for names after 1823, but Wied-Neuwied up to 1823 (Bauernfiend *et al.* 2014: 70; Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 13). However, it is far more expedient that Maximilian should be reinstated as the correct way of crediting the new birds named by the Prince. Maximilian was the most widely used form of his name until as late as the first published parts of the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas*, cf. Cory (1919), who, in the second part, put Wied in parentheses after Maximilian. The change of crediting his new birds to Wied really began just over a decade earlier²⁸⁷.

The antecedent was most likely Allen (1889b), who referred to the Maximilian collection, but credited the names of type specimens to Wied. If there is a republican sense in thinking of him as Max Wied, we also see him cited recently as "Wied, M.", with no indication of the title change before and after 1823, although the title of the paper concerned referred to him as Maximilian, Prince of Wied (cf. LeCroy *et al.* 2014). While there appear to be no particular rules as to how birds named by members of the aristocracy, or royalty, should be indicated, in ornithology we have one who has new birds credited to three different names: Lord Arthur Hay (1824–1862), Viscount Walden (1862–1876) and 9th Marquis of Tweeddale (1876–1878), which align with his changing rank (cf. Wardlaw Ramsay 1881)²⁸⁸. However, for royalty, their personal title name is intended to suffice, with entitlements secondary, as demonstrated by Maximilian of himself. A clearer example may be Hirohito, who, as Emperor of Japan (1926–1989), credited his publications, including new species of hydroids, under his name, Hirohito, not his entitlement as Emperor of Japan, i.e., credit the new

provided corrections in a summary of Lembeye (1850) in his first book on Cuban birds (Gundlach 1876), a revision of an earlier summary (Gundlach 1871). Following Gundlach, older sources recognised him as the author of his five names, e.g., Cory (1889). Gundlach should be reinstated as author for his five new species names, based on content (Art. 50.1. [ICZN 1999]) as well as historical evidence. On the other hand, is joint authorship an acceptable compromise, as in the eider duck example already noted, and thus credit these two names instead as Gundlach & Lembeye? The additional names concerned, but no longer recognised, are: *Hirundo coronata*, *Cypselus iradii* (Lembeye), *Ardea cubensis*, *A. brunescens* [sic], *Hemipalama minor* (Gundlach).

²⁸⁷ In crediting species names in GB Gray used the form 'Pr. Max.', or, at least once, 'Pr. Neuw.'. In a footnote (cf. Vol. 2, p. [456]) he used the form "Prince Neuwied", which is technically incorrect as a way to address him and particularly as at the time [1846] Neuwied was no longer part of his entitlement as a prince.

²⁸⁸ Unlike the case of Maximilian, who had the same name throughout his life, and thus the only one associated with naming new taxa, the 9th Marquis of Tweeddale published under his three names and the new species named at the time can be credited accordingly. For his final name, the entitlement is the standard method of signing one's name as a member of the British aristocracy. Also the same in Germany, where, for example, Friedrich Paul Wilhelm, Herzog von Württemberg, i.e., Duke of Württemberg (1797–1860) is credited by entitlement for the Hispaniolan *Corvus palmarum* Württemberg (1835: 68, footnote). As another example, Hastings William Sackville Russell, the 12th Marquess of Tavistock, and from 1939 the 12th Duke of Bedford (1888–1953), published papers on birds, crediting himself only as "Tavistock", but he abandoned his ornithological interests in 1939 upon succeeding to the Dukedom. Mathews (1919: 434) proposed *Tavistocka* in his honour; an unnecessary replacement name for *Stagonopleura* Reichenbach, 1850.

species as 'Japan'. Since his death, however, he is primarily referred to by his posthumous name, Emperor Shōwa, representing the period of his reign. Consequently, although still recognised as Hirohito, a recent citation of some of his publications reveals the acceptable compromise for taxonomic purposes, i.e., "Hirohito, The Showa Emperor" (cf. Calder & Watling 2021: 241).

Hellmayr changed from crediting Maximilian in 1906 (cf. 1906: 569) to Wied in 1907 (cf. 1907a: 5). This particular change can apparently be attributed to Hermann von Ihering (1850–1930), whose publications Hellmayr cited, e.g., Ihering (1905: 442) in Hellmayr (1907b: 66). Ihering used Wied to credit the Prince at least as far back as 1898 and most notably in his catalogue of Brazil birds (Ihering & Ihering 1907). Ihering's attribution of Wied also may have been of French influence, based on, for example, Prince de Wied (Lesson 1829: 37), Prince Neuwied (Lesson 1830: 470), or Prince Maximilien de Wied (Lesson 1830: 53). Wied gained wider usage beyond Lesson within French ornithological literature, such as by Bonaparte (e.g., 1850a: 6), and later, such as by Simon (1921: 390). During this time *maximiliani* was most often used when naming new birds after the Prince, but there were exceptions, e.g., *Pteroglossus wiedii* Sturm, 1847. Nevertheless, it was the influence of Hellmayr that led to the universal replacement beyond French and Brazilian and other writings of Maximilian with Wied, particularly after Hellmayr took over Cory's *Catalogue* (cf. Cory & Hellmayr 1924).

Rather than the change of Wied to zu Wied-Neuwied, by adding the latter component for names proposed up to 1823 (Dickinson in Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 164), it seems far simpler to revert to the preference of most authors for nearly a century and credit the Prince's new birds to Maximilian. Indeed, the Prince himself listed his name on his book title pages as "Maximilian, Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied", the entitlement in distinctly smaller size, while 'Maximilian' was prominently displayed as the author's name (cf. Maximilian 1820). Later he used "Maximilian, Prinzen zu Wied", again with Maximilian clearly indicated as the author name (cf. Maximilian 1830). In both cases the emphasis was clearly on his nominal title as Prince, Maximilian. A return to this form would be in keeping with such formalities and eliminates the need to distinguish the changes in his princely entitlements. See also Zimmer (1926b: 422) who listed his books under Maximilian²⁸⁹.

Part 38. June 1847. *Turdus*

G.R. Gray vs. J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray²⁹⁰

The catalogue of Nepal mammals and birds by J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray (1847) has no author indicated on the title page and only J.E. Gray, as Keeper, given as the author of the Preface. Joint authorship was accepted later (cf. Dickinson & Walters 2006a). Based on content (Art. 50.1.1 [ICZN 1999]) new bird names could be credited to J.E. Gray alone, or as joint authorship, but

they are usually associated with G.R. Gray alone²⁹¹. As in GB, G.R. Gray credited the new bird names to Hodgson. Later, in a catalogue of New Guinea mammals and birds (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray 1859), joint authorship of the brothers for the whole catalogue was indicated on the title page. However, although the authorship of a new bird name in the 1859 catalogue was credited to both, the same intent applies as with the 1847 catalogue, i.e., mammals by J.E. Gray, birds by G.R. Gray. As the Keeper of Zoology, J.E. Gray at the time worked on mammals and other animal groups, but no longer birds, as these were delegated to his brother from as early as 1831 (Anonymous 1875b; Gunther 1978: 92). By 1846, when the catalogue was prepared, G.R. Gray also had a credible publication record on birds, especially with the emerging GB. Thus it stands to reason that the bird component was entirely the responsibility of G.R. Gray, for the 1847 catalogue, and as noted, this was even more obvious for the catalogue of 1859, if not that of 1863. This interpretation also accords with J.E. Gray's annotations in his own bibliography (J.E. Gray 1875: 21, 32, for 1847 and 1859, but the 1863 catalogue omitted) and his manuscripts (Gunther 1980: 235).

The 'Second Edition' of the Nepal Catalogue (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray 1863), which is really just a supplement of additional material sent later by Hodgson, includes two new bird names, *Abrornis griseofrons*²⁹² and *Charadrius placidus*, usually credited to 'J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray', but should be G.R. Gray only. *Charadrius placidus* is in current usage (Peters 1934: 252; Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 203). While J.E. Gray only has his name attached to the introduction, it is clear the birds were the work of G.R. Gray, and indeed G.R. Gray subsequently credited *C. placidus* to "G.R. Gr." (G.R. Gray 1871a: 15). Publications as late as Stuart Baker (1930b: 514) continued to recognise sole authorship of G.R. Gray, although later confused with J.E. Gray alone by Biswas (1964: 680). Joint authorship was introduced by Peters (1934: 252), and widely followed since, but credit for both names should be G.R. Gray only. Despite, for whatever reason, the 1863 catalogue being omitted from J.E. Gray's bibliography (J.E. Gray 1875), the same authorship arrangement should be applied to both editions of the Nepal Catalogue, as is widely accepted, e.g., Pittie (2010: 331).

Further on J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray as co-authors, in 1859, we refer to the name in question, *Psittaculirostris*. It is usually cited to J.E. & G.R. Gray (1859: 42), e.g., Peters (1937: 163). Although overlooking the name, as did others, Salvadori (1891: 91) credited at least the ornithological portion of the New Guinea catalogue to G.R. Gray. Salvadori's oversight of the name, and that of others before and after his major review of parrots, perhaps can be attributed to Waterhouse (1889: 185), who also overlooked G.R. Gray's 1859 usage. Waterhouse listed *Psittacirostres*, credited to G.R. Gray (1855a: 88), where G.R. Gray actually listed it as a synonym of *Cyclopsitta* "Homb. & Jacq. 184 ?" [= Pucheran, 1854²⁹³ = Reichenbach, 1850]. Waterhouse listed *Psittaculirostris* as a synonym, but credited to G.R. Gray (1870: 167),

²⁸⁹ Maximilian also named new species of mammals, reptiles and amphibians. A sampling of recent checklists demonstrates a similar problem. Wied-Neuwied is used in three cases, Wied in one, with no indication in any of these of recognising the name change after 1823, and thus all demonstrating a wider advantage in returning to Maximilian; see, Wallach *et al.* (2014: 253, 1146–1147), Quintela *et al.* (2020: 30, 49) and Anonymous (2022a) for Wied-Neuwied, and Anonymous (2022b) for Wied.

²⁹⁰ As noted in the introduction, in this review all mentions of G.R. Gray are as 'Gray', with his brother distinguished as J.E. Gray. However, for this discussion of authorship 'Gray' is 'G.R. Gray' to avoid any possible confusion.

²⁹¹ J.E. Gray (in J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray 1847: iv) included a paragraph in his preface describing how G.R. Gray examined the bird specimens and compared them with Hodgson's and other publications for determining the names applicable.

²⁹² G.R. Gray subsequently credited *Abrornis griseofrons* to "Hodgs." (G.R. Gray 1869: 217). Later, Sharpe (1879: 402) corrected authorship to G.R. Gray. Stuart Baker (1930a: 192) listed the name as '*griseifrons*', credited to Hume, "ex Gray MS.", where Hume is clearly an error for Hodgson as Hume's work mostly post-dates G.R. Gray. Stuart Baker's erroneous listing may explain the appearance of this name as a synonym, credited to J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray, under *Abroscopus supercilialis flaviventris* (Blyth [= Jerdon & Blyth], 1861) by Watson, in Watson *et al.* (1986: 265), where Sharpe 1879 is cited, but to p. 403 instead of 402.

²⁹³ May not be 1853, see the discussion in the reference list under Pucheran.

wherein G.R. Gray credited the name to "Less. 1831" [= Lesson 1830: 204]. Lesson (1830: 204), however, only used 'Les Psittaculirostres' as a vernacular subgroup name for five species within *Psittacula* Brisson, 1760 [= Illiger, 1811], not Cuvier, 1800, as used today (cf. Peters 1937: 202, 241); and including the 1859 type species *Psittacus desmarestii* Lesson, 1826.

Although Richmond's card index has one citing the name to the New Guinea catalogue and to G.R. Gray only, Richmond did not make any correction in his Waterhouse updates. G.R. Gray also used *Psittaculirostres* as a subgenus in his catalogue of parrots in the British Museum published later that same year (G.R. Gray 1859: 90). He thus converted Lesson's vernacular into a generic term, therefore also making himself the author of the name *Psittaculirostres*. Despite his continued linking of the name to Lesson's vernacular form as a subgroup name, this 1859 usage of the name in his parrot catalogue can be dismissed as an unjustified emendation of *Psittaculirostris*. Lastly, while crediting the birds of the New Guinea catalogue to G.R. Gray (J.E. Gray 1875: 32), J.E. Gray also indicated the catalogue date as 1858, which may be a consequence of reading the preface date (1 December 1858). The title page has the specified date of 1859, and the date 1859 always has been applied to the catalogue, e.g., Mathews (1925a: 62), Zimmer (1926a: 274).

Reference List: Sturm & Sturm 1847.

Sturm vs. Sturm & Sturm

All new species in the revision of Gould's toucan monograph were credited to a single Sturm, as indicated in the text, except *Pteroglossus sturmii* Natterer, 1842, and this is how the names have been cited, e.g., Peters (1948), Boetticher (1959). Dickinson & Remsen (2013: 326) changed the crediting of the new nominal taxa from Sturm to Sturm & Sturm, citing Zimmer (1926a: 256) as the authority. However, Zimmer merely transcribed the title details from a wrapper, as the monograph was unfinished and no title page was ever published, and did not discuss the authorship issue²⁹⁴. Johann Heinrich Christian Friedrich Sturm (1805–1862) and his brother Johann Wilhelm Sturm (1808–1865) were close, even sharing a house, and the younger Wilhelm, who was primarily a botanist, assisted Friedrich with his projects and on their natural history collection (Gebhardt 2006: 352). This detail was derived from the obituary of Friedrich, where the author credited Friedrich for the major work on the monograph and hence the Sturm connected to the new nominal taxa (Hauck 1862). On this basis, the logical interpretation is that the names were credited to the older brother; otherwise the new nominal taxa could have been appended with Sturm & Sturm, as was done for the work as a whole. Moreover, as there was only one Sturm involved with naming birds, the nominal taxa can continue to be credited to 'Sturm', as indicated within the content of the work itself (Art. 50.1.1 [ICZN 1999]).

II. Additional miscellany

Part 25 May 1846

Parra hypomelaena: Ligatures *ae* vs. *oe*

Note that Gray's new species name *Parra hypomelaena* is *hypomelaena* when spelled out. While the 'ae' ligature was used, it can sometimes superficially resemble 'oe' when italicised, de-

pending on the font design, i.e., sometimes a more ovate appearance of the 'a' component of the ligature. While some fonts have the 'oe' ligature more rounded and less ovate, it still depends on the font design so that this is not a rule but a guideline. The 'ae' of the ligature is very clear in the script used for the plate caption. Examples of either 'ae' or 'oe' ligatures are found in a number of names to have come into current usage more by chance and font design than any etymological interpretation.

David & Dickinson (2016) examined those cases affecting names of Vieillot, but a more extensive study needs to be made of the etymological and orthographic issues. Before Vieillot's dictionary contributions, the subject of David & Dickinson (2016), Vieillot also published without the ligature, suggesting it may have been an editorial influence later, not Vieillot's preference, perhaps saying more about an individual's education at a time when a classical knowledge of Latin held sway²⁹⁵. For example, Vieillot (1808: 70) proposed *Coereba*, but later in his publications it was *Cæreba* (e.g., Vieillot 1816: 46). Gray in GB apparently followed Vigors (1825: 401), who unjustifiably emended the name to *Cæreba*, but this emendation was not followed later, with preference going to *Cæreba*, e.g., Sharpe (1909: 341), until restored to the original *Coereba* (cf. Oberholser 1899b: 32; Hellmayr 1935: 284).

An unusual case offered here is instructive: *Conostoma aemodium/oemodium*. The name introduced in the text is "*Æmodius*", but for over a century it was spelled *aemodium* because in the title of the paper Hodgson's name appeared as "*Æmodius*". This suggests that few consulted Hodgson's original paper, as well as a bias towards the 'ae' ligature. Deignan (1950), in naming a new subspecies, made the distinction by using *oemodium*, although ignored at the time (Vaurie 1954: 10, 1959: 453). Working at the US National Museum [= National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC], Deignan no doubt saw how Richmond had characterised the name on his index card and selected the name as spelled in the text, not the title (cf. Deignan 1964: 431). Unfortunately, Deignan was not the first reviser of the different spellings found in Hodgson's original paper. This was done by Hellmayr (1903: 166; cf. Dickinson & Pittie 2006: 119; David *et al.* 2009). As a consequence, the name in the title takes priority over the name in the text, which also makes it an unusual outcome, unless the new name was only mentioned in the title, e.g., Trudeau (1839), Anthony (1890).

Apart from names only in titles, an odd, alternative approach to presenting new nominal taxa is illustrated by Kleinschmidt (1917: 21–22), who was a pioneer of the Formenkreis theory of speciation which influenced bird classifications, particularly at the species level, for much of last century (Stresemann 1936; Eck 1970), as demonstrated in the Peters checklist volumes overseen by Ernst Mayr (Bock 1990, 2004). In a brief summary of variation in the Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*, in Europe, Kleinschmidt proposed two new nominal taxa (*reichenowi*, *hassica*). However, the actual name '*Sitta europaea*' was not mentioned anywhere in the paper. The species only was referred to by its German name (Kleiber). The names discussed, including the two new nominal taxa, as "form. nov.", were listed as individual names, presumably intended to be linked to the species. Hartert & Steinbacher (1933: 162–163), however, cited them to Kleinschmidt as two new species names, perhaps not

²⁹⁴ Schifter *et al.* (2007: 270) credited *Pteroglossus Wiedii* to J.H.C Sturm & J.W. Sturm, but in the reference list the entire work is cited to J.W. Sturm only. There is no discussion of authorship issues and this seems more of a transcription error.

²⁹⁵ In Vieillot's case, nothing is known of his formative years. Louis Jean Pierre Vieillot (1748–1831) was a prospering businessman in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, until he became a casualty of the Haitian Revolution of 1791–1804, forcing his exile first to the USA and later to France. His interest in ornithology began during his time in Saint-Domingue and developed into a full-time occupation back in France, with writing and publishing commitments, having lost his family and needing to make a living. His background gave him a different view of bird classification, but it was not well received by the establishment of the day. His use of Latin no doubt underscored his status as an outsider. For later projects in the 1820s he was not allowed into the collections of the museum in Paris and had to make notes through the glass display cases (Newton 1896: 27; Wetmore & Swales 1931: 11; Oehser 1948; Gassó Miracle 2011).

surprising as Kleinschmidt elsewhere made it clear his use of the term 'forma' was interchangeable, representing species, e.g., "*Strix hostilis* form. nov." (Kleinschmidt 1915), or subspecies, e.g., "*Parus Salicarius subrhenanus* forma nova" (Kleinschmidt & von Jordans 1916). Vaurie (1959: 523) listed '[*Sitta europaea*] *hassica*', but overlooked *reichenowi*. Greenway (1967: 127) listed '*Sitta europaea hassica*', and also overlooked *reichenowi*, presumably following Vaurie. Only Vaurie demonstrated the correct way the new nominal taxa should be cited, not as new species, despite what Kleinschmidt may have had in mind, nor by implying that the full name was given in the original text. The 1917 paper was covered with 1918 literature in *The Zoological Record* (Sclater 1920). However, only the additional new nominal taxa listed on p. 24 were mentioned, presumably because the names were given in full, whereas the two partially listed new nuthatch names were either overlooked or dismissed.

Part 28 August 1846

Megacephalon and *Megacephalon maleo*: A nomenclatural review of a complex case

Temminck's proposed *Megacephalon* and *maleo* were first published as *nomina nuda* by Gray (1844b: 21) and Hartlaub (1844: 101), anticipating their publication by Temminck (cf. Ogilvie-Grant 1893: 471–472). Meyer & Wigglesworth (1898: 678) cited the names to Hartlaub (1844: 101). However, Hartlaub was not sure if the species name was still undescribed, and in a footnote briefly discussed the origins of the specimens then known, but no circumscriptive detail. On the one hand, one could argue that the name for the Maleo was identifiable by indication from either of its 1844 sources, and thus not *nomina nuda* there. On the other hand, the general rule of thumb at the time, and later, was a preference to give recognition only to those new nominal taxa of birds with some circumscriptive detail attached when first published, as opposed to accepting a name without such detail but still identifiable to a taxon, which actually comes closer to the Code (ICZN 1999), but in this case the Hartlaub 1844 source has not been cited for the name for almost a century (cf. Riley 1924: 7). Indeed, many older names remain in current favour and usage because they can be identified by indication, but which often could mean an illustration only, as applicable to some names in GB and other examples are noted in this review.

A few decades after GB the description, i.e., circumscription, vs. indication view of recognising new bird names was a hot-button issue. It came to a head in the case of whether or not the new bird names of William Bartram's 'Travels' (1791) could have been used and not rejected (Allen 1876a, 1876b; Coues 1875b, 1876a). There were later, cynical remarks by Coues (1882: 179) in his review of Stejneger (1882), published in the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, despite having Allen as editor and Coues as an associate editor. There were afterthoughts by Stejneger (1884a: 116) and Coues (1899); see also Harper (1942) and Phillips (1986: 217).

To make a similar point here, Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 472) may have listed Hartlaub's reference first but made it clear it did not include a circumscription. Although not cited by Meyer & Wigglesworth (1898: 678) as it would have appeared too late, Ogilvie-Grant (1897: 197) also credited the name to Hartlaub. Later still, the Hartlaub association was repeated by Riley (1924: 7), which seems surprising, as Riley was based in the same museum (USNM) and during the same period when Richmond was actively compiling his card index, and frequently referred to herein.

Temminck eventually published a brief circumscription of *Megacephalon*, but with no species-group name, only indicating Maleo as the indigenous name for this megapode (Temminck

1849: 116–117). Later, Gray (1855a: 103) still credited the name to Temminck 1844". Müller (1846: 116), who was at the Leiden museum working under Temminck at the time, published Temminck's name, credited to "T.", as *Macrocephalon maleo* in a paper on zoogeographic aspects of the Indo-Australian archipelago²⁹⁶.

Despite the apparently earlier appearance in the same year of *Macrocephalon*, seniority was given to Gray's *Megacephalon*, e.g., by Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 471–472), who also indicated Müller's name as an error for *Megacephalon* by listing it as "*Macrocephalon (sic)*". This view may be understandable. Müller (1846: 116) concluded a paragraph discussing megapode distribution with a reference to the Maleo of Quoy & Gaimard (1832: 239) and noted it warranted recognition as a new genus, *Macrocephalon*, then footnoting a circumscription where he credited both new nominal taxa *Macrocephalon maleo* to Temminck, which certainly suggests an error by Müller in using Temminck's name. Earlier, Thienemann (1845: 11) listed an egg under the name *Megapodius (Megacephaloma) maleo*, based on egg details and other information provided by Müller. Oustalet (1881: 2) cited it as *Megacephalon*, while Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 472) correctly cited *Megacephaloma*. Meyer & Wigglesworth (1898: 679), however, cited *Macrocephaloma*.

If Müller had intended to use Temminck's *Megacephalon*, it was obviously 'lost in translation', suggesting an editorial 'adjustment' through awareness of the prior names similar to *Megacephalon* (see below). Hartlaub (1846: 21), on the other hand, seems to suggest that *Macrocephalon* was what Temminck intended, despite using *Megacephalon* earlier (Hartlaub 1844: 101). However, in his review of 1846 ornithological literature, Hartlaub (1847a) mentioned neither his 1846 supplement nor the name *Macrocephalon maleo*, although he referred to Müller's paper. He did, however, note that Gray had illustrated *Megacephalon maleo* although basing it on Quoy & Gaimard's name. Oustalet (1881: 1), in discussing Müller's name, dismissed its priority because Gray in GB selected *Megacephalon*. Wardlaw Ramsay, in his editing of the collected ornithological works of the Ninth Marquis of Tweeddale (1881: 187–188, in two footnotes) observed in the first footnote that in a MS note Tweeddale inserted in his own copy of his 1872 review of Celebes [= Sulawesi] birds, he used *Megacephalon* but felt that *Macrocephalon* should have been preferred because of how Temminck handled *Megacephalon*. There was no mention in either 1872 or 1881 of what Temminck published in 1849. In his second footnote Wardlaw Ramsay expressed his own view that *Macrocephalon* "should stand for this genus". As Gray did not mention *Macrocephalon*, his treatment in GB was not that of a first reviser interpretation. Although Gray reverted to Temminck's proposed species-group name *maleo* for the Maleo (Gray 1855a: 103), *Macrocephalon* still was not mentioned by him, even as late as his *Hand-list* (1870: 254).

Gray's clear preference for Temminck's names also can represent a type of informal protocol amongst many ornithologists in the 19th Century, where rules of priority were overlooked in some cases, with additional examples found in this review by Gray, and others. In the case of the Maleo, Newton (1896: 541) illustrates this viewpoint by acknowledging priority to *Macrocephalon*, but nonetheless accepting *Megacephalon* as the genus-group name for the Maleo because it "has since commonly borne the latter appellation." Blasius (1896: 124–125) noted the view of Wardlaw Ramsay (1881: 187–188, footnotes) as preferring *Macrocephalon*, but despite also briefly reviewing the background of the Maleo's genus-group names, and listing *Macrocephalon* ahead of *Megacephalon*, Blasius still used the latter. Meyer & Wigglesworth (1898: 679) overlooked the footnotes by

²⁹⁶ The credit of the name to Temminck also may have been to acknowledge Temminck's pioneering zoogeographic studies (cf. Gassó Miracle 2008).

Wardlaw Ramsay (1881), and although citing Blasius (1896) in their introduction it was not mentioned in their account of the Maleo (they spelled it as Moleo), which must have been completed at an earlier date, although they were able to include their own work cited from 1896.

Mathews (1926b) proposed *Galeocephala* to replace *Megacephalon*, "as used in the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. Vol. xxii. p. 471, 1893." Subsequently, Mathews (1927: 17) applied Gray's *Megacephalon maleo*, with *maleo* replacing "*rubiceps*" of "Q. et G.", but in his corrections on p. vi he changed it to *Macrocephalon maleo*, with *Galeocephala* as a synonym and *rubiceps* restored to *rubripes*. Mathews's action in 1926 seems to make no sense as there was no reason to replace *Megacephalon* as it was not preoccupied (cf. Sherborn 1928a: 3937), but it obviously must have seemed too similar to *Megacephala* Latreille, 1802²⁹⁷, and *Megacephalon* Fitzinger, 1843, although he did not indicate this²⁹⁸.

Mathews's correction also suggests that the proposal of *Galeocephala* came after his use of *Megacephalon* for the 1927 book had been typeset, and in his corrections he must have originally planned to use his new name until persuaded or convinced to use the earlier name of Müller, despite its dismissal by Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 472). An extraordinary and roundabout way for what should have seemed a simple case of priority. A few years later *Megacephalon* was reduced to a brief footnote (Peters 1934: 9) yet without Peters proving Müller's name had seniority, but neither did Mathews (1927: vi). Müller's paper indicated a completion date of October 1845 and while apparently presumed to have appeared earlier in 1846 the dating issue seemed less important than the assumed preoccupation of *Megacephalon*.

While Oustalet (1881: 3) indicated in synonymy that Müller's paper must have appeared prior to the GB part, this was not followed by either Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 472) or Meyer & Wiglesworth (1898: 678–679). Enquiries to three libraries for a receipt date of the publication with Müller's paper were unsuccessful. Although it should be an exercise in proving the obvious, it remains an anomaly in the usually scrupulous date checking by Mathews and others when priority was an issue. As a consequence, pending anything to the contrary, Oustalet (1881: 3) stands as an early source of indicating the seniority of *Macrocephalon*. More importantly, Wardlaw Ramsay (1881: 188, footnote) can be recognised as the First Reviser, under Art. 24.2.1 [ICZN 1999]), with his selection of *Macrocephalon* as the genus-group name for the Maleo: "*Macrocephalon*, S. Müll... should stand for this genus."²⁹⁹ We also have Newton (1896: 541) clearly supporting the prior appearance of *Macrocephalon*, although no dating details specified. In this case we can accept that use of *Macrocephalon* [1846 – before August] satisfies reversal of precedence criteria of Art. 23.9.1.2 (ICZN 1999) as the name dates prior to *Megacephalon* in 1846 [August] and has been in continuous usage since 1927 (Mathews 1927: vi).

No type specimens for either *Megapodius rubripes* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, or *Macrocephalon maleo* Müller, 1846 were listed in the recent type catalogues covering the bird collections of Paris (Somadikarta *et al.* 2002) and Leiden (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997). Upon enquiry, there are no possible type specimens overlooked in the Muséum nationale d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (P. Boussès, *in litt.*, Sept. 2019); in the Naturalis

Biodiversity Centre, Leiden, Netherlands, the type material, consisting of three specimens, had been overlooked, but is now registered as part of the type collection: adult male RMNH.AVES.226916, adult female RMNH.AVES.226917, and juvenile RMNH.AVES.226918 (R. Dekker *in litt.*, July & Dec. 2019). Stresemann (1941: 67; see also van Wingerden 2020) noted that it was first collected by Eltio Alegondas Forsten (1811–1843) in 1840, the source of the type specimens. Hartlaub (1844: 101) also mentioned Forsten as the source. As *Megacephalon maleo* Gray, 1846, was based on the same type series used by Temminck and Müller, these three specimens, as syntypes, therefore, also represent Gray's prior usage of the same name (Art. 73.2 [ICZN 1999]).

Part 30 October 1846

Leptornis: Nomenclatural status of *Gymnomyza*

In the revision by Salomonsen (1967) all three South Pacific species linked to *Leptornis* were placed under *Gymnomyza* and there they have remained. As a consequence of the oversight of the unavailability of *Gymnomyza* Reichenow, 1914, not Fallén, 1810, *Amoromyza* Richmond, 1917, now must replace *Gymnomyza* under current taxonomic arrangements. However, recent studies indicate that '*Gymnomyza*' *sensu* Peters (i.e., Salomonsen, 1967) appears to be polyphyletic (Marki *et al.* 2016), supporting the old *Gymnomyza* / *Amoromyza* split (Mathews 1930: 799; Mayr 1932; merged by Mayr 1944: 6), and probably also within *Amoromyza*, i.e., between the Fijian and Samoan species. While *Gymnomyza* will require a replacement name, proposing one at this stage may be premature, until the biochemical evidence supporting the polyphyly is conclusive, which is not clear yet while New Caledonian *aubryana* remains "problematic" (Andersen *et al.* 2019: 221), as previously noted (Bruce & Bahr 2020: 37)³⁰⁰.

Part 43 February 1848

Glossoptilus: Additional oversight by Mathews from his *Systema Avium Australasianarum* (1927, 1930), with further comments on the status of the name and related issues

Another oversight from Mathews (1927, 1930; and his supplements in *The Ibis* during 1931–1933) is *Glossoptilus* Hartert, in Rothschild & Hartert (1896: 532). Peters (1937: 152), through its listing as a synonym of *Psitteuteles* Bonaparte, 1854, erroneously indicated the 1896 page source as p. 552, as well as crediting the name to Rothschild & Hartert, despite the listing of the name being clearly initialled as "E.H." and a statement of responsibility in the text made at the beginning of the paper. More importantly, Peters (1937: 152) questioned Hartert's name as an error for *Glossopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854, as it was not accompanied by any circumscriptive details nor indeed anything meant to suggest it was intended as a new name: "There is no evidence to show that *Glossoptilus* is anything more than a *lapsus* for *Glossopsitta*". However, despite this observation, and with *Glossoptilus* formally listed as a synonym of *Psitteuteles*, Peters then concluded his statement with: "but it is of course a different name". Its identity was further established by Peters by indicating *Trichoglossus goldiei* Sharpe, 1882, as its type species "by monotypy".

²⁹⁷ Heine & Reichenow (1890: 303) also proposed *Megacephala*, but it is little more than an unjustified emendation for "*Megacephalon* (!)" of "Temm. 1844".

²⁹⁸ Although the relevant part of Sherborn's work appeared in 1928, Mathews would have been all too aware of such details as he worked closely with Sherborn, including proof-reading his ornithological coverage (Norman 1944: 73). Mathews also included a dedication and biographical sketch of Sherborn in his bibliography (Mathews 1925a: iii–iv).

²⁹⁹ Wardlaw Ramsay (1881: 187, footnote) is also relevant for his first reviser action as Wardlaw Ramsay here quoted from Tweeddale's MSS notes on his 1872 review of Sulawesi birds: "[*Macrocephalon*] appears to be the title under which this Megapode should stand".

³⁰⁰ After the original manuscript was completed, but in time to add this footnote, there is now a new replacement name, *Eugymnomyza* (Andersen *et al.* 2022).

The misquoted page number indicates that Peters was alerted to the name error by Salvadori (1910: 14). Salvadori listed it under "*Glossopsittacus*³⁰¹ *goldiei*" as "*Glossoptilus* (!) *goldiei* Hartert". Peters cited Salvadori's summary of the Loriidae under only two genera (1937: 143, 145), although not for *Psitteuteles*. However, he would have referred to it throughout his coverage of the lory/lorikeet genera. Mathews's oversight for his *Systema Avium* project seems to have been quite understandable if he treated Salvadori's listing as an apparent *lapsus*, or he may have overlooked Salvadori's listing entirely.

Mayr (1941: 55) did not mention *Glossoptilus*. Despite Mayr (1941: x) indicating that only generic synonyms not listed by the "fairly complete and reliable" coverage of Mathews (1927, 1930) would be mentioned in detail, the apparent oversight of *Glossoptilus*, could have been based on the assumption that it was covered by Mathews³⁰². However, Mayr was very thorough in his work on his New Guinea bird list and in this case he was able to incorporate various changes based on his revisionary work into Peters's summary of parrots in his checklist "when I read galley" (Mayr 1937: 1). Mayr may have chosen to overlook the name either because its status was deemed to be a *lapsus* or he simply did not recognise any possible generic distinctness of the species *goldiei*, therein the only New Guinea species listed in *Psitteuteles*.

It could be argued that rather than adopt a name of such questionable origin as *Glossoptilus*³⁰³, which also confusingly sounds like another name in usage, *Glossopsitta*, Joseph *et al.* (2020) could have proposed a new name for their recognition of *Trichoglossus goldiei* as generically separable. However, the apparent validity of *Glossoptilus* was affirmed by Joseph *et al.* (2020: 208), but their repeat of Rothschild & Hartert as authors of the name should be amended to Hartert alone³⁰⁴. Moreover, as Peters (1937: 152, footnote) pointed out, it is a different name, and by indication of Art. 12.2.5 (ICZN 1999), it can be available. Joseph *et al.* (2020: 208), on the other hand, took a broader view, and treated *Glossoptilus* as satisfying Articles 11, 12 and 13 (ICZN 1999) without specifying any further details within these articles relevant to its circumstances and thus have confirmed anyway *Glossoptilus* as an available genus-group name.

This case is revealing in another way. Clearly Peters placing his imprimatur on Hartert's seeming error for *Glossopsitta* carries weight, giving credence to what was otherwise dismissed by Salvadori as a *lapsus*, i.e., an incorrect subsequent spelling. On the other hand, it seems that if such an imprimatur was given by another author of the same time period to a name, who also is recognised as an authority, it would not carry the same weight, and thus credence, yet could be, and indeed should be, recognised equally under the same conditions as provided for *Glossoptilus*. A recent example to make this point is the proposal of *Pseudopipra* by Kirwan *et al.* (2016) despite the availability of *Pythis* Boié, 1826, which was unnecessarily dismissed for the same reasons one could use to dismiss *Glossoptilus*. The authority supporting *Pythis* is Hellmayr (1929: 8), and only treated as of lesser significance because of the editorial policy established by Peters to omit names previously synonymised; in this case with the policy expanded to cover names synonymised in the *Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas* (Mayr & Greenway 1960: vii)³⁰⁵.

So, because *Pythis* was not listed in a 'Peters' checklist series volume, as was *Glossoptilus*, *Pythis* was dismissed while *Glossoptilus* was not. Nonetheless, while both could be dismissed as potential incorrect subsequent spellings, both also can be recognised as different names with different type species, as established by later authorities, with both satisfying the same relevant articles of ICZN (1999). If *Glossoptilus* is allowed, despite having a similar sounding name to a closely related group of species, then *Pythis* should replace *Pseudopipra* under the same conditions. While *Pythis* also has a similar sounding name in current usage, *Pithys*, this name, unlike the situation with *Glossopsitta*, involves a group in a different family. The argument for potential name confusion is clearly stronger for the lorikeets, yet ignored, rather than with manakins (*Pythis*) and antbirds (*Pithys*), where this similarity of name seems to make a difference, although irrelevant when we recognise that we can have available names within the same group differing by only one letter (*cf.* Bruce *et al.* 2016; Williams & Bunkley-Williams 2017). Such disparities need further consideration when, as with other cases discussed in this review, we remove geographical, or other, biases.

³⁰¹ An unjustified emendation of *Glossopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854, by Sundevall (1872: 71).

³⁰² Mayr (1941) also overlooked *Conopotheras*, a more surprising oversight by Mathews (see the discussion under *Chenoramphus*).

³⁰³ There is a *Glossiptila* Sclater, 1857, a synonym of *Euneornis* Fitzinger, 1856, not *Neornis* Hartlaub, 1846 (Hellmayr 1935: 331). Jobling (2010: 175) compounded the confusion by listing '*Glossoptila*' with *Glossoptilus*. It was clearly an error for *Glossiptilus*, not listed, as Jobling indicated *Glossoptila* was a synonym of *Euneornis*, thus making it an incorrect subsequent spelling.

³⁰⁴ In also recognising a name from Tom Iredale's book on New Guinea birds, *Charminetta*, we have yet another of Iredale's new generic names from his book coming into usage. It seems opportune here to point out that although the long standing error of dating Iredale's book as 1956, based on the title page, was corrected, the source of the correction apparently has been overlooked wherever Iredale's names have been cited subsequently. In a bibliography of Iredale, Whitley (1972: 93) pointed out that the book (both volumes) was "posted from Melbourne [i.e., from the publisher, Georgian House, Melbourne], March 13, 1957." Thus, all new nominal taxa proposed by Iredale in his *Birds of New Guinea* date from 13 March 1957, the earliest day on which the work was demonstrated to be in existence, not 1956, the specified date, following Art. 21.4 (ICZN 1999).

³⁰⁵ Jobling (2010: 175, 327) was an exception. He listed both *Glossoptilus* and *Pythis* as available genus-group names, although understandably for the time, listed *Pythis* as a synonym of the misplaced *Dixiphia* Reichenbach, 1850 (*cf.* Kirwan *et al.* 2016).

Appendix III

I. List of new nominal taxa in *The Genera of Birds* and other details discussed in this review

Note: This list is in two parts, as in the text. The first part is the new nominal taxa, in bold, in GB (column 1), and their current status, see text for details (column 2). The second part covers additional points of interest derived from this review of GB, including items footnoted in the part I text and in the reference list. However, to simplify this summary, some minor details of interest as part of discussions related to the following names and other topics have not been listed, including what is footnoted in Appendix I.

I. New nominal taxa

As published in GB

Archibuteo **regalis**
Hyphantornis
Hyphantornis **grandis**
Chera
Gyps **tenuirostris**
Saltator **vigorsii**
Pyranga **rubriceps**
Tanagra **swainsoni**
Oreophasis
Oreophasis **derbianus**
Ptilinopus **occipitalis**
Carpophaga **poliocephala**
Columba **flava**
Nesonetta
Nesonetta **aucklandica**
Cacicus **wagleri**
Euplocomus **horsfieldii**
Chauna **derbiana**
Graculus
Graculus **Linnaeii**
Atagen **ariel**
Collocalia **trogloodytes**
Lagopus **persicus**
Hirundo **nigrita**
Cyanocorax **armillatus**
Goura **steursii**
Laniarius **multicolor**
Strigops
Strigops **habroptilus**
Picus **Kingii**
Campephilus **malherbii**
Eos **cyanostrata**
Conurus **wagleri**
Sphecotheres **maxillaris**
Paradoxornis **gularis**
Francolinus **clappertoni** Gray
Anous **melanogenys**
Enicornis **melanura**
Diglossa **mystacea**
Capito **richardsoni**
Myiomela
Bradybates
Ortyx **cubanensis**
Parra **hypomelaena**
Tityra **leuconotus**
Campephaga **desgrazii**
Campephaga **boyeri**
Campephaga **schisticeps**
Campephaga **marescotii**
Campephaga **rufiventris**
Podilymbus **brevirostris**
Dasyramphus
Pygoscelis **brevirostris**
Actenoide
Rhipidura **pectoralis**
Rhipidura **lessoni**

Current status

Buteo **regalis**
Ploceus
Ploceus **grandis**
Euplectes
Gyps **tenuirostris**
Saltator **coerulescens** **vigorsii**
Piranga **rubriceps**
Tangara s. *sayaca*
Oreophasis
Oreophasis **derbianus**
Ptilinopus **o. occipitalis**
Ducula **poliocephala**
Ptilinopus **luteovirens**
Anas
Anas [**a.**] **aucklandica**
Psarocolius **w. wagleri**
Lophura **leucomelanos** **lathami**
Chauna **chavaria**
Gulosus
Gulosus a. **aristotelis**
Fregata **a. ariel**
Collocalia **trogloodytes**
Lagopus [**lagopus**] **scotica**
Hirundo **nigrita**
Cyanolyca **a. armillata**
Goura v. *victoria*
Chlorophoneus **m. multicolor**
Strigops
Strigops **habroptilus**
Veniliornis **lignarius**
Campephilus **melanoleucos** **malherbii**
Eos **reticulata**
Psittacara **w. wagleri**
Sphecotheres **viridis**
Psittiparus **g. gularis**
Francolinus **clappertoni** Children
Anous **minutus** **melanogenys**
Ochetorhynchus **m. melanurus**
Diglossa m. **mystacalis**
Eubucco **r. richardsoni**
Cinclidium
Hodgsonius
Colinus **virginianus** **cubanensis**
Jacana **jacana** **hypomelaena**
Pachyramphus **niger**
Coracina p. **papuensis**
Coracina **b. boyeri**
Edolisoma s. **schisticeps**
Edolisoma m. **melas**
Lalage **leucomela** **rufiventris**
Podilymbus **podiceps** **antarcticus**
Pygoscelis
Pygoscelis **adeliae**
Actenoides [author/date change]
Rhipidura **rufifrons** **melanolaema**
Mayrornis **l. lessoni**

I. New nominal taxa (continued)

As published in GB

Megacephalon
Megacephalon maleo
Pterocyclus
Coua ruficeps
Myzomela chermesina
Leptornis
Tropidorhynchus inornatus
Corethrura
Rallina
Ortygometra griseofrons
Bucco swainsoni
Bucco pectoralis
Cotinga tschudii
Carpornis
Pluvianellus
Pluvianellus socialis
Lipangus [sic] lateralis
Dendrocolaptes lineatocephalus
lineatocephalus
Indicator maculatus
Vanellus ptiloscelis
Charadrius bidactylus
Phegornis
Todus subulatus
Bostrychia
Arachnothera uropygialis
Megapodius forsteni
Pycnonotus yourdini
Podager gouldii
Ciconia microscelis
Chenoramphus
Calamanthus strigatus
Chaetornis
Myalurus
Myalurus citrinus
Neochmia
Lorius cardinalis
Picus lewis
Trugon
Trugon terrestris
Pseudastur
Ploceus martinetti

Current status

Macrocephalon
Macrocephalon maleo
Trochalopteron
Coua ruficeps
Myzomela chermesina
Eugymnomyza
Philemon inornatus
Rallina
Rallina
Mentocrex k. kioloides
Notharchus swainsoni
Notharchus pectoralis
Ampelioides tschudii
Carpornis
Pluvianellus
Pluvianellus socialis
Laniocera hypopyrra
Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus

Indicator m. maculatus
Vanellus resplendens
Struthio camelus
Phegornis
Todus subulatus
Bostrychia
Arachnothera r. robusta
Megapodius forsteni
Pycnonotus goiavier analis
Lurocalis s. semitorquatus
Ciconia [episcopus] microscelis
Anastomus
Pyrrholaemus sagittatus
Chaetornis
Megalurus
Megalurus p. palustris
Neochmia
Chalcopsitta cardinalis
Melanerpes lewisii [new name change]
Trugon
Trugon terrestris
Leucopternis
Foudia rubra

II. Additional items

II.a. In new nominal taxa text

Correction of name and author/date: *Chrysoenas* not *Chrysoena*.
 First Reviser: *Euplocomus horsfieldii*
 Authorship: *Fregata a. ariel* is Gould & Gray, not Gray
 Authorship: *Colinus virginianus cubanensis* is Gould & Gray, not Gray.
 Spelling: The restoration of names suffixed with '-ramphus' or '-ramphos' vs. '-rhamphus' or '-rhamphos'.
 Spelling: The need for further review of 'ae' vs. 'oe' ligatures in species-group names.
 Status of *Leptomyza* Stejneger, 1885 [= *Amoromyza*, not *Gymnomyza*] or a new name.
 Status of Meuschen (1787) as a name source, with examples.

II.b. In additional items text

Nomen nudum here: *Glareola limbata*.
 Ten seabird names erroneously credited to GB.
 Seabird name authorship: Solander as co-author?
 Correction of name?: *Phaethon rubricauda: roseotincta* vs. *erubescens*
 Status and authorship: *Emberiza Bonapartei*
 Unnecessary replacement name?: *Camptolaimus* vs. *Camptorhynchus*.
 Correction of source: *Pelecanus molinae*.
 Confused name source: *Otis colesii* "Ecklon?".
Nomen nudum here: *Polyplectron iris* Temm.
 Bibliographical issues: *Psittichas fulgidus* / Wagler 1832.

II.b. In additional items text (continued)

Overlooked name source: *Otus philippensis*.

Name not new here: *Noddi*.

Lesson & Garnot vs. Lesson vs. Garnot revisited.

Use of junior name: *Cinclodes* vs. *Upucerthia* or *Ochetorhynchus*.

Unnecessary replacement name: *Eremobius* vs. *Enicornis*

Spelling and date: *Pogoniolus* / *Pogoniulus* and 1842 not 1843.

Spelling: *melanoramphos* vs. *melanorhynchus* vs. *melanorhamphus* vs. *melanorhamphos* and the problem of 'r' vs. 'rh', presence or absence of the 'h', according to original sources.

Spelling: *beauharnaisii* not *beauharnaisi*, *beauharnaesii* or *beauhernaisii*.

Beauharnaisius vs. *Bauharnaisius* and Bonaparte 1850 'editions'

Unavailable name: *Tiga amictus*.

Name correction: Gray's revision of *Aptenodytes* species.

Unnecessary replacement name: *Myrmeciza* vs. *Drymophila*.

Earlier applications of *Coracina*.

Name priority: *Rimator* not *Caulodromus*.

Un sourced name corrected: *Nomadites*.

Name based on synonym and incorrect usage: *Turdus rubrocanus* should be *castaneus* [= *castaneiceps*].

Nectarinia pectoralis vs. *Cinnyris ornatus*, depending on generic placement.

Unnecessary replacement name: *Microscelis* vs. *Micropus*.

Date source correction: *Pyrrhuloemus*.

Un sourced name: *Apertirostra*.

Type species correction: *Ornismya*.

Correction of authorship: *Buteo albonotatus*.

Correction of authorship: *Pseudastur polionotus*.

Unnecessary replacement name: *Ischnosceles* vs. *Geranospiza*.

Multiple sources of a name: *Cymindis wilsonii*.

Echo du Monde Savant: first listing as a source of new names.

Name not new here: *Myiophonus nitidus*.

Name source correction: *Otocoris sprangeri*.

Name source correction: *Herodias greyi*.

Authorship and date: *Argusianus*.

Priority of some family-group names: Leach 1819 vs. Leach 1820.

Name source correction: *Blagrus*.

Authorship: Hodgson & Blyth not Hodgson or Blyth.

Spelling: appendix p. 53 in two versions.

Authorship, orthographic, bibliographical & dating issues: *Sylviorthorhynchus desmurii*.

Nomen nudum here: *Gallus temminckii*.

Nomen nudum here: *Glareola nuchalis*.

Name not new here: *Nectarinia cardinalis*

II.c. Footnotes in bibliography

Date: Blyth's *Catalogue*.

Date: Bonaparte's *Catalogo Metodico*.

On the 'editions' of Bonaparte's *Conspectus Generum Avium* vol. 1.

On the dates of parts of Bonaparte's *Conspectus Generum Avium*, vol. 2.

Date: Coues's *Birds of the Northwest*.

Name issue: Confusion of two Dumonts.

Date: Gray's *Hand-list* vol. 1.

Date: *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle* (Lafresnaye *q.v.*)

Date: *Bulletin des Sciences Naturelles et des Géologie* (Lesson *q.v.*).

Date: *Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Océanie* Ornithology report (Pucheran, *q.v.*).

The importance of digitising wrappers (Rafinesque, *q.v.*).

Date: *Cassinia*, vol. 15 (Rhoads *q.v.*).

Appendix II

I. Authorship of names

McClelland & Horsfield vs. McClelland vs. Horsfield.

Audubon vs. Townsend vs. Audubon & Townsend.

Lembeye vs. Gundlach vs. Gundlach & Lembeye.

Children vs. Vigers & Children vs. Children & Vigers.

Maximilian vs. Wied or zu Wied-Neuwied.

G.R. Gray vs. J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray.

Sturm vs. Sturm & Sturm.

II. Additional miscellany

Parra hypomelaena: Ligatures *ae* vs. *oe*.

Kleinschmidt's nuthatch names of 1917.

Macrocephalon / *Megacephalon* and *Macrocephalon maleo* / *Megacephalon maleo*: A nomenclatural review of a complex case.

Leptornis: Nomenclatural status of *Gymnomyza* (= *Eugymnomyza*).

Glossoptilus: Additional oversight by Mathews from his *Systema Avium Australasianarum* (1927, 1930), with further comments on the status of the name and related issues.

Authorship and status of *Glossoptilus* Hartert vs. Rothschild & Hartert.

Iredale's *Birds of New Guinea* 1957, not 1956.

Similarities of nomenclatural status: *Glossoptilus* / *Pythis* as available names.