

Systematic notes on Asian birds. 9.¹ The “Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées” of Temminck & Laugier (1820-1839)

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The “Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées” of Temminck & Laugier (1820-1839) contains many descriptions of new birds and is of fundamental importance to the history of ornithology. A new detailed review of the evidence presented by the book itself has brought clarity to the relationships between the plates and the livraisons² of which they were a part. The opportunity has been taken to provide a fresh list of dates for the livraisons, this contains minor changes to that of Zimmer (1926) and the earlier, more widely known one of Sherborn (1898). After this study reached its conclusions important new information has come to light, which confirms the main findings. The second part of this paper reviews specific cases investigated. These relate to Asian taxa. There is every probability that similar cases will be found in the context of some names given to birds from other regions. Various appendices provide details to assist future workers, who will now want to assess the dates used in their regions, and one appendix summarises changes needed based on this work.

Part I.

Historical notes and a review of the timetable of publication

Introduction

The “Nouveau recueil des planches coloriées d’oiseaux” by Coenraad Jacob Temminck (fig. 1) and Meiffren Laugier de Chartrouse³ appeared in 102 livraisons between 1820 and 1839 – although the date on the last livraison is 1838 (Crotch, 1869; Sherborn, 1898; Mathews, 1918-19, 1925-27; Stresemann, 1922; Zimmer, 1926; Browning & Monroe, 1991). The short title “Planches coloriées” is used hereafter in this report.

The 600 colour plates in this book are of novelties not pictured in Buffon’s “Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux” (1771-1786)⁴ with the “Planches enluminées” of Daubenton embodied in it. It was Temminck’s intention, made clear throughout,

¹ An invitational series arranged by René W.R.J. Dekker and Edward C. Dickinson under the auspices of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, The Netherlands and the Trust for Oriental Ornithology, U.K.

² Livraison (Fr.) = part or number.

³ Sometimes rendered as Meiffren-Laugier. Made a Baron de l’Empire Française, 1811.

⁴ Dates from “Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)”. 1 (A-D) (1903), but the dates 1770-1783 were given by Stresemann (1952) and Cuvier (1820) suggested that the last plate appeared in 1788; this may have been in the later of the two editions. In this paper to facilitate understanding this is treated, as it was by Temminck, as Buffon’s “Planches enluminées”.

that the "Planches coloriées" should complement that work.

Most of the 600 plates depict a single bird, but a few depict two or three different species. Sometimes two or even three plates refer to one species; in such cases they featured the different plumages of the two sexes, or an adult and a non-adult plumage.

In the Prospectus, which served as an introduction, Cuvier (1820) explained that Temminck intended his work to fully complement Buffon's. So some birds described by other authors, but not figured in colour, supply early subjects. These are usually from the period between Buffon's work and 1820. But the majority of the illustrations are of birds described by Temminck. In this book about 669 species are depicted of which Temminck named some 480, in this book or earlier. A few other new birds are here named by Temminck but are not illustrated. Several of these new names were replacement names, proposed to avoid the use of names of whose origins he disapproved (e.g. local geographic names or local vernacular names to which he preferred descriptive names). A significant number of the novelties came from the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) and later from Japan.

The dates associated with these names have often been disputed in the past and many citations, even recent ones, still tend to perpetuate errors. Sherborn (1898) provided a list of dates for the 102 livraisons and subsequent authors have largely accepted his dates. They have done so in spite of continuing uncertainty in a small number of cases about which livraison contained which plate⁵. This uncertainty is due to apparent departures from the original plan to issue six plates every time. Some livraisons certainly contained fewer. It has previously been concluded that one or more livraisons may have had seven plates (Zimmer, 1926) which resulted in greater uncertainty still. Zimmer (1926) wrote that the full truth about this would have to await the discovery of a full set of wrappers⁶.

Reliable dating, however, is crucial. The priority of one name over another between the dates of two publications each giving a name to one species⁷ will decide the choice between the recognition of the name proposed by one author and the name proposed by another (Browning & Monroe, 1991; ICZN, 1999).

Objectives

Work preparatory to a "Handbook of the Birds of Asia" is in hand. As part of this every original citation to be given has to be checked in the original publication for orthography⁸ and date of publication. This revealed a history of uncertainty about the exact dates of Temminck's names, and that a number of Asian birds bear names given

⁵ Unfortunately the result is that some citations in Peters's "Check-list of Birds of the World" do not give livraison numbers; in addition, the authors of some parts of that work have not used the dates in Sherborn (1898) or Zimmer (1926) for their citations.

⁶ At least for the first 20 livraisons a wrapper (essentially a printed and folded temporary binder) accompanied the six plates, providing details about them. Later, after texts began to appear with the plates, the nature and content of the wrappers changed.

⁷ Some of the novelties were close relatives of known species and, following the acceptance of trinomials, have been treated by later authors as subspecies. In this study the word species is used without regard to later treatment.

⁸ Orthography comprises spelling, capitalisation and diacritic marks or accents.

them in this book by Temminck which either antedate or post-date names supplied by others describing the same bird. In the context of some of these doubts it has been suggested that some "Temminck names" in current use do not have priority.

Particular problems were encountered early in the preparatory phase, for example with the name of a broadbill (*Eurylaimus corydon* Temminck). Preliminary work on several other species suggested that similar issues would arise. Here, in the first part of this paper the ground for examining individual problems is prepared by clarifying the background and reassessing the evidence on the distribution of plates by livraison. The second part of this paper goes into details of specific issues. There follows directly after this, a contribution which deals with the little known 1850 edition about which new findings have emerged (Norinomiya & Dickinson, 2001; this issue).

In preparing this report several copies of the book, in both its formats (see below), were examined, as were the findings of all previous writers about this work. A number of further questions arose from this and two specific objectives were set for this review.

1. To establish which livraisons did not have the promised six plates.
2. To examine the contents of issues with fewer than six plates, and the plates in the preceding and following issues, to see whether the evidence in each case allows one to identify the exact break points, thus linking every plate to a definite livraison, and whether any causes could be detected.

Methodology

1. Materials

Copies of this book have been examined in the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Abiko City (Chiba, Japan), Cambridge University Library, The National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (Netherlands)⁹, The Natural History Museum (London, U.K.) (2), the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg (Russia), The Natural History Museum, (Tring, Herts., U.K.) and the Balfour & Newton Library, Department of Zoology (Cambridge, U.K.). Both formats were represented¹⁰. The sets involved have all been bound. Two (Cambridge University Library and St. Petersburg) have the plates bound in numerical order with their associated text; one (of two held in the Balfour & Newton Library) is similar but has the text bound in separate volumes from the plates; the others all follow the Tableau Méthodique as a binding plan¹¹. The small format copy in Abiko City has been considered to be the 1850 edition (see Norinomiya & Dickinson, 2001, this issue); this too has been bound in the sequence of the Tableau Méthodique. Further details were obtained about a copy in the library of the University of Aberdeen.

⁹ The Leiden copy has been examined for me by R.W.R.J. Dekker in connection with specific points arising; but it has not been examined in person.

¹⁰ The large paper "in folio" format has pages measuring about 485 mm x 290 mm, the small paper "demi-folio" format has pages measuring about 365 mm x 270 mm. Variations on these sizes are no doubt due to trimming at the time of binding.

¹¹ This confirms a remark by Mathews (1919, 1925) that some copies were bound "in the order of appearance of the livraisons" and others in "systematic order". The first of these will only resolve dating problems if the original wrappers are still available.

One of the copies in South Kensington was presented by the heir of the Marquis of Tweeddale in 1887. The other, with a full leather binding, now bears the British Royal Coat of Arms and seems likely to have been supplied by the authors as issued, perhaps gratis, to the British Royal Family. Of the two copies in the Balfour & Newton Library one belonged to Sir William Jardine and the other, which will be further discussed below, to Alfred Newton.

2. Page by page examination of the text

The text provides several pieces of evidence. The livraison number usually appears at the foot of the first page of the text provided for the plate. Some text pages refer to two or more plates of the species and in such cases only one of the plates was accompanied by text. This normally allows one to identify which plates appeared unaccompanied by text. In some cases these plates appeared together. More often they did not and, because the plates have no scientific names upon them, it is of interest to determine when the text did appear¹². Information in the text can be cross-checked with that in the Tableau Méthodique (which formed livraison 102), but by the time this was compiled Temminck had, in some cases, made changes to his scientific names. This comparison reveals some errors. The text, and especially the pages of the Tableau Méthodique, includes some footnotes that reveal important facts about the methods of publication and clues to dates of publication.

In two cases the arrangement of several pages of related text in the large format have been compared with the small format.

3. Development of evidence in relation to the issue of plates

An analysis of the livraison numbers present on the first of the pages of text relating to each plate revealed which pages do not have such numbers, and a few others where the number can be shown to be incorrect.

Several versions of a spreadsheet containing this information were prepared. All were arranged with livraison numbers on the vertical axis and the six or potentially more plates in each livraison formed the horizontal axis. One version was used to highlight the missing and erroneous livraison numbers and another to report links between plates of the same species. A third gave one of five colour codes to each plate according to the volume number in the binding plan, and a fourth was used to incorporate the hand written pagination that runs through the five volumes of the large format copy at Tring.

Background information (including previous findings)

1. Origins of the publication and the authors' objectives

Stresemann (1951, 1975) has reported the story of how Temminck and Baron Laugier agreed to create this book.

¹² This may be important in some cases. After livraison 20 the names of the new species seem not to have appeared on the wrapper and must date from the issue of text. When depicted in more than one plate the text usually accompanied the first such plate, but it did not always do so.

The purpose of the work was to depict the new species described since Buffon's magnum opus, the "Planches enluminées". However it was also to serve as a vehicle for naming the flow of new species reaching Paris and Leiden at this time¹³ and, especially by the final arrangement, to demonstrate the complementarity of, and index both of the "Planches enluminées" and of the "Planches coloriées". The concept, set out in the "Prospectus" (Cuvier, 1820), was a series of livraisons each to contain six plates available at a price able to attract a subscription from a minimum of 200 subscribers (Stresemann, 1951)¹⁴.

It is clear from Laugier's letter to Lichtenstein of April 18, 1821 that his primary goal was regularly published well-executed illustrations at affordable prices (Stresemann, 1951). Temminck was to be responsible for naming the novelties and, when texts began, describing all the birds depicted. And it was agreed that he was to take sole credit for this.

Part of the frame of reference for this work was the "Manuel d'Ornithologie", 2nd Edition (Temminck, 1820, 1835, 1840). In this, in the two volumes issued in 1820, Temminck provided his views on a systematic arrangement of avian species, at the very outset of the production of the "Planches coloriées". After virtually completing the "Planches coloriées" he supplemented the "Manuel d'Ornithologie" in the volumes of 1835 and 1840. And it was on the basis of this work that Temminck eventually constructed the Tableau Méthodique for the "Planches coloriées"; this appeared as livraison 102, together with title pages for five volumes and a 10 page supplementary text on bustards. The Tableau was intended to put in systematic order all the names relating to the plates of both the major works (and other known species), and as a binding plan to explain how to arrange the plates and text for the "Planches coloriées" in five volumes. It would also serve as an index to all the plates in the two works.

2. Length and duration of the series

It is clear that the length of the series, and the number of livraisons and plates, were deliberately left open (Cuvier, 1820). There is circumstantial evidence, discussed under "Findings", that early planning assumed 500 plates or less, but the work was expected to be long enough for Laugier to anticipate four text volumes (Laugier *in epist.* to Lichtenstein, 26th March 1820, *vide* Stresemann, 1951)¹⁵.

In the "Manuel d'Ornithologie" Temminck (1835: xli) wrote that 92 livraisons had been published and that the work would be composed of 595 plates, with the 99th and

¹³ In the Prospectus Cuvier (1820) noted that Buffon's 1008th plate appeared in 1788 and that during the years since then many new birds had been described, often still requiring good illustration.

¹⁴ Prices are given under a separate heading below. It is apparently not known how many copies were actually produced.

¹⁵ Laugier's slightly later letter to Lichtenstein dated June 1, 1820 seems to contradict this and to suggest that Temminck's text was for the "index général d'ornithologie", which name (also used by Cuvier in the Prospectus, apparently no later than April 1820) may have been a working title for the "Manuel d'Ornithologie". Two volumes of the "Manuel" appeared in 1820 (the second claiming to complete the work). It is almost inconceivable that Laugier could then have foreseen that this would later be complemented by two further volumes, yet by October 1820 Laugier told Lichtenstein that they had dropped the text due to conflicts between the systems and opinions of different professors (Stresemann, 1951).

100th livraisons to be accompanied by a general index, tables and title pages. Here he also wrote that there was enough material to justify a second series if the subscribers wished. Given the slower sequence of publication in 1831-33 this must have surprised his readers, but in his 1836 postscript, and also in an "Avis" sent out with livraison 97, Temminck referred to the 600 plates as "la première serie des planches coloriées" suggesting that he still hoped to produce a second (and this hope is also mentioned on the back of later wrappers). It may be remarked that his text here leads one to believe that the eventual extra five plates were a response to question or to complaint. The subscribers expected 600 plates for their hundred livraisons and not just 595.

3. The first edition; formats and pricing

There were two formats. A dearer "in folio" one (approx. 485 mm by 290 mm) and a cheaper "in quarto" one, also referred to as a demi-folio edition (approx. 365 mm by 270 mm) (Quoy, 1823, quoted by Sherborn, 1898)¹⁶. The plan, laid out in the Prospectus, was to price these respectively at Frs. 9 and Frs. 12 per livraison¹⁷. Of the quarto edition there are copies in Aberdeen, Leiden and South Kensington, and of the folio edition copies may be found at Tring and St. Petersburg. The distinctions between the formats affect plate size; some require folding in the quarto version. The Tableau Méthodique that took 81 pages for the folio edition required 109 pages for the quarto.

No information is available as to whether the two versions of each livraison appeared on the same date.

When publication began the publishers were G. Dufour & E. d'Ocagne of Paris and Amsterdam. Subsequently publication was taken over by G. Levrault of Rue de la Harpe, Paris. When this change occurred seems not to have been reported.

4. The plates

N. Huet and J. G. Prêtre, who worked for the Muséum nationale d'Histoire naturelle in Paris, engraved all the plates and supervised their colouring. Temminck's post scriptum, which expressed his deep gratitude to the French government, seems to imply that the full costs of their work did not have to be borne by the new publication.

The plates are numbered and bear a name for the species in French. In principle all six plates in a livraison came out together. The idea, floated by Cuvier (1820) and repeated in the texts of successive wrappers, that the number of plates in each livraison might increase beyond six was apparently never taken further.

Since it took 101 livraisons to deliver 600 plates it is clear that the objective of publishing six every time was not met. The detail of which livraisons did not adhere to the rule of six has been examined by Mathews (1918-19, 1925-27) and by Zimmer (1926), and is discussed below.

5. The text

It is generally accepted that the first 20 livraisons consisted of plates only (see Sherborn, 1898, and Quoy, 1824 quoted therein). However texts for these 20 livraisons

¹⁶ Quoy's name appears as "Q—Y". In the 1824 volume he is listed as a collaborator.

¹⁷ When, later, texts appeared to supplement the plates these prices were raised to Frs. 10.50 and Frs. 15.00 respectively per livraison (Sherborn, 1898).

were issued later. Sherborn (1898) pointed out that the later appearance of the text for the early livraisons *did not affect the dates of the names*, for although the plates themselves lacked scientific names the wrappers with each livraison did not¹⁸ (see Findings). The delayed issue of these early texts is further discussed below.

Judging from what Laugier wrote to Lichtenstein, the original plan seems to have been for text to be published separately (Stresemann, 1951), but his text is rather ambiguous in the light of Temminck's parallel work on his "Manuel d'Ornithologie" and perhaps different kinds of texts were considered. Soon after texts began to appear, there were suggestions that these texts were issued with the plates because customs officers at some European frontiers considered the plates by themselves to be taxable works of art, and that plates together with scientific text would be treated more favourably (Quoy, 1824).

Mathews (1918-19, 1925-27) considered there to have been a reissue of some entire livraisons (due perhaps to increased numbers of subscribers). The evidence for this will be examined.

There are some differences between the two formats in text sequence, discussed in part II (below), which seem to arise only in cases where texts have been part of a cancellation and substitution. This implies that any author seeking to confirm the date of any new name must first establish whether there has been any cancellation and reissue of text, and if so whether it affects the situation. This study has not comprehensively examined this; it deals only with such cases as have been noticed.

6. Dates of issue

A list of dates when issues were noticed appeared in *Ibis*, based (in respect of livraisons 1-92) on the weekly "Bibliographie Française"¹⁹ (Crotch, 1869). This list suggested that livraisons 2 to 6, and 21 and 22, had not appeared in numerical order. The reasons for this error, then not recognised, have since become clearer. They seem to relate, as detailed later, to confusion between the dates of issue of plates and the later issue of texts. Crotch also gave a strange and out of sequence date for livraison 42.

Later, Sherborn (1898) provided a list drawing on information in Férussac's *Bulletin général* (Quoy, 1823) and its successor the *Bulletin des Sciences Naturelles et de Géologie* (Quoy, 1824)²⁰. This list resolved the problem in Crotch's list. Each livraison appears in numerical order (his first twenty dates being, of course, those issues of plates only). Sherborn retained Crotch's dates for livraison 63 to 102 although limiting them to the month rather than use the exact day. He admitted that for numbers 55 to 62 the dates were presumptive of a continued regular publication

¹⁸ Laugier wrote to Lichtenstein in December 1819 and suggested that each plate would mention the scientific name and the habitat (Stresemann, 1951). A later decision must have been made to give only French names on the plates and to give the scientific names separately, at first on the wrappers and later on the text pages. In fact, in the Prospectus, if Cuvier promised scientific names on the wrappers he did so in words we would now find ambiguous, stating only that for known species the "citation du nom de l'auteur qui en aura parlé" would be cited.

¹⁹ This is the name employed by Crotch. It may be an error for *Bibliographie de la France* or may differ.

²⁰ Sherborn (1898) examined further entries in this series through to 1831.

rather than as precise as those given by Crotch. In the case of livraison 75 however, Sherborn accepted a date supported by a logic that, if right, upsets the general rule that the livraisons appeared in strict numerical sequence. This will be further discussed below.

Apparently some livraisons were completed early and held for later distribution²¹. No doubt it was prudent for the artists and the printers to be ahead of schedule, in this way short periods of illness or of civil unrest would not prevent commitments to the subscribers being met.

Mathews (1918-19, 1925-27), Stresemann (1922), Zimmer (1926) and Browning & Monroe (1991) have reviewed Sherborn's dates.

Mathews (1918-19) discovered that the copy of "Planches coloriées" in the Tweeddale Library of the British Museum (Natural History), now The Natural History Museum (NHM), had had a date added in ink to "the first page of each livraison". More correctly, in fact, the dates are added to the first page of each of the sets of leaves that accompanied a plate (usually with a livraison number shown). These dates, which have been re-examined, are normally those used by Crotch (1869); this Mathews did not recognize²².

Mathews (1918-19), apparently unaware of Crotch's rather precise dates, put forward dates from the "Bibliographie Française". These agree with those given by Crotch, except for the dates attributed to the first six issues and for livraison 42 (which seems likely to have been lost and replaced some 14 months later) and for livraison 81 which was not reported. In addition, Mathews suggested that these dates showed that a second edition (or impression) of "the early numbers" had been published, and his table suggests that he had in mind the first 22 or more livraisons. This will be further discussed under Findings.

Stresemann (1922) provided dates when some copies reached Berlin. Only for livraisons 63 (the first of those still reliant on Crotch's dates) and 78 are dates given that are one month (63) or two months (78) earlier than those that Sherborn used.

Mathews (1925-27) did mention Crotch. He also pointed out the exact date (August 30, 1836) of Temminck's postscriptum in livraison 101, which must have been printed after that date. Otherwise he restated, in a different layout of all the dates of publication given earlier (Mathews, 1918-19), his views about the existence of a "reissue of the first livraisons" and wrote "there can be no doubt that the above dates are correct". While the dates he gave no doubt agreed with his sources, the meaning of the dates is still open to interpretation.

Zimmer (1926) gave a revised list of "the earliest dates given for receipt or publication of the various livraisons". This is essentially Sherborn's list, with the day of the month reintroduced for many livraisons, usually from Crotch's paper. It reflects Stresemann's information, so in two cases the month of issue can be brought forward. Zimmer, however, gave just "1827" for livraison 75, which will be further discussed below.

²¹ In Stresemann (1951) on p. 46 see Laugier's letter of April 18, 1821 where he despatches livraisons 8, 9 and 10 although only 8 had actually been published.

²² These handwritten dates are further discussed under Findings: the dates of issue of the plates.

7. Wrappers

Sherborn (1898) referred to "several of the original wrappers" in an unbound copy then belonging to Professor Newton and said there were "four separate issues" (which he did not further explain).

Of the livraisons with plates only, Newton had wrappers for numbers 13 and 20, of those with text he had number 26 and perhaps more. The only distinction between the first two and 26, upon which Sherborn remarked, was that on the back of the wrapper of 26 there was a notice offering the texts for the early livraisons at Frs. 1.50 and Frs. 3.00 respectively for the quarto and folio formats. As Newton's copy has been re-examined this information can be expanded and clarified.

As Sherborn set out in detail the text that appeared on the back of the wrapper for livraison 13²³, one would expect him to have remarked upon the absence of such essential text had it not also been on wrapper 26. The implication that it was still there, and it is no more than that, conflicts with Mathews (1925-27) who wrote that the practice of using the back of wrappers to name the contents of the plates was discontinued "when the text was issued".

To determine once and for all the contents of each livraison it has been suggested that the wrappers that were issued with each livraison need to be located and assembled (Zimmer, 1926).

8. Project management

A diary written by Temminck's wife survives and shows that Temminck and his wife were in Paris from 21 Jan. to 1 May 1820. Within days of their arrival Laugier called on them and on 28 Jan., they dined at Laugier's home. Several meetings followed, particularly in March, and when they left Laugier came to bid them farewell. During these meetings the two men must have decided how they would manage the process.

Temminck's responsibility for deciding on the plates, and which species to depict, is clear from the nature of his work in Leiden — as director of the Rijksmuseum — compared to the wealthy landowner's life of Laugier, and it is likely, as the specimens were usually in his charge, that he would have supervised the accuracy of the paintings. Laugier seems mainly to have been a financier of the project and to have provided specimens from his own collection for painting. His correspondence with Lichtenstein (Stresemann, 1951) suggests that the publishers were both booksellers and printers, and as Laugier had a residence in Paris and was there often he probably visited them regularly to discuss subscription levels and finance.

The plates to appear livraison by livraison seem to have been carefully planned by Temminck, as the manuscript list of the contents just found in the archives of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (see figs. 2, 3 and 4) suggests. Temminck's purpose of ordering the plates in relation to each other, and to the plates in the "Planches enluminées", would have required that he have final discretion in this matter. This manuscript, found when this study was almost complete, will be discussed later.

²³ Which showed for each plate number the vernacular name of the species depicted, the age and or sex, the scientific name and its author (but not date), and the geographic origin (or as Zimmer called it the "habitat").

Findings

1. Contents

The different copies examined generally had the same contents as regards texts and illustrations (apart from differences due to the page space available), although the text lengths per species were only compared directly in two or three instances. However, not all copies contained Cuvier's "Prospectus" and only three contained the Postscriptum by Temminck dated August 30, 1836. Four copies contained eight seemingly additional pages of the Tableau Méthodique which, when compared closely, proved to contain several errors and omissions. These eight pages no doubt derive from the "deux feuilles" mentioned in a footnote to the final Tableau Méthodique of 1839, where it is said that these appeared with livraison 87. This version was evidently prepared and printed before a decision was made to produce further livraisons. This is further discussed below.

2. The two formats

Although it is stated above that the two formats or editions generally had the same contents, significant differences were noted in whether the accounts that began at the top of a page in one format did the same in the other format. A difference was first noticed in the series of accounts of species of the genus *Phyllornis* (now *Chloropsis*). The full significance of these differences was not realised until somewhat similar discrepancies were found, in the case of the accounts of the peacock-pheasants, but in which the sequence of the different accounts that make up the group differs in the two formats. Details will be given in the second part of this paper, but these differences can be *readily* understood in the context of a first issue of a limited amount of text, of one or two species, followed by a need to add texts on other related species and a decision to produce new pages, on which the old and new texts could be combined. Even where some of the species are illustrated in plates that were part of later livraisons, and the texts must have appeared with these, the fresh pages sometimes carry the earlier livraison number and mislead us when they do. It might be suggested that in this way Temminck wished to assure date priority for his names, this however is not the impression given. Temminck's purpose seems merely to have been to simplify the later task of assembling pages according to his binding plan.

It is likely that a few of Temminck's separate texts relating to genera, which often end with a list of the species and of the plates depicting them, will have been published later than the livraison numbers on them would suggest. However, most such sections do not contain newly introduced names and, as such, they have not been the focus of consideration.

There is one other difference between the two formats, which turns out to be significant. There are in total five double size plates (157, 372, 485, 486 and 487). In the large format these are set sideways to the printed pages and although distinct are easily overlooked. In the small format these plates require a double-spread page; in two copies these have been stitched down their centrefold, but in one copy (in The Natural History Museum, London) these pages fold out and attract particular notice.

3. The make-up of each livraison

Mathews (1918-19) noted that livraison 27 had only five plates, this appears in the "Bibliographie de la France" (1823, No. 20, entry 3068, issued on 26 July), and also wrote that "in two or three instances I noted that 4 plates only were issued, instead of six". This information should be interpreted with care as sometimes plates were delayed²⁴. In 1925-27 Mathews was more precise. He again noted the five plates in livraison 27, and added that when livraisons 13 ("new edition") and 39 were received only ten plates were found²⁵, and remarked on livraison 41 having four plates only. His views on livraisons 13, 39 and 41 cannot be substantiated. The source he used in relation to livraison 13 appeared at precisely the time when the belated texts for the first livraisons appeared and his source did not explain this.

Livraison 27 did indeed only have five plates. The evidence given below supports this. The ten plates from 13 and 39 combined must signify that plates 228 and 231, which had no text of their own, were either not noticed because of the lack of text or were actually issued at another time. That livraison 41 might have had only four plates cannot be explained; all six plates have texts marked with the correct livraison number.

Zimmer (1926) also noted that livraison 27 had only five plates, but he thought that 63 or 64, plus 77, 94 and 101 each had five too. He thought that either 75 or 76 had seven plates and that 82 and 83 either contained respectively four and six or held five each.

The evidence, from a spreadsheet linking all 600 plate numbers and highlighting those linked to text carrying an appropriate livraison number, suggests he was right about 27, 63, 82, 83 and 101, but wrong about 77 and 94. The idea that 75 or 76 contained seven plates is not supported, and it is 93 not 94 that is short one plate.

The direct evidence from the text pages may be summarised, before the evidence from Temminck's MS list is presented, as follows:

- Livraisons 1 to 26 inclusive each had six plates, each began with a plate with an odd number and ended with a plate with an even number (e.g. 1 to 6, or 151 to 156).
- Livraison 27 had five plates; this is proved by the consistent evidence of the next ten or more livraisons.
- Livraisons 28 to 62 each had six plates, each began with a plate with an even number and ended with a plate with an odd number (e.g. 162 to 167, or 366 to 371).
- Livraisons 63 to 65 contained 17 plates (372 to 388). There are two strong reasons for accepting that livraison 63 is the livraison that had only five. One is that plate 372 (like plate 157 in livraison 27) is a double sized plate, which is most evident in the quarto edition where it is folded. The second is Temminck's MS list. However, if it is granted that plate 377 begins livraison 64 then Temminck's working methods, as explained in the second part of this paper, provide a clue because plate 377 depicts a

²⁴ Evidence of this will appear in the second part of this report.

²⁵ His source was Bibliographie de la France, 1823 (No. 43; entry No. 4547), issued 25 Oct. 1823, and edited by Monsieur Adrien Jean Quentin Beuchot and published by Pillet Aîné.

²⁶ Mathews (1919) claimed that plate 430 appeared to be bound in volume 4 and "in livraison 70" in his copy and in one in the NHM. Yet he agreed that this plate should belong to livraison 72. The Tableau Méthodique proposes its binding in volume 3; the two copies in South Kensington and the copy in Tring all have it bound in volume 3, it is not clear what copy Mathews consulted.

raptor. Based on this it is reasonable to conclude that plate 383, six plates later although not a raptor, is the first in its livraison and that livraisons 64 and 65 were regular six plate issues.

- Livraisons 66 to 81 each had six plates, each began with a plate with an odd number and ended with a plate with an even number.²⁶
- Livraison 82 is beset with problems as three of its plates (485, 487 and 488) have text without livraison numbers. However the last plate in livraison 81 (484) did carry that number and plate 489 begins livraison 83. This *seems* to show that livraison 82 had four plates.
- Livraisons 83 to 92 each had six plates, each began with an odd number and ended with an even number.
- Livraison 93 contained only five plates (549 to 553).
- Livraisons 94 to 100 contained six plates each, each began with an even number and ended with an odd number.
- Livraison 101 contained the five plates needed to bring the set to 600 plates.

All previous studies agree that livraisons 27 and 101 had five plates. Zimmer's opinion that 82 and 83 had respectively four and six plates is confirmed (although this is further discussed below). Zimmer also considered 63 or 64 to be a plate short. Initially this study suggested the shortfall could even be in livraison 65. As regards livraison 77, plate 455 has the text labelled livraison 76. If this were correct then livraison 76 would indeed have had seven plates and 77 would have had five. The simpler view, in the light of other mistakes made with the printing of livraison numbers (see later), and the improbability of an issue of more than six plates, is to assume that it should have been labelled 77 and that it was issued with 77. There seems to be no doubt that the facts show livraison 94 being composed of plates 554 to 559. Zimmer's suggestion that the gap was in this livraison appears to be a simple typographical error of 94 in place of 93 (where the facts show this comprised plates 549 to 553, plate 548 being part of livraison 92).

In summary, it does not seem necessary, or even appropriate, to suppose that any livraison had seven or more plates. The most parsimonious explanation is that no livraison contained more than six plates.

One further point seems not to have been considered. The first three livraisons with less than six plates included one or more plates that were double sized, incurring double the costs of plate making, engraving and colouring. In livraison 27 plate 157 is a double page, in livraison 63 plate 372 is a double page, and in livraison 82 plates 485, 486 and 487 are all double page spreads (See fig. 5). The evidence from Tweeddale's copy of the book (see below and Appendix II), where the added dates in ink are apparently linked to the known content of each livraison drawn from the wrappers, suggests that plate 488 was issued in livraison 82. However, Temminck's MS list offers an alternative view (fig. 2) and Temminck may even have withheld plate 488 on the grounds that three double-spread plates was all that his subscribers were then entitled to! This evidence accords with the idea that Temminck, based on his plate costs, would have argued that double-spread plates counted twice and that every issue was based on the six promised plates. It is unfortunate that no copy of an "Avis" to this effect seems to survive, but such a notice would certainly have accompanied at least the first livraison of this character.

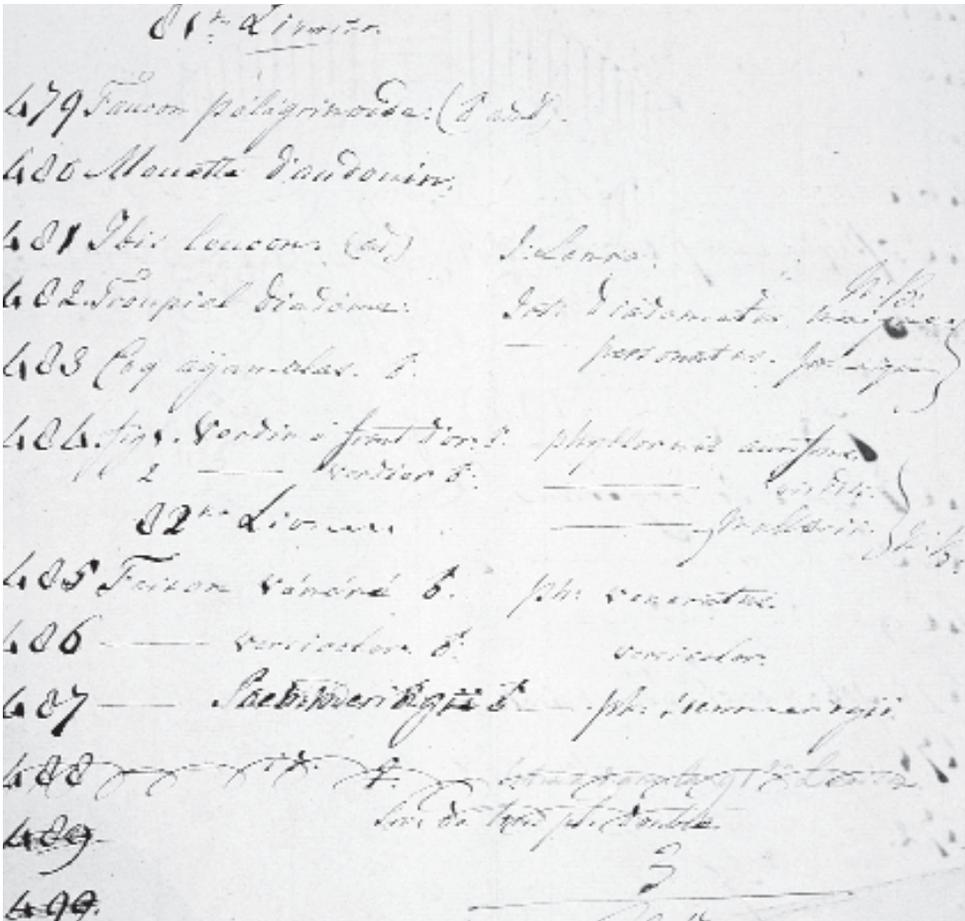


Figure 2. Manuscript list of the plates in Temminck's handwriting (showing livraison 82).

Temminck's MS list of the plates issued in each livraison (see figs. 2, 3 and 4) confirms this evidence in every respect save one: in his list plate 488 is deleted from livraison 82, and apparently issued as a sixth plate despatched with livraison 93. This does not tell us whether this reflects a substitution, or whether Temminck had rejected a first version of plate 488 before it was despatched. As plate 488 depicts the female of the species portrayed in plate 487, and is mentioned in the text for plate 487, the uncertainty about the date of plate 488 presents no problem in relation to nomenclature.

Generally the evidence proves that no livraison exceeded six plates (although it leaves, for discussion below, the issue of whether some texts were delivered months ahead of their plates or printed with misleading livraison numbers).²⁷

²⁷ Details of those thought to bear incorrect livraison numbers are given in part two of this report. Some were probably accidental. In other cases, for some pages, the livraison number reflected where Temminck wished the text to fit. These pages cannot be dated from their livraison date.

Appendix I contains the details of plates without text, plate texts without livraison numbers and plate texts that are believed to have been misnumbered in error. Cases where the misnumbering is believed to have been deliberate will be dealt with below in the second part of this study.

The livraisons *in the first hundred* with less than six plates are therefore numbers 27, 63, 82 and 93. Of these 82 certainly lacked two plates; plate 488 may also have been withheld from livraison 82 and issued with livraison 93 (but it cannot count twice). Of a target of 600 five were still due. Livraison 101 contained five plates, but if these five are seen as completing the original promise did not lack one. This suggests that livraison 101 was provided in response to complaint and perhaps free.

4. The dates of issue of the plates

The texts for the first 20 livraisons followed some time after the plates (Sherborn, 1898). The dates suggested by Sherborn (1898), and those appended here, are for the folios of plates, not for the subsequent text.

Sherborn (1898) used an apparently definite date of availability of livraison 37 to date the first 37 livraisons based on the planned and reportedly carefully respected schedule of one a month. He did not allow for the two-month gap that Cuvier (1820), in the Prospectus (p. 11) published and apparently despatched with the first livraison, said would occur between livraison 1 and livraison 2. Nor did Sherborn have available the letters sent to Lichtenstein (Stresemann, 1922, 1951) in which Laugier, although he was able to send livraisons 8, 9 and 10 to Lichtenstein in mid April 1821, noted that of these only the 8th had been published, which would suggest that the initial gap had indeed been two months.

Dufour & d'Ocagne, the publishers, wrote on July 10, 1822 that "il en paraît présentement 21" (Stresemann, 1951). Sherborn (1898) believed livraison 23 had appeared by this date, so this also suggests that the dates used by Sherborn should perhaps have been modified to allow for a later issue of the second livraison. Stresemann (1922) also noted the dates by which certain later livraisons reached Berlin, these dates were noted by Zimmer (1926) and he used them in his revised list in the few cases where they were earlier than dates given by Sherborn.

These points do tend to suggest that Sherborn, for lack of other evidence, was forced to rely a little too heavily on the acclaimed regularity of publication. Early release of livraisons to Lichtenstein, especially livraison 10 in April 1821 (probably two months ahead of schedule and one month ahead of Sherborn's date), *could* also warrant slight change to Sherborn's dates. As only an individual copy seems to be involved no change is made here.

The dates given by Mathews (1918-19, 1925-27) come from sources already mentioned, but, apart from the matter of a second impression, one aspect of his work remains to be addressed. His discovery of the hand-written dates in the Tweeddale Library copy raises the possibility, regardless of the source of the dates added to it, that the dates were added when the owner still had the wrappers and, importantly, the owner could be certain which plate belonged to which livraison. Appendix II examines the evidence.

Browning & Monroe (1991) noted slight differences between Zimmer's dates and Sherborn's. The first two related to livraisons 73 and 78. Livraison 73 was dated June

30²⁸ 1827 in Zimmer and July 1827 in Sherborn, and livraison 78 was dated June 1828 in Zimmer, no doubt based on Stresemann as suggested above, and July 1828 in Sherborn.

The third difference noted by Browning and Monroe (1991), but accepted, concerned livraison 75. Sherborn (1898), wrote "There appears no reason to doubt that Crotch's list for the remaining livraisons is correct, with the exception of livraison 75, which was received at the Linnean Society's Library in 1827, and should therefore be so dated" and his subsequent table of dates added "1827" in a square bracket after Jan. 1828. In fact Crotch's "5 Jan. 1828" seems perfectly possible on the evidence of the Linnean Society's Donation Book. This has been kindly examined by Alwyne Wheeler who found that livraisons 74 and 75 were received together on January 25, 1828 from "G.B. Sowerby". Zimmer (1926) simply used "1827" without further explanation, but should not be followed in this. Crotch's date should be used.

A change in the date of livraison 75 to 1828 requires the correction of several citations (see Appendix III).

One Temminck name relative to the plates in this livraison (*Pomatostomus trivirgatus*) has a sister taxon dated slightly earlier. The change cannot therefore upset priority, the specific name remains *Pomatorhinus temporalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827). One other Temminck name proposed in this livraison, *Garrula torquata*, now *Streptocitta albicollis torquata* (Temminck, 1828) was correctly cited by Amadon (1962).

The last point made by Browning and Monroe (1991) concerned livraison 57, where they related the remarks of Mees (1986). The evidence suggests that this livraison did appear in 1825, and that an "irregularity" must have occurred. This will be dealt with below in the second part of this report.

Mees (1994) reported that an "Avis accompagnant la 97e livraison" was present in the copy of the "Planches coloriées" in Leiden and that this carries the date April 1836. It follows that the dates for livraisons 98 and 99 must also date from 1836, presumably from after April, and thus from December 31. The birds described by Temminck in the texts for these three livraisons, most of them Asian but including three from New Guinea and one from Africa, are listed in Appendix III and should now be dated from 1836 in place of 1835.

Finally, certain plates apparently may not have been issued in the strict sequence of their numbering. These fall into two categories, the first being second or third plates of a species already depicted, the second deliberate retentions of plates. These will also be reviewed in part two.

If exception is made for the plates referred to in the preceding paragraph, then the dating of plates in accordance with the dates of livraisons is appropriate. The choice between the dates provided by Sherborn and those provided by Zimmer seems to favour Zimmer's more recent offering for two reasons:

- 1 He gives, for many livraisons, a day of the month when a copy is known to have been received. Art. 21.3 of the Code (IZCN, 1999) tends to promote this by virtue of requiring the use of the last day of the month when an earlier day is not known.
- 2 He uses the information provided by Stresemann (1922).

²⁸ American style dates are used throughout, except for occasional quotations, as these distance the day of the month from the livraison number which is so often close by in this paper.

The even more recent information of Stresemann (1951), proving the date of April 18, 1821 for livraisons 9 and 10, should be used to update Zimmer's list, as should the information above about livraison 97, 98 and 99, and Crotch's date should be restored for livraison 75. The observations by Browning & Monroe (1991) do not require change to the dates given by Zimmer. Appendix IV provides an update for use in place of Zimmer's list.

5. The timing of the issue of the texts for the first 20 livraisons

It is almost certain that contrary to Sherborn (1898) all the texts for the first 20 livraisons did not appear with livraison 21. However livraison 21 was the first issued with text²⁹ as is substantiated by a letter to Lichtenstein in Berlin from Dufour & d'Ocagne, the original publishers, on July 10, 1822 (Stresemann, 1922). That letter included the wording "...celui des 20 premières s'imprime aussi, la première est même publiée, les suivantes se succéderont rapidement." Successive delivery slips sent to Lichtenstein attest to spaced deliveries, the process probably being completed about December 1823.

Zimmer (1926) remarked upon Stresemann's findings but found the information in these delivery slips confusing. In fact it suggests the following deliveries of texts:

- i. On August 22, 1822: "16 to 25 with texts": this must imply that 21 through 25 were provided from the plates and texts issued together, but that 16 to 20 must have been combined by Dufour & d'Ocagne from a stock-holding of older plates and newly-printed texts.
- ii. On March 17, 1823: "26 to 32 with texts"; these livraisons being wholly of the new combined form. The despatch without texts for any of the older livraisons implies too few had been printed to warrant sending any of these.
- iii. On June 25, 1823: "33, 34, 35; texts for 1-10, and texts for 21-35"; this implies texts alone were sent for 1-10 and 21-32 and suggests that the texts for 21 to 32 were duplicates of those sent in August 1822 and March 1823³⁰. Apparently these duplicate copies caused Zimmer (1926) to write of "overlapping serial numbers".
- iv. On December 25, 1823: "36 to 41; texts for 11 to 15".

Thus the texts for the original 20 livraisons seem to have appeared as follows: 1-10 on or before June 25, 1823, 11-15 between then and December 25, 1823, and 16 to 20, which appeared first, on or before August 22, 1822. This timetable suggests that preparation of the texts for 16 to 20 began when the plates were still in hand; this probably indicates when the decision was made that accompanying texts would have to be produced.

Although in July 1822 Dufour & d'Ocagne wrote "la première est même publiée",

²⁹ This is stated by Quoy (1824: 179) in the following note: "C'est à dater de la vingt et unième livraison que les auteurs ont commencé à fournir un texte à chacune des livraisons, en y comprenant celles qui ont déjà paru. Ils s'y sont déterminés parceque les douanes étrangères rejetaient une collection de gravures sans texte, qu'elles considéraient plutôt comme le produit des arts et de l'industrie en France, que comme un ouvrage scientifique destiné à parcourir toute l'Europe." It should be noted that Quoy only said "began to furnish a text", Sherborn seems to have jumped to the conclusion, from this and associated evidence, that the texts all appeared at once.

³⁰ It may also mean that duplicate texts were sent for 33, 34 and 35.

which might be taken to refer to the text for livraison 1, it seems in fact to refer to the first *instalment*. When they sent this to Lichtenstein six weeks later it did not include livraison 1, but the text for livraisons 16 to 20.

6. Mathews's belief in a reimpression

The dates given by Mathews (1918-19, 1925-27) to support his case for a reimpression of as many as 35 livraisons, appear to show:

- i. livraisons 1-6 being reissued with livraison 53 in December 1824 (this date for this livraison agreeing with Sherborn). This is some 16 months after Lichtenstein received his texts in June 1823. It is quite possible that the publishers failed to provide copies of the texts to the "Bibliographie de la France" until then but there is no more proof of this than there is of the hypothesis of a reimpression.
- ii. livraisons 7-10 and 23-35 being reissued in time for listing on July 26, 1823. This date is very close to the date that Lichtenstein received all these as part of a longer run, which tends to suggest that 7 to 10 at least were not reimpressions.
- iii. livraison 36 followed on August 2, 1823 and
- iv. that at this date livraisons 11 to 22 seem not to have been "reissued" yet; these appeared in ones and twos with livraisons 36 to 47 from July 1823 to June 1824. In the case of 11 to 15 the dates run from August 30, 1823 to February 28, 1824 and these dates do not prove that the supply of these came from a print run other than that used to supply Lichtenstein in December 1823. The case for 16 to 22 is more obscure. Lichtenstein had these in August 1822 and the dates Mathews gives are 12 to 21 months later.

On balance Mathews seems to have been misled by Sherborn's assertion that the texts for all the first 20 livraisons came out with livraison 20³¹ and by the brief statements in the "Bibliographie de la France". Mathews may also have failed to allow for the haphazard process of distribution. Lichtenstein received several sets together (some of these before their general release) and other subscribers, including the source for the information in the "Bibliographie de la France", apparently got their copies more slowly.

Mathews (1918-19) also discussed plate 100. His words show that he recognised that the dates he was using might relate to the text and not to the plate itself, but he seems to relate his date for the text not to the delayed issue of the original text but to his "second edition".

7. The wrappers

Based on the timetable above for the issue of the texts for livraisons 1-20 increased importance must be attributed to the information provided in Froriep (1821, 1822) where the details given must, with the possible exception of livraisons 16 to 20, have come from the wrappers. In the first of these notices Froriep (1821, Jul.) listed, for livraisons 1-8, the scientific names, their authors and the terra typica for each bird depicted. Froriep (1822, Oct.) did the same for livraisons 9-23. Except where there are probable spelling mistakes the names here, at least for livraisons 1-

³¹ Zimmer (1926) seemed sceptical about a second edition seeming to imply delivery from stock or perhaps a second impression rather than a second edition.

15, must reflect the scientific names on the wrappers.³²

Newton's copy of the "Planches coloriées", of the smaller format, is in the Balfour & Newton Library of the Department of Zoology, Cambridge University. A pencil notation reports that it was purchased, lacking 13 plates and texts, from Bernard Quaritch in 1898. This is the very year that Sherborn detailed its contents, and he stated that it was then unbound. It is now bound as five volumes of text and three further volumes each designed to contain 200 plates. Some texts and plates have been inserted loose. These are presumably some or all of the missing plates and texts; and there is a pencil note recording the later acquisition of some of these (apparently prior to Newton's death in 1907). Apparently it was bound, therefore, before these parts were acquired.

Based on this copy it is possible to much greater clarity to what Sherborn reported about wrappers. The text volumes contain several dozen wrappers, but the two that Sherborn referred to as having details of the contents (livraisons 13 and 20) are bound with the plates. These two wrappers broadly resemble all the others, in that they are printed on a sepia coloured rough paper (perhaps cartridge paper) with printing only on the front and the back pages. The front provides full details of the title and is largely generic to the work. It differs from later livraisons in that the livraison number is set out, not in figures, but in full in italic script (*viz. Treizième Livraison or Vingtième Livraison*). On No. 13 the date 1821 is shown. On No. 20 the date 1822 appears. On the back the top half of the page contains the list of contents, as set out faithfully for livraison 13 by Sherborn (1898). Below that there is a generic promotional text. This mentions that the number of plates per livraison may be increased, with an ambiguous phrase implying a pricing adjustment, if there is a general wish for this. It mentions the use of the scale of "un douzième", and the small sketches of bill structure are explained³³.

The wrappers in the volumes of text are deceptive and misleading, none contains plate details (and the promotional text moves up and uses a little more of the page). All required the livraison number to be added by hand. Sherborn wrote of wrappers in general that there were "four separate issues ... which are usually dated "182-" ..." The count is clearly greater. We have 1821 and 1822 versions of the wrapper applicable to the issues of plates without text and we have the subsequent wrappers to be found in the text volumes and of these the majority are, as reported, dated 182- (and a quick check suggests that when so dated they were apparently never modified by the addition of the final year). There are also wrappers with the full printed dates 1823

³² Froriep (1821, 1822) provided names for the birds depicted in plates 1 to 138. Where these names differ from those in the Tableau Méthodique (30 cases) the texts, issued later than the plates, have been examined to see whether the differences represent changes after the issue of the text or between the issue of the wrapper and the text. Newton's copy of the "Planches coloriées" has a postcard inserted. This was sent by Sherborn to Newton in December 1905 and reported that further evidence was to be found in the Annales Générales des Sciences Physiques, Bruxelles, Vol. 7 (1820: 361-371) and 8 (1821: 395-396). The first contains details, essentially matching those of Froriep, of livraisons 1-6; the second contains similar details of livraisons 7-11. There are minor differences in spellings but the scientific names marry with those given by Froriep in cases where the eventual text does not. A full analysis of the information in these two sources will require a separate review but the following plates seem to have appeared with one name on the wrapper and quite another in the text: 13, 22, 87, 88, 98, 100, 138.

³³ "On ajoute le trait du bec vu en dessus pour les oiseaux dont le genre est difficile à déterminer." The French measurement "un douzième" was the equivalent of the English inch [2.54 cms.].

and 1824. All three of these have in the promotional text the advice that owners of plates without texts, from the first 20 livraisons, may now purchase the texts (which are either being printed or have been printed). It seems reasonable to assume that the two dated 1823 and 1824 were printed before the adoption of the more general "182-".

Wherever any of these are bound in they have a livraison number added by hand. They have been used indiscriminately; the wrapper purporting to belong to livraison three is dated 1823, those for livraisons two and five are dated 1824, and those for livraisons seven to ten are all "182-". Every one of these livraisons would have originally had a wrapper of the original kind with a list of plate contents. Trade sources confirm that the generic wrappers would have been used in this indiscriminate way, with a stock of loose plates and text, perhaps many years after the original publication. Finally a wrapper mentioning Levrault is used for livraison 102 (with this number handwritten), and this is yet another version as all the preceding ones were those of Dufour et d'Ocagne.

The only other wrappers seen, all purported to be part of the 1850 edition (and discussed in Norinomiya & Dickinson, 2001; this issue), have been generic, lacking any plate details. The publishers of this edition apparently printed some of these wrappers and they seem to be modelled on the generic wrapper introduced after texts were included and after the lists of contents were discontinued. Unfortunately, a full set of wrappers has not come to light.

8. The Tableau Méthodique

It is helpful to remember that this is not an index. It is a binding plan and, errors apart, it used the nomenclature that Temminck considered correct when it went to print; in the process a number of the names first given to new species are provided with different generic names³⁴. In one or two cases a specific name also changes (e. g. *Falco torquatus* Cuvier, 1821, becomes *Falco arquatus* and *Fringilla russata* Temminck, 1839, appears in place of *Fringilla rutilans* Temminck, 1836).

The copy in The Natural History Museum, London that is not in the Tweeddale Library is one of those having the uncorrected 8 page version of the start of the Tableau Méthodique. This differs in the horizontal placement of plates 489 and 85, has plates 22 and 461 in the wrong column, and omits plates 557 and 558. The footnote in the final Tableau Méthodique (p. 1) makes clear that these pages appeared with livraisons 87 (Jan. 1831). At this date plates 557 and 558 had yet to come. Although the dates of publication of the remaining livraisons demonstrate a much less frequent output there is no other evidence suggesting that the series might stop here. Later, Temminck (1835) clearly knew that there would be plates numbered as high as 595.

A list of errors found in the Tableau Méthodique is included in Appendix VI.

Main conclusions

The evidence presented suggests that contrary to later perceptions every livraison was associated with six plates, but plates requiring double-spread pages were counted

³⁴ To be exact some second names, for species depicted in livraisons 1 to 20, appeared with the delayed text.

as two plates. On the sum of the evidence, with the exception of plate 488, it is now clear in which livraison every plate was published.

The dates used for livraisons 75, 97, 98 and 99 should be changed, and although altered in minor ways, that probably do not affect the priority of any names, those of livraisons 9 and 10 should change, when dated to the exact month. The dates provided in Appendix IV should be used in preference to earlier sources.

It is also now almost indisputable that only the wrappers for livraisons 1 to 20 were printed with a list of contents, and that the exact names used in all these can be drawn from Froriep (1821, 1822).

Part II.

A review of some of the problems

Introduction

Part I of this study dealt with the dates of issue of the different livraisons and the content of each livraison. This has provided a platform to work on specific problems of priority. Matters of date can be discussed in the context of almost total certainty as to the livraison in which a particular plate appeared, although with slightly less certainty when that came out.

In addition to the specific problems that relate to the potential for the names of other authors to deserve priority, a more general question needs to be addressed: whether any name must be dated from a second or third illustration of the species rather than the first.

It was felt that an improved understanding of the way Temminck planned the content of each livraison would assist a discussion of these issues. After listing the plates and their contents in numerical order in a spreadsheet it became apparent that many livraisons had a raptor as their first plate. If this could be demonstrated to be deliberate it would clarify Temminck's planning. However, any findings should be treated with caution as over the years Temminck will have had many new taxa to choose from at times and few at others. This would mean that his planning preferences might not be able to be implemented exactly each time.

Reviews of specific cases follow, beginning with those that demonstrate his willingness to substitute new text for old and to use livraison numbers applicable to the older set of text pages.

Objectives

1. To determine a) whether the arrangement of the plates within each livraison was deliberate enough that supporting evidence is available for use in determining the position of plates with anomalous positions, such as plate 377, and b) whether plate numbers in the texts of species receiving more than one illustration throw any light on whether the texts were issued in accordance with the declared livraison numbers.

2. To provide enough examples of the use of livraison numbers associated with earlier plates on pages substituted for texts to those plates, or later added to such pages, to demonstrate that text dates should not be based on suspicious livraison

numbers but on the dates when the plates were issued since in no case is there evidence that these texts preceded the plates. In so doing it was hoped to resolve taxonomic issues that have been said to depend on exact dating³⁵.

3. To provide appendices with lists of apparent errors whether these are due to omission, misprinting or deliberate policy. These lists are intended to save future workers from wondering if errors that they find have been found before. They include, therefore, errors pointed out by Zimmer (1926) and others.

The arrangement of plates within each livraison (1-6, 7-12 etc.)

It is a reasonable assumption that Temminck would have wanted to open each livraison with a dramatic bird, and this is apparent, but a quick first evaluation showed the dominance of raptors. This might have suggested an expectation that falconry interested the subscribers, but as Temminck's systematic order for birds (Temminck, 1820) began with the raptors it seems more probably that this was the fundamental reason.

The first and last plates were analysed in the context of the eventual place of such plates in the binding plan, which was governed by Temminck's arrangement. The analysis simply linked the relevant final volume number to each plate number and examined whether the selection of the plates used in positions one and six in a livraison was random or planned. No doubt a detailed statistical evaluation could be made of each of the six positions but this was not envisaged.

The evidence from the analysis of these plate positions in each livraison shows that Temminck was as deliberate as he could be in making the first plate in each livraison one of a raptor. Of the 101 livraisons of plates issued, the first plate in 50 or more is a raptor and is therefore bound in volume one. This is too great a proportion to be a matter of chance. This evidence is even more striking if limited to the first 60 livraisons; on this basis 42 of 60 first plates (70%) are of raptors. Statistically a normal distribution would imply that each volume should contribute an average of 20 or 21 plates to first position within a livraison. Therefore, as volume one is entirely raptors one would only expect that about 16-25 plates of raptors would be included in the 101 plates that appear first in a livraison.

It is noteworthy that livraisons 1 and 2 did not begin with raptors. Each began with what was probably an acknowledgement of support. The first with a bird that Temminck could name for Cuvier, who had written the Prospectus. The second began with a bird named for Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a contemporary of Temminck, who was then collecting in Brazil.

The last plate of the six is very rarely (only 5% of cases) to be found bound in volume five (which typically contains large birds). Instead the evidence broadly suggests that the smallest birds tended to be put last, especially when the plate contained two or three figures of two or three species. This approach to composite plates seems likely to have been deliberate. The remaining plates were therefore probably planned as "in-fill" based on the availability of material and the perceived urgency of description

³⁵ The cases examined deal with Asian birds. They are the only cases we have yet had to examine. There may be more. There will no doubt also be cases from other geographical regions.

(which will always have been a factor to consider when scientists of other nations were also naming the provenance of the colonies).

In part one of this report the matter of the exact allocation of plates 377 and 383 was discussed (neither has its own text so no livraison number). It was concluded that the fact that plate 372 is a double-page spread is one reason why livraison 63 should be deemed to be a livraison with five plates. A further reason was promised in this part of the paper. In the light of the above comments, that a raptor was the introductory plate of choice for the livraisons, this can now be revisited. Plate 377 is of a raptor (*Falco tachiro*) and plate 376 contains three figures depicting two species of sunbirds. The former is typical of the kind of opening plate employed by Temminck and he would not have opened a livraison with a plate such as plate 377. This is confirmed by Temminck's MS list.

The determination of plate numbers

A list of the planned livraisons, and the intended contents of each, must have been maintained, and have been regularly updated as to the contents assigned and with corrections. It follows that a plate number in a livraison some months ahead could be assigned or reserved. The artist may well have been told how this affected his priorities. Like this many of the texts which mention two or even three plate numbers may have been able to be given plate numbers well ahead of time. In the most extreme cases one might imagine that the corrected text was perhaps reissued some years later. However this seems unlikely to have happened often, because Temminck had a number of ways to deal with such situations (as long as he already knew the subject of the later plate).

Initially, he was able to write the texts for livraisons 1 to 20 after most of them had appeared. Plate numbers up to 120 had appeared or were well in hand and they could be included in texts for lower numbered plates without problem.

There must also have been a planned, and relatively constant, amount of work in progress. Even work with the artists would have been sequenced and plate numbers assigned. It would be months before such plates were executed, engraved and then coloured and made ready for issue³⁶. The plate numbers on all this work-in-progress would also be available to include in the texts for lower numbered plates.

Appendix V considers, in the light of a six months time frame, all the cases of plates for the same species issued in two or more livraisons, and contains comments on issues of priority.

Cases of text issued as part of a process of substitution or complementation

It has been alleged that "there were changes made in parts of the text from time to time". Alleging these changes Zimmer (1926) referred specifically to the discussion of the genus *Pogonias* in livraison 34 (May 1823), saying that this was suppressed and

³⁶ In late March 1820 Laugier wrote to Lichtenstein that the artists were at work on the first livraison. This appeared in August 1820 and implies a time to completion of six months; later with repetition this may have been reduced somewhat. However a span covering six livraisons is not unreasonable.

that substitute sheets were published later, which were given the original livraison numbers. This case has not been re-examined as this genus is not Asian and therefore not part of *this* study, but it will be seen to parallel those that follow.

Zimmer (1926) also alleged change to the text for plate 13, and here argued that the original Latin name given to the subject of this plate could not be determined.

In livraison 95 (1835) a note appears saying "On est invité à supprimer, dans le 43ème livraison, le texte joint à la planche 254". The text that was to be suppressed from livraison 43 (Feb. 28, 1824) had as its subject, or as part of its subject, the female of *Columba purpurata*. When livraison 95 appeared new text came out relating to plate 254, and the caption was to be corrected to relate to *Columba diademata*. In this case it is important to date the name *diademata* not from the publication of the plate, but from the corrected text in 1835, which bears livraison number 95, as correctly done by Salvadori (1893). The result is that the bird depicted is now known by the prior name *Ptilinopus xanthogaster* (Wagler, 1827).

Temminck's subscribers were also instructed to dispense with the Tableau that had been issued with livraison 87 (see footnote to page 1 of the Tableau Méthodique), which comprised "deux feuilles" that after printing, folding and cutting produced eight pages. For these instructions to appear in footnotes seems to have been unusual; more often there will have been a notice accompanying the livraison, which, like the wrapper, will too often have been discarded.

Several cases of substitution concerning Asian taxa are summarised here. The headings used below mention the livraisons concerned in each case with their dates and should make each case easier to understand. For the same reason each plate number in the text is accompanied, when first mentioned, by a livraison number.

1. The case of the genus *Myophonus* or *Myiophoneus*. Livraison 29 (Dec. 1822).

This is a case worth recalling. It provides an example for others that follow. In Peters Check-list of Birds of the World, X, Ripley (1964) adopted the spelling *Myiophoneus* as the generic name for the whistling thrushes and cited "Temminck, 1822, Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 170." What this hides is that the text associated with livraison 29 appeared in two parts, both marked with that livraison number, yet separated by some ten years, the first part in 1822 and the second no earlier than 1832. This issue was addressed and explained by Deignan (1965). He pointed out that the names of two related taxa that had been described by Vigors (1831, 1832) were mentioned in what, in the folio edition, was evidently Temminck's additional text.³⁷

The spelling Temminck first used is *Myophonus* with plate 170, and he used no other spelling at this date. Deignan also noted that the type species of the genus must, by monotypy, be *Myophonus metallicus* Temminck, 1822.

Errors in works such as the Check-list of Birds of the World are apt to be perpetuated, but it is to be hoped that repetition of this cautionary tale alerts others to the potential pitfalls of Temminck's use of livraison numbering.

³⁷ Deignan (1965) referred to it as "a replacement of an earlier and discarded sheet?". Temminck's text does not actually refer to the original descriptions by Vigors but the illustrations of these, with text, in Gould's Century of Himalayan Birds, which he attributed to Gray. This appeared in 1832.

2. *Eurylaimus corydon* Temminck versus *Coracias sumatranus* Raffles, 1822. Livraisons 22 (May 1822), 26 (Sept. 1822), 44 (Mar. 27, 1824), 50 (Sept. 1824) and 101 (1836).

Preparation for a list of the whereabouts of the types of Asian broadbills (Dekker et al, 2000) involved checking all the names listed therein back to their cited sources. As we were doing that we had an enquiry from G.F. Mees about the potential for priority of *Eurylaimus corydon* "Temminck, 1822" over *Coracias Sumatranus* Raffles, 1822. He suggested that Temminck's name was mentioned in text associated with livraison 22 thus appearing some two years before the text for plate 297, in livraison 50 (Sept. 1824). In examining the text pages it was discovered that the page in question, a leaf on the Genre *Eurylaimus*, printed on both sides, is, as Mees had indicated, marked "Livraison 22" — but it is headed "additional". The generic text, which comprises two leaves, thus appeared at two points in time despite the fact that the same livraison number was given (apparently so that these pages should be kept together).

Temminck's plates of broadbills illustrated *Eurylaimus Horsfieldii* (pls. 130, 131 in livraison 22; May 1822), *Eurylaimus nasicus* (pl. 154, livraison 26³⁸; Sept. 1822), *Eurylaimus cuculatus* (pl. 261, livraison 44; Mar. 27, 1824), *Eurylaimus corydon* (pl. 297, livraison 50; Sept. 1824) and *Eurylaimus psittacinus* (pl. 598, livraison 101 in 1836). It is clear from this that if the first part of the text on the genus appeared with livraison 22 logically the second leaf could have been added with livraison 26 in September 1822 or in March or September 1824.

Coracias Sumatranus Raffles, 1822, was published between March and May *vide* Kinnear & Robinson (1927) and under the rules of priority (ICZN, 1999), on the evidence brought forward by Kinnear & Robinson, Raffles's name would have to be taken as May 31, 1822. However, Deignan (1963) listed *sumatranus* Raffles as "not earlier than November 1822" (although his basis for this is unknown). Since then Raphael (1970) has published convincing evidence that it appeared between December 3 and 19, 1822, so if Temminck's name appeared in September 1822 it would seem to have unquestionable priority.

However, was Temminck's name given that early? This later page, which first contains the mention of *Eurylaimus corydon* Temm., also mentions plate 297. Earlier in this paper it has been suggested that within a forward planning period of perhaps six months Temminck could assign plate numbers for later use. From September 1822 to September 1824, when plate 297 appeared, seems to be beyond this span of control. It seems more likely that this page was issued no earlier than with livraison 44 in March 1824 together with plate 261 (and within the planning period for livraison 50).

In further support of this conclusion it is suggested that the name Temminck used for this taxon provides an important clue. In livraison 22, in conjunction with the proposal of the new name *Eurylaimus horsfieldii*, Temminck explained his opposition to geographic names and instead made from the name Horsfield a specific name for *javanicus* to acknowledge Horsfield's role in describing it. The construction of the name *Eurylaimus corydon* implies his awareness of Raffles's name "*corydon*". His opposition to *sumatranus*, which will have been commensurate with his opposition to *javanicus*, would appear to have led him to retain Raffles's generic name, which he did not believe was justified, as his binomen.

³⁸ By deduction, not printed on the text.

It is recommended therefore that the *status quo* be maintained. Priority has been accorded to Raffles's name for many years and on the evidence set out here it would seem best to sustain this.

3. The premature appearance of *Glaucopsis aterrimus*. Livraison 57 (Apr. 23, 1825).

In part one of this report mention was made of another irregularity discovered by Mees (1986), and reiterated by Browning & Monroe (1991). The name *Platysmurus leucopterus aterrimus* (Temminck, 1825), based on *Glaucopsis aterrimus* Temminck (pl. 265, livraison 45) caused Mees concern. He had noted that Temminck said that the specimens, collected around Pontianak on the west coast of Borneo, had come from Diard and were in Leiden, and that Leiden's records showed his collection arrived on October 8, 1828. Mees concluded that Temminck's description could not have appeared before October 1828 and that the currently accepted date of 1825 must be incorrect. "Something remains to be cleared up here" Mees wrote.

The cases examined above demonstrate that Temminck was willing to issue supplementary text and to assign numbers to the pages that assisted with filing or binding. He was it appears insensitive to future dating requirements.

In this instance we are concerned with the question of what text was inseparable from that with plate 337 (of *Glaucopsis temnura*) and what text was on wholly different pages? The answer is that the leaf of text with plate 337 is printed on both sides and it mentions two species, *G. temnura* on the front and *G. aterrimus* on the back. Both this text and the separate text on the genus (two pages, with three of the four sides printed) are marked "livraison 57". The conclusion must, therefore, be that a later issue of text for both species, with printing on the second side, superseded the page of text for plate 337, originally issued with printing on one side only.

If it is clear how this text may be found where it is, then it is unfortunately still unclear when this substitution took place. For now it is suggested that it be dated from livraison 80 (Sept. 5, 1829), which is the first livraison that appeared after October 1828. Lesson (1830: 341) uses the name and it is just conceivable that he was the first to do so. Only discovery of a notice of cancellation and substitution will allow better dating or show that Lesson was the original describer.

4. The genus *Phyllornis* (now *Chloropsis*). Livraisons 81 (Oct. 1829) and 86 (Sept. 4, 1830).

Two plates depict four species of the genus *Phyllornis*. Plate 484 in livraison 81 (Oct. 1829) illustrates *Phyllornis cochinchinensis* and *P. aurifrons*. Plate 512 in livraison 86 (Sept. 1830) shows *P. cyanopogon* and *P. malabaricus*. The text covers five species, the additional species being *P. mullerii*.

The text in the Tring copy (the large edition) comprises two sets of leaves: a single leaf on the genus printed back and front bearing the mention of livraison 81, and two leaves that cover the five species (and all five names are attributed to Temminck, although *cochinchinensis* is derived from *Turdus cochinchinensis* Gmelin, 1789). At the foot of the *third* of these pages, which is never where this appears in a normal set of leaves, one again finds "livraison 81". The same text sequence seems to be followed in the smaller edition, but the arrangement on the page differs page by page and, by the nature of the double lines between accounts (normally used at the top of the page beginning a new species account), raises the suspicion that lines of type have been lifted

from the type set for one page and fitted into another. As the format of each edition provided different amounts of page space for text the result is that these texts appear crowded in a way that they would not have done had the usual presentation been followed (in this context see the next case below also). This evidence seems to suggest not just texts appearing at two points in time but the substitution of pages for text previously issued.

There are two reasons to believe that at least the set of two leaves was actually issued with livraison 86 (this set including the replacement text, probably only for plate 484) and the evidence suggests, although it does not perhaps prove, that the single leaf was issued or reissued then. There are also two reasons to believe this. First, if Temminck had issued the texts for the two species in plate 512 almost a year before that plate appeared this delay would have been longer than our hypothetical six month planning threshold. Second, we have the other examples discussed here that show that Temminck did reissue text to be substituted for pages that were to be suppressed.

However, if the dates of the different issues are disregarded and the planning threshold is taken as six issues (not six months), the first of these objections falls.

There is one other piece of evidence, which appears strong, that suggests that Plate 512 was available at least a month earlier than Sherborn accepts for livraison 86. This is to be found in *Illustrations of Ornithology* by Jardine & Selby (1826-1843), another book that appeared in parts. In these parts the authors addressed the genus *Chloropsis* on three occasions. Without getting too involved in the problems of nomenclature that relate to the three separate parts they wrote on *Chloropsis* it is necessary to discuss these parts.

Their first comment was in the text associated with plate "V" (Signature C)³⁹. This was a section of part 1, which contained pls. 1-16. The authors later said this appeared in 1826, but Zimmer (1926) suggested that it was probably issued in February 1827. The pages were not individually numbered, but there appears to have been a page and a half of text on the subject of plate V and its contents — and on this the "C" of the signature appears on the first page at bottom right. There are also, probably from this date, three pages on the genus: the first is marked "[a, Pl. 5]" and the third is entitled "*Chloropsis* // Synopsis Specierum // *Chloropsis*". This page lists four species in the genus. Whether from 1826 or 1827 it antedates livraison 81 (1829) of Temminck and makes no mention of his names or plates.

Jardine & Selby's second comment dealt with "Plate C". This, plate 100, was the final plate in part 6. Three pages of text appeared. Half dealt with this plate, but from the centre of page two a revised "Synopsis Specierum" takes over. These three pages are thought to date from August 1830 (Zimmer, 1926 *ex* Sherborn, 1894). This text does contain references to both Temminck's plates (484 and 512). Sherborn (1898) gave September 1830 (without a closer date) for plate 86, which would have taken time to reach Jardine unless he received an advance copy from Temminck because he was working on this genus.

³⁹ A signature comprises the printed or unprinted pages folded and cut from a single sheet. This term has not been used for the "sets of leaves" in Temminck & Laugier as the sets were of one to four leaves and thus not consistent with the use of this term.

Finally there is the second half of a page entitled "Addenda, &c". This clearly appeared after part 6, and it has been considered that it appeared in December 1830 with part 7 (Zimmer, 1926).

These sections of text offer three possible conclusions: either the date of issue ascribed to Jardine & Selby, Part 6, is several months too early (which may repay further research), or the text for Temminck's plate 512, and possibly but not necessarily the plate itself, appeared earlier than did the rest of livraison 86, or Temminck provided an advance copy from stock printed and held for release one or two months later. Of these three the least likely seems to be that the text and plates appeared as early as livraison 81; the presence of "livraison 81" proves nothing, there is too much evidence to suggest that Temminck applied his livraison numbers in pursuit of preferential text placement.

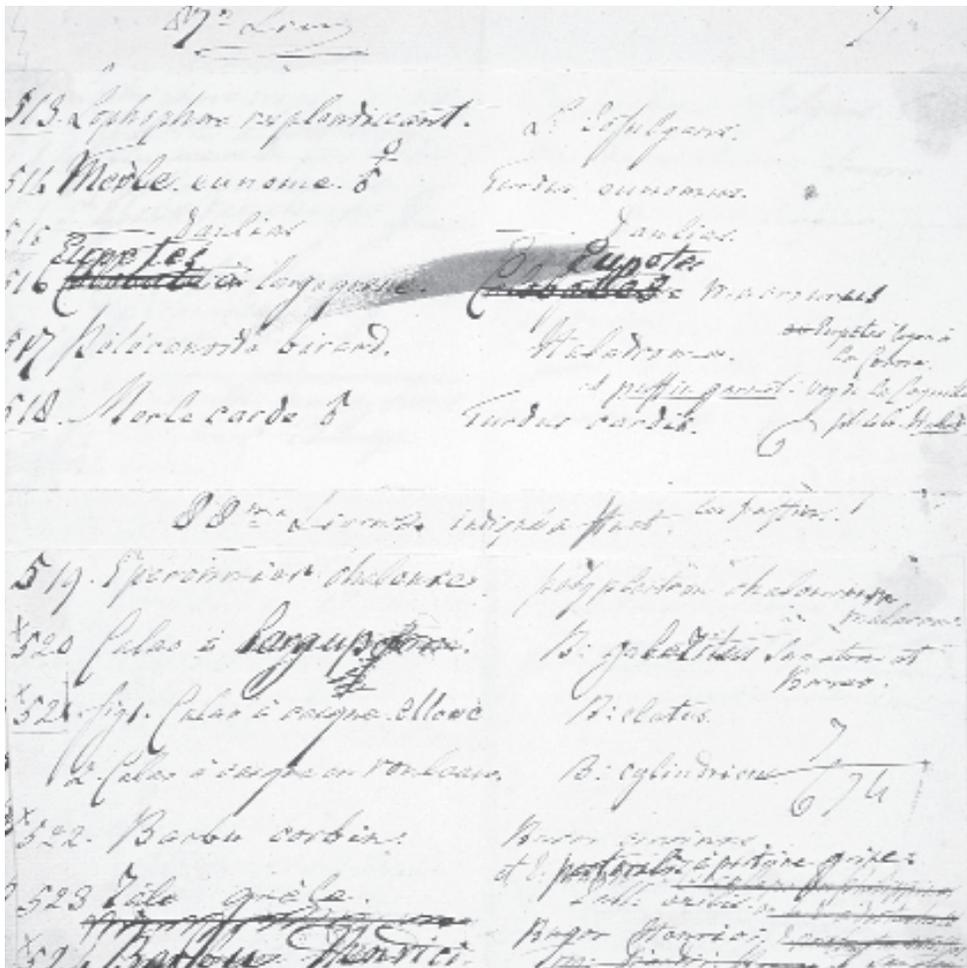


Figure 3. Temminck's MS list of the plates (showing livraison 88).

On balance, taking into account the normal thoroughness of Sherborn's work, and knowing that livraisons had earlier been released to Lichtenstein perhaps two months before they were to be published, the most likely scenario is that Temminck supplied Jardine with advance material. However it cannot be safely assumed that he supplied more than the essential texts, with or without the one relevant plate. It would be improper to argue that the whole of livraison 86 was published early. Note however that it has been argued, earlier in this study, that livraisons 9 and 10 must date from April 1821 on the basis that they were published by the act of their despatch, in the form of full livraisons, to Lichtenstein.

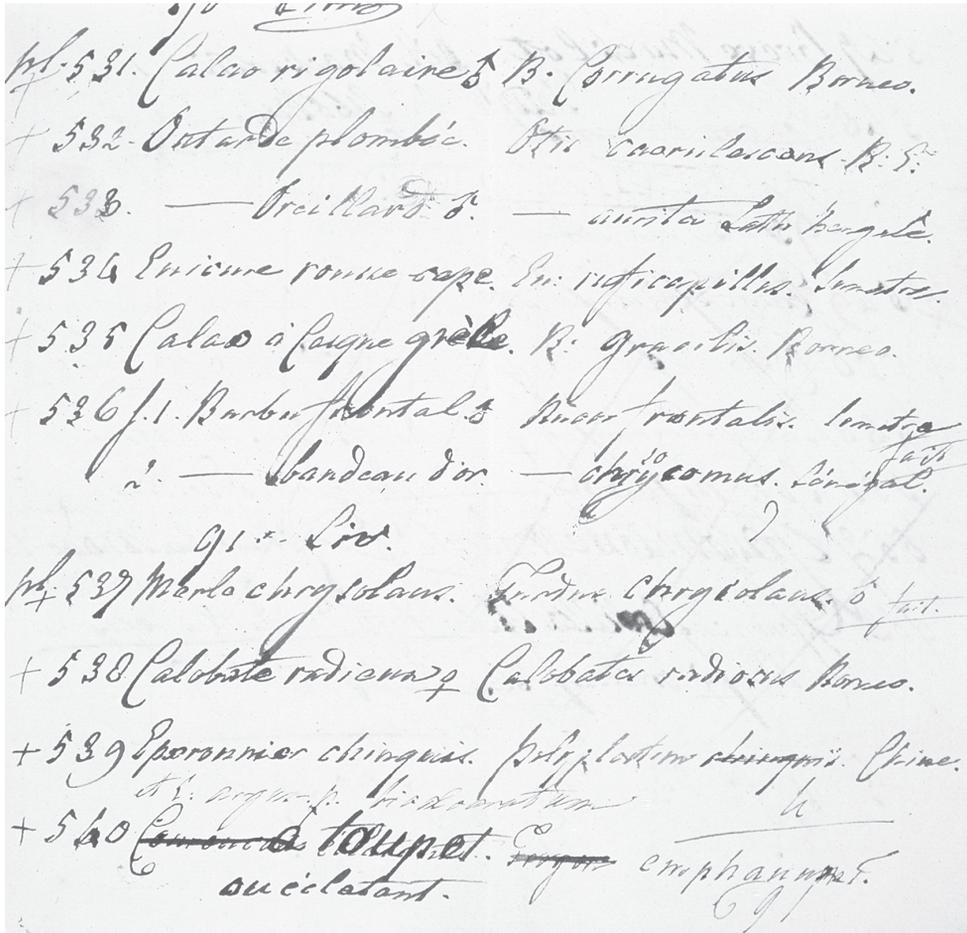


Figure 4. Temminck's MS list of the plates (showing livraison 91).

In this situation it seems best to retain a Sept. 1830 date for livraison 86 but to accept, on the basis that these are exceptions, that the names *Phyllornis cyanopogon* and *P. malabaricus* must date from "before August 1830".

The first specimen of *Phyllornis cyanopogon* to reach Leiden is associated with a

date of 1828 (R. Dekker *in litt.*), on the basis of this name, taken alone, one might believe that these text pages could have been a part of livraison 81. However, the name *malabaricus* as used by Gmelin (1789) applied to a bird from Ceylon and southern India, yet the same name was used for birds of two distinct taxa at different dates by Jardine & Selby (1826-1843). Whether Temminck used it for different taxa at different times requires further research, which is foreseen, and based on the findings more evidence may emerge that bears on this problem. However, this plate must be dated from livraison 86. Given the limited sharing of information with Jardine relating to this one plate there is insufficient basis for advancing the date of publication from September to say July 1830. This is a date by which these pages, or proofs of them, might have reached Jardine; in advance of the publication of the livraison, but in time for Jardine to correct his text.

5. The name of the Palawan peacock-pheasant: Livraisons 88 (May 14, 1831) and 91 (Dec. 20, 1832).

Here it is necessary to begin with a comparison of the pages from the two different sized formats.

Content in large format edition		Content in small format edition
1	1 Introduction to the genus (introduction mentions plate Nos. 519, 539 and 540)	Introduction to the genus
2	2 Introduction to the genus	Introduction to the genus
2	3 <i>Polyplectron chinquis</i> (pl. 539)	Introduction to the genus (top 6 lines); <i>Polyplectron chinquis</i> (rest of page)
4	<i>Polyplectron chinquis</i>	<i>Polyplectron chinquis</i>
3	5 <i>Argus giganteus</i> (not illustrated) begins a new page	<i>Polyplectron chinquis</i> (but page not fully used)
6	<i>Argus giganteus</i>	<i>Argus giganteus</i>
4	7 <i>Polyplectron emphanum</i> (pl. 540); begins a new page	<i>Argus giganteus</i>
8	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i> (top 6 lines); <i>Polyplectron chalcurum</i> (rest of page) (pl. 519)	<i>Argus giganteus</i> (top half page); <i>Polyplectron emphanum</i> (rest of page)
5	9	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>
10		<i>Polyplectron chalcurum</i>

The first column provides a leaf number and the second a page number (each leaf having two pages, face and back). This comparison shows that discrete pages were used in the large format edition for each of the logical parts *except* for the text for *Polyplectron chalcurum* which is crammed into the back of the final page, in spite of the fact that this is the only plate of the three that *must* have come out in livraison 88 (see also fig. 3). On this evidence it is possible that the introductory pages came out then (although this seems unlikely, given the 18 month period before the plates it mentions would have been out), but probable that the pages for *Polyplectron chinquis* came out with the plate as part of livraison 91. It is also apparent that the addition of the text for

plate 519 to the text of *Polyplectron emphanum* (pl. 540) was an afterthought. Temminck's MS list shows that plates 539 and 540 did indeed form part of livraison 91 (fig. 4). In the context of everything we know of Temminck's use of livraison numbers the use of 88 on these pages of text is a straightforward case of cancellation and substitution. The evidence from the smaller edition supports this view, in spite of taking an extra leaf the texts still look cramped and shared pages are characteristic of the effort to compress the text to achieve even this.

This scenario as regards *Polyplectron chalcurum* is clearly improbable. This was the first subject to be treated in livraison 88 and as such would not have been without text. In the light of these facts and the other cases where Temminck clearly issued fresh text, and suppressed his earlier text, it is apparent he did this with the text for plate 519, issuing a new page printed back to back in December 1832.

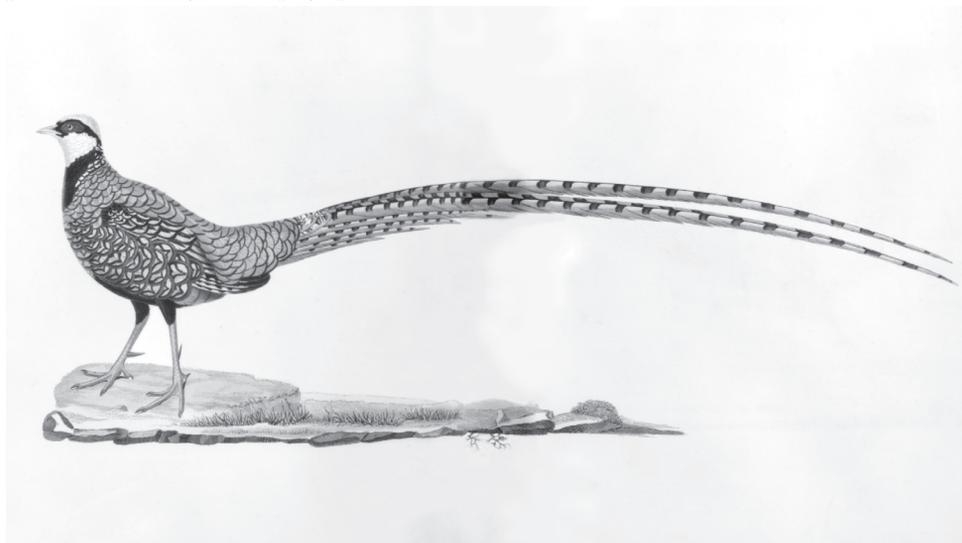


Figure 5. One of the five plates that fold in the small format edition, but not in the large. In the large edition, unlike other plates, these are laid out in landscape. In the small format edition one or two such plates have been seen to be edge-bound and fold outwards to show two pages of plate and one of text. The example shown here is centre-bound and no text page is visible. This is plate 485 - Faisan vénéré (*Phasianus veneratus* Temm. = *Phasianus reevesi* J.E. Gray, 1829), Reeves's Pheasant. © The Natural History Museum, London.

Peters (1934) listed *Polyplectron chalcurum* "Cuv." Lesson, 1831. Chasen (1935) listed the name *Polyplectron chalcurum* "Temminck" Cuvier, 1829, and gave Lesson's later name, from the page cited by Peters, as *Polyplectron inocellatus*. If Chasen indeed found a prior publication by Cuvier then he would be correct (except in the application of the name *inocellatus*, for Lesson listed Cuvier's name before his name and as such it is correctly cited by Peters), but whether Cuvier did in fact publish before Lesson requires separate investigation. For the purposes of this paper it is sufficient to record that the name *chalcurum* was not first employed in the Planches coloriées.

However, *Polyplectron emphanum* Temminck is cited as "Pl. Col., livr. 88, pl. 540, May 1831" by Peters (1934). The pheasant depicted was named *Polyplectron napoleonis* by Les-

son in 1831⁴⁰. Peters (1934) believed Temminck's name had one month's priority over this. Proving that plate 540 fits, as it should, in livraison 91 and should be dated 1832 proves that Lesson's name is the prior name. The case for utilising it in place of *Polyplectron emphanum* Temminck is complex and is being treated separately (Dickinson, 2001).

6. Other similar cases discovered.

A full search of the text is beyond the scope of this paper, however every case where a plate shares one or more pages of text with another plate has been examined (see Appendix V) and this has exposed a number of further cases. The comments below, which make use of the concept of a typical leadtime such that it would be known what would appear in the next few issues, explain why it is suspected that substitution occurred, and, where relevant, further comments are added.

The evaluation provided here is still perhaps inexact, but it has been shown that Temminck did suppress earlier text and reissue text, and it is argued that it should be assumed that he did this - unless there is a reasonable basis for presuming otherwise (see also App. I).

- Plate 434 (livraison 73; Jun. 30, 1827) *Sterna melanogaster* Temminck: plate 434 has its text printed on the reverse of the text of plate 427, of *Sterna melanauchen* Temminck, in livraison 72 (Apr. 25, 1827), which is marked livraison 72. Only two months apart; however, as we are not dealing just with whether two plate numbers could be included, but with whole texts, there must be a strong case for supposing that an original text of one side was suppressed and replaced by a text on two sides showing the earlier livraison number. It seems unlikely that the text for *Sterna melanogaster* appeared in April ahead of its plate, and the name should probably be dated June 1827. This relates, as does the plate, to livraison 73, not 72 as given by Peters (1934). The name *Sterna melanogaster* Temminck, 1827, is preoccupied by its prior use as *Sterna melanogaster* "T[emminck]." Horsfield, 1824, as a substitute name for *Sterna javanica* Horsfield, 1821 (*vide* Deignan, 1945, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 186, p. 134) and is now known as *Sterna acuticauda* J.E. Gray, 1831. The name *Sterna melanauchen* Temminck, 1827, is a junior synonym of *Sterna sumatrana* Raffles, 1822⁴¹.
- Plate 441 (livraison 74; Sept. 22, 1827) *Pomatorhinus turdinus* Temminck: is an example of the reverse of the previous case. The text appears on the other side of the page from that for plate 443, of *Pomatorhinus trivirgatus* Temminck, marked livraison 75 (Jan. 5, 1828). It would thus appear that the text followed the plate. However, this page may have replaced, in 1828, a page with no text on the back issued as part of livraison 74. If it did not then *Pomatorhinus turdinus* Temminck must also date from Jan. 5, 1828 (as the plate bears only the vernacular name), and not from Sept. 1827,

⁴⁰ Lesson's name appeared in *Traité Orn.*, 7, p. 487 in April 1831 as a *nomen nudum*. Lesson provided a description in *Traité Orn.*, 8, p. 650 in June (Peters, 1934: 132, footnote) or possibly a little later. The name *napoleonis* was treated as the oldest name by Ogilvie-Grant (1893: 361) and by McGregor (1909). Only after Lowe (1925) or Peters (1934) would this have been modified.

⁴¹ Even if Raffles's name were published in December 1822. See text on plate 297. However, for a view opposed to Deignan's action see Mees (1989: 370).

unless it can be proved that wrappers were still being issued at this date. *Pomatorhinus turdinus* Temminck is a synonym of *Toxostoma curvirostre* (Swainson, 1827)⁴². *Pomatorhinus trivirgatus* Temminck, is now *Pomatostomus temporalis trivirgatus* Temminck.

- Plate 458 (livraison 77; Apr. 23, 1828) *Turdus interpres* 'Kuhl' Temminck: text is on the reverse of that of plate 445 of *Turdus citrinus* Latham, which appeared in livraison 75 ("Dec. 31", 1827)⁴³. Within the lead-time; however, as in the case of plate 434 it seems appropriate to presume that an original text of one side was suppressed and replaced by a text on two sides showing the earlier livraison number. Now *Zoothera interpres* (Temminck, 1828)⁴⁴.
- Plate 519 (livraison 88; May 14, 1831) *Polyplectron chalcurum* Temminck: the text, which does not carry a livraison number, is on the back of the text for plate 540 (livraison 91; Dec. 20, 1832) depicting *Polyplectron emphanum* Temminck. The case of *P. emphanum* is discussed in the main paper (part II). Plate 519 may be dated from May 14, 1831.
- Plate 527 (livraison 89; Feb. 11, 1832) *Bucco faiostrictus* Temminck: text is on the reverse of plate 522 issued in the preceding livraison depicting *Bucco corvinus*. Nine months apart and again we are dealing with a whole text not just a plate number. Here again a page of text, originally issued in May 1831, may have dealt solely with *Bucco corvinus*. Instead we have the two texts back to back on a page that is labelled livraison 88. It seems preferable to assume a substitution in Feb. 1832 and to cite *faiostrictus* Temminck from livraison 89 in 1832 (Feb. 11). Shelley (1891) cites no name earlier than that. Now *Megalaima faiostricta* (Temminck, 1832)⁴⁵.
- Plate 537 (livraison 91; Dec. 20, 1832) *Turdus chrysolaus* Temminck: the text for this is on the back of that for plate 518 in livraison 87 (Jan. 22, 1831), which is marked livraison 87. This is well beyond the six months planning framework, but only four livraisons apart⁴⁶. The timing of this case requires the parallel consideration of the facts concerning plates 519 and 540. The circumstances all suggest that the text issued in 1831 must have dealt solely with *Turdus cardis* and that the back-to-back text is a reissue accompanied by the suppression of the original. *Turdus chrysolaus* Temminck must therefore be treated as from livraison 91 and as dating from 1832 (Dec.)⁴⁷. There is no name for it prior to that.

Other irregularities

⁴² The month of publication of Swainson's name has not been researched.

⁴³ Cited as "[late in] 1827" by Deignan (1963).

⁴⁴ Wrongly dated 1826 by Ripley (1964); here, in the context of 1828, based on the presumption the text did not appear before the plate.

⁴⁵ Peters (1948) cited it as "Pl. Col., livr. 88, 1831, pl. 527".

⁴⁶ For further thoughts on the timetable of livraisons in the years 1831-1834 see Dekker et al. (2001, this issue).

⁴⁷ Ripley in Mayr & Paynter (1964) cited it as "1831, Pl. Col., livr. 87, pl. 537".

A footnote to the text for plate 426 (livraison 72; Apr. 25, 1827) says that this plate and plate 407 (livraison 69; Oct. 28, 1826) were issued without accompanying texts. Temminck deferred them in order to gather the facts so that he could refute doubts about these species which, Temminck said, had been expressed by Rüppell. These texts seem to have been issued only with livraison 101, after the issue of extra pages on the group of vultures. Plate 426 is of *Vultur monachus* Latham and the name's priority depends on Latham's publication. Plate 407 is of *Vultur auricularis* Daudin and its case is similar.

Zimmer reported "indeterminate irregularities" in livraisons 87 and 89. These may be resolved by the date change explained in Appendix III; in addition plates 513 and 527 are mentioned in Appendix V. Zimmer's concerns may, however, be unresolved.

In view of these identified events of substitution it seems reasonable to suppose that substitution has occurred in some cases that have not yet been discovered, perhaps even affecting the names of other Asian taxa. Notices from Temminck to subscribers asking them to make such changes would very rarely have been retained and clues of the kind relied upon here are likely to be all that can be found to help resolve further cases.

Printing errors

It is normal for a work of this size to contain a number of printing errors. Sometimes errors in the numbering of plates or sets of text leaves have yielded clues leading to findings presented here. It may help any future analyst of this work to know what errors have been detected so far. Appendix VI provides such a list, including those mentioned by previous authors and those noticed during this study.

Main conclusions

A considerable body of evidence is presented showing that substitution occurred and suggesting that Temminck was motivated by the wish to place related texts together to facilitate his eventual binding plan. Nevertheless the practice has misled many authors over the dates to attribute to Temminck's names and at least one specific name is shown to be antedated by another name. As explained elsewhere the older name merits reintroduction on the grounds of relatively recent use and use in major works in the 20th century.

It seems appropriate that names in this work should always be dated from when the plate appeared in a context where complete livraisons appeared in correct sequence throughout. In a few cases there will be grounds to argue for an exception but this is the only sensible presumption to make.

In Appendix III details are given of all the names which have here been found to require changed citations. The changes may be only in the livraison number or the year or in both. These are given with the volume and page numbers in Peters Checklist so that this can be used to pencil changes into annotated copies.

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Certain interpretations of the historical facts required that the two sets of the *Planches coloriées* in The Natural History Museum, London, be consulted where Ann Datta and Paul Cooper were very helpful. In Cambridge I am grateful to the authorities of the Cambridge University Library for access to their copy; access to the two more important copies in the Balfour & Newton Library was facilitated by Clair Castle. David Wells kindly arranged these two visits in Cambridge. Enquiries were also made about the copy in the Historic Collections, King's College, University of Aberdeen, where assistance was kindly provided by Alan Knox and Myrtle Anderson-Smith. Gerlof Mees, who stimulated review of some particular cases, later suggested that the archives in Leiden might contain relevant manuscripts by Temminck and this led to the discovery of Temminck's plate list. Michael Walters was extremely helpful in tracking down some names not to be found in modern lists of synonymy.

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It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the utility of the position list of the 600 plates with columns showing for each plate the volume number and a text page number (based on the pencil numbers added to the set in the Rothschild Library, Tring). Frederick Sawyer prepared this about 1941 (F.E. Warr pers. comm.). This list helped resolve several apparent inconsistencies due solely to errors in my own initial analyses!

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APPENDIX I

Plates without proof of their inclusion in particular livraisons

For the purposes of this review proof is considered to exist when the set of leaves of text for a given plate number carries a livraison number that is consistent with expectations. The expectation was that deduced from the plate number and its anticipated livraison number (adjusted for established gaps), and the numbers on the leaves for the texts on the immediately preceding and following plates; the Temminck MS now offers corroboration.

On this basis the texts with livraison numbers allow 551 numbers to be plotted (against the 101 livraison numbers), leaving 49 to account for. 36 numbers belong to plates associated with other plates and text. 13 have texts, but the pages lack livraison numbers.

1. The following plates had no text of their own; rather they were associated with an earlier or a later plate that did come with text:

34, 93, 104, 110, 115, 139, 140, 141, 223, 224, 225, 228, 231, 294, 295, 296, 297, 336, 342, 361, 377, 383, 402, 408, 422, 424, 434, 443, 458, 493, 497, 512, 513, 519, 527, 537.

The connections between these and other plates are explored in the main body of this paper or in Appendix V.

2. The following 13 plates have texts, but the text lacks a livraison number:

154, 399, 430, 449, 483, 485, 487, 488, 490, 539, 550, 558, 561.

In most cases the livraison number can be deduced from neighbouring plates which do have a text page bearing a livraison number. These are also the subject of Appendix II.

APPENDIX II

The handwritten dates on the Tweeddale copy

It would appear that these dates have been copied from some source. Two questions arise. First, can that source be identified? Second, do the additions to pages that did not carry livraison numbers tell us which livraisons these plates were in?

The Tweeddale Library was presented by The Natural History Museum in 1887 by R.G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, the nephew of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Since Tweeddale introduced these same dates in his major contribution on the birds of the Celebes (Walden, 1872) it seems probable that they were added to his copy at about this time. At this date

the only sources that were available were those available to Crotch (1869), and at this point it is most likely that Tweeddale simply used Crotch's list.

A comparison of the dates added with those in Crotch's list shows a number of differences:

1. In livraison 3, dated 18 Dec. 1824 by Crotch, plates 15 and 18 have texts marked Oct. 7, 1820 (Crotch's date of livraison 1); the other four in this livraison are correct.
2. In livraison 17, dated 1 May 1824 by Crotch, plate 98 has text marked May 11.
3. In livraison 23, dated 26 July 1823 by Crotch, plate 135 has text marked July 28 instead.
4. In livraison 25, dated 26 July 1823 by Crotch, plate 150 has text marked Aug. 2, 1823 (the date Crotch gave a few lines earlier for livraison 22).
5. In livraison 45, dated 1 May 1824 by Crotch, plate 269 has May 7 instead.
6. In livraison 49, dated 28 Aug. 1824, plate 292 has 1822 in place of 1824.
7. In livraison 71, dated 28 Feb. 1827 by Crotch, plate 420 has Feb. 26 instead.
8. and for livraison 42, where Crotch offered the unlikely year 1825, this is used for 246, 247 and 248, but 1824 appears on 249, 250 and 251.

Items 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 look like simple copying errors, and there is no other explanation for items 1 and 8. Item 4 is at first sight more intriguing; the date is later than that assigned to the other plates in that livraison. This might suggest that the plate was held over for the next livraison. As it was the sixth plate in livraison 25 this is not unreasonable. However, Crotch used the date August 2 a few lines higher in his table for livraisons 21 and 22 and this too, therefore, must be counted an error in copying.

The 13 sets of leaves without dates have been carefully checked. The following table compares the expected dates (based on Crotch's list), based on the analysis of the first and last plates of each livraison, with the handwritten dates. The letter L beside the plate number indicates that, *before any adjustment*, it would expected to be the last plate in a livraison.

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Livraison</i>	<i>Date (Crotch)</i>	<i>Date (handwritten)</i>
154	26 (26)	26.vii.1823	None
399	67 (67)	12.vii.1826	12.vii.1826
430 L	72 (72)	25.iv.1827	None
449	76 (75)	1.iii.1828 (76)	None
483	81 (81)	17.x.1829	None
485	82 (81)	2.i.1830 (82)	2.i.1830
487	82 (82)	2.i.1830	2.i.1830
488	82 (82)	2.i.1830	2.i.1830
490	83 (82)	20.ii.1830 (83)	20.ii.1830
539	91 (90)	29.12.1832 (91)	None
550	93 (92)	1835 (93)	None
558 L	94 (93)	1835 (94)	None
561	95 (94)	1835 (95)	1835

Before examining this evidence it is instructive to note the numbers given in brackets in column two. These livraison numbers would be correct if every livraison

had had six plates. There is no evidence that this was doubted in Tweeddale's time so this system of checking could have been applied if no wrappers existed. In most cases the evidence is inconclusive, but in the two meaningful cases it suggests wrappers were available.

In seven cases the date is not consistent with simply dividing the plate number by six to discover its place. The first of these for which we have two dates to compare, the case of plate 485, suggests that a wrapper existed that showed it to be in livraison 82 or the date copied was erroneous. On the basis of other evidence it can be shown that livraison 82 is correct and that this was the first plate therein.

In the second, and only other case where we have detailed dates to compare, the case of plate 490, the date is also inconsistent with the quick method of checking. Again other evidence shows that this was in livraison 83 and the dating agrees with that. It therefore seems almost certain that these dates were all added prior to binding and to the discard of wrappers. Had this copy been bound by the British Museum (Natural History) perhaps all the wrappers would have been saved.

APPENDIX III

Names for which citations in Peters Check-list must be changed

		Pl. No.	Livr. No. Old	Date	Livr. No. New	Date	Peters' Vol./page
			a		a		
<i>Eurylaimus corydon</i>	b	297	22	1822	44	1824	7:6
<i>Glaucopsis aterrimus</i>	c	337	57	1825	80	1829	15:206
<i>Sterna melanogaster</i>		434	72	1827	73	1827	2:336
<i>Pomatorhinus trivirgatus</i>		443	75	1827	75	1828	10:279
<i>Garrula torquata</i>		444	75	1827	75	1828	15:117
<i>Ploceus alecto</i>	d	446	75	1827	75	1828	
<i>Myiothera leucophris</i>		448	76	1827	75	1828	10:16
<i>Myiothera epilepidota</i>		448	74	1827	75	1828	10:293
<i>Myiothera grammiceps</i>		448	74	1827	75	1828	10:309
<i>Falco rapax</i>		455	76	1828	77	1828	1:380
<i>Turdus interpres</i>	e	458	78	1828	77	1828	10:145
<i>Columba janthina</i>		503	86	1830	85	1830	3:69
<i>Phyllornis cyanopogon</i>		512	81	1829	86	1830	9:304
<i>Phyllornis malabaricus</i>	f	512	81	1829	86	1830	
<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>		525	88	1831	89	1832	4:159
<i>Bucco faiostrictus</i>		527	88	1831	89	1832	6:33
<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>		537	87	1831	91	1832	10:199
<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	g	540	88	1831	91	1832	2:132
<i>Barita gymnocephala</i>		572	97	1835	97	1836	9:365
<i>Eupetes ajax</i>		573	97	1835	97	1836	10:234
<i>Eupetes cærulescens</i>		574	97	1835	97	1836	10:236
<i>Kitta buccoïdes</i>		575	97	1835	97	1836	15:173
<i>Otis scolopacea</i>		576	97	1835	97	1836	2:223
<i>Muscicapa narcissina</i>		577	97	1835	97	1836	11:338

<i>Muscicapa mugimaki</i>		577	97	1835	97	1836	11:339
<i>Columba rosacea</i>		578	98	1835	98	1836	3:48
<i>Uria wumizusume</i>		579	98	1835	98	1836	2:356
<i>Emberiza personata</i>		580	98	1835	98	1836	13:29
<i>Nycticorax limnophilax</i>	h	581	98	1835	98	1836	
<i>Nycticorax goisagi</i>		582	98	1835	98	1836	1:232
<i>Emberiza elegans</i>		583	98	1835	98	1836	13:22
<i>Emberiza variabilis</i>		583	98	1835	98	1836	13:29
<i>Muscipeta princeps</i>		584	99	1835	99	1836	11:488
<i>Picus awokera</i>		585	99	1835	99	1836	6:133
<i>Picus kizuki</i>	i	585	99	1835	99	1836	6:201
<i>Procellaria leucomelas</i>		587	99	1835	99	1836	1:89
<i>Procellaria tenuirostris</i>	j	587	99	1835	99	1836	1:94
<i>Fringilla kawarahiba</i>		588	99	1835	99	1836	14:237
<i>Fringilla rutilans</i>		588	99	1835	99	1836	15:14
<i>Allotrius flaviscapis</i>	k	589	99	1835	99	1836	10:387
<i>Allotrius ænobarbus</i>		589	99	1835	99	1836	10:389

Notes: a) For more precise information on new dates see Appendix IV and for old dates see Zimmer (1926); b) this name remains a synonym; c) this is not depicted in plate 337, it is only on the text page associated with that; d) not in "Peters" see Cat. Bds. 13: 508 (Sharpe, 1890) where dated 1846; e) the date 1826 in Ripley (1964) appears to be a typographical error; f) not in "Peters"; in Cat. Bds. 6: 30 (Sharpe, 1881) but with no date; g) this name loses priority to *Polyplectron napoleonis* Lesson, 1831 (Dickinson, 2001, in press); h) not in "Peters" see Cat. Bds. 26: 166 (Sharpe, 1898) where dated 1836; i) this is not depicted in plate 585, it is only on the text page associated with that; j) this is not depicted in plate 587, it is only on the text page associated with that; k) the generic name *Allotrius* will also date from 1836.

APPENDIX IV

The dates and contents of the 101 livraisons with plates

1 - Aug. 1820 (1-6)	35 - Jun. 20, 1823 (204-209)	69 - Oct. 28, 1826 (407-412)
2 - Sept. 1820 (7-12)	36 - Jul. 1823 (210-215)	70 - Dec. 27, 1826 (413-418)
3 - Oct. 1820 (13-18)	37 - Aug. 30, 1823 (216-221)	71 - Feb. 28, 1827 (419-424)
4 - Nov. 1820 (19-24)	38 - Sept. 27, 1823 (222-227)	72 - Apr. 25, 1827 (425-430)
5 - Dec. 1820 (25-30)	39 - Oct. 25, 1823 (228-233)	73 - Jun. 30, 1827 (431-436)
6 - Jan. 1821 (31-36)	40 - Nov. 1823 (234-239)	74 - Sept. 22, 1827 (437-442)
7 - Feb. 1821 (37-42)	41 - Dec. 25, 1823 (240-245)	75 - Jan. 5, 1828 (443-448)
8 - Mar. 1821 (43-48)	42 - Jan. 1824 (246-251)	76 - Mar. 1, 1828 (449-454)
9 - Apr. 18, 1821 (49-54)	43 - Feb. 28, 1824 (252-257)	77 - Apr. 23, 1828 (455-460)
10 - Apr. 18, 1821 (55-60)	44 - Mar. 27, 1824 (258-263)	78 - Jun. 1828 (461-466)
11 - Jun. 1821 (61-66)	45 - Apr. 1824 (264-269)	79 - Aug. 1, 1829 (467-472)
12 - Jul. 1821 (67-72)	46 - May 22, 1824 (270-275)	80 - Sept. 5, 1829 (473-478)
13 - Aug. 1821 (73-78)	47 - Jun. 15, 1824 (276-281)	81 - Oct. 1829 (479-484)
14 - Sept. 1821 (79-84)	48 - Jul. 31, 1824 (282-287)	82 - Jan. 2, 1830 (485-488*)
15 - Oct. 1821 (85-90)	49 - Aug. 18, 1824 (288-293)	83 - Feb. 20, 1830 (489-494)
16 - Nov. 1821 (91-96)	50 - Sept. 1824 (294-299)	84 - May 8, 1830 (495-500)
17 - Dec. 1821 (97-102)	51 - Oct. 23, 1824 (300-305)	85 - Jul. 3, 1830 (501-506)

18 - Jan. 1822 (103-108)	52 - Nov. 27, 1824 (306-311)	86 - Sept. 4, 1830 (507-512**)
19 - Feb. 1822 (109-114)	53 - Dec. 25, 1824 (312-317)	87 - Jan. 22, 1831 (513-518)
20 - Mar. 1822 (115-120)	54 - Jan. 1825 (318-323)	88 - May 14, 1831 (519-524)
21 - Apr. 1822 (121-126)	55 - Feb. 26, 1825 (324-329)	89 - Feb. 11, 1832 (525-530)
22 - May 1822 (127-132)	56 - Mar. 1825 (330-335)	90 - Jul. 28, 1832 (531-536)
23 - Jun. 1822 (133-138)	57 - Apr. 23, 1825 (336-341)	91 - Dec. 20, 1832 (537-542)
24 - Jul. 1822 (139-144)	58 - May 28, 1825 (342-347)	92 - Jul. 26, 1834 (543-548)
25 - Aug. 22, 1822 (145-150)	59 - Jun. 25, 1825 (348-353)	93 - [Dec. 31.] 1835 (<u>549-553</u>)
26 - Sept. 1822 (151-156)	60 - Jul. 23, 1825 (354-359)	94 - [Dec. 31.] 1835 (554-559)
27 - Oct. 1822 (<u>157-161</u>)	61 - Aug. 27, 1825 (360-365)	95 - [Dec. 31.] 1835 (560-565)
28 - Nov. 1822 (162-167)	62 - Sept. 24, 1825 (366-371)	96 - [Dec. 31.] 1835 (566-571)
29 - Dec. 1822 (168-173)	63 - Oct. 9, 1825 (<u>372-376</u>)	97 - Apr. 1836 (572-577)
30 - Jan. 1823 (174-179)	64 - Dec. 21, 1825 (377-382)	98 - [Dec. 31.] 1836 (578-583)
31 - Feb. 1823 (180-185)	65 - May 27, 1826 (383-388)	99 - [Dec. 31.] 1836 (584-589)
32 - Mar. 17, 1823 (186-191)	66 - Jun. 10, 1826 (389-394)	100 - [Dec. 31.] 1836 (590-595)
33 - Apr. 1823 (192-197)	67 - Jul. 12, 1826 (395-400)	101 - [Dec. 31.] 1836 (<u>596-600</u>)
34 - May 1823 (198-203)	68 - Sept. 16, 1826 (401-406)	

* Plate 488 *may* have been held back and issued with livraison 93 (see text).

** Proofs of the texts for plate 512 seem to have been shared with Jardine earlier than September but this evidence does not suffice to correct the date of publication.

Compared to the list provided by Zimmer (1926) the following changes have been made: 1) the dates of livraisons 9 and 10 are now based on Stresemann (1951); 2) the date of livraison 75 has been shown in accordance with the Code (ICZN, 1999); 3) livraisons 97 to 99 have been dated 1836 based on the "Avis" issued with livraison 97; 4) the same change has been made for the dates of livraisons 93 to 96 and 100 to 101; 5) the plate numbers within each livraison are based on the findings in this paper; 6) those plate numbers which reflect fewer than six plates have been underlined; revised dates are in bold type.

APPENDIX V

Plates associated with other plates: issues of timing and of priority

The primary purpose of this appendix, which does not repeat cases dealt with under Findings, is to show whether the printed text should be expected to include both or all of the associated plate numbers. This is determined in the context of the apparent date of publication. The second objective is to examine each such case to see if there are issues of priority or of required corrections to the dates usually cited.

Zimmer (1926) writing about irregularities said that "exact calculation is impossible since some of the questionable plates are described in the same pages or paragraphs with other plates of the same species whose numbers are very widely separated, and the text was issued with these other plates". However, based on what has been established here most issues can be explored with confidence.

- **Plate 34 (livraison 6; Jan. 1821) *Strix occipitalis* Temminck:** text issued back to back with that of *Strix Sonnerati* Temminck, plate 21 in livraison 4 (Nov. 1820). No texts had been issued when these two plates appeared. When the texts, issued

about June 1823, were prepared the overall systematic plan must have suggested that these two species would eventually be bound near each other. They are in fact next to each other. Temminck's two names date from the wrappers to livraisons 4 and 6. The date the delayed text appeared is not relevant. However the subjects of both the plates had been named by Vieillot a few years earlier. *Strix occipitalis* is a synonym of *Strix perlata* Vieillot, 1817, and *Strix Sonnerati* is a synonym of *Ninox superciliaris* Vieillot, 1817.⁴⁸

- **Plate 93 (livraison 16; Nov. 1821) *Falco torquatus* Cuvier:** text issued with that for plate 43 (livraison 8; Mar. 1821). The later plate is the immature of the same species. The subsequent text appeared about June 1823. This name, introduced here by Temminck, would date from Mar. 1821, but it is not in current use⁴⁹. Now *Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri* Stresemann, 1922.
- **Plates 104 (livraison 18, Jan. 1822) and 115 (livraison 20, Mar. 1822) *Falco uncinatus* 'Illiger':** plates 104 and 115 are mentioned in the text of plate 103 in livraison 18. The texts to the two livraisons involved were issued about Aug. 1822. The three plates depict the adult male (plate 103), female (plate 104) and immature female (plate 115) of *Falco uncinatus* 'Illiger'. The two wrappers appeared only two months apart. Original citations should not include plate 115 from the later livraison. This name, now used in the form *Chondrohierax uncinatus* (Temminck, 1822) (Stresemann & Amadon, 1979), is thought not to have been published by Illiger⁵⁰.
- **Plate 110 (livraison 19, Feb. 1822) *Falco cuculoïdes* Temminck:** this plate is mentioned in a footnote to the text for plate 109 (same livraison, but depicting *Falco virgatus* "Reinwardt") which says that it will follow soon. The text for plate 109 was issued about Aug. 1822. The text for plate 110 ought to have appeared earlier with that for plate 129 in livraison 22 (May 1822), which depicts the adult of *Falco cuculoïdes*. It will be noticed that this is a few months before the text for plate 110, because in the case of livraison 22 the texts now accompanied the plates. Whether it did is an unresolved question. It seems probable that the footnote was written when the exact timetable for the issue of the texts for the first 20 livraisons was unclear and that delays in the publication of these led to the footnote being contradicted by events. The wrapper for livraison 19 will have carried the scientific name *Falco cuculoïdes* and the date of this (Feb. 1822) should be used. A junior synonym of *Accipiter soloensis* (Horsfield, 1821).

⁴⁸ In Peters (1940) *Strix perlata* but not *Strix superciliaris* is dated 1818.

⁴⁹ It is preoccupied by *Falco torquatus* Pontoppidan, 1763. In the Tableau Méthodique Temminck listed these plates as depicting *Falco arquatus* a nomen emendatum or a lapsus. Many of Cuvier's names were used in his lectures but, like this, not published by him (J-F. Voisin, pers. comm.). Whether Temminck's emended name *arquatus* should be in synonymy will be examined in a later paper.

⁵⁰ Writing to Lichtenstein on 20th May 1820 Temminck said "tous les noms d'Illiger ont été adoptés et tous les nouveaux noms de Vieillot rayés" (Stresemann, 1951). At the root of this lay a dichotomy in nomenclatural practice discussed by Stresemann (1975) in which some authors used only the distinctions offered by the externally visible parts (a narrow application of the principles dictated by Linnaeus) and others who applied a more anatomical approach.

- **Plate 139 (livraison 24; Jul. 1822) *Falco pterocles* Temminck:** text for the species included with the text for plate 56 in livraison 10 (depicting the same species). The texts for livraison 10 appeared about Jan. 1823. The name will have appeared on the wrapper for livraison 10 (Apr. 18, 1821). A junior synonym of *Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot, 1816.
- **Plate 140 (livraison 24; Jul. 1822) *Falco gabar* Latham:** the text was issued with that for plate 122 in livraison 21 (Apr. 1822). In this case depiction of the immature (plate 140) follows that of the adult (plate 122). This is the first case discussed in this appendix in which text is discussed that was definitely printed before the second relevant livraison appeared. In the paper that this appendix accompanies a normal lead-time of six months is suggested. This lead-time will be used here, and in later cases, to assess whether the second plate number could have been assigned and incorporated, without difficulty, into the text. Only three or four months are needed here. Latham's name is thought to have remained a vernacular name until 1801 and as a scientific name to be preoccupied by *Falco gabar* Daudin, 1800, which applies to the same taxon.
- **Plate 141 (livraison 24; Jul. 1822) *Falco brachypterus* Temminck:** the male, presumably reaching Temminck rather later than the immature which was depicted in plate 116 (livraison 20; Mar. 1822). The text for plate 116, which mentions both plates, appeared about Aug. 1822. Both plates had by then been printed. This name, dating from the wrapper of Mar. 1822, is a junior synonym of *Micrastur semitorquatus* (Vieillot, 1817).
- **Plate 223 (livraison 38; Sept. 27, 1823) the young of *Falco Macei* Cuvier:** mentioned in the text issued for plate 8 in livraison 2 (which was of the adult). The text for livraison 2 probably appeared about June 1823. At this date livraison 38 was only 3 months away. The name, dating from the wrapper for livraison 2, is attributed to Temminck rather than Cuvier by Sharpe (1874: 309), and is a junior synonym of *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* (Pallas, 1771).
- **Plate 224 (livraison 38; Sept. 27, 1823) the young of *Falco Novæ-Zelandiæ* Latham:** text issued earlier with plate 192, of the adult, in livraison 33 (Apr. 1823) where both plate numbers appear. These issues, five months apart, are within the six months planning timetable. According to Sharpe (1874: 38) the name, spelled slightly differently, was first published by Cuvier, 1817. However it is a junior synonym of *Falco australis* Gmelin, 1788.
- **Plate 225 (livraison 38; Sept. 27, 1823) the female of *Edolius puellus* Reinwardt:** text issued with plate 70 of the male (livraison 12; Jul. 1821)⁵¹. The text for livraison 12 probably appeared in Dec. 1823. By this time both plates were printed. Interestingly no mention was made of a third plate of the same species in moult, but plate 476

⁵¹ The Tableau Méthodique states that the female was from Sumatra and the male from Java.

depicting this was issued with livraison 80 (Sept. 5, 1829), six years after livraison 12. The binding instructions required it to be placed with these two. The name *Coracias puella* Latham, 1790, had been applied to the birds of Java by Horsfield (1821), who erected a new genus *Irena* (which Temminck, in the text in 1823, did not accept), and to those of Sumatra by Raffles (1822). Temminck's name, ascribed to Reinwardt, reflects Temminck's opinion, as he perceived a relationship to the drongos. It would be interesting to discover a wrapper for livraison 12 and see whether the name *Edolius was* then applied to this. Latham's name is considered to apply to Indian birds and later names are in use for the subspecies later distinguished from Java and Sumatra.

- **Plate 228 (livraison 39; Oct. 25, 1823)⁵² *Falco bidentatus* Latham:** text included in that for plate 38 in livraison 7 (Feb. 1821) of the same species. The text for livraison 7, which mentions plate 228, probably appeared about June 1823. At this time livraison 39 was 4 months away and well within the planning framework. Now *Harpagus bidentatus* (Latham, 1790).

- **Plate 231 (livraison 39; Oct. 25, 1823) the young of *Falco hamatus* Illiger:** mentioned in text issued for plate 61 (livraison 11; Jun. 1821) of the same species. The text for livraison 11 appeared about Dec. 1823. By this date both these plates had been printed. This name, attributed by Sharpe (1874: 327) to 'Illiger in Temminck', is a junior synonym of *Rostrhamus sociabilis* (Vieillot, 1817)⁵³.

- **Plate 294 (livraison 50; Sept. 1824) immature of *Falco nitidus* Latham:** mentioned in text issued for plate 87 (livraison 15; Oct. 1821) of the same species. The text was probably issued in December 1823. This is nine or ten months ahead of the plate. In this case we are dealing with a raptor, and it is argued (see main paper) that these were assigned to first plate position and thus able to be planned much more than six months ahead. Now *Asturina nitida* (Latham, 1790).

- **Plate 295 (livraison 50; Sept. 1824) the young of *Falco poliogaster* Natterer:** text included in that for plate 264 in livraison 45 (Apr. 1824), where both plate numbers are mentioned. Within a six month lead-time. Natterer's name is thought to have been only a manuscript name (Sharpe, 1874: 120). Now *Accipiter poliogaster* (Temminck, 1824).

- **Plate 296 (livraison 50; Sept. 1824) the female of *Muscicapa psalura* Temminck:** text issued with plate 286 of the male, and mentioning both plate numbers, in livraison 48 (Jul. 31, 1824). This is well within the six months. This is a synonym of *Alectrurus risora* (Vieillot, 1824). Temminck's name has been in synonymy for decades and is not easily found. It is not entirely certain that it is a junior synonym, in some cita-

⁵² Had every livraison had six plates this would be the last plate in livraison 38. However it has long since been noted that livraison 27 had but five plates (Zimmer, 1926).

⁵³ See footnote 49 regarding plate 104 of *Falco uncinatus* Illiger.

tions Vieillot's name is dated from 1825. However, because *psalura* has been out of use so long there is unlikely to be a case for reinstatement.

- **Plate 336 (livraison 57; Apr. 23, 1825) the immature female of *Falco Dussumierii* Temminck:** text issued with plate 308 in livraison 52 (Nov. 27, 1824) of the same species. This is within six months. Plate 336 also suffered from misnumbering as 366 in the Tableau Méthodique. This is a junior synonym of *Accipiter badius* (Gmelin, 1788).
- **Plate 342 (livraison 58; May 28, 1825) *Falco aterrimus* Temminck:** this plate number is not mentioned in the related text of plate 37 from livraison 7 (Feb. 1821) of the same species. The text for livraison 7 appeared about June 1823. The time difference is 23 months, outside the six month framework, and it is only on p. 52 in the Tableau Méthodique that one learns that these are the same species, plate 37 being the adult and plate 342 a bird in sub-adult (or moyen age) plumage. A synonym of *Daptrius ater* Vieillot, 1816.
- **Plate 361 (livraison 61; Aug. 27, 1825) female of *Pterocles lichtensteinii* Temminck:** the text for plate 355 (livraison 60; Jul. 23, 1825) of the male mentions both plates. The interval is one month. Temminck's name is still used unchanged.
- **Plate 377 (livraison 63; Oct. 9, 1825) adult *Falco tachiro* Latham:** there seems to have been no text for this with livraison 63. The text for plate 420 (livraison 71; Feb. 28, 1827), which depicts the immature, mentions both plates. Plate number 420 was omitted in error from page 4, in the Tableau Méthodique. Sharpe (1874: 99) credited the scientific name to Daudin (1800). Now *Accipiter tachiro* (Daudin, 1800).
- **Plate 383 (livraison 65; May 27, 1826) the female of *Casmarhynchos nudicollis* Temminck:** the text appeared with plate 368, of the male, in livraison 62 (Sept. 24, 1825). This implies a gap of eight months, however the plates are only three livraisons apart and this should be within the planning framework. This is a junior synonym of *Procnias nudicollis* (Vieillot, 1817).
- **Plate 402 (livraison 68; Sept. 16, 1826) female of *Picus validus* Temminck:** the male is depicted in plate 378 and the text for this, in livraison 64 (Dec. 21, 1825), mentions both. As in the last case longer than six months apart but less than six issues apart. Now *Reinwardtipicus validus* (Temminck, 1825).
- **Plate 408 (livraison 69; Oct. 28, 1826) and 494 (livraison 83; Feb. 20, 1830) of *Cathartes gryphus* Temminck:** if text came out with plate 408, an enlargement of the head of the adult, it has been suppressed and replaced. Six pages of text came out in June 1822 relating to plate 133 (livraison 23) of the adult. The text, issued as part of livraison 83, mentions three plates: 408, 133 and 494. The livraison number appears on page 3, not page 1. The name *Cathartes gryphus* (spelled *griphus* in the Tableau Méthodique) is a new combination applying a new generic name (*Cathartes* Illiger, 1811) to *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.

- **Plate 422 (livraison 71; Feb. 28, 1827) the female of *Kitta holosericea* Temminck:** plate 422 is mentioned in the text for plate 395, of the male, in livraison 67 (Jul. 12, 1826). Longer than six months but within six livraisons. This is a junior synonym of *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (Vieillot, 1816).
- **Plate 424 (livraison 71; Feb. 28, 1827) the female of *Picus percussus* Temminck:** plate 424 is mentioned in the text for plate 390, of the male, in livraison 66 (Jun. 10, 1826). Longer than six months but within six livraisons. Now *Xiphidiopicus percussus* (Temminck, 1826).
- **Plate 493 (livraison 83; Feb. 20, 1830) the female of *Phasianus versicolor* Vieillot:** the text is on the reverse of that of plate 486, the male of the same species, in livraison 82 (the preceding livraison; Jan. 2, 1830). The name, in use today, dates from Vieillot (1825).
- **Plate 513 (livraison 87; Jan. 22, 1831) the female of *Lophophorus refulgens* Temminck:** the male was depicted, in plate 507, in the preceding livraison, and the text for plate 507 mentions plate 513. This is well within the planning timetable. Temminck's name is a junior synonym of *Lophophorus impejanus* Latham, 1790.

APPENDIX VI

Minor text errors relating to numbering of plates or livraisons

Errors listed here include any noted by Mathews (1918-19, 1925-27) or by Zimmer (1926).

Errors in the sets of leaves of text:

1. Accompanying texts titled with the wrong plate number:
 Plate 355 (where the text in livraison 60 reads 335, but 355 appears correctly in the text on the genus in livraison 61), plate 572 (where the text reads 570) and plate 579 (where text says 599).
 In addition the plate number shown on the text opposite plate 302 was evidently wrong as copies examined show this to have been corrected in ink. Plate 502, at least in the large format edition, omitted any plate number and copies show it added by hand.
2. Plates with texts where the text has a number that seems wrong and is more likely to have been a misprint than issued with the wrong livraison:

plate 267	says livraison 5 but should be 45
plate 448	given as livraison 74* but should be 75
plate 455	says 76 but should have been 77
plate 503	says 86 but should have been 85

plate 525 given as 88 but should be 89
 plate 527 given as 88 but should be 89 (see Appendix I)
 *and so cited by Deignan (1964: 293, 309) but cited as 76 by Ripley (1964: 16 in the same volume!).

Errors on the plates themselves:

1. Plates bearing a misprinted number: 588 is printed as 188. The text is correct.
2. Mistitling of a plate: in plate 542 the figures are numbered differently from the text. The text is right and the plate wrong.

A number of corrections are also offered by Temminck in the Tableau Méthodique.

Errors and omissions in the Tableau Méthodique:

Zimmer (1926) mentioned, but did not detail, some errors in this, but he did not remark upon any omissions. This review was conducted on the folio edition and the page numbers of the Tableau Méthodique given below are from there; they differ in the quarto edition. The following errors and omissions, relating solely to this work and not to Buffon's, may be noted:

On page 1 plate "246" should be 426.

On page 4, below plate "377" the space should show Plate 420.

On the same page plate "366" should be 336.

On page 8 "plate 547" is an error (this plate number appears correctly on p. 12) but it is not the number of a Daubenton plate.

On page 14 plate "500" should be 589.

On page 17 plate "594" F1 and F2 relate to Plate 394.

On page 27 plate "224" F1 and F2 should be 244.

On page 40 plate "578" should be one column to its left.

On page 41 after the line detailing plate "326" add the details of Plate 124 which have been omitted.

On page 42 pls. "602" and 688 fig. 1" should be one column to the left.

On page 52 at the first appearance of plate "347" add fig. 1 and fig. 2.

On page 62 after the line detailing plate "540" add the details of plate 519 of *Polyplectron chalcurus* which have been omitted.

On page 63 after the line detailing plate "361" add three lines detailing pls. 345, 354 and 360 which have been omitted.

On page 65 plate "503" should read 399.

On page 40 the name *Centropus venatorius* appears linked to a plate number 578. Plate 578 however is of *Columba rosacea*. *Centropus venatorius* is a nomen nudum and no other use of this name has been found.

