Systematic notes on Asian birds. 26. Types of the Pycnonotidae

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A list of about 370 names applied to Asian forms of species of bulbul (family Pycnonotidae) is presented. This list provides information on the whereabouts of a type; where our information does not include reliable data we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information. A lectotypes is designated for *P[ycnonotus]*. *Yourdini* [sic] "(Homb. & Jacq.)" G.R. Gray, 1847. Comments are also made on previous lectotype designations for *Hypsipetes rufigularis* Sharpe, 1877, and *Criniger simplex* Wallace, 1862, and on the need to designate one for *Pycnonotus rufocaudatus* Eyton, 1845.

Introduction

In our previous paper 'Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3. Types of the Eurylaimidae' (Dekker et al., 2000) we explained the rationale for this comprehensive set of articles on the types of Asian birds. Readers are referred to that paper for a more extensive introduction than the abbreviated one given here, and for more details on methodology.

Methodology

Our table shows the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date (the relevant publications being reported in the 'References'). Where a type or types have been

located the acronym of a museum holding a type is given. The final column gives the number of a comment. The numbered comments follow the table. The arrangement of the list is by species and within that by subspecies. The sequence is modified from that of Rand & Deignan (1960) in Peters's Check-list taking into account the revised attributions to genera and the intra-generic relationships.

The subspecies recognised here differ from those recognised in Peters's Check-list in two particulars. First, we include all subsequent names of which we are aware: *Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus* Parkes, 1967; *Pycnonotus urostictus ilokensis* Rand & Rabor, 1967; *Pycnonotus goiavier karimuniensis* Hoogerwerf, 1963; *Pycnonotus goiavier samarensis* Rand & Rabor, 1960; *Pycnonotus plumosus sibergi* Hoogerwerf, 1965; *Hypsipetes philippinus parkesi* duPont, 1980; *Hypsipetes everetti catarmanensis* Rand & Rabor, 1969; and *Hypsipetes amaurotis kurodae* Mishima, 1960.

Second, we apply the decisions made in the accompanying papers on this family. The most obvious changes involve generic names (see Dickinson & Gregory, 2002, and Dickinson & Dekker, 2002, this issue).

We stress, as before, that the views we express in these papers are preliminary in nature. Additional information and suggestions received before the 'Synopsis' may lead to modified treatment therein, see Introduction to 'Systematic notes on Asian birds' (Dickinson & Dekker, 2000).

We omit 'new combinations' but please advise us if you think we have missed anything that should appear in the definitive synonymies that will be in the Synopsis.

All names have been checked to the original citation and original spellings are used. In the case of unusual spellings we add the adjunction 'sic'.

As in our reports on Asian types of the Eurylaimidae (Dekker et al., 2000), the Pittidae (Dickinson et al., 2000) and the Alaudidae (Dickinson et al., 2001a), we investi-

¹ The way Bonaparte (1850) incorporated names other than his generic and specific epithets was intended to provide a synonymy or audit trail. This is best explained by examples. In genus 561 (Trichophorus) the first three species listed begin with the name Criniger, the next three begin with the bold abbreviation "Tr.", the next subsection containing eight names uses not "Tr." as the abbreviation but just "T." and within it two species lack this, one begins Turdus the other begins Napothera. The use of Criniger, Turdus and Napothera all reflect the original generic names used by the 'describers' (a term used loosely here as Bonaparte did not distinguish between published descriptions and manuscript names). Synonyms, whether different combinations such as Alcurus striatus Hodgs., or specific synonyms such as Trichophorus strigilatus Sw. for Trichophorus barbatus, almost always followed Bonaparte's bold type specific epithet. Occasionally this breaks down. In the case of Bonaparte's species 2. in his genus Miscroscelis he gave the specific name Microtarsus melanoleucus Eyton before placing his chosen name Brachypodius tristis, Blyth in parentheses. It is apparent that Bonaparte did not use Eyton's name as he considered it to be preoccupied by the name he used for his species 1 - Microscelis melanoleucus Gray. It would seem that he had not seen Gray's Zoological Miscellany as the name actually used there was Turdus melaleucus. In our table we have used the convention of placing Bonaparte's generic name first, in a square bracket when he did not repeat it in any way, as in the cases - mentioned above — where his names began Criniger, and with the abbreviated indication outside the square bracket when he gave such an indication. Hence you will find Tr[ichophorus] and also T[richophorus]. In a few cases, for example Microscelis melanoleucos, no bracketed name would be appropriate. After Bonaparte's generic name we then, again in a square bracket, report the information given by Bonaparte so for example you will find [Trichophorus] [Turdus] gularis. Note that we do this only for generic names, thus for Bonaparte's Trichophorus flavicaudus we do not include the name sulphuraceus Temm., which appeared before the bold name flavicaudus. We accept that this seems confusing, but this seems to be the best way to help those who wish to find the name in the source work.

gated all the names that we found in synonymy, and each such name is listed in our type table, and has been explored to see what was known about the types.

A list of acronyms appears before the list of References.

Published type catalogues and data provided as part of the original description have remained our main sources, but an increasing community of interested museum curators and collection managers is providing a growing amount of help that is very welcome. In our personal searches for types, which one cannot safely describe as exhaustive, even for the few museums that we have visited, we have been privileged to be able to access and examine type material, as detailed under Acknowledgements. It should not be assumed however that we have re-examined any particular type. We have examined some where we had a particular reason to do so.

No significant review of the family or of specific genera has been published since Rand & Deignan (1960).

In this family list we have 19 names of Bonaparte (1850, 1854) of which 16 are from his *Conspectus Generum Avium* (1850). Bonaparte's system was essentially to number his recognised genera throughout the work, and under each to number the species from one upwards. His generic headings and his chosen specific epithets were in bold type. In our columns we seek to show all original names as they were given in full; in the case of the names from Bonaparte (1850) this is not easy because unless you understand his system and his use of bold type he appears to use other names. More explanatory details are therefore footnoted below.¹

In the following table the spellings *Ixus* and *Ixos* whether as generic names or as parts thereof are rendered as they were used. The authors doing so considered their spellings to be correct. They are not therefore marked "[sic]" which signals a *lapsus* in the spelling.

Blyth	1845	ZSI?	1.
Koelz	1953	UMMZ	
Bangs & Phillips	1914	MCZ	
Delacour	1926	BMNH	
Swinhoe	1861	BMNH	
Swinhoe	1871	?	2.
J.F. Gmelin	1789	?	3.
J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	4.
Blyth	1842b	ZSI?	1.
	Koelz Bangs & Phillips Delacour Swinhoe Swinhoe J.F. Gmelin J.F. Gmelin	Koelz 1953 Bangs & Phillips 1914 Delacour 1926 Swinhoe 1861 Swinhoe 1871 J.F. Gmelin 1789 J.F. Gmelin 1789	Koelz 1953 UMMZ Bangs & Phillips 1914 MCZ Delacour 1926 BMNH Swinhoe 1861 BMNH Swinhoe 1871 ? J.F. Gmelin 1789 ? J.F. Gmelin 1789 Plate

² This name was in general use until Robinson & Kloss (1923b: 565) reported the relevance and page priority of the name *zeylanicus*. Baker (1921) restricted the type locality of *ochrocephalus* to Java. Robinson & Kloss (1924b: 272) applied this restriction to the *terra typica* of *zeylanicus* as well.

Pycnonotus striatus P. s. striatus Tricophorus [sic] striatus	Blyth	1842a	ZSI ?	5.
P. s. arctus Pycnonotus striatus arctus	Ripley	1948	USNM	
P. s. paulus Alcurus striatus paulus	Bangs & Phillips	1914	MCZ	
Pycnonotus leucogrammicus Ixos leucogrammicus	S. Müller	1836 ³	RMNH	
Pycnonotus tympanistrigus Ixos tympanistrigus [Brachypus] [Ixos] tigus	S. Müller "Müll. Mus. Lugd."	1836 ³	RMNH	
	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
Pycnonotus melanoleucos Microtarsus melanoleucos [Microscelis] tristis nom. nud. ⁴ [Brachypus] [Ixos] vidua	Eyton 'Blyth' Bonaparte "Temm. Mus. Lug-	1839 1850	BMNH -	
Microtarsus melanoleucos proximus	dunens." Bonaparte Riley	1850 1927	RMNH USNM	
Pycnonotus priocephalus B[rachypus]. priocephalus Ixus Fisquetii Brachypodius poiocephalus nom. emendatum ⁵ B[rachypus]. poliocephalus nom.	Jerdon Eydoux & Souleyet Blyth	1839 1841 1845	? ? n/a	6. 7.
emendatum Micropus phœocephalus	"Jerd." Bonaparte Sharpe	1850 1882	[BMNH]	8.
Pycnonotus atriceps P. a. fuscoflavescens				
Brachypodius fuscoflavescens P. a. atriceps	Hume	1873a	BMNH	
[Lanius] melanocephalos ⁶ Turdus atriceps	J.F. Gmelin Temminck	1788 1822	Plate ?	9. 10.
Ixos chalcocephalus ⁷ Br[achypodius]. cinereoventris ⁸	Temminck Blyth	1828 1845	RMNH ZSI ?	11.

³ In the 1835 volume but published in 1836; see Richmond (1926).

⁴ Not a valid name. Included only for completeness. Bonaparte's full and unusual rendering for this, his species 2. in the genus *Microscelis*, was "*Microtarsus melanoleucus* Eyton, nec Gr. (M. species 3. Gr. *Brachypodius tristis*, Blyth). The name *tristis* was in bold type. As given above our rendering is shortened and not in full accord with our other renderings of his names (see Introduction).

⁵ An error of a *nomen emendatum* based on *priocephalus* Jerdon.

⁶ This name, on p. 309, is preoccupied by *Lanius melanocephalus* Gm., p. 301, which is a synonym of *Lanius senegalus* Linnaeus, 1766 (now *Tchagra senegala*). The preoccupation was noted by Oberholser (1917a), ignored by Baker (1922: 423), and pointed out again by Robinson & Kloss (1923b: 568).

⁷ Based on a grey morph bird with the tail broadly tipped white.

⁸ Based on a grey-breasted morph.

Ixos metallicus Brachypodius immaculatus Microtarsus melanocephalos	Eyton Sharpe	1845 1876	BMNH BMNH	12.
chrysophorus Brachypodius atriceps major	Oberholser Robinson & Kloss	1912 1923a	USNM Sofia ?	13.
P. a. hyperemnus	Robinson & Rioss	17234	Bolla .	10.
Microtarsus melanocephalos hyperemnus	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
P. a. baweanus	o b ciriosci	1712	0011111	
Brachypodius baweanus ⁹	Finsch	1901a	RMNH	
Microtarsus atriceps abbotti	Oberholser	1917a	USNM	
P. a. hodiernus				
Microtarsus hodiernus ¹⁰	Bangs & Peters	1927	MCZ	
Pycnonotus melanicterus				
P. m. melanicterus				
[Muscicapa] melanictera	J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	14.
Aegithina atricapilla	Vieillot	1816	Plate	15.
Jora Nigricapilla	Drapiez	1839	Plate	15.
R[ubigula]. aberrans	Blyth	1846	ZSI?	1.
[Parisoma] [Parus] monacus	"Gr." Bonaparte	1850	Plate	15.
P. m. gularis				
Brachypus gularis	Gould	1836a	?	16.
Brachypus rubineus	Jerdon	1839	?	6.
P. m. flaviventris			_	
Vanga Flaviventris	Tickell	1833	?	17.
Brachypus melanocephalus	J.E. Gray	1835	Plate	18.
Brachypus plumifera	Gould	1837	?	19.
P. m. vantynei	D.	10.401	TA (NIII	
Pycnonotus dispar vantynei	Deignan	1948b	FMNH	
P. m. xanthops	Doionan	1049h	LICNIM	
Pycnonotus dispar xanthops P. m. auratus	Deignan	1948b	USNM	
Pycnonotus dispar auratus	Deignan	1948b	ANSP	
P. m. johnsoni	Deignan	17400	MINDI	
Rubigula johnsoni	Gyldenstolpe	1913	NRM	
P. m. elbeli	Gylacistolpe	1713	1 11111	
Pycnonotus melanicterus elbeli	Deignan	1954	USNM	
P. m. negatus	201811111	1,01	0011111	
Pycnonotus melanicterus negatus	Deignan	1954	USNM	
P. m. caecilii	or Granden		,_,_	
Otocompsa flaviventris minor ¹¹	Kloss	1918	USNM	
Pycnonotus dispar caecilii ¹²	Deignan	1948b	USNM	
· · ·	U			

⁹ Based on a grey morph bird — the dominant morph on Bawean (Hoogerwerf, 1967).

¹⁰ Based on a grey morph bird.

¹¹ Preoccupied by *Pycnonotus nigricans minor* von Heuglin, 1869 (now treated as a race of *P. barbatus*).

¹² Deignan (1948b) did not feel it would be helpful to offer a new name for Kloss's *minor* because the type had been collected where two forms intergrade, instead he provided a wholly new name with its own type and type locality.

P. m. dispar				
Turdus dispar	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
P. m. montis				
Rubigula montis	Sharpe	1879	OUM	
Pycnonotus squamatus				
P. s. weberi ¹³	T.T.	1050	D) () III	
Ixidia webberi [sic]	Hume	1879	BMNH	
P. s. squamatus	m · 1	1020	D) (A) II I	
Ixos squamatus	Temminck	1828	RMNH	
P. s. borneensis	Cl	1041	ZDCC	20
Pycnonotus squamatus borneensis	Chasen	1941	ZRCS	20.
Pycnonotus cyaniventris				
P. c. cyaniventris				
P[ycnonotus]. ? cyaniventris	Blyth	1842c	ZSI?	21.
Malacopteron aureum	Eyton	1845	BMNH	
[Brachypus] [Ixos] poliopsis ¹⁴	'Müll. Mus. Lugd.'			
[=	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
P. c. paroticalis	r			
Ixidia paroticalis	Sharpe	1878	BMNH	22.
,	1			
Pycnonotus jocosus				
P. j. fuscicaudata ¹⁵				
Otocompsa fuscicaudata	Gould	1866	?	23.
P. j. abuensis				
Otocompsa jocosa abuensis	Whistler	1931	BMNH	
P. j. pyrrhotis				
I[xos]. pyrrhotis	"Hodgs Pl. enlum.			
	508." Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	24.
Otocompsa jocosa provincialis	Whistler	1931	BMNH	
P. j. emeria				
[Motacilla] Emeria	Linnaeus	1758	Plate	25.
I[xos]. erythrotis	"Bp. ex Sw. Mus.	40=0		
	Lugd." Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	26.
Otocompsa emeria peguensis	Baker	1922	Sofia?	27.
P. j. whistleri	D .	1010	110) D (
Pycnonotus jocosus whistleri	Deignan	1948c	USNM	
P. j. monticola	M CLU 1:			
Ixos monticola	McClelland in	1040	D) (A) II I	
D i netteni	Horsfield	1840	BMNH	
P. j. pattani	Deimon	1040	LICAINA	
Pycnonotus jocosus pattani	Deignan	1948c	USNM	
P. j. hainanensis	Hachisuka	1939	YIO	28.
Otocompsa jocosa hainanensis	1 IaCilibund	1707	110	۷٥.

 13 This emendation dates from Sharpe (1906) and is based on the correct name of the collector.

¹⁴ Bonaparte (1950) treated this within the genus *Brachypus* and showed *Ixos* as the original combination (but this was of a manuscript name).

 $^{^{15}}$ Spelled *-caudatus* in Rand & Deignan (1960) but the original spelling must be retained as the suffix is invariable.

P. j. jocosus [Lanius] jocosus	Linnaeus	1758	?	29.
Pycnonotus xanthorrhous				
P. x. xanthorrhous				
Pycnonotus xanthorrhous	Anderson	1869	ZSI?	30.
P. x. andersoni				
Ixus Andersoni	Swinhoe	1870a	BMNH	
Pycnonotus sinensis				
P. s. hoyi				
Pycnonotus hoyi	Riley	1923	USNM	
P. s. sinensis				
[Muscicapa] sinensis	J.F. Gmelin	1789	?	31.
Pycnonotus sinensis septentrionalis	Stresemann	1923	ZMB	
Pycnonotus sinensis stresemanni	La Touche	1925	MCZ	
Pycnonotus sinensis meridionalis	Delacour	1927	MNHN	
Pycnonotus sinensis brevirostris	Hachisuka	1939	YIO	
P. s. hainanus				
Ixus hainanus	Swinhoe	1870b	BMNH	
Pycnonotus hainanus indochinensis	Delacour	1927	BMNH	
P. s. formosae				
Pycnonotus sinensis formosae	Hartert	1910	AMNH	
P. s. orii				
Pycnonotus sinensis orii	Kuroda	1923a	-	32.
1 yenonomo omensio om	1101000			
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii	Kuroda	1930	YIO	33.
3		1930	YIO	33.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii		1930 1893	YIO BMNH	33.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys	Kuroda			33.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis	Kuroda Styan	1893	вмин	
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis	Kuroda Styan Gould	1893 1836b	BMNH	33.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. I. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis	Kuroda Styan	1893	вмин	
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz	1893 1836b 1939	BMNH ? AMNH	
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii	Kuroda Styan Gould	1893 1836b	BMNH	
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates	1893 1836b 1939 1889	BMNH ? AMNH BMNH	16.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶	1893 1836b 1939 1889	BMNH ? AMNH BMNH Plate	
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys Ixos plumigerus	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶ Lafresnaye	1893 1836b 1939 1889 1835 1840	BMNH ? AMNH BMNH Plate MCZ	16.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶	1893 1836b 1939 1889	BMNH ? AMNH BMNH Plate	16.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys Ixos plumigerus	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶ Lafresnaye Koelz Interspecific hybrid	1893 1836b 1939 1889 1835 1840 1954	Plate MCZ	16.
Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys Ixos plumigerus Molpastes leucogenys picru	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶ Lafresnaye Koelz	1893 1836b 1939 1889 1835 1840	BMNH ? AMNH BMNH Plate MCZ	16.
Pycnonotus sinensis kobayashii Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys Ixos plumigerus Molpastes leucotis x P. c. intermedius Molpastes magrathi Pycnonotus cafer	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶ Lafresnaye Koelz Interspecific hybrid	1893 1836b 1939 1889 1835 1840 1954	Plate MCZ	16.
Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus taivanus Pycnonotus leucogenys P. l. leucotis Ixos leucotis Molpastes leucotis farahensis P. l. humii Molpastes humii P. l. leucogenys Brachypus leucogenys Ixos plumigerus Molpastes leucogenys picru P. l. leucotis x P. c. intermedius Molpastes magrathi	Kuroda Styan Gould Koelz Oates J.E. Gray ¹⁶ Lafresnaye Koelz Interspecific hybrid	1893 1836b 1939 1889 1835 1840 1954	Plate MCZ	16.

 $^{\rm 16}$ For dates within Gray (1833-1834) see Wheeler (1998).

¹⁷ Included for completeness; the name is valid as it was not proposed for a known hybrid, see Art. 17.2 of the Code; but it must not be used for either of the parental species, see Art. 23.8 (ICZN, 1999).

¹⁸ Preoccupied in *Pycnonotus* by *Pycnonotus layardi pallidus* Roberts, 1912.

Pycnonotus cafer humayuni nom. nov.	Deignan	1951	BMNH	
P. c. intermedius	"			
[Pycnonotus] intermedius	"A. Hay" Blyth	1846	ZSI?	1.
P. c. bengalensis				
P[ycnonotus]. bengalensis	Blyth	1845	ZSI?	34.
Pycnonotus cafer primrosei	Deignan	1949	USNM	
Molpastes cafer afer	Koelz	1954	UMMZ	
P. c. stanfordi				
Pycnonotus cafer stanfordi	Deignan	1949	AMNH	
P. c. melanchimus				
Pycnonotus cafer melanchimus	Deignan	1949	AMNH	
P. c. wetmorei				
Molpastes cafer saturatus ¹⁹	Whistler & Kinnear	1933	BMNH	
Pycnonotus cafer wetmorei nom. nov.	Deignan ²⁰	1960	BMNH	
P. c. cafer ²¹	_			
[Turdus] cafer	Linnaeus	1766	Plate	35.
H[æmatornis]. pusillus	Blyth	1841	ZSI?	1.
Pycnonotus cafer vicinus	Ripley	1946	AMNH	
P. c. haemorrhousus ²²	1 /			
[Muscicapa] haemorrhousa	J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	36.
P. cafer x P. aurigaster	Interspecific hybrids			
Pycnonotus nigropileus ²³	Blyth	1847	ZSI?	37.
Pycnonotus burmanicus	Sharpe ²⁴	1882	BMNH	
Pycnonotus aurigaster				
P. a. chrysorrhoides				
Muscicapa atricapilla ²⁵	Vieillot	1818b	?	38.
H[aematornis]. chrysorrhoïdes	Lafresnaye	1845	· ?	39.
P. a . resurrectus	Larresnaye	1043	:	39.
	Hachisuka	1939	YIO	28.
Molpastes cafer insularis ²⁶	Tachisuka	1707	110	40.
Pycnonotus aurigaster resurrectus nom. nov.	Deignan	1952	YIO?	
	-			

¹⁹ Preoccupied in a broad genus *Pycnonotus* by *Stelgidocichla latirostris saturata* Mearns, 1914 = *Pycnonotus latirostris saturatus*.

²⁰ It is stated in Rand & Deignan (1960: 221) that Deignan dealt with Oriental taxa. We consider this statement to meet the requirements (Art. 50.1.1. of the Code, ICZN, 1999) and credit this new name to Deignan alone.

²¹ The arrangement of races is based upon the acceptance of Pondicherry as the type locality of nominate *cafer*, see Stresemann (1952).

²² For reasons to use this name see Stresemann (1952) and Dickinson & Dekker (2002).

²³ Names attached to hybrid forms are not thought to have any standing in zoological nomenclature. Had they, then *burmanicus* would need a lectotype designated. Deignan (1949) has shown that Sharpe's name was applied to a composite collection of specimens from Cachar to Pegu including NE Burma and W Yunnan and that the description applies best to hybrids in the area of NE Burma and W Yunnan. The selected syntype in the BMNH type collection from Pegu is not representative of the description and would be ruled out as a possible lectotype.

²⁴ See earlier note relating to *Molpastes magrathi*.

²⁵ Preoccupied by *Muscicapa atricapilla* Linnaeus, 1766, a synonym of *Ficedula hypoleuca* (Pallas, 1764).

²⁶ This name is preoccupied in *Pycnonotus* by both *Andropadus insularis* Hartlaub, 1861, and by *Molpastes cafer insularis* Chasen & Kloss, 1925, q.v.

P. a. dolichurus				
Pycnonotus aurigaster dolichurus	Deignan	1949	FMNH	
P. a. latouchei				
Pycnonotus aurigaster latouchei	Deignan	1949	AMNH	
P. a. klossi				
Molpastes atricapillus klossi	'Robinson', error =			
	Gyldenstolpe ²⁷	1920	NRM	
P. a. schauenseei				
Pycnonotus cafer schauenseei	Delacour	1943b	ANSP	
P. a. thais				
Molpastes aurigaster thais	Kloss	1924	BMNH	
Pycnonotus cafer deignani	Delacour	1943b	USNM	
Pycnonotus aurigaster innitens	Deignan	1949	USNM	
P. a. germani				
Ixus Germani	Oustalet	1878	MNHN	
P. a. aurigaster				
Turdus aurigaster	Vieillot	1818a	Plate	40.
Brachypus chrysorrhoëus	Stephens	1825	Plate	40.
Pycnonotus crocorrhous ²⁸	Strickland	1844	UMZC	
Pycnonotus aurigaster martini	Parrot ²⁹	1907	ZSM	
Pycnonotus eutilotus				
Brachypus eutilotus	Jardine & Selby ³⁰	1836	UMZC	
Br[achypodius]. tristis	Blyth	1845	BMNH	41.
[Brachypus] [Ixos] tympanistrigus	'Müll.' Bonaparte ³¹	1850	RMNH	
Ixos susanii	Bonaparte	1854	BMNH	42.
Microtarsus Cantori	Moore in Horsfield			
	& Moore ³²	1854	BMNH	41.
Ixos cristatellus	"Temm. MS."			
	Finsch ³³	1905	RMNH	
D				
Pycnonotus nieuwenhuisii				
P. n. inexspectatus	<i>C</i> 1	1000	D) () III	
Euptilosus nieuwenhuisii inexspectatus	Chasen	1939	RMNH	
P. n. nieuwenhuisii	T' 1	10011	DMAILE	
Poliolophus Nieuwenhuisii	Finsch	1901b	RMNH	

⁷ For correction of editorial mistake in authorship

²⁷ For correction of editorial mistake in authorship see Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 42: 32 (1921). ²⁸ The stated type locality was Malacca, but the species does not occur in the Malay Peninsula and this was no doubt a trade skin. The name has been considered a synonym of nominate *aurigaster* and the type locality is therefore here restricted to Java.

²⁹ Dated 1910 by Rand & Deignan (1960: 238). We use the date given by Peters (1937: 14, 98; 1940: 55; 1945: 185; 1948: 38, 40) and by Mayr (1979: 322) for *Pitta atricapilla rothschildi* which is a few pages earlier in the same article. Greenway (1967: 142) used 1908. No authoritative source for the dates for the different taxa in this paper has been traced; we prefer to follow Peters and Mayr. M.D. Bruce (*in litt.*) reports that an original separate in his possession is dated 1907.

³⁰ For the correct date of this see Sherborn (1894).

³¹ Preoccupied in a broad genus *Pycnonotus* by *Ixos tympanistrigus* S. Müller, 1836 = *Pycnonotus tympanistrigus*.

³² The slower publication in the Proc. Zool. Soc. London appeared in May 1855.

³³ Cited as p. 95 by Rand & Deignan (1960: 243), but actually p. 94.

Pycnonotus urostictus P. u. ilokensis				
Pycnonotus urostictus ilokensis P. u. urostictus	Rand & Rabor	1967	FMNH	
Brachypus urostictus	Salvadori	1870	TUMZ	
P. u. atricaudatus Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus	Parkes	1967	AMNH	
P. u. philippensis	Hachisuka	1024	BMNH	
Poliolophus urostictus philippensis P. u. basilanicus	Hachisuka	1934	DIVINH	
Poliolophus Basilanicus	Steere	1890	BMNH	
Pycnonotus bimaculatus				
P. b. snouckaerti				
Pycnonotus snouckaerti	Siebers	1928	ZMA	
P. b. bimaculatus	A 11			
Turdus bimaculatus	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
Pycnonotus bimaculatus barat	Robinson & Kloss	1920	BMNH	
P. b. tenggerensis	0.1	1011	DMAILI	
Crocopsis bimaculatus tenggerensis	van Oort	1911	RMNH	
Pycnonotus finlaysoni				
P. f. davisoni Ixus Davisoni	Hume	May 1875	BMNH	
Ixus annectens	Walden	June 1875	BMNH	
P. f. eous	vvaluen	Julie 1075	DIVITALI	
Pycnonotus finlaysoni eous	Riley	1940	USNM	
P. f. finlaysoni	Tilley	1710	0011111	
Pycnonotus Finlaysoni	Strickland	1844	UMZC	
Pycnonotus xantholaemus				
Brachypus xantholaemus	Jerdon ^{34 35}	1845	BMNH	
P[ycnonotus]. zantholaimus	'Jerdon' MS, Blyth	1845	ZSI?	43.
Pycnonotus penicillatus	WT. 1 W. 71 1.26			
Pycnonotus penicillatus	"Kelaart" Blyth ³⁶	1851	ZSI ?	44.

³⁴ Baker (1922) cited *Brachypus xantholaemus* Gould, 1835, PZS, p. 186 (= Gould, 1836a) and gave Belgaum as the type locality. This is an error as no such name occurs in Gould's paper on pp. 185-187 of the PZS. Baker (1930) corrected the author and citation but retained Belgaum as the type locality!

³⁵ This name is generally dated from 1845, but Warren & Harrison (1971: 7), in connection with *Mirafra affinis* Blyth, stated 'publ. 1846' and we followed them (Dickinson et al. 2001a: 94, fn., and 111 in the References). It is necessary to be consistent however, and we now find that this and other names ascribed to Jerdon (1845), rather than Blyth (1845), would have their priority reversed by what we now believe is no more than a guess. Such evidence as we have been able to re-examine seems to show that although Jerdon published after Blyth's paper in issue No. 156 of the J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, no hard evidence, known to us, shows that he published after No. 164 wherein Blyth named *zantholaimus*. We therefore retract our use (Zool. Verh. 335: as above) of 1846 for Jerdon's Second Supplement, and use 1845 with the presumption that it appeared before No. 164.

³⁶ Kelaart's publication of the name appeared on p. 35 of the Appendix in his Prodromus Faunae Zeylanicae (1852).

Pycnonotus flavescens				
P. f. flavescens	D1 d	1045	701.0	45
P[ycnonotus]. flavescens	Blyth Kloss	1845	ZSI?	45.
Xanthixus flavescens pallens		1923	ZSI?	46.
Xanthixus flavescens fugans	Koelz	1952	UMMZ	
P. f. vividus	D 1	1015	D) () III	
Xanthiscus flavescens vivida	Baker	1917	BMNH	
Xanthixus flavescens berliozi	Delacour	1926	MNHN	
P. f. sordidus	D 1	1010	D) () III	
Xanthiscus flavescens sordidus	Robinson & Kloss	1919	BMNH	
P. f. leucops	C1	40001		4.77
Oreoctistes leucops	Sharpe	1888b	AMNH	47.
Pycnonotus luteolus				
P. l. luteolus				
Ixos virescens ? ³⁷	"Temminck",			
	Tickell	1833	?	18.
Hœmatornis luteolus	Lesson	1841	?	48.
Pycnonotus flavirictus ³⁸	Strickland	1844	UMZC	
Cr[iniger]. Tickelli nom. nov.	Blyth	1845	?	49.
[Pycnonotus] dumeticolus ³⁹	Jerdon	1845	?	50.
P. l. insulae				
Pycnonotus luteolus insulae	Whistler & Kinnear	1933	BMNH	
Pycnonotus goiavier				
P. g. jambu				
Pycnonotus goiavier jambu	Deignan	1955	USNM	
P. g. analis	0			
Turdus analis	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
Otocompsa personata	"Davison" Hume	1873	BMNH	
P. g. gourdini				
P[ycnonotus]. Yourdini [sic]	"(Homb. & Jacq.)"			
	G.R. Gray ⁴⁰	1847	Plate	51.
Ixos gourdini	'Homb. et Jacq.'			
0	Pucheran in Jacquinot			
	& Pucheran ⁴¹	1853	MNHN	
Pycnonotus analis (Horsf.) var. alba	A.B. Meyer	1884	MTD	
Pycnonotus goiavier karimuniensis	Hoogerwerf	1963	MZB	
	~			

³⁷ Preoccupied by *Ixos virescens* Temminck, 1825.

³⁸ Erroneously cited from J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 19, by Sharpe (1882: 143), in fact from Vol. 14, p. 571.

³⁹ This name is from the same paper by Jerdon as mentioned above for *B. xantholaemus* and must be dated 1845. However the name was not seriously proposed for the author recognised that Strickland had named it before he could. It is included for completeness and should not be considered a valid synonym. In this context Art. 11.6.1. of the Code (ICZN, 1999) seems inapplicable.

⁴⁰ This is a "part work" in which the pages were issued without numbers; but when the binding plan was available page numbers were indicated. Each part issued was dated. The artist Mitchell is given on the title page as illustrator and the new taxa owe their names to Gray alone.

⁴¹ The name was credited to Jacquinot & Pucheran by Rand & Deignan (1960: 247) but this seems to be wrong, see Mathews (1925).

P. g. goiavier Muscicapa (Goiavier)	Scopoli	1786	Plate	52.
[Muscicapa] psidii	J.F. Gmelin	1789	Plate	52.
P. g. samarensis	J.I. GIRCIII	1707	Tiute	٥2.
Pycnonotus goiavier samarensis	Rand & Rabor	1960	FMNH	
P. g. suluensis				
Pycnonotus goiavier suluensis	Mearns	1909	USNM	
Pycnonotus plumosus				
P. p. plumosus	m			
P[ycnonotus]. plumosus	Blyth	1845	ZSI?	53.
Pycnonotus plumosus chiroplethis	Oberholser	1917b	USNM	
Pycnonotus plumosus billitonis	Chasen	1935	RMNH	
Pycnonotus plumosus sibergi	Hoogerwerf	1965	MZB	
P. p. porphyreus	//T/ 11// D	1050	D) () III	- 1
P[icnonotus]. [sic] inornatus	"Kuhl" Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	54.
Pycnonotus plumosus porphyreus	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
P. p. hutzi	CI	1020	73 (D	
Pycnonotus plumosus hutzi	Stresemann	1938	ZMB	
P. p. hachisukae	Chasen & Kloss	1929	BMNH	
Pycnonotus plumosus insularis ⁴² Pycnonotus plumosus hachisukae	Chasen & Kioss	1929	DIVINI	
nom. nov.	Deignan	1952	BMNH	
P. p. cinereifrons	Deignan	1932	DIVITALL	
Brachypus cinereifrons	Tweeddale	1878	BMNH	
Bruchypus emeregrons	i weeddale	1070	DIVITALL	
Pycnonotus blanfordi				
P. b. blanfordi				
Pycnonotus blanfordi	Jerdon	1862	BMNH	
Pycnonotus familiaris	Blyth	1862	ZSI?	55.
P. b. conradi				
Criniger Conradi	Finsch in Finsch &			
	Conrad	1873	?	56.
Pycnonotus robinsoni	Ogilvie-Grant ⁴³	1906	BMNH	
Pycnonotus simplex				
P. s. simplex				
Picnonotus [sic] simplex	Lesson	1839	?	48.
Microtarsus olivaceus ⁴⁴	Moore in Horsfield			
	& Moore	1854	BMNH	
Pycnonotus olivaceus chloeodis	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
Pycnonotus simplex perplexus	Chasen & Kloss	1929	BMNH	
Pycnonotus simplex oblitus	Deignan	1954	USNM	

⁴² Preoccupied in *Pycnonotus* by *Andropadus insularis* Hartlaub, 1861; *insularis* Chasen & Kloss may become available again as the molecular systematics of bulbuls unfolds.

⁴³ Deignan in Rand & Deignan (1960: 249) dated this 1905 from an "Author's Advance Copy". This may or may not have circulated in 1905; see Deignan (1942).

⁴⁴ The type has kindly been examined by Michael Walters who confirms it is a specimen of *P. simplex* (M. Walters *in litt.* 12.vi.2002).

P. s. prillwitzi				
Pycnonotus prillwitzi	Hartert	1902	AMNH	
P. s. halizonus				
Pycnonotus simplex halizonus	Oberholser	1917b	USNM	
Pycnonotus simplex axanthizus	Oberholser	1932	USNM	
Pycnonotus brunneus				
P. b. brunneus				
[Pycnonotus] brunneus	Blyth ⁴⁵	1845	ZSI?	57.
Brachypus modestus ⁴⁶	'Hay' Blyth	1845	-	58.
Pycnonotus brunneus zaphaeus	Oberholser	1917c	USNM	
P. b. zapolius	01 1 1	4045	1103 13 6	
Pycnonotus brunneus zapolius	Oberholser	1917b	USNM	
Pycnonotus erythropthalmos				
P[icnonotus]. [sic] simplex ⁴⁷	"Kuhl (Ixos simplex,			
I [tenonorus]. [sie] simplex	Müll.) Mus. Lugd."			
	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
Pycnonotus pusillus ⁴⁸	Salvadori	1874	Lost	59.
I[xos]. erythropthalmos	Hume in Hume &	107 1	Loot	0).
Times is a year of a manner	Davison	1878b	BMNH	
P[ycnonotus]. salvadorii nom. nov.	Sharpe	1882	Lost	59.
Pycnonotus erythropthalmos cyanochrus	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
Pycnonotus erythropthalmos isus	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
Pycnonotus erythropthalmos pammicrus	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
Criniger finschii				
Criniger finschii	Salvadori	1871	-	60.
Criniger theiodes	Hume	1876	BMNH	
Criniger theoides nom. emend. ⁴⁹	Hume	1879	BMNH	
Criniger flaveolus				
C. f. flaveolus				
Trichophorus flaveolus	Gould	1836b	?	16.
Criniger flaveolus viridulus	Koelz	1954	: UMMZ	10.
Criniger flaveolus aureolus	Koelz	1954	UMMZ	
C. f. burmanicus	10012	1701	S1111112	
Criniger burmanicus	Oates	1889	BMNH	

⁴⁵ Hartert (1902) thought that this name had been proposed for Singapore specimens but he had misread Blyth's text: it was clearly proposed for Malaccan specimens.

⁴⁶ Sometimes said to be a *nomen nudum*, but Blyth (1845) considered it a synonym of his own *brunneus* and it may have validity through that indication, subject to Art. 11.6.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) if treated as available name before 1961.

⁴⁷ Preoccupied by *Picnonotus* [sic] *simplex* Lesson, 1839.

⁴⁸ Preoccupied by *Hæmatornis pusillus* Blyth, 1841, in synonymy of *Pycnonotus cafer*.

⁴⁹ This spelling subsequently used by Hume (1879: 61) and by Sharpe (1882). As *theiodes* was correctly formed as meaning 'sulphur-like' reflecting the 'lower surface sulphur yellow' in Hume's description it seems likely that his emendation was accidental.

Criniger pallidus				
C. p. griseiceps				
Criniger griseiceps	Hume	1873c	BMNH	
C. p. robinsoni	Tune	10750	DIVITATI	
Criniger tephrogenys robinsoni	Ticehurst	1932	BMNH	61.
C. p. henrici	ricerturst	1932	DIVITALL	01.
Criniger Henrici	Oustalet	1896	MNHN	
Criniger Henrici Criniger pallida [sic] grandis	Baker	1917	BMNH	
C. p. pallidus	bakei	1/1/	DIVITATI	
Criniger pallidus	Swinhoe	1870b	BMNH	
Pinarocichla schmackeri		1892	BMNH	62.
C. p. isani	Styan	1092	DIVITALI	02.
Criniger pallidus isani	Dojanan	1956	USNM	
C. p. annamensis	Deignan	1930	USINIVI	
Criniger tephrogenys annamensis	Delacour & Jabouille	1924	MNHN	
C. p. khmerensis	Delacour & Jaboume	1724	IVII VI II V	
Criniger pallidus khmerensis	Doignan	1956	USNM	
Criniger pullidus knimerensis	Deignan	1936	USINIVI	
Criniger ochraceus				
C. o. hallae				
Criniger ochraceus hallae	Deignan	1956	BMNH	
C. o. cambodianus	Deignan	1930	DIVITALL	
Criniger gutturalis cambodianus	Delacour & Jabouille	1928	MNHN	
C. o. ochraceus	Delacour & Jaboume	1920	IVII VI II V	
Criniger ochraceus	Moore in Horsfield &			
Criniger ochraceus	Moore Moore	1854	BMNH	
Criniger ochraceus crinitus	Deignan	1954	USNM	
C. o. sordidus	Deignan	1754	OSINIVI	
Criniger Cabanisi ⁵⁰	A. Müller	1882	ZMB	
Criniger Caounist Criniger sordidus ⁵¹	Richmond	1900	USNM	
[Criniger] salangae nom. nov.		1900	ZMB	
C. o. sacculatus	Sharpe	1901	ZIVID	
Criniger ochraceus sacculatus	Robinson	1915	BMNH	
C. o. sumatranus	RODITISOTI	1913	DIVITALI	
	Wandlaw Pameay	1882	BMNH	
Criniger sumatranus C. o. fowleri	Wardlaw Ramsay	1002	DIVINI	
	Amadon &			
Criniger ochraceus fowleri	Harrisson	1957	SM	
C a muliania ana	Harrisson	1937	3111	
C. o. ruficrissus	Charras	1879	OUM	
Criniger ruficrissus	Sharpe	10/9	OUM	
Criniger bres				
C. b. tephrogenys				
Trichophorus tephrogenys	Jardine & Selby	1833	BMNH	
C. b. bres	Jaranie & Seiby	1000	DIVITALI	
Turdus gularis ⁵²	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
i ni nno zumi to	1101311010	1041	DIVITALI	

⁵⁰ This appeared in two German publications in about October or November. This name is preoccupied by *Criniger cabanisi* Sharpe, 1882, which is from before April, recently known as *Phyllastrephus fischeri cabanisi*.

 $^{^{51}}$ Described on p. 320; 230 as given by Rand & Deignan (1960: 279) is a $\it lapsus.$

⁵² Preoccupied by *Turdus gularis* Latham, 1801, now *Cinclus cinclus gularis*.

Lanius Bres nom. nov. 53 Trichophorus xanthizurus nom. nov. Criniger gularis balicus Criniger balicus bartelsi nom. nov. C. b. gutturalis T[richophorus]. gutturalis	Lesson <i>in</i> Belanger Oberholser Stresemann Collin & Hartert "Müll. Mus. Lugd." Bonaparte	1831 1905 1913 1927	BMNH BMNH AMNH BMNH	63.
C. b. frater Criniger frater	Sharpe	1877	UMMZ	
Criniger phaeocephalus C. p. phaeocephalus				
Ixos (Trichixos, Less.) phæocephalus Trichophorus caniceps	Hartlaub Lafresnaye	1844 1845	? MCZ	64.
Pycnonotus rufocaudatus	Eyton	1845	BMNH	65.
Criniger Cantori	Moore <i>in</i> Horsfield & Moore ⁵⁴	1854	BMNH	
C. p. connectens Alophoixus phaeocephalus connectens C. p. sulphuratus [Trichophorus] [Napothera]	Chasen & Kloss	1929	BMNH	
sulphurata ⁵⁵	"Müll." Bonaparte,	1850	RMNH	66.
Alophoixus phaeocephalus medius C. p. diardi	Kloss	1930	RMNH	
Criniger Diardi	"Temm." Finsch	1867	RMNH	
Acritillas indica A. i. icterica				
Criniger? ictericus A. i. indica	Strickland	1844	UMZC	
T[richophorus]. Indicus	Jerdon	1839	-	67.
Iole icterica intensior A. i. guglielmi	Koelz	1939	FMNH	
Microscelis ictericus guglielmi	Ripley	1946	USNM	
Setornis criniger				
Setornis criniger	Lesson	1839	?	48.
Tr[ichophorus]. typus Criniger Bemmeleni	Bonaparte Finsch	1854 1867	? RMNH	48. 68.
Cringer benimeieni	THISCH	1007	KIVII VI I	00.
Tricholestes criniger T. c. criniger				
Br[achypodius].? criniger	"A. Hay" Blyth	1845	ZSI?	69.

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 $^{^{53}}$ It is apparent from Lesson's account that he was aware of Horsfield's name and chose to use his own new name, but he did not explicitly state that Horsfield's name was preoccupied.

⁵⁴ Also published in the Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1854 but not until May 1855 (see Duncan, 1937).

⁵⁵ The mention of *Napothera* was due to Bonaparte's convention for reporting the name first used (in this case a generic name used in MS form). Bonaparte based his name on a Bornean specimen labelled with that name by Müller (Finsch, 1905), and Kloss (1930) argued without foundation that the type must be a bird collected by Hörner in Sumatra. Rand & Deignan (1960: 281) mistakenly suggested that Bonaparte used *sulphuratus*.

Trichophorus minutus Andropadus xanthogenys	Hartlaub "Temm. in Mus.	1853	?	64.
11.m. epimme minnegenye	Lugd." Finsch	1867	RMNH	
Myiosobus fulvicauda	Reichenow	1891	?	70.
T. c. sericeus				
C[riniger]. sericea nomen nudum ⁵⁶	"Müller" Blyth	1865	-	
Tricholestes criniger sericea	"(S. Müll.)"			
	Robinson & Kloss	1924a	RMNH	71.
T. c. viridis				
Trichophoropsis viridis	Bonaparte	1854	?	48.
Iole virescens				
I. v. cacharensis				
Microscelis viridescens cacharensis	Deignan	1948a	FMNH	
I. v. myitkyinensis				
Microscelis viridescens myitkyinensis	Deignan	1948a	AMNH	
I. v. virescens				
I[ole]. virescens ⁵⁷	Blyth	1845	ZSI?	72.
<i>Iole viridescens</i> nom. nov.	Blyth	1867	ZSI?	
Iole propinqua				
I. p. aquilonis				
Microscelis charlottae aquilonis	Deignan	1948a	AMNH	
I. p. propinqua				
Criniger propinquus	Oustalet	1903	MNHN	
Criniger lönnbergi	Gyldenstolpe	1913	NRM	
I. p. simulator				
Microscelis charlottae simulator	Deignan	1948a	USNM	
I. p. innectens				
Microscelis charlottae innectens	Deignan	1948a	USNM	
I. p. lekhakuni				
Microscelis charlottae lekhakuni	Deignan	1954	USNM	
I. p. cinnamomeoventris	D. I	4045	D) 0 111	
Iole virescens cinnamomeoventris	Baker	1917	BMNH	
Iole olivacea				
I. o. olivacea				
I[ole]. olivacea ⁵⁸	Blyth	1844	ZSI?	73.
Trichophorus brunnescens	Finsch ⁵⁹	1867	-	
Iole olivacea crypta	Oberholser	1918	USNM	
I. o. charlottae	·		03 FF	
Criniger Charlottae	Finsch	1867	SMF	74.
I. o. perplexa	7.1	4000		
Iole olivacea perplexa	Riley	1939	USNM	

⁵⁶ Blyth erroneously placed this MS name in the synonymy of *Setornis criniger*. Specimens in Leiden reveal it to be this species; we include it for completeness only. Blyth's name would appear to have to date from Deignan (1960: 286) under the terms of Art. 11.6.1 (ICZN, 1999), but as the name *sericea* Robinson & Kloss (1924a) is available, and would preoccupy it, such a change is unnecessary.

⁵⁷ Preoccupied in a broad genus *Microscelis* or *Hypsipetes* by *Ixos virescens* Temminck, 1825.

⁵⁸ Preoccupied in a broad genus *Microscelis* or *Hypsipetes* by *Hypsipetes olivaceus* Jardine & Selby, 1837, the Mauritian race of *H. borbonicus*.

Iole palawanensis Criniger palawanensis Iole striaticeps	Tweeddale Sharpe	1878 1888a	BMNH AMNH	
Ixos nicobariensis Ixocincla virescens ⁶⁰ Hypsipetes nicobariensis nom. nov.	Blyth Moore <i>in</i> Horsfield & Moore	1845 1854	ZSI? ZSI?	75. 75.
Ixos mcclellandii I. m. mcclellandii				
Hypsipetes McClellandii Ixos mcclellandii vargus I. m. ventralis	Horsfield Koelz	1840 1954	BMNH UMMZ	
Ixos mcclellandii ventralis	Stresemann in Stresemann & Heinrich	1940	ZMB	
I. m. tickelli Hypsipetes Tickelli Iole holti [sic] binghami	Blyth Hartert	1855 1902	ZSI? AMNH	76.
I. m. similis Iole maclellandi [sic] similis	Rothschild	1921	BMNH	77.
I. m. holtii Hypsipetes holtii I. m. loquax	Swinhoe	1861	BMNH	
Ixos mcclellandii loquax I. m. griseiventer	Deignan	1940b	USNM	
Hemixus tickelli griseiventer I. m. canescens	Robinson & Kloss	1919	BMNH	
Ixos canescens [sic] I. m. peracensis Iole tickelli peracensis	Riley Hartert & Butler	1933 1898	USNM AMNH	
Ixos malaccensis	Trainert & Butter	1070	711711 411	
H[ypsipetes]. malaccensis T[richophorus]. striolatus	Blyth "Müll. Mus. Lugd."	1845	ZSI?	78.
Trichophorus striolatus	Bonaparte "Müller" Blyth ⁶¹	1850 1865	RMNH RMNH	

⁵⁹ Ripley (1943) considered that *Trichophorus brunnescens* "Müll." Finsch, 1867, was a *nomen nudum* when introduced and that since then it had appeared only as a synonym in Sharpe (1882). He overlooked its mention by Blyth (1870) who placed it in that synonymy. The glossary of the Code shows that a *nomen nudum* is not an available name unless made available later. Arts. 11.5 and 11.6.1 state that publication as a junior synonym creates availability only if, before 1961, it became the adopted name of the taxon or was treated as a senior homonym. Ripley (1943) could therefore have made *brunnescens* available by adopting it; because he did not do so the name, as he pronounced, remains unavailable.

⁶⁰ Preoccupied in a broad genus *Microscelis* or *Hypsipetes* by *Ixos virescens* Temminck, 1825.

⁶¹ This name is listed by Rand & Deignan (1960: 291), although it seems to have no separate validity. Blyth employed Müller's MS name without reference to Bonaparte (1850). Blyth may have thought that Müller had in fact published it first. If this name has any validity there is no reason to think that Bonaparte's types in Leiden are not the types applicable to Blyth's name as well, although Blyth did not refer to them.

Ixos virescens				
I. v. sumatranus				
Hemixus sumatranus	Wardlaw Ramsay	1882	BMNH	
Hemixus sumatranus ⁶²	Salvadori	1887	MNSG	
I. v. virescens		40.		
Ixos virescens	Temminck	1825	RMNH	
Ixos philippinus				
I. p. philippinus				
[Turdus] philippensis ⁶³	J.F. Gmelin	1789	?	79.
[Turdus] philippinus	J.R. Forster	1795	?	79.
G[algulus]. philippinensis	Kittlitz	1832	ZISP	
Hypsipetes philippensis	Strickland	1844	UMZC	
Philedon gularis	["Cuvier"] Pucheran	1855	MNHN	
I. p. parkesi				
Hypsipetes philippinus parkesi	duPont	1980	DMNH	
I. p. saturatior				
Iole philippensis saturatior	Hartert	1916	AMNH	
I. p. guimarasensis				
Iole Guimarasensis	Steere	1890	BMNH	
I. p. mindorensis		1000		
Iole Mindorensis	Steere	1890	BMNH	
Jole [sic] schmackeri	Hartert	1890	SMF	
Ixos rufigularis				
Hypsipetes rufigularis	Sharpe	1877	BMNH	80.
Ixos siquijorensis				
I. s. cinereiceps				
Iole cinereiceps	Bourns & Worcester	1894	USNM	
I. s. monticola				
Iole monticola	Bourns & Worcester	1894	USNM	
I. s. siquijorensis				
Iole Siquijorensis	Steere	1890	BMNH	
Ixos everetti				
I. e. catarmanensis				
Hypsipetes everetti catarmanensis I. e. everetti	Rand & Rabor	1969	FMNH	
Criniger Everetti	Tweeddale	1877	BMNH	
Hypsipetes everetti samarensis	Rand & Rabor	1959	FMNH	
I. e. haynaldi	rana & rabor	1/0/	1 1711 71 1	
Criniger Haynaldi	Blasius	1890	AMNH	
Cgc. Thylmin	2100100	2070		
Thapsinillas affinis				
Thapsinillas affinis T. a. platenae Criniger Platenae	Blasius	1888	SNMB	

⁶² Apparently Salvadori was unaware of the name proposed by Wardlaw Ramsay.

⁶³ Preoccupied by *Turdus philippensis* P.L. Statius Müller, 1776 = *Monticola solitaris philippensis*.

T. a. aurea			D1 0 777	
Criniger aureus	Walden	1872	BMNH	
T. a. harterti	0.	1012	ANDITI	
Criniger affinis harterti	Stresemann	1912	AMNH	
T. a. longirostris	TA7 11	10/2	D) (A) II I	
Criniger longirostris	Wallace	1863a	BMNH	
T. a. chloris	TA7 11	10/2	D) (A) II I	01
Criniger simplex	Wallace	1862	BMNH	81.
Criniger Chloris	Finsch	1867	RMNH	
T. a. lucasi	TT	1002	ANANITI	
Criniger lucasi	Hartert	1903	AMNH	
T. a. mystacalis	TA7 11	10/21	DMANITI	
Criniger mystacalis	Wallace	1863b	BMNH	
T. a. affinis	TT 1 0			
Criniger affinis	Hombron &	1041	MANITINI	
T (1 ' 1	Jacquinot	1841	MNHN	
T. a. flavicaudus	D .	1050	DIANTI	
T [richophorus]. flavicaudus	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
Microscelis amaurotis				
M. a. amaurotis				
Turdus amaurotis	Temminck	1830	RMNH	
Hypsipetes amaurotis hensoni	Stejneger	1892	USNM	
Microscelis amaurotis kanrasani	Momiyama	1927	YIO	
Microscelis amaurotis septentrionalis	Dementiev &			
	Gizenko	1950	ZMMU	
M. a. matchiae ⁶⁴				
Microscelis amaurotis matchie [sic]	Momiyama	1923	YIO	
M. a. squamiceps				
Oriolus squamiceps	Kittlitz	1831	ZISP	
M. a. magnirostris				
Hypsipetes amaurotis magnirostris	Hartert	1905	AMNH	
M. a. borodinonis				
Microscelis amaurotis borodinonis	Kuroda	1923b	_65	32.
M. a. ogawae				
Hypsipetes amaurotis ogawae	Hartert	1907	AMNH	
M. a. pryeri				
Hypsipetes pryeri	Stejneger	1887	YIO	82.
Microscelis amaurotis insignis	Kuroda	1923a	-	32.
M. a. stejnegeri				
Hypsipetes amaurotis stejnegeri	Hartert	1907	AMNH	
M. a. harterti				
Microscelis amaurotis harterti ⁶⁶	Kuroda	1922	-	32.

⁶⁴ M.D. Bruce (in litt.) kindly advised us that this emendation was authored by Momiyama (1928). HM reports that Momiyama reverted to *matchie* in later work and the suggested emendation although technically an accurate rendering may have simply been a lapsus.

⁶⁵ A paratype taken in October 1922 exists in the YIO.

⁶⁶ Preoccupied in a broad genus *Microscelis* or *Hypsipetes* by *Criniger affinis harterti* Stresemann, 1912 = *Thapsinillas affinis harterti*. Not preoccupied if the latter is placed in *Thapsinillas*.

Hypsipetes amaurotis nagamichii				
nom. nov.	Deignan ⁶⁷	1960	-	32.
Hypsipetes amaurotis kurodae	Mishima	1960	Mish.	
M. a. batanensis				
Hypsipetes batanensis ⁶⁸	"Mearns" = McGregor	1907	-	83.
Hypsipetes batanensis	Mearns	1907	USNM	
M. a. fugensis				
Hypsipetes fugensis	Ogilvie-Grant	1895	BMNH	
M. a. camiguinensis				
Hypsipetes camiguinensis	McGregor	1907	MLA	84.
Hemixos flavala				
H. f. flavala				
H[emixos]. flavala	"Hodgson" Blyth	1845	ZSI?	85.
Hemipus flavula ⁶⁹	["Hodgs."] G.R. Gray			
	in Gray & Gray ⁷⁰	1846	BMNH	86.
H. f. canipennis				
Hemixus canipennis	Seebohm	1890	BMNH	
H. f. bourdellei				
Hemixus flavala bourdellei	Delacour	1926	MNHN	
H. f. remotus				
Microscelis flavala remotum	Deignan	1957	USNM	
H. f. hildebrandi				
Hemixus Hildebrandi	Hume	1874	BMNH	
Hemixus brunneiceps	"Walden" Sharpe ⁷¹	1883	-	
H. f. davisoni				
Hemixus Davisoni	Hume	1877	BMNH	
H. f. cinereus				
I[ole]. cinerea	"A. Hay" Blyth	1845	?	87.
T[richophorus]. pulverulentus	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
Iole terricolor	Hume	1878a	BMNH	
H. f. connectens				
Hemixus connectens	Sharpe	1887	AMNH	

⁶⁷ It is stated in Rand & Deignan (1960: 221) that Deignan dealt with Oriental taxa. We consider this statement to meet the requirements (Art. 50.1.1. of the Code, ICZN, 1999) and credit this new name to Deignan alone.

 $^{^{68}}$ We list this name only to satisfy future enquiries. As explained in our Comments it was not validly introduced.

⁶⁹ Sharpe (1882: 49) listed this name as *Hemixus flavala* both in the context of Hodgson's *nomen nudum* in Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844) and of the description in the Appendix of Gray & Gray (1846); he mentioned *Hemipus flavula* in connection with p. 90 of the latter where it is a *nomen nudum*. In fact in Hodgson (1844) the *nomen nudum* appears as *Hemixus flavula* and in Gray & Gray (1846) it appears as *Hemipus flavula* on page 90 (*nomen nudum*) and with the description in the Appendix (p. 154).

 $^{^{70}}$ Deignan in Rand & Deignan (1960: 292) gave the author as J.E. Gray; the text of the preface in that work made clear that G.R. Gray dealt with the ornithological names.

⁷¹ This name was listed by Rand & Deignan (1960: 293) as a synonym of *hildebrandi*. Sharpe (1882: 50) also listed it thus and prior to that the name was a *nomen nudum*. Its use as a synonym brings it within the scope of Art. 11.6. of the Code (ICZN, 1999). It was not taken into use by either Sharpe or apparently not by any other author. Although a "type" exists in Tring the authorities there consider that this name has not been made available, and that the "type" thus has no standing.

H. f. castanonotus Hemixus castanonotus	Swinhoe	1870b	BMNH	
Hypsipetes leucocephalus				
H. l. humii				
Microscelis psaroides humii	Whistler & Kinnear	1933	BMNH	
H. l. ganeesa				
Hypsipetes Ganeesa	Sykes	1832	BMNH	
H[ypsepetes]. [sic] Neilgherriensis	Jerdon	1839	BMNH	
H. l. psaroides				
Hypsipetes Psaroïdes	Vigors	1831	?	88.
H. l. nigrescens				
Hypsipetes psaroides nigrescens	Baker	1917	BMNH	
H. l. concolor				
Hypsipetes concolor	Blyth	1849	ZSI?	89.
Hypsipetes yunanensis	Anderson	1871	?	90.
Hypsipetes subniger	Hume	1877	BMNH	
Microscelis psaroides impar	Riley	1940	USNM	
H. l. ambiens				
Microscelis leucocephalus ambiens	Mayr	1942	AMNH	
H. l. sinensis				
Haringtonia perniger sinensis	La Touche	1922	MCZ	
H. l. stresemanni				
Microscelis leucocephalus stresemanni	Mayr	1942	AMNH	
H. l. leucothorax				
Microscelis leucocephalus leucothorax	Mayr	1942	FMNH	
H. l. leucocephalus				
[Turdus] leucocephalus	J.F. Gmelin	1789	?	91.
Turdus melaleucus	J.E. Gray	1831	?	92.
Microscelis melanoleucos	G.R. Gray	1844	?	93.
Hypsipetes niveiceps	Swinhoe	1864	BMNH	
Haringtonia leucocephalus montivagus	Bangs & Penard	1923	MCZ	
H. l. nigerrimus				
Hypsipetes nigerrima	Gould	1863	BMNH	
H. l. perniger				
Hypsipetes perniger	Swinhoe	1870b	BMNH	
Cerasophila thompsoni				
Cerasophila Thompsoni	Bingham	1900	BMNH	94.

Comments⁷²

- 1. Sclater (1892) did not report finding type material of this in Calcutta but nor did he list the types as missing.
- 2. A series was obtained from the mountains of Taiwan between 1863 and 1871 but no specimen was designated as a type. Several specimens in the AMNH and the BMNH have been tentatively identified as types and are being reviewed.

⁷² A few comments are "signed": S.E = Siegfried Eck, H.M. = Hiroyuki Morioka, but for Carlo Violani we use C. Violani to avoide confusion with Claire Voisin.

- 3. Based on the "Ceylonese Stare" of Latham (1783). This was Latham's 11th "stare". It was not illustrated.
- 4. Based on the "Yellow-crowned Thrush" of Brown (1776); this was depicted in plate 22, and is thought to be based on a drawing that belonged to Governor Loten of Ceylon.
- 5. Sclater (1892) reported the presence of three type specimens; they had been donated by Saxon and Webb. Finn (1901) gave 1256A as the registration number of one such specimen. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 6. Elliot (1873) reported that Jerdon relied on having drawings made and that his type specimens were sometimes lost; and Kinnear (1952) reported that Jerdon's first despatch to Sir William Jardine was destroyed on arrival in Scotland due to infestation by moth. We have no information as to whether in this instance a type specimen survived.
- 7. Apparently collected on the voyage of La Bonite. If a type survives it is perhaps most likely to be in Paris.
- 8. Sharpe's name was listed by Rand & Deignan (1960) as a *nomen emendatum*. The nature of the synonymy given by Sharpe (1882) shows this name to be a deliberate correction of Jerdon's name. However it is accompanied by a new description and this is related to an identified specimen. It is unclear whether this unjustified emendation is entitled to a name-bearing type, but if so the Malabar specimen that Sharpe described is in the BMNH.
- 9. Based on a plate in Latham (1781); see Sharpe (1882: 65).
- 10. There is no type in Leiden; the other collections mentioned by Temminck were Paris and the private collection of Baron Laugier de Chartrouse. The sale catalogue of the latter collection listed such a specimen on page 19 and mentioned Pl. 147 which is the correct plate for the original description (Laugier de Chartrouse, 1836). We have not traced who bought this. This also mentions Java, but if this were to be considered a restriction of the type locality it would only affect the name *atriceps*.
- 11. Sclater (1892) reported a single type specimen was present in Calcutta and had been donated by M.F. Courjon. Finn (1901) reported its registration no. as Calcutta 1281. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 12. For comments on the type, and recognition of the earlier designation of a lectotype, see Walters & Dickinson (2001).
- 13. Robinson & Kloss (1923a) provided this name for birds from India, Burma and probably Thailand designating North Cachar, Assam as the type locality and citing a range for winglength extracted from Baker (1893), who gave 6.8" to 7.1". As

Robinson & Kloss designated no type one is forced to conclude that the authors effectively made Baker's specimens syntypes of this new taxon. These may then be expected to have been in Calcutta (as was the case with an 1895 specimen of *Xanthixus flavescens* that became the type of *pallens* Kloss, 1923) or in Baker's own collection, which is thought to be in Sofia.

- 14. Based on plate 82 in Brown (1776). It is likely that this was copied from a painting by De Bevere for Governor Loten (Walden, 1866a).
- 15. Name based on plate 140, 'Le Cap Nègre' in Levaillant (1802).
- 16. Most of the taxa Gould described in this paper appear to have been based on specimens in the Zoological Society of London's collection, which was dispersed in the period 1854-57 (Wheeler, 1997). Although a few specimens were obtained for the British Museum this type was apparently not included. Gould showed the type to Lord Walden in 1866 (Walden, 1866b).
- 17. Tickell's material from India seems to have been presented to the Zoological Society of London whose collection was dispersed in 1854-57 (Wheeler, 1997). This type has not been traced.
- 18. There were no descriptions in this work, simply plates with names and lists of plates in each volume. The promised text was never published. See Wheeler (1998) for part numbers and dates of issue. The specimen depicted is probably in the BMNH (just as a specimen depicted for the plate of *Polyplectron Hardwickii* is present), and if located should be treated as type material.
- 19. The specimen Gould described was presented to the Zoological Society of London by James Farell. The Society's collection was dispersed in 1854-57 (Wheeler, 1997). This type has not been traced.
- 20. Chasen (1941) described this in a paper dealing with an expedition to Sumatra but this taxon was based on a museum specimen from Sarawak and he did not specify in which museum the type was to be found. It is not in Leiden (RWRJD), nor Tring (M. Walters *in litt.*), nor in Bogor, but has been located in Singapore (Yang *in litt.* 5 Sep. 2002).
- 21. Sclater (1892) recorded two type specimens that had originated with Messrs. Mackay⁷³ and Lindstedt in Singapore. Finn (1901) gave the number of one as Calcutta 1278. Whether these types are still extant is unknown.
- 22. According to Warren & Harrison (1971) the holotype was in the BMNH. In March 1999 an attempt to locate this failed and it is to be hoped that it will turn

⁷³ This is the spelling used by Blyth (1842); Sclater spelled the name Mackey.

- up soon. These authors said the collector was A. Everett, but the original description makes clear that his brother H. Everett obtained this.
- 23. Gould (1866), apart from the description, gave no details of the indication of the specimen he described and it will only be traceable if he annotated the label.
- 24. The name was employed by Hodgson (1844), but was a *nomen nudum*. Two specimens in Leiden are thought to be types of Bonaparte's name. Both have labels marked "Pl. Enl. 508". One (RMNH 89096) is not a Hodgson specimen, but the other (RMNH 89097) is and seems to have a particularly strong claim to type status as it is also annotated "Bp. 265". The annotation "Pl. Enl. 508", used in Bonaparte's text, should not be taken to imply that this specimen had been the subject of Daubenton's plate 508, rather it should be read as having been identified with it.
- 25. Based on plate 56 in Albin (1740), where it was named the "Bengall Redstart".
- 26. The application of the name *erythrotis* has been discussed by Deignan (1948c).
- 27. Described in the "Fauna" itself with no details of a type; could have been in Baker's collection, of which part went to Calcutta and part is thought to be in Sofia. In either case this will only be identifiable if Baker annotated the label.
- 28. Most, perhaps all, of the Momiyama collection that had not been destroyed by an earthquake before World War II, is now in the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology (Morioka et al., in prep a, b). Deignan (1952) reported that Hachisuka had recently examined the types of these two taxa, and they are indeed in the YIO.
- 29. Linnaeus (1758, 1766) made mention of two earlier publications. There appears to be no plate of this in either one.
- 30. Sclater (1892) listed a type from "Manwyne, Yunnan" donated by Anderson, who was Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta from 1865 to 1887. Finn (1901) recorded the specimen number as Calcutta 8795. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 31. This name was based on a bird described and named in French by Sonnerat (1782) as 'Le Gobe-mouches verdâtre de la Chine'. He did not illustrate it and no type specimen is likely to survive.
- 32. The type of this like most of Kuroda's collection did not survive World War II (Morioka et al., in prep. a).
- 33. This specimen did survive the War (Morioka et al., in prep. b).
- 34. Sclater (1892) wrote that he had not found a type of this taxon. We do not know whether one has been found since then.

- 35. This name was based on the bird depicted in plate 20, fig. 2, in Brisson (1760).
- 36. Based on a bird depicted in plate 31 in Brown (1776). This illustration was very probably copied from one made by De Bevere⁷⁴ for Governor Loten of Ceylon.
- 37. Sclater (1892) reported that two specimens from Amherst, Tenasserim were present in Calcutta having originated with E. O'Ryley. Finn (1901) provided the number Calcutta 1263 for one of these. Whether these types are still extant is unknown.
- 38. Based upon a description of Le Gobe-mouche a tête noire de la Chine with a reference to Sonnerat (1782).
- 39. Bangs (1930) reported having failed to find the type of *chrysorrhoides* in the Lafresnaye Collection.
- 40. Based on plate 107, figure 2, in Levaillant (1802), Oiseaux d'Afrique, 3, "Le Cudor". Stephens (1825) erred in citing plate 46.
- 41. Sclater (1892) did not report finding type material of this in Calcutta, but nor did he list the types as missing. Blyth appears to have been lent the bird to describe by Cantor. We accept that Warren & Harrison (1971) correctly claimed a specimen in the BMNH to be a type of both this and *Microtarsus Cantori* Moore. Cantor cannot be relied on for localities (D.R. Wells *in litt*.).
- 42. Warren (1948) discussed the type. The claim stands on the affirmation of Sharpe that the specimen was acquired from Verreaux in 1852 (two years before Bonaparte published the name). This may be so, but supporting evidence such as correspondence from Verreaux or Bonaparte would be desirable.
- 43. Not mentioned by Sclater (1892), however Finn (1901) listed a specimen Calcutta 1267 B from Nellore; this locality was a Jerdon collecting locality. Whether this type, of Blyth's name not Jerdon's, is still extant is unknown. The purported type of Jerdon's name was accessioned by the BMNH in 1846; whether it, rather than the specimen used by Blyth for his name, was indeed Jerdon's type is an open question!
- 44. Legge (1879) reported that Kelaart forwarded the specimen to Blyth with the suggested name *penicillata*. He did not clarify whether the specimen was returned to Kelaart. Blyth (1852: p. xliii in the Appendix, dated 1849)⁷⁵ implied that the specimen was there then. Sclater (1892) listed a specimen from the Ceylon Hills donated by Kelaart as the type; Finn (1901) reported that it had registration number Cal

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⁷⁴ Also spelled Bevier.

⁷⁵ Blyth seems to have kept the Catalogue itself at the proof stage for some three years or more and this Appendix was published separately in the J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.

cutta 1918. There is no evidence to suggest that any other specimens were before Blyth. Sharpe (1882: 163) listed two specimens from Kelaart, but did not consider them types. These two 'syntypes', reported by Warren & Harrison (1971) to be in the BMNH, including the "selected" type BM 1852.11.26.16 are perhaps part of Kelaart's original material, but cannot truly be regarded as syntypes. Warren & Harrison mentioned "two other syntypes"; the third "syntype" seems more likely to be the third specimen listed by Sharpe, which he ascribed to Cuming. As the Calcutta type may no longer be extant it is recommended that the Tring "syntypes" from Kelaart be preserved as if they were types.

- 45. Sclater (1892) noted that two types were present in Calcutta; at least one was apparently examined by Kloss (1923). We do not know whether these types are still extant.
- 46. Kloss (1923) designated Indian Mus. No. 22,956 as his holotype. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 47. Sharpe (1888b) gave a full description of the male and a short description of the female; he listed the collecting numbers as 1931 and 2063. Hartert (1922) listed a male collected on the right day, which is considered the lectotype. He gave the collecting number as 1963, the label shows that it was at one time changed to 2063, but the date fits Whitehead's sequence if the number is taken to be 1963 and does not if it were 2063.
- 48. Most likely to be in Paris, but so far not found there.
- 49. Blyth provided a new name for Tickell's name, which was preoccupied. The relevant type material would be that of Tickell's name.
- 50. This name appeared as a synonym of *Pycnonotus flavirictus* Strickland. No type mentioned, Jerdon mentioned that he knew Strickland had named this first.
- 51. Gray named this on the basis of a plate in Hombron & Jacquinot (1844). When this was named by Pucheran (1853), with a slightly different spelling, the specimen considered their type was in the MNHN. We believe the specimen to be that depicted in 1844 (the "Atlas") and we designate this specimen (MNHN 1841-1111) as the lectotype for Gray's name; this makes the same specimen the type for both Gray's name and the name of Pucheran and thus ensures stability.
- 52. Name based on a bird depicted by Sonnerat (1776) in plate 28.
- 53. Sclater (1892) listed two types donated by Messrs Boar and Frith; Finn (1901) reported that one had registration number Calcutta 1271A. Whether these types are still extant is unknown.
- 54. There is an element of doubt about the type specimen held by RMNH because

Bonaparte listed the *terra typica* as Sumatra and the claimed type specimen is labelled from the nearby Batu Island. Whether Hörner, who reportedly collected this and is known to have been based in Padang in the second half of 1837, actually went to the Batu Islands himself is not known to us (see Fransen et al., 1997: 244).

- 55. Not mentioned by Sclater (1892) but Finn (1901) reported a type specimen numbered Calcutta 1272A. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 56. Deignan (1940a) could find no evidence of the type of this in Vienna or Bremen. Dr. H. Schifter (*in litt*.) has confirmed to us that it is indeed not in Vienna. We have not traced it yet.
- 57. Not mentioned by Sclater (1892) but Finn (1901) reported a type specimen numbered Calcutta 1272. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 58. A footnote by Blyth mentioned this name which was evidently a manuscript name; no doubt Blyth hoped that Hay had not published it earlier. The specimen apparently did not remain in the museum in Calcutta (Blyth, 1852). Like the specimen of *Iole cinerea* "A. Hay" (described six pages later), it was probably on loan.
- 59. The type specimens were in a shipment sent to Lord Tweeddale on 21 February 1873 which was lost in transit (Passerin d'Entrèves et al., 1986; C. Violani *in litt.*) For reasons to consider this species monotypic see Dickinson & Dekker (2002).
- 60. The holotype was in the Turati collection in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano. The museum burned down in August 1943 and this specimen was destroyed (C. Violani).
- 61. Warren & Harrison (1971) erred, the collector was W. Davison, not Davidson.
- 62. Not in Warren & Harrison (1971) but several specimens in the BMNH would seem to be types and a further syntype seems to be in the AMNH. These are being investigated.
- 63. Mees (1996) stated that the types of this must be the types of *Turdus gularis* Horsfield, 1821, which are in the BMNH.
- 64. The type material is most likely to be in Bremen or Paris. We have not yet traced it.
- 65. Eyton (1845) certainly described two differing birds calling the second the female and Sharpe (1882: 74, 80) considered the male of this was *Criniger phaeocephalus* and the female was *Criniger gutturalis*. Perhaps due to this confusion Deignan (1956) made no mention of this name. It is apparent that the *Criniger gutturalis* of Sharpe (1882) was actually a composite as his specimens of *C. ochraceus* Moore (which Sharpe listed as a synonym) would today be assigned to that species and his specimens of *Trichophorus gutturalis* Bonaparte will be the Bornean form of *C.*

bres. The fact that the "female" is not the same species is reason enough to make sure Eyton's name is anchored in the synonymy of Criniger phaeocephalus. Sharpe (1882: 75) made clear that he listed as the type a bird from the Eyton collection (which was registered in 1881). We can presume from this that the syntype was in the same collection. Warren & Harrison (1971) listed BMNH 1846.3.4.25 as the selected type. This however is from specimens presented to the BMNH by Charlton, the collector, in 1846. There were two specimens in his collection as well. The second, BMNH 1846.3.4.24 we have yet to find. The existence of these birds seems to have escaped Sharpe entirely. One, 1846.3.4.25, was recognisable and should have been included on pp. 75-76 in Sharpe (1882). The BMNH register shows that of the two Eyton specimens recorded as rufocaudatus we have located one, and one we have not. The first (BMNH 1881.2.18.10) is a specimen of Criniger bres (which if truly from Malacca should be of the race tephrogenys). The second should be BM 1881.2.18.98. If BMNH 1846.3.4.24 is not a match for 1846.3.4.25 then it is possible that Charlton's material did not include the types described by Eyton. At present we are not sure whether the true types are Eyton specimens or those supplied by Charlton. When at least one of the two missing specimens has been found it may be possible to determine which collection held the types, which may then be designated as a lectotype, and which of the other of three birds can be considered a paralectotype.

- 66. Kloss (1930) suggested that the name *sulphurata* was based on a bird collected by Hörner in West Sumatra. This is in conflict with Bonaparte who gave Borneo as the *terra typica* and with Peters's Check-list, where it is said to be from Banjermasin. Kloss took the view that Bonaparte's name was linked to Müller's name and that Finsch (1905) had specified that Müller's name was based on the Hörner specimen from Sumatra. However, Müller's name was a manuscript name, and as such has no standing, and we believe Bonaparte's name to be firmly linked to the *terra typica* that he gave for it. If there was a specimen from Borneo in Leiden, when Bonaparte was working there on his Conspectus, and there was, then that must be the type.
- 67. It would appear that Jerdon believed he was using an existing name in a new combination; he based it upon *Turdus indicus* "Auct." a name he believed was based on the *Merle olive des Indes* of Vieillot (1823) and indeed Vieillot described the bird named *Turdus indicus* by Brisson (1760). Brisson's specific names are not accepted as valid (ICZN, 1987: 313). Although Jerdon might have had specimens, he may only have kept a painting (Elliot, 1873). See also comment 6.
- 68. The types were not collected by Müller, as stated by Finsch (1867); they were obtained by Schwaner. Müller apparently did not visit the Kapuas River.
- 69. Blyth wrote "the specimen examined", and gave Malacca as the type locality. Hay (1845) described 13 forms from Malacca and none of the specimens has been traced. Blyth's account reads as if Hay had sent him a specimen to examine, but that Hay had then omitted mention of this specimen from his own paper. Neither Sclater (1892) nor Finn (1901) mentioned a type. It seems likely that Blyth did not retain one and that it was on loan (see above comment 58).

- 70. The type is not in Berlin (S.E.) and we have not traced it.
- 71. Gibson-Hill (1949) considered the types of this taxon to be missing from the Raffles Museum. It is good to report where they are. Most of the other avian types he listed are now known to be in the BMNH or the USNM, this is an exception.
- 72. Sclater (1892) listed two types donated by Sir A.P. Phayre; Finn (1901) reported that one had registration number Calcutta 1253A. Whether these types are still extant is unknown.
- 73. Sclater (1892) listed two types, one from Malacca donated by Mr. de Storr and one from Java donated by the Batavian Society; Finn (1901) reported that one had registration number Calcutta 1252A. Whether these types are still extant is unknown.
- 74. Mees (1986: 103) refers to the specimen in the Senckenberg Museum as 'the type-specimen ...' a statement which according to Art. 74.6.1. of the "Code" (ICZN, 1999) is a lectotype selection. There are paralectotypes in Leiden.
- 75. Blyth's description talked of "a specimen". Sclater (1892) listed two "types" donated by Rev. J. Barbe; Finn (1901) reported that one had registration number Calcutta 1251A (but see also below). Whether these "types" are still extant is unknown. If Sclater was correct that the two in Calcutta were types then the type series could have been larger yet. If so the three specimens received by the Hon. East India Co. Museum (Horsfield & Moore, 1854: 257) from the Asiatic Society of Bengal⁷⁶, and now in Tring, might be from the original series but we see no way to prove this. These have registration numbers all beginning BMNH 1860.4.16 and followed respectively by the numbers 227, 240 and 250.
- 76. Sclater (1892) listed three types donated by S.R. Tickell; Finn (1901) reported that two had registration numbers Calcutta 1251A and 1251B (perhaps an error as these are duplicates for the numbers he gave for another bulbul, see above). Whether these types are still extant is unknown. This taxon is considered to have two morphs: green-backed and brown-backed (binghami). The types of tickelli were green-backed.
- 77. For a discussion of the types see LeCroy & Dickinson (2001).
- 78. Sclater (1892) listed two types donated by Rev. F.W. Lindstedt; Finn (1901) reported that one had registration number Calcutta 1250. Whether these types are still extant is unknown.
- 79. The name is based on a species listed by Latham (1783) as his 37th thrush, which he reported as brought from the Philippines by Sonnerat. There was no plate. There is virtually no chance that any Sonnerat specimen now survives (Sharpe, 1906).

⁷⁶ Presumably in 1846 or 1847 see Horsfield & Moore (1854: v).

- 80. Dickinson et al. (1991) suggested that Hachisuka (1935) designated a lectotype. This was incorrect. Sharpe (1877) had before him two males, one from Malamaui and one from Isabella de Basilan. Both these are syntypes. Hachisuka (1935) implicitly restricted the type locality to Malamaui, but whereas designation of a type specimen imposes a type locality, restriction of a type locality does not constitute designation of a lectotype (Art. 74., ICZN, 1999). Sharpe (1882: 57) listed just the one specimen from Malamaui collected by Steere, but Warren & Harrison (1971) rightly recorded this a syntype. Storer (1988) wrongly suggested that UMMZ (B 89a) [once 6706] collected Oct. 1874 by J.B. Steere was a holotype. The collecting locality for the UMMZ specimen was presumed, as evidenced by the bracket surrounding Malamaui Island. As the Malamaui bird has been consistently documented as being in the BMNH the UMMZ bird must be the specimen taken at Isabela de Basilan.
- 81. Deignan (1961) considered that Sharpe, (1882: 85) in designating a specimen in London as the type, had merely restricted the type locality, and that other specimens from Wallace's original series (including USNM 95,686 collected in 1861 by Allen for A.R. Wallace) remained valid types. Sharpe had four Wallace specimens before him from Gilolo and three from Batchian (Batjan) and made the one sexed female, from Gilolo (now Halmahera), his "type of the species". This seems to us to be a valid designation of a lectotype, and it implicitly restricts the type locality to Gilolo; the remaining types from Gilolo (in the BMNH and the USNM and possibly elsewhere), would thus be paralectotypes. Warren & Harrison (1971), wrongly in our view, listed this female as a syntype. Rand & Deignan (1960) did not mention the restriction of the type locality.
- 82. Originally in the Tokyo Educational Museum, but transferred to the Tokyo Imperial Museum, now part of the collection of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology (H.M.).
- 83. McGregor consciously used Mearns's new name, which was published a few pages later in the same issue of the journal; he gave no description of his own, merely citing a character given by Mearns and declaring that he could not see this. As such, no valid description should be considered to attach to this use of the name; Art. 1.3.1 of the Code would seem to apply (ICZN, 1999).
- 84. The type was almost certainly destroyed in Manila during World War II.
- 85. Not mentioned by Sclater (1892). It may have been thought that Hodgson's types were already in London. The bulk of the descriptive text given by Blyth for the species is not in quotation marks and Blyth would have written this from a specimen before him. We think any such specimen would have remained in Calcutta but none is listed by Blyth (1852).
- 86. The material from which G.R. Gray in Gray & Gray (1846) described this may have included Hodgson's drawing and will almost certainly have included his

specimens. The drawing is No. 244 and the original Hodgson labels of specimens presented at this time carry, or should carry, this number. Several specimens have such labels. Warren & Harrison (1971: 178) listed a selected type for *Hemixos flavala* Hodgson, 1845, citing Blyth's paper. These types cannot be satisfactorily linked to the specimen Blyth described, for which Blyth not Hodgson today gets credit despite Blyth's intentions at the time. These types, or at least those with a label annotated "No. 244", are instead the types of *Hemipus flavula* G.R. Gray, 1846.

- 87. The type of this was clearly only lent by Lord Hay to Blyth. No trace has been found in the original register of the Tweeddale Collection of specimens that might be those that Hay himself described from Malacca (Hay, 1845). The Tweeddale Collection judging from these registers (examined in Tring), seems to have been begun at a time when the Malacca specimens had perished. Those he did not describe himself, but which Blyth did, presumably were a part of the whole and lost too.
- 88. The paper by Vigors describing this taxon was published in six parts, relating to six meetings of the Zoological Society of London at which Vigors exhibited and named new birds being depicted in Gould's "Century of birds from the Himalayan mountains". At the outset of this process Vigors was dealing with birds that were part of a collection apparently belonging to Gould, and nothing in the text of parts two to four suggests that names therein were bestowed on specimens not belonging to Gould. The same cannot be said of the fifth and sixth parts. At the end of the sixth part, however, Vigors stated that Mr. Gould had presented *all* the birds to the Society. The collection of the Zoological Society of London was disposed of between 1854 and 1857, and of the birds that Vigors described in this paper it would appear that the type of *Cinnyris gouldiae* at least is now in Melbourne (Wheeler, 1997).
- 89. Sclater (1892) listed a single type donated by Major Berdmore; Finn (1901) reported that the type had registration number Calcutta 1248A. Whether this type is still extant is unknown.
- 90. Given that Anderson was Superindent of the Indian Museum at the time he described this it is probable that the type was deposited in Calcutta, but it is not mentioned by Finn (1901).
- 91. Based on the unillustrated "Merle Dominiquain de la Chine" of Sonnerat (1782).
- 92. Sharpe (1882: 42) treated this as a synonym of *leucocephalus* as later did Mayr (1942) who thought the type was from the uplands of south-west China but the only specimen then held by the BMNH was from Fukien, ex Gould. Gray's specimen had presumably already perished.
- 93. George Gray's name appears to have been an emendation of that provided by his brother in 1831. If so then the name would be based on the same type.

94. Finn (1901) listed two specimens from Loi Sanpa Nos. 23559 and 23558, respectively male and female, as types. The syntypes in the BMNH were presented by Bingham. In his original description Bingham did not mention the number of specimens collected so the Calcutta birds are no doubt also syntypes.

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

We should welcome information concerning the types of: Sp[izixos]. canifrons Blyth, 1845; Spizixus cinereicapillus Swinhoe, 187177; [Sturnus] zeylanicus J.F. Gmelin, 1789; Tricophorus [sic] crispiceps Blyth, 1842; Tricophorus [sic] striatus Blyth, 1842; B[rachypus]. Priocephalus Jerdon, 1839; Ixus Fisquetii Eydoux & Souleyet, 1841; Turdus atriceps Temminck, 1822; Br[achypodius]. cinereoventris Blyth, 1845; Brachypodius atriceps major Robinson & Kloss, 1923a; R[ubigula]. aberrans Blyth, 1846; Brachypus gularis Gould, 1836a; Brachypus rubineus Jerdon, 1839; Vanga Flaviventris Tickell, 1833; Brachypus plumifera Gould, 1837; P[ycnonotus]. ? cyaniventris Blyth, 1842c; Otocompsa fuscicaudata Gould, 1866; Otocompsa emeria peguensis Baker, 1922; [Lanius] jocosus Linnaeus, 1758; Pycnonotus xanthorrhous Anderson, 1869; [Muscicapa] sinensis J.F. Gmelin, 1789; Ixos leucotis Gould, 1836b; [Pycnonotus] intermedius "A. Hay" Blyth, 1846; P[ycnonotus]. bengalensis Blyth, 1845; H[æmatornis]. pusillus Blyth, 1841; Pycnonotus nigropileus Blyth, 1847; Muscicapa atricapilla Vieillot, 1818b; H[aematornis]. chrysorrhoïdes Lafresnaye, 1845; Pycnonotus aurigaster resurrectus nom. nov. Deignan, 1952; P[ycnonotus]. zantholaimus "Jerdon" MS, Blyth, 1845; Pycnonotus penicillatus "Kelaart" Blyth, 1851; P[ycnonotus]. flavescens Blyth, 1845; Xanthixus flavescens pallens Kloss, 1923; Ixos virescens? "Temminck", Tickell, 1833; Hæmatornis luteolus Lesson, 1841; Cr[iniger]. Tickelli nom. nov. Blyth, 1845; [Pycnonotus] dumeticolus Jerdon, 1845; P[ycnonotus]. plumosus Blyth, 1845; Pycnonotus familiaris Blyth, 1862; Criniger Conradi Finsch, 1873; Picnonotus [sic] simplex Lesson, 1839; [Pycnonotus] brunneus Blyth, 1845; Pycnonotus pusillus Salvadori, 1874; P[ycnonotus]. salvadorii nom. nov. Sharpe, 1882; Trichophorus flaveolus Gould, 1836b; Ixos (Trichixos, Less.) phæocephalus Hartlaub, 1844; Setornis criniger Lesson, 1839; Tr[ichophorus]. typus Bonaparte, 1854; Br[achypodius]. ? criniger "A. Hay" Blyth, 1845; Trichophorus minutus Hartlaub, 1853; Myiosobus fulvicauda Reichenow, 1891; Trichophoropsis viridis Bonaparte, 1854; I[ole]. virescens Blyth, 1845; Iole viridescens nom. nov. Blyth, 1867; I[ole]. olivacea Blyth, 1844; Ixocincla virescens Blyth, 1845; Hypsipetes nicobariensis nom. nov. Moore, 1854; Hypsipetes Tickelli Blyth, 1855; H[ypsipetes]. malaccensis Blyth, 1845; [Turdus] philippensis J.F. Gmelin, 1789; [Turdus] philippinus J.R. Forster, 1795; H[emixos]. flavala "Hodgson" Blyth, 1845; I[ole]. cinerea "A. Hay" Blyth, 1845; Hypsipetes Psaroïdes Vigors, 1831; Hypsipetes concolor Blyth, 1849; Hypsipetes yunanensis Anderson, 1871; [Turdus] leucocephalus J.F. Gmelin, 1789; Turdus melaleucus J.E. Gray, 1831; Microscelis melanoleucos G.R. Gray, 1844.

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⁷⁷ See earlier comments.

published relevant type catalogues (Arbocco et al., 1978; Bangs, 1930; Benson, 1999; Deignan, 1961; Gyldenstolpe, 1926; Meyer de Schauensee, 1957; Roselaar & Prins, 2000; Storer, 1988, and Warren & Harrison, 1971, 1973) and to those working on current drafts for type catalogues that have been shown to us.

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Acronyms

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York. ANSP Academy of National Sciences, Philadelphia.

BMNH The Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Nat-

ural History).

DMNH Delaware Museum of Natural History, Wilmington.

FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. MCSM Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano.

Mish. Private collection of Todi Mishima.

MLA Bureau of Science, Manila (destroyed 1945); precursor of the Philippine

National Museum.

MNHN Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

MNSG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genoa.

MTD Staatliches Museum fur Tierkunde Dresden.

MZB Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Nr. Bogor.

MZUT Museo di Zoologia dell' Universita di Torino.

NMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien.

NRM Swedish Natural History Museum, Stockholm.

OUM Oxford University Museum.

RMNH National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van

Natuurlijke Historie.

SM Sarawak Museum.

SMF Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt.

SNMB Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig. UMMZ University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.

UMZC University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.USNM United States National Museum, Washington DC.YIO Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Abiko City.

ZISP Zoological Institute St. Petersburg.ZMA Zoological Museum, Amsterdam.ZMB Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.

ZRCS Zoological Reference Collection, The National University of Singapore.

ZSI Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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 $^{^{78}}$ Also known as the "Hand-list" (from the title on the separates); published in book form in 1923 (MBD $in\ litt.$).

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⁷⁹ This is issue No. 9 for the year 1888, published by this newspaper on 11th. January.

⁸⁰ As far as we know the dating of this is not well established. Proof pages appear to have been in circulation long after the date of 1849 printed on the title page.

⁸¹ Although this appears in the 1862 volume it is sometimes cited as 1863.

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⁸² Sherborn & Woodward (1901) listed pp. 1-106 as appearing in 1841. But perhaps pp. 107-132 also appeared that year, see Zimmer (1926: 649).

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 $^{^{83}}$ The description of *leucocephalus* appears to be on p. 826 (and is sometimes cited thus) but 826 is a misprint for 829!

⁸⁴ The printed pages were not numbered, but numbers are offered in the table of contents; each small part is separately dated at various points between 1844 and 1849.

⁸⁵ The copy inspected, in the Rothschild Library, Tring has 1832 inserted in ink below the title of the journal. However A. Wheeler (*in litt*. Feb. 2000) informed us that pp. 1-40 appeared in February 1831 and that Sherborn has annotated the South Kensington copy that the Geological Society copy was received by that society of Feb. 19, 1831.

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