

Systematic notes on Asian birds. 5.¹

Types of the Pittidae

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A list of 126 names applied to Asian forms of species of pitta (Family Pittidae) is provided, with information on the whereabouts of type-specimens. Where our information does not include reliable data we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information.

Introduction

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

Methodology

Our table shows the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date (these being reported in the List of References), the acronym of a museum holding a type and, especially where this is lacking, we refer to a note following the table. The arrangement of the list is by species and within that by subspecies. The sequence is that of Mayr (1979), except that we have followed earlier views (Whitehead, 1893) in keeping *maxima* and *steerii* close to *sordida*. The subspecies recognized here differ from those recognized in Peters's Check-list of Birds of the World in two particulars. First

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we include all subsequent names of which we are aware; second we apply the decisions made in the accompanying paper on this family (Dickinson & Dekker, 2000). We should like to stress however that these decisions are preliminary in nature; additional information and suggestions received before the 'Synopsis' may lead to modified treatment therein (see general introduction to this volume and the series 'Systematic notes on Asian birds').

We would like to remind our readers that we may have omitted as 'new combinations' (wherein the generic name changed but the specific epithet was maintained) an occasional name that was applied to a different geographical source, which was accompanied by specimens which were described so that valid names were created (although they will be junior synonyms). Should our readers note that we have omitted names that meet this test we should much appreciate being informed so that our 'Synopsis' may benefit from such corrections.

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

We have relied substantially on published type catalogues and data given in the original description. We have sometimes tried to confirm museum holdings, and occasionally with the help of the relevant curators it has been possible to obtain additional or corrected information. In our personal searches for types, which one cannot safely describe as exhaustive even for the few museums which we have visited, we have been privileged to be able to access and examine type material, as detailed under Acknowledgements. It should not be assumed however that we have re-examined any particular type about which details have been published unless we had particular cause to do so, nor that we have personally examined all unpublished ones. In the context of this family a recent monograph contained a certain amount of useful type data (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998); we have drawn attention here to what we believe to be errors therein.

Pitta phayrei

<i>A[nthocinclā]. [sic] Phayrei</i>	Blyth	1863	ZSI	1.
<i>Anthocichla phayrei obscura</i>	Delacour	1927	BMNH	

Pitta nipalensis

P. n. nipalensis

<i>Paludicola Nipalensis</i>	Hodgson	1837	BMNH	
<i>Pitta nuchalis</i>	Blyth	1842	?	2.

P. n. hendeei

<i>Pitta nepalensis hendeei</i>	Bangs & Van Tyne	1931	FMNH	
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Pitta soror

P. s. flynnstonei

<i>Pitta soror flynnstonei</i>	Rozendaal	1993	USNM	
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P. s. soror

<i>Pitta (Hydrornis) soror</i>	Wardlaw Ramsay	1881	BMNH	
<i>Pitta (Hydrornis) annamensis</i>	Oustalet	1896	MNHN	

P. s. petersi

<i>Pitta soror intermedia</i>	Delacour	1928	BMNH	
<i>Pitta soror petersi</i> nom.nov.	Delacour	1934	BMNH	

<i>P. s. tonkinensis</i>				
<i>Pitta douglasi tonkinensis</i>	Delacour	1927	BMNH	
<i>P. s. douglasi</i>				
<i>Pitta douglasi</i>	Ogilvie-Grant	1910	BMNH	3.
<i>Pitta oatesi</i>				
<i>P. o. castaneiceps</i>				
<i>Pitta oatesi castaneiceps</i>	Delacour & Jabouille	1930	AMNH	
<i>P. o. bolovenensis</i>				
<i>Pitta oatesi bolovenensis</i>	Delacour	1932	FMNH	
<i>P. o. oatesi</i>				
<i>Hydrornis Oatesi</i>	Hume	1873	BMNH	
<i>P. o. deborah</i>				
<i>Pitta oatesi deborah</i>	King	1978	BMNH	
<i>Pitta schneideri</i>				
<i>Pitta schneideri</i>	Hartert	1909	AMNH	
<i>Pitta caerulea</i>				
<i>P. c. caerulea</i>				
<i>Myiothera caerulea</i> [sic]	Raffles	1822	BMNH	
<i>Pitta gigas</i>	Temminck	1823	MNHN	
<i>B[rachyurus]. Davisoni</i>	Hume	1875	BMNH	
<i>P. c. hosei</i>				
<i>Pitta caerulea</i> [sic] <i>hosei</i>	Baker	1918	BMNH	4.
<i>Pitta cyanea</i>				
<i>P. c. cyanea</i>				
<i>Pitta cyanea</i>	Blyth	1843	ZSI	5.
<i>Pitta gigas</i>	'Temminck' Blyth	1843	ZSI	6.
<i>Pitta cyanea peninsularis</i>	Meyer de Schauensee	1946	ANSP	
<i>P. c. aurantiaca</i>				
<i>Pitta cyanea aurantiaca</i>	Delacour & Jabouille	1928	MNHN	
<i>P. c. willoughbyi</i>				
<i>Pitta cyanea willoughbyi</i>	Delacour	1926	MHNH	
<i>Pitta elliotii</i>				
<i>Pitta elliotii</i>	Oustalet	1874	MNHN	7.
<i>Pitta guajana</i>				
<i>P. g. ripleyi</i>				
<i>Pitta irena ripleyi</i>	Deignan	1946	USNM	
<i>P. g. irena</i>				
<i>Pitta irena</i>	Temminck	1836	RMNH	
<i>Pitta boschii</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1839	RMNH	8.
<i>P. g. guajana</i>				
<i>Turdus Guajanus</i>	P.L.S. Müller	1776	Plate	9.
<i>Turdus Cyanurus</i>	'Linn.' Boddaert	1783	Plate	9.
<i>Myiothera affinis</i>	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
<i>Pitta guayana</i> [sic] <i>bangkae</i>	Meyer de Schauensee	1958	ANSP	
<i>P. g. schwaneri</i>				
<i>Pitta schwaneri</i>	'Temm. Mus. Lugd.' Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	

<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>				
<i>Pitta Gurneyi</i>	Hume	1875	BMNH	
<i>Pitta kochi</i>				
<i>Pitta Kochi</i>	Brüggemann	1876	HLMD	10.
<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>				
<i>P. e. erythrogaster</i>				
<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>	Temminck	1823	MNHN	11.
<i>Pitta erythrogaster yairocho</i>	Hachisuka	1935	AMNH	
<i>P. e. thompsoni</i>				
<i>Pitta erythrogaster thompsoni</i>	Ripley & Rabor	1962	YPM	
<i>P. e. propinqua</i>				
<i>Brachyurus propinquus</i>	Sharpe	1877	UMMZ	12.
<i>P. e. inspeculata</i>				
<i>Pitta inspeculata</i>	Meyer & Wigglesworth	1894	MTD	
<i>P. e. caeruleitorques</i>				
<i>Pitta caeruleitorques</i>	Salvadori	1876	MNSG	
<i>P. e. palliceps</i>				
<i>Pitta palliceps</i>	Brüggemann	1876	RMNH	
<i>P. e. celebensis</i>				
<i>Pitta celebensis</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1845	RMNH	
<i>P. e. rufiventris</i>				
<i>Coloburis rufiventris</i>	Heine	1859	MH	13.
<i>Pitta inornata</i>	G.R. Gray	1860	BMNH	
<i>P. e. obiensis</i>				
<i>Pitta rufiventris obiensis</i>	Hachisuka	1935	AMNH	
<i>P. e. cyanonota</i>				
<i>Pitta cyanonota</i>	G.R. Gray	1860	BMNH	14.
<i>P. e. bernsteini</i>				
<i>Pitta erythrogaster bernsteini</i>	Junge	1958	RMNH	
<i>P. e. dohertyi</i>				
<i>Pitta dohertyi</i>	Rothschild	1898	AMNH	
<i>P. e. rubrinucha</i>				
<i>Pitta rubrinucha</i>	Wallace	1862	BMNH	
<i>P. e. piroensis</i>				
<i>Pitta piroensis</i>	Muir & Kershaw	1910	MCZ	
<i>P. e. kuehni</i>				
<i>Pitta kuehni</i>	Rothschild	1899	AMNH	
<i>Pitta arcuata</i>				
<i>Pitta (Phoenicocichla) arcuata</i> [sic]	Gould	1871	BMNH	15.
<i>Pitta granatina</i>				
<i>P. g. coccinea</i>				
<i>Pitta coccinea</i>	Eyton	1839	?	16.
<i>Pitta granatina vanheurni</i>	Kloss	1921	BMNH	17.
<i>P. g. granatina</i>				
<i>Pitta granatina</i>	Temminck	1830	RMNH	
<i>Pitta granatina borneënsis</i>	Elliot	1892	?	18.
<i>P. g. ussheri</i>				
<i>Pitta ussheri</i>	Gould	1877	BMNH	19.
<i>Pitta ussheri</i>	Sharpe	1877	BMNH	19.

<i>Pitta venusta</i>				
<i>Pitta venusta</i>	S. Müller	1835	RMNH	
<i>Pitta baudii</i>				
<i>Pitta baudii</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1839	RMNH	8.
<i>Pitta sordida</i>				
<i>P. s. cucullata</i>				
<i>Pitta cucullata</i>	Hartlaub	1843	?	20.
<i>Pitta nigricollis</i>	Blyth	1843	?	21.
<i>Pitta rodogaster</i>	Blyth	1843	?	22.
<i>Pitta malaccensis</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1845	RMNH	
<i>Pitta coronata</i>	Peale	1848	USNM	
<i>P. s. abbotti</i>				
<i>Pitta abbotti</i>	Richmond	1902	USNM	
<i>P. s. sordida</i>				
<i>Turdus sordidus</i>	P.L.S. Müller	1776	Plate	23.
<i>Turdus atricapilla</i>	J.R. Forster	1781	Plate	23.
<i>Turdus brevicauda</i>	Boddaert	1783	Plate	23.
<i>Corvus brachyurus</i> β <i>philippensis</i>	Gmelin	1788	Plate	23.
<i>Pitta macrorhynchus</i>	J.E. Gray	1831	?	24.
<i>Pitta atricapilla rothschildi</i>	Parrot	1907	AMNH	
<i>P. s. palawanensis</i>				
<i>Pitta sordida palawanensis</i>	Parkes	1960	CM	
<i>P. s. bangkana</i>				
<i>Pitta bangkana</i>	Schlegel	1863	RMNH	
<i>P. s. mulleri</i>				
<i>Pitta atricapilla</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1839	RMNH	
<i>Brachyurus [Pitta] mulleri</i> nom. nov.	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	25.
<i>Pitta sordida sumatrana</i>	Kloss	1931	RMNH	
<i>Pitta sordida javana</i>	Kloss	1931	RMNH	
<i>P. s. sanghirana</i>				
<i>Pitta atricapilla sanghirana</i>	Schlegel	1866	RMNH	
<i>P. s. forsteni</i>				
<i>Pitta melanocephala</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1845	RMNH	
<i>Brachyurus forsteni</i> nom. nov.	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	25.
<i>Melanopitta bonapartena</i> nom. nov.	Mathews	1926	RMNH	
<i>P. s. subsp. ?</i>				
[<i>Pitta persola</i>]	Brodkorb	1934	UMMZ	26.
<i>Pitta maxima</i>				
<i>P. m. maxima</i>				
<i>Pitta maxima</i>	Müller & Schlegel	1845	RMNH	
<i>P. m. morotaiensis</i>				
<i>Pitta maxima morotaiensis</i>	Van Bemmelen	1939	RMNH	
<i>Pitta steerii</i>				
<i>P. s. steerii</i>				
<i>Brachyurus Steerii</i>	Sharpe	1876	UMMZ	27.
<i>P. s. coelestis</i>				
<i>Pitta steerii coelestis</i>	Parkes	1971	AMNH	
<i>Pitta brachyura</i>				
[<i>Corvus</i>] <i>brachyurus</i>	Linnaeus	1766		28.

<i>Turdus coronatus</i>	P.L.S. Müller	1776		29.
<i>Turdus (malacensis)</i>	Scopoli	1786		30.
<i>Turdus Triostegus</i>	Sparrman	1789	NRM	31.
<i>Myothera multicolor</i> nom. nov.	Hahn & Küster	1819		32.
<i>P[itta]. Bengalensis</i>	Vieillot	1822		33.
<i>Citta abdominalis</i>	Wagler	1827		34.
<i>Brachyurus [Pitta] maculata</i>	'Temm. Mus. Lugd.'	1850	RMNH	25.
	Bonaparte			
<i>Pitta (Brachyurus) leucoptera</i>	Elliot	1861	AMNH	
<i>Pitta brachyura beryllofulgens</i>	Neumann	1915	ZMB	35.
<i>Pitta brachyura pulchra</i>	Koelz	1939	UMMZ	
<i>Pitta nympha</i>				
<i>Pitta nympha</i>	Temminck & Schlegel	1850	Plate	36.
<i>Pitta oreas</i>	Swinhoe	1864	BMNH	
<i>Pitta bertae</i>	Salvadori	1868	Lost	37.
<i>Pitta nympha melli</i>	Stresemann	1923	ZMB	38.
<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>				
<i>Turdus Moluccensis</i>	P.L.S. Müller	1776	Plate	39.
<i>Turdus macrourus fasciatus</i>	Boddaert	1783	Plate	39.
<i>Corvus brachyurus</i> var. δ <i>madagascariensis</i>	Gmelin	1788	Plate	39.
<i>Pitta cyanoptera</i>	Temminck	1823	MNHN	
<i>P[itta]. Malaccensis</i> ?	Blyth	1843	?	40.
<i>Pitta fastosa</i>	McGregor	1907	Lost	41.
<i>Pitta moluccensis lepta</i>	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
<i>Cervinipitta kimbleyensis</i> [sic]	Mathews	1942	WAM	
<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>				
<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Schlegel	1863	RMNH	
<i>Pitta elegans</i>				
				42.
<i>P. e. virginalis</i>				
<i>Pitta virginalis</i>	Hartert	1896	AMNH	
<i>Pitta brachyura plesseni</i>	Meise	1929	ZMB	
<i>Pitta brachyura kalaoensis</i>	Meise	1929	AMNH	
<i>P. e. vigorsii</i>				
<i>Pitta vigorsii</i>	Gould	1838	BMNH	
<i>P. e. hutzi</i>				
<i>Pitta versicolor hutzi</i>	Meise	1941	ZMB	
<i>P. e. concinna</i>				
<i>Pitta concinna</i>	Gould	1857	BMNH	
<i>Pitta Mathilda</i>	Verreaux & Verreaux	1857	MNHN	
<i>Pitta concinna everetti</i>	Hartert	1898	AMNH	
<i>P. e. maria</i>				
<i>Pitta maria</i>	Hartert	1896	AMNH	
<i>P. e. elegans</i>				
<i>Pitta elegans</i>	Temminck	1836	RMNH	
<i>Pitta crassirostris</i>	Wallace	1862	BMNH	43.
<i>Pitta magnirostris</i>	'Wallace' Schlegel	1866	RMNH	44.

Comments

1. A single specimen, consistent with the details of the type description, was reported to be in Calcutta late last century (Sclater, 1892); however, earlier in the same paper (p. 73) the type was reported missing. A modern type catalogue is reported to be near publication.
2. In his list of type material still to be found in Calcutta, Sclater (1892) gave first a list of missing types and then the details of those found. This form is not mentioned.
3. The original citation usually given is Ogilvie-Grant, 1910, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 577, but a valid and essentially identical description appeared in the Abstract published on Mar. 22nd and it is clear from the footnote on p. 572 in the Proceedings that the name is considered to have published in the Abstract. Abstracts, at this time, were published one week after the Zoological Society meeting at which the papers were read; the full papers appeared in the Proceedings later, usually several months later. The correct citation therefore is: *Pitta douglasi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1910 (Mar 22.), Abstract of Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 81, p. 18.
4. This trinomial is sometimes cited as if originally spelled *caerulea*. In fact it appeared in small capitals and the diphthong is œ not æ. Any citation of the original spelling should recognize this.
5. Two types were listed as present in Calcutta late last century (Sclater, 1892). It might be concluded from an incautious reading of the description of this taxon that there were but these two syntypes. A more careful reading of the literature will show that Blyth described *cyanea* on page 1008 in a section of his paper that is largely an addendum. He does this within a paragraph entitled 'P. 961. *Pitta gigas*, apud nos'. He begins by remarking "in a very interesting collection just received from Arracan, there are two fine specimens of this *Pitta*, which I now think must be distinct from *P. gigas*, in which case ..." Reference to p. 961 reveals that Blyth had misidentified as *Pitta gigas* Temminck two specimens, a Himalayan bird, thought to be a young bird and, in the footnote, a probable female from Arracan. Both these specimens must be considered syntypes too.
6. The name *Pitta gigas* 'Temminck' Blyth, 1843, was properly described, had types and is from a different geographic origin (and in fact species) from Temminck's bird. The name was therefore validly proposed with its own types. These were a young Himalayan bird and the early specimen from Arracan. The latter was clearly obtained before the two that Sclater considered the sole types of *cyanea* which were received from A.P. Phayre (although perhaps the early one came from him too). This specimen should differ visibly from the later two as the description that Blyth gave suggests it was 'dull greenish' above, rather than the 'fine blue' of the later ones. No information is available on whether these two specimens were there in Sclater's time. This name is of course preoccupied by *Pitta gigas* Temminck, 1823.

7. The numbers recently given for the type of this (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998) were 'C.G. 1874—1049, No. 480 and 3254A'. The last two numbers are respectively those of the Nouveau Catalogue and of the Ancien Catalogue of birds at the MNHM, Paris. It may be remarked that in early times the Galerie des Oiseaux (GdO) did not maintain a register entered chronologically; it depended on catalogues arranged systematically, and some of them were perhaps then looseleaf. The bound volumes based on this systematic catalogue are referred to as the 'Ancien Catalogue' (AC) in contrast to the 'Catalogue Général' (C.G.). For reasons that are unclear some parts of the AC were redone or recopied later (the Nouveau Catalogue or NC). Some entries in the separate chronological catalogues have a cross reference to the numbers given in the AC and it is evident that for many years the two systems were in use together. However we understand that in the 20th century the chronological catalogue [= C.G.], which started in 1843, has been used alone.
8. It will be noted that we use the date 1839 for this taxon; it has elsewhere been cited with a date of 1845 (Mayr, 1979). Mayr referred to a paper on the dates of publication of the work in which this, and several other, names of new pittas appeared (Husson & Holthuis, 1955); he went on to use the date 1845 for all such names. In fact the paper reported that this work appeared in parts; the pittas were discussed first in 1839 when 12 pages and 3 plates appeared, and they were again discussed in 1845 when pages 13-24 were published. Formal detailed descriptions appeared in 1845 for all species discussed, but three new names appeared in 1839 with some description and in two cases were supported by colour plates which is entirely sufficient to require dating *Pitta boschii* (Plate I), *Pitta baudii* (Plate II) and *Pitta atricapilla* (text page 8)² from 1839.
9. These two names were both based on the 'Merle de la Guiane' of Buffon (1771-1786), which was also illustrated in Daubenton's Planche Enluminée No. 355 which appeared in Buffon's work. No specimen is thought likely to survive. Boddaert's name was accompanied, like all those in this work, by no description, but the "indication" of the illustration to which it refers suffices to validate the name (Art. 12 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature) (ICZN, 1999). (See colour plate 3).
10. The holotype, in Darmstadt (HLMD), was reported to be 'HLM A (Passeriformes 3)' (Dickinson et al., 1991). This was based on a letter from Dr Hanns Feustel dated 22 Nov. 1983. Since then the type has been numbered 1752 according to Wolfgang Schneider (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998), which Dr Joger has kindly confirmed for us.
11. The registration number of the type has recently been given as '1820—3232' (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998). As explained in note 7, the numbering system in Paris has

² *Pitta atricapilla* Müller & Schlegel, 1839, is of course preoccupied by *Turdus atricapilla* J.R. Forster, 1781.

changed with the years; this specimen is perhaps better referred to as MNHN GdO 3232 (AC) [= 430 NC]. A number in the C.G. series is not in use.

12. It has been suggested elsewhere (Dickinson et al., 1991) that the 'syntype' in the BMNH (Warren & Harrison, 1971) should not be considered to be so. The original description of the 'juvenile' (which was admittedly listed after the adult male below the description) says "The young bird from Mindanao seems to belong to this species; but being immature, it is rather difficult to say" (Sharpe, 1877). The adult male in Michigan is treated as holotype (Storer, 1988).
13. The whereabouts of the type has been reported by Erritzoe & Erritzoe (1998) and independent confirmation of details of it is awaited.
14. The registration number of the holotype (BMNH 1860.9.5.22) was omitted in error by Warren & Harrison (1971).
15. Listed here in its original spelling, below the emended one (used by Mayr *in* Traylor, 1979); this is discussed in the preceding paper in this volume.
16. According to his obituary, reprinted in *Ibis* '1908' Jubilee Suppl., p. 79, Eyton's collection was originally housed at Eyton Hall, Shropshire. Subsequently 206 specimens were obtained for the British Museum (Sharpe, 1906). The type or types of this name do not appear in the register and must be presumed lost.
17. The holotype was omitted in the BMNH type catalogue (Warren & Harrison, 1971); it has been given as BMNH 1936.4.12.1584 (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998) and this number has been confirmed to us by Michael Walters.
18. The type is neither in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, nor in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Elliot was also connected with the Field Museum in Chicago.
19. The whereabouts and details of the holotype of Sharpe's name is on record, however, Sharpe's name is a junior synonym of Gould's name and of that no type is listed (Warren & Harrison, 1971). In using this name inadvertently early Gould wrote "Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, to whom the specimens were consigned by his friend Mr. Ussher, has named the species ..." (Gould, 1850-1883). The specimen in the BMNH is therefore a type of Gould's name, the plate of which included a "nestling which I discovered in my own collection" so that the BMNH specimen is only a syntype of Gould's name. However, the nestling although a syntype of *ussleri* Gould, 1877, may not be that species as explained by Whitehead (1893). We follow recent authors in transferring this taxon from the species *venusta* (Rozendaal, 1994; Lambert & Woodcock, 1996). See also Dickinson & Dekker (2000).
20. The type has been reported to be in Leiden (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998). This is

incorrect; the specimen labelled 'Cat. No. 3' did indeed carry the name *cucullata* on a label but it is the type of *malaccensis* Müller & Schlegel. This is a junior synonym of *cucullata* which explains why this name is on the label.

21. In his list of type material still to be found in Calcutta, Sclater (1892) gave first a list of missing types and then the details of those found. This form is not mentioned. The original description said "inhabits Assam, and the Malay peninsula" but in no other way suggested any particular type specimen (Blyth, 1843).
22. Again Sclater (1892) did not mention this name. The type was evidently 'a wretched bad specimen' and perhaps a young bird from Nepal (Blyth, 1843).
23. Müller attributed his name to 'Buffon', with no greater precision. This has been taken to mean that it is based on the "Merle des Philippines" of Buffon, depicted in Daubenton's accompanying plate 89. Buffon's name was based on "Le merle vert à teste noire des Moluques" of Brisson (1760) p. 319, pl. 32, fig. 2. The specimen depicted is considered to have originated with Pierre Poivre and believed lost (Stresemann, 1952). Forster's name, Boddaert's name and Gmelin's name were also based on Brisson's, or on Buffon and the plate in Daubenton and therefore Martinet's depiction for Daubenton in Buffon (plate 89) or Martinet's earlier depiction in Brisson's (plate 32) must be taken as the type for these. The same underlying specimen, which will have long since perished (Stresemann, 1975), was no doubt used for both. (See colour plate 4).
24. This old name was not listed as a synonym in the recent Philippine Check-list (Dickinson et al., 1991). The specimens described lacked wings and feet (Gray, 1831) and are unlikely to have been preserved long. 'Captain Hay' who is given as the collector is not the Captain Arthur Hay, who, on the death of his elder brother became successively Viscount Walden, and, on the death of his father, the Marquis of Tweeddale, who became so interested in Philippine ornithology; in 1831 he was only a lad of 6 or 7. It is possible that the 'Captain Hay' of 1831 was his father, but without further research this is speculation based on the fact that Arthur Hay became interested in birds when young and perhaps when serving as aide-de-camp to his father. A second old name sometimes appears in relation to Philippine birds: *Pitta atricapilla* 'Cuv.' Lesson, 1831. This is a *nomen nudum*. Cuvier had the habit of giving names orally, and did not describe the species most of the time. His names were used later by his students.
25. In the 'Conspectus Generum Avium' the style employed within the genus was to list the generic name in bold print and then enumerate the species, again using bold print for the specific epithet (Bonaparte, 1850). The intermediate names in small capitals but not in bold were the generic names applied by the original describers. These three new names were proposed within the separate genus *Brachyurus* (pp. 253-256) given equal standing to the genus *Pitta* (p. 256) which appeared next. In Peters's Checklist two of these names were cited as *Pitta* rather than *Brachyurus*, the third was not in the synonymy at all (Mayr, 1979). Bonaparte

spelled *mulleri* without an umlaut; the derived spelling *muelleri* (Mayr, 1979) is therefore wrong.

26. Although *Pitta persola* Brodkorb, 1934, was purported to come from Palawan; it is "in very poor condition" and has been considered to have been a trade skin and probably representative of "one of the southern races" (Parkes, 1960). Although certain of its characteristics are typical of birds from "the Celebes, New Guinea etc" it has not been reassigned to a particular population, and it may be in too poor a condition for that to be done.
27. It has been correctly pointed out that there is a typographical error in the number used for the 'juvenile' paratype by Dickinson et al. (1991), that it should be BMNH 1876.8.28.69, and that it is in immature or 'first basic' plumage not the earlier juvenal one (Erritzoe & Erritzoe, 1998). However, this specimen is a paratype and not a syntype as claimed (Warren & Harrison, 1971; Storer, 1988).
28. Linnaeus (1766) cited 'Edwards 3, p. 242, t. 324'. With the help of Michael Walters we have been able to establish that this relates to 'Gleanings of Natural History' (1758-1764). That work contained only 128 plates but the plate numbering continued from the 210 plates in a four volume prior work (Edwards, 1743-1751). Thus Tabula 324 appears in Vol. 3 of the 'Gleanings', the seventh volume in the combined work. Tabula 324 must serve as a type in the absence of any surviving specimen available to the artist. (See colour plate 5).
29. Müller (1776) again cited 'Buffon' without further precision and it is considered that by this he implied the "Merle de Bengale" of Buffon, which was illustrated in Daubenton's accompanying plate 258. Buffon is thought to have based his name on "Le Merle vert des Moluques" of Brisson (1760), p. 316. Daubenton's plate thus serves as a type for Müller's name, no specimens from Buffon's time being thought to survive (Stresemann, 1975). (See colour plate 6).
30. Scopoli's name is based on Sonnerat (1782), p. 190, Tab. 101. For this Sonnerat's plate must serve as the type. Again no types are thought to have survived.
31. This type was listed in the Stockholm museum's type catalogue (Gyldenstolpe, 1926). It may no longer be extant as reported by Frisk in Erritzoe & Erritzoe (1998). The citation in Peters's Check-list gives 'Sparman, 1786, Mus. Carlsonianum, pl. 84' (Mayr, 1979); this work appeared in 4 parts, 1786 was the date of issue of part I with plates 1-25 in it, plate 84 appeared in 1789 in part IV, containing plates 76-100.
32. This name has been said to be a nomen novum for *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus (Mayr, 1979), no date or edition of Linnaeus being given. Reference to the original text by Hahn & Küster (1819) shows that the name was proposed to replace *Corvus brachyurus* var. γ *C. bengalensis* of Gmelin, 1788. Gmelin's variety name actually appears at the top of page 376, although the text of the species *Corvus*

brachyurus begins on page 375 (the page number given by Hahn & Küster). For this variety the four 'indications' given by Gmelin included references to two plates. Unlike the other three varieties of *Corvus brachyurus* listed by Gmelin (1788), for which illustrations existed in Buffon (1771-1786), these two plates were: the 'Bengal Quail', plate 31 of volume 1 of 'A Natural History of Birds', 1731 by Eleazar Albin and plate 324 in Edwards's 'Gleanings of Natural History' (see note 28). As the name *multicolor* is a nomen novum these plates must be seen as type material. Hahn & Küster (1819) also mentioned a specimen in the Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaft zu München and apparently this was the source of their description, but under Art. 72.7 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999) the specimen then in Munich has no standing as a type.

33. Vieillot's name is clearly based on Daubenton's plate 258 in Buffon (1771-1786), and, as in other cases like this (discussed above), the plate must now serve as the type. The 'Tableau encyclopédique et méthodique des trois règnes de la nature' was begun by Abbé Bonnaterre. The work was continued by Vieillot. The bound copy of Ornithologie, volume 2, at the Natural History Museum, Tring shows that all this second volume was Vieillot's work. It has a title page dated 1823, which was the date cited by Mayr (1979), but it has an annotation of the dates of the separately published sections 'pp. 403-528 (1820), pp. 529-848 (1822) and pp. 849-end (1823)'. This annotation is in the handwriting of Ernst Hartert.
34. Wagler's name for '*Corv. brachyur. var. γ Gmel.*' This is the same name for which Hahn & Küster's substitute name was proposed (see note 32) and the same type material must be considered.
35. Reported as ZMB 77.246 by Erritzoe & Erritzoe (1998), but should be corrected to ZMB 77.24.
36. The original description makes clear that no specimen reached Temminck. The source was a Japanese painting and from this appear to have been made both the description and a fresh painting which Temminck provided in the Supplement. This painting, appearing in the Supplement, clearly has type status; so far it has not been located in the archives of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. (See colour plate 7).
37. The type of *P. bertae*, a holotype by monotypy, once in the MNSG, has been reported lost (Arbocco et al., 1978; Passerin d'Entrèves et al., 1987). Six years after it was described the type figured in Salvadori (1874). This later picture does not qualify as type material. There is no doubt that this plate depicted the specimen in question and the identity of the bird is not in dispute so there is no need to designate a neotype.
38. The holotype is reported to carry registration number ZMB 31.2847 by Erritzoe & Erritzoe (1998), but this should be corrected to ZMB 31.2897.

39. Müller, as usual, cited simply 'Buffon' without further precision; this has been taken to imply the "Merle des Moluques" of Buffon (1771-1786), illustrated in there by Daubenton's Planche Enluminée 257. As in similar cases all Buffon's type material is thought to have perished (Stresemann, 1975) and the plate must be considered to represent it. (See colour plate 8).
40. The name *P[itta]. Malaccensis* ? Blyth, 1843, appears to have been properly described, and appears in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, 14 (Sclater, 1888). It antedates the name *Pitta malaccensis* Müller & Schlegel, 1845, a junior synonym of *Pitta sordida cucullata* Hartlaub, 1843, but Müller and Schlegel's name appears in Peters's Check-list and Blyth's name does not. Both Blyth's name and Müller & Schlegel's name are, in fact, preoccupied by *Turdus malacensis* Scopoli, 1786, as the doubling of the consonant c does not distinguish it, see Art. 58.7 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999). The terra typica for Blyth's bird was not explicitly stated, but the name *Malaccensis* implies Malacca and the footnote makes clear that Blyth also had several specimens from Arakan (one of which, by the bill measurements he gives, is probably a specimen of *Pitta megarhyncha* – not described until 1863). Specimens in Calcutta (ZSI) from both Malacca and Arakan, including one of *megarhyncha*, may qualify as types if they can be shown to have been available to Blyth in 1842. No mention of this name is to be found in the early review of the Calcutta types (Sclater, 1892).
41. McGregor's type specimens in the Philippine National Museum (PNM) are all believed to have been lost (Sibley, 1946).
42. In Peters's Check-list (Mayr, 1979) a broad species *versicolor* was employed; we are quite comfortable with the separation of the subspecies group *iris* listed there (this is in fact extra-limital as far as our work is concerned). We use the name *elegans* at species level here provisionally, following Lambert & Woodcock (1996), but we look forward to formal publication of the reasons for separating *elegans* from *versicolor*.
43. In listing the BMNH type specimen (Warren & Harrison, 1971) this name is mistakenly attributed to the Sulu Islands (Philippines) in place of Sula Islands, east of Sulawesi (Indonesia).
44. Schlegel (1866) wrote "On sait que cette espèce décrite par M. Wallace, PZS, 1862, p. 188, n'avait été observée jusqu'aujourd'hui que dans l'archipel Soula, situé entre Célèbes et Obi M. Hoedt, par contre, vient de nous en adresser un individu tué à Boano, petite île située à la côte Nord-Ouest de Céram ... correspond sous tous les rapports à la description que M. Wallace a donnée de l'espèce; mais nous y ajoutons que les six premières rémiges sont ornées d'une barre blanche, large environ de six lignes et bornée sur les deux premières rémiges à leur barbe interne." It is clear from this that Schlegel thought, erroneously, that he was using Wallace's name (actually *crassirostris*); but he provided a description and his name though a *lapsus* has standing and so does the holotype.

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

We would specifically welcome information concerning the types of: *Pitta nuchalis* Blyth, 1842; *Pitta coccinea* Eyton, 1839; *Pitta granatina borneensis* Elliot, 1892; *Pitta cucullata* Hartlaub, 1843; *Pitta nigricollis* Blyth, 1843, *Pitta rodogaster* Blyth, 1843; *Pitta macrorhynchus* J.E. Gray, 1831; and *Pitta malaccensis* Blyth, 1843.

Acknowledgements

As in our work on the broadbill types we must begin by acknowledging a considerable debt to those who have published relevant type catalogues (Arbocco et al., 1978; Bangs, 1930; Deignan, 1961; Greenway, 1987; Gyldenstolpe, 1926; Meyer de Schauensee, 1957; Stone, 1899; Storer, 1988; Warren & Harrison, 1971, 1973) and to those working on current drafts for type catalogues that have been shown to us. Of equally great importance for the Pittidae has been the unusually extensive synonymy given in Peters Check-list (Mayr, 1979). We must confess however that we have not achieved a level of comfort with the proper identity for names employed by Gmelin (1788) and further work on these seems warranted.

In preparing this work, mainly based at our own institutions or at the Natural History Museum, Tring, UK (ECD), one or more of us has visited the following additional museums: Berlin (SS 1997), Dresden (SS 1997), New York (ECD 1999), and Paris (SS 1998, ECD 1999). At these museums we have been welcomed and assisted by Robert Prys-Jones and Michael Walters and some of their predecessors at Tring, by George Barrowclough, Mary LeCroy and Paul Sweet, and some of their predecessors in New York, by Jean-François Voisin and Claire Voisin in Paris, by the late Gottfried Mauersberger and by Burkhard Stephan and Sylke Frahnert in Berlin, by Bernd Nicolai and Rüdiger Holz in Halberstadt (Museum Heineanum), and by Ulrich Joger in Darmstadt.

When ECD was working on the BOU Checklist of Birds of the Philippines type data were also collected, which have been reused in this series, to those acknowledged in that connection a further word of thanks is now due.

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Acronyms

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York.
ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
CM	Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.
BMNH	Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Natural History).
FMNH	Field Museum of natural History, Chicago.
HLMD	Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard.
MH	Museum Heineanum, Halberstadt.
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
MNSG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genoa.
MTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden.
NRM	Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm.
PNM	Philippine National Museum, Manila.
RMNH	National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.
UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington DC.
WAM	Western Australian Museum, Perth.
YPM	Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven.
ZMB	Zoologische Museum, Berlin.
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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Colour plate 2. *Eurylaimus lunatus* Gould, 1834 (current name: *Serilophus lunatus* (Gould, 1834)), taken from the *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 1 (2): 176: plate 25. © The Natural History Museum, London, 2000. (See comment no. 14, p. 83).



Colour plate 3. 'Merle de la Guiane' of Buffon, 1771-1786 (current name: *Pitta guajana* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776)), taken from Daubenton's *Planche Enluminee*, plate no. 355. © National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. (See comment no. 9, p. 108).



Colour plate 4. 'Merle des Philippines' of Buffon, 1771-1786 (current name: *Pitta sordida* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776)), taken from Daubenton's *Planche Enluminée*, plate no. 89. © National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. (See comment no. 23, p. 110).



Colour plate 5. *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus, 1766 (current name: *Pitta brachyura* (Linnaeus, 1766)), taken from Edwards' Gleanings from Natural History (1758-1764), plate no. 324. © The Natural History Museum, London, 2000. (See comment no. 28, p. 111).



Colour plate 6. 'Merle de Bengale' of Buffon, 1771-1786 (current name: *Pitta brachyura* (Linnaeus, 1766)), taken from Daubenton's *Planche Enluminée*, plate no. 258. © National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. (See comment no. 29, p. 111).



Colour plate 7. *Pitta nympha* Temminck & Schlegel, 1850, taken from the Fauna Japonica, Aves (Suppl.) Tab. A. © National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. (See comment no. 36, p. 112).



Colour plate 8. 'Merle des Moluques' of Buffon, 1771-1786 (current name: *Pitta moluccensis* (P.L.S. Müller, 1776)), taken from Daubenton's *Planche Enluminée*, plate no. 257. © National Museum of Natural History, Leiden. (See comment no. 39, p. 113).