

Systematic notes on Asian birds. 17. Types of birds collected in Yunnan by George Forrest and described by Walter Rothschild

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We have examined the types of 41 nominal taxa based mostly on five bird collections made by George Forrest in Yunnan and described by Lord Walter Rothschild. In some cases, there is a need to designate lectotypes, which we do. We also clarify which types are in Tring and which are in New York (correcting an error previously published). Birds from Forrest's 1930-1931 Yunnan expedition seem not to have been written up. A map is provided.

Introduction

Lord Walter Rothschild published, in the 1920's, 11 papers on the avifauna of Yunnan, based mostly on the five collections made by George Forrest in the years 1918-1925 (Rothschild, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923a,b, 1925, 1926a,b, 1927a,b,c) (see map, colour plate XX). In these papers 41 new taxa were described, most of the types of which were collected by Forrest.

Reporting on Forrest's first Yunnan bird collection, made for Col. Stephenson Clarke in 1918-1919¹, Rothschild (1921: 14) noted that "Colonel Stephenson Clarke is most generously presenting the types of new forms and half the remainder of the specimens to the British Museum and the other half to the Tring Museum". Because the ornithology section of the Natural History Museum [formerly the British Museum (Natural History), BMNH] is now housed at Tring; and the Rothschild Collection, formerly housed in the Rothschild Museum at Tring, is now with few exceptions, housed in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York, there exists ample room for confusion about where types are deposited.

It also turned out, on closer inspection, that not all of the types from subsequent Forrest collections were deposited at the BMNH, as they had been from the 1918-1919 collection. Nor were all the new taxa in Rothschild's papers based on Forrest specimens. Therefore, we decided to go back over each of the descriptions to determine where the types are deposited and whether they are holotypes, syntypes or lectotypes.

¹ This is the expedition treated by botanists (see map) as the 1917-1919 Expedition. As far as we have been able to ascertain, Forrest collected no birds on his first three botanical expeditions.

Rothschild almost invariably wrote "type" on the label of the intended holotype and signed it. However, it is not always possible today to be certain which specimen was intended, even when a type label is attached. Because Rothschild's "type" was sometimes ambiguously listed, in other words his text could have referred to two or more specimens and only his writing on the label proves which he regarded as the type, we have accepted holotype status only in cases where there was a single specimen in the type series that matched the published criteria for the type (29 of the 41 taxa). In these cases, the remaining specimens in the type series are paratypes, and we have not usually attempted to list the paratypes.

As defined by the Code, "The holotype of a new nominal species-group taxon can only be fixed in the original publication and by the original author" (ICZN, 1999: Art. 73.1). Therefore, in cases where the holotype was not unambiguously designated, the several specimens that fulfill the restricted criteria that Rothschild published for his "type" should be considered syntypes, and according to the Code, the type series is restricted to these syntypes (ICZN, 1999: Arts. 72.4 and 72.4.6). Designation of one of the syntypes as the lectotype, by us or by others, then confers paralectotype status on the remaining syntypes. We have listed the paralectotypes.

Hartert (1925, 1928) designated as lectotypes three specimens marked "type" by Rothschild but not unambiguously declared the holotype in the original description. We have designated six others that Hartert listed but failed to designate unambiguously, but that were marked "type" by Rothschild and bear the Rothschild type label. Warren & Harrison (1971) designated one lectotype from among the BMNH specimens. We discuss two other ambiguous cases and designate lectotypes.

Warren & Harrison (1971), in their list of types in the BMNH, correctly considered that the types of all the taxa described in the 1921 paper should be in the BMNH, but thought that multiple specimens held by the BMNH should be treated as syntypes, even in some cases where their label data did not match published type data. However, the specimens selected for segregation in the type cabinets were, whenever possible, those with Rothschild's annotation of "type" on the label, and only their notation of "syntype" in the type catalogue is at variance with Rothschild's intent. None of the types of taxa based on Forrest specimens in Rothschild's 1921 paper were listed by Hartert (1925, 1928) in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

Because the "types" of the 41 taxa described by Rothschild in reporting on Forrest's Yunnan collection bear the Rothschild or BMNH type labels, their status has rarely been questioned and the ambiguities have only emerged during our study. We consider it particularly desirable in the interest of nomenclatural stability to remove the ambiguity surrounding these types and confirm Rothschild's original intent, given the complicated distribution of the Forrest specimens and the dual meaning associated today with "Tring Museum".

Species accounts

In the list below, the information given immediately after the reference to the original description is that provided by Rothschild. Current names given are from the relevant volumes of Peters' Check-list, unless otherwise noted. We deal with the taxa described in the order of their publication.

Ithaginis clarkei Rothschild (1920: 67-68), type, adult male collected in July 1918, Lichiang Range, 12-14,000 ft., N.W. corner of Yunnan, type in the BMNH. The type in this case is a holotype as Rothschild (1921: 15) had only one adult male, the label is marked "type" in pencil but not signed. It was presented by Stephenson Clarke. Warren (1966: 65) listed the Reg. No. of this holotype as 1921.7.15.3. It was later considered a subspecies of *I. cruentus* by Rothschild (1926b: 213) and is so treated now (del Hoyo et al., 1994: 525).

In Rothschild's 1921 paper, 14 new taxa were described based on material from Forrest's 1918-1919 collection. Types of all of these are in the BMNH.

Ianthocincla subunicolor griseata Rothschild (1921: 33), type, female, August 1919, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft. Warren & Harrison (1971: 216) correctly listed this as the holotype and noted that it is sexed as a male on the label but published as a female, but incorrectly gave the Reg. No. as 1921.4.21.225. The correct Reg. No. is 1921.7.15.225; it is the only August specimen of three from the Shweli-Salwin Divide accessioned and is marked "type" by Rothschild. Now: *Garrulax subunicolor griseatus* (Rothschild).

Ianthocincla ocellata similis Rothschild (1921: 34), type, one male (marked female), September 1919, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft. Rothschild had only this specimen, the holotype, BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.306 (Warren & Harrison, 1971: 509). The label is marked "type" by Rothschild. Preoccupied by *Garrulax variegatus similis* (Hume, 1871). Now: *Garrulax ocellatus maculipectus* Hachisuka, 1953.

Ianthocincla forresti Rothschild (1921: 35), type, Shweli-Salwin Divide, May 1919, sex not stated. Warren & Harrison (1971: 188) listed an adult male, Reg. No. 1921.7.15.237, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft, May 1919, as a syntype. Rothschild had two males and one female? from this locality, collected between May and September 1919. The other two specimens, a female and a second specimen marked female on the field label but published as a male, are in the AMNH. Both were collected in September 1919. Therefore, the BMNH specimen is the holotype. The label is marked "type" by Rothschild. Now: in the synonymy of *Garrulax erythrocephalus woodi* (Baker, 1914).

Leiothrix luteus [sic] *yunnanensis* Rothschild (1921: 36), type, male, Shweli-Salwin Divide, May 1919. Warren & Harrison (1971: 607) listed an adult male, Reg. No. 1921.7.15.245 as a syntype and noted that there are three other syntypes in the collection. Rothschild (1921: 36) stated that he had six males and two females from this locality, collected between May and November 1919. Of the three additional specimens in the BMNH, only one, BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.248, is a male collected in May 1919, and its label is not marked "type." The other four specimens are now in AMNH; only one is a male collected in May 1919. But given Rothschild's statement that all types are in the BMNH, we do not consider that this specimen has type status. We therefore designate BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.245 as the lectotype (it was, in fact, marked "type" by Rothschild). BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.248 then becomes the paralectotype. Now: *Leiothrix lutea yunnanensis* Rothschild.

Moupinia poecilotis sordidior Rothschild (1921: 36), type, No. 225, Lichiang Range, July–October 1918. Warren & Harrison (1971: 519) correctly listed Reg. No. 1921.7.15.249 as the holotype. It is an unsexed adult with the number 225 on a separate Museum S.R. Clarke label, and has “type” written on the label by Rothschild. Now: in the synonymy of *Moupinia poecilotis* (Verreaux, 1870).

Lioptila pulchella coeruleotincta Rothschild (1921: 38), type, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 6,000–7,000 ft., May 1919. Warren & Harrison (1971: 124) listed Reg. No. 1921.7.15.291, Tengyueh District, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 6,000–7,000 ft., May 1919 as a syntype and stated that there were three other syntypes in the collection. These three specimens would be Reg. Nos. 1921.7.15.292–294.

Rothschild (1921) was very deliberate, all through his paper, in listing separately Forrest's material from (1) the Lichiang Range, (2) the Shweli-Salwin Divide and (3) the Tengyueh District (which lies west of the river Shweli and thus of the Shweli-Salwin Divide, and was collected only in 1919, not in both 1918 and 1919). In the context of *L. p. coeruleotincta*, he listed two males and two females (although one of the females had been labelled as a male) from the Shweli-Salwin Divide, one of which he considered the type; he listed the four specimens from Tengyueh District separately. Two of the purported syntypes (nos. 293 and 294) are labelled Tengyueh, without mention of Shweli-Salwin, and cannot qualify for syntype status.

All four of Forrest's May 1919 specimens from the Shweli-Salwin Divide have been found and re-examined. They are: a) BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.291, a male, the selected “syntype,” and the specimen marked “type” by Rothschild. *Contra* Warren & Harrison (1971: 124), this specimen does not have “Tengyueh District” on its label. b) BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.292, a female. As the sex of the type was not published in the description, this specimen can qualify as a syntype based on the date and locality data; Rothschild did not label it “type”. c & d). The two AMNH specimens, Nos. 590924 and 590925 contain the correct data, but they are not syntypes because all types were stated to be in the BMNH.

To avoid further confusion, we designate BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.291 the lectotype; BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.292 then becomes the paralectotype. Now: in the synonymy of *Heterophasia pulchella* (Godwin-Austen, 1874).

Ixops poliotis saturator Rothschild (1921: 38), type, male, Shweli-Salwin Divide, May 1919. Warren & Harrison (1971: 492) correctly listed BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.298 as the holotype. It is an adult male (labelled as a female) and is the only specimen from that locality collected in May 1919. The label is marked “type” and signed by Rothschild. Now: *Actinodura waldeni saturator* (Rothschild).

Siva strigula yunnanensis Rothschild (1921: 40), type, male, Lichiang Range, July “1919” (an error for 1918, as the list of specimens shows). Rothschild listed eight males from the Lichiang Range collected in June and July 1918. Warren & Harrison (1971: 608) listed as syntype BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.320, an adult male collected in the Lichiang Range in July 1918, and noted that there are seven other syntypes in the collection. Warren & Harrison's figure of eight syntypes is apparently based on the accession data (Nos. 1921.7.15.320 to 328 with 326 no doubt excluded as it is from the

Shweli-Salwin Divide). This would include birds taken in June and birds from Tengyueh District, details which rule out syntypal status. Only 1921.7.15.323 qualifies on these grounds as a second syntype. There are two July 1918 males and one June male from the Lichiang Range in the AMNH, but they do not qualify as all of the types were presented to the BMNH. We therefore designate No. 1921.7.15.320 as the lectotype, with an attached label marked "type" by Rothschild; No. 1921.7.15.323 becomes the paralectotype. Now: *Minla strigula yunnanensis* (Rothschild).

Yuhina gularis griseotincta Rothschild (1921: 42), type, male, Shweli-Salwin Divide, June 1919. Rothschild had only one male from the Shweli-Salwin Divide, and Warren & Harrison (1971: 220) correctly listed the holotype as BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.338. The label is marked "type" and signed by Rothschild. Now: in the synonymy of *Yuhina gularis gularis* Hodgson, 1836.

Yuhina occipitalis obscurior Rothschild (1921: 42), type, male, Lichiang (no date of collection was given). Warren & Harrison (1971: 396) listed as a syntype BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.357, adult male, Lichiang Range, 1918 (this is incorrect, there is no date on this specimen), and noted that there are ten other syntypes in the BMNH collection. This figure is apparently based on the accession record of 11 specimens, BMNH Reg. Nos. 1921.7.15.357-367. However, Nos. 1921.7.15.365-367 are from Tengyueh, leaving only eight possibilities.

There were a total of 16 specimens of this taxon collected by Forrest in the Lichiang Range in 1918, ten of which Rothschild published as males and six as females, although he notes that "The sexing was also not correct in this species" (Rothschild 1921: 42-43). Eight of the 16 specimens are in AMNH: five are dated July 1918, two of which are sexed as female and three as male by both Forrest and Rothschild; three have no Forrest field label and are unsexed and undated by Rothschild. None of these has type status, even though labels on two of the specimens have been marked "syntype" in J.C. Greenway's hand.

The remaining eight specimens are in the BMNH: four are dated May and June 1918, two of which are sexed as female and two as male by both Forrest and Rothschild; three have no Forrest field label and are unsexed and undated by Rothschild. The eighth specimen, BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.357 is the specimen considered a "syntype" by Warren & Harrison (1971). It is the only undated male and was marked "type" by Rothschild. We consider it the holotype.

Of the six Lichiang Range specimens in both museums that were unsexed, Rothschild apparently published four as males and two as females in order to arrive at his total of ten males and six females. Now: *Yuhina occipitalis obscurior* Rothschild, 1921.

Phylloscopus proregulus forresti Rothschild (1921: 45), type, No. 2, female, wing 48 mm, Lichiang Range, 9,000-11,000 ft, May 1918. The holotype is BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.410 (Warren & Harrison, 1971: 188). A label is marked "type" and signed by Rothschild. The number "2" appears on Forrest's label, on which it seems to have been added in ink. Now: in the synonymy of *Phylloscopus chloronotus chloronotus* (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray, 1846) (Alström & Olsson, 1990).

Iole maclellandi [sic] *similis* Rothschild (1921: 51), type, Shweli-Salwin Divide (no sex or date was stated). Warren & Harrison (1971: 510) considered BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.516 to be the holotype and did not mention any additional specimens from the Shweli-Salwin Divide. Rothschild, however, said that he had three adult males (one marked female), one juvenile male, and two females (one marked male) from that locality, collected in May and August 1919. We have examined all six specimens from the Shweli-Salwin Divide but on no label is there an annotation as to the correction of the sex. The three AMNH specimens cannot qualify as syntypes. The three now in Tring do. The "holotype" selected by Warren & Harrison (1921.7.15.516) is labelled a male and dated May, the label is also annotated "type" by Rothschild and by virtue of its listing as a holotype Warren & Harrison (1971) effectively made it the lectotype. BMNH 1921.7.15.517, a female taken in September, and 1921.7.15.518, a male collected in August, became paralectotypes. Now: *Hypsipetes mccllellandii similis* (Rothschild).

Paradoxornis unicolor saturator Rothschild (1921: 54), type, male, July 1919, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft. Warren & Harrison (1971: 493) listed BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.545 as a syntype and noted that there are two additional syntypes in the BMNH. One of these (1921.7.15.546) is a female and cannot be a syntype. Specimen No. 1921.7.15.545 has "type" written on the label and we designate this specimen the lectotype. The third specimen, BMNH 1921.7.15.547, a July male, becomes the paralectotype. Now: in the synonymy of *Paradoxornis unicolor* (Hodgson, 1843).

Aethopyga seheriae viridicauda Rothschild (1921: 58), no type designated. Warren & Harrison (1971: 586) listed BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.628 as a syntype, labelled as "type" by the author; and noted that another syntype was in the collection. In the original description, Rothschild (1921: 58) said that five males were collected in the hills around Tengyueh, 5,000-6,000 ft., in July 1919. The other three specimens (one marked female) are in the AMNH. We designate BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.628 the lectotype; BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.629 becomes the paralectotype. Now: in the synonymy of *Aethopyga siparaja seheriae* (Tickell, 1833).

The fact that none of the above types is listed by Hartert in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection lends credence to the belief that Rothschild was strictly adhering to the agreement with Clarke that all types, described at this time, from the 1918-1919 collection were to go to the BMNH. Furthermore, an additional five taxa were described in Rothschild's 1921 paper, but not based on specimens collected by Forrest. The descriptions were enclosed in brackets by Rothschild to distinguish them from taxa based on Forrest specimens. These types are listed by Hartert (1928) and the types are in AMNH. None of these is listed by Warren & Harrison (1971).

Enicurus maculatus omissus Rothschild (1921: 26), type, Fokien, Tang Wangwang coll., type in Tring Museum. In the description, Rothschild stated: "...I was struck by the large size of a bird from Fokien in the Tring collection". Because the specimen was the only one in the Rothschild Collection, it is the holotype. Hartert (1928: 216) listed it, and it is now AMNH No. 577778. Now: in the synonymy of *Enicurus maculatus bacatus* Bangs & Phillips, 1914.

Lioptila robinsoni Rothschild (1921: 38), type, male 224, Dalat, S. Annam, 4 April 1918, C. Boden Kloss coll., in Tring Museum. The holotype, bearing the number 224 and marked "type" by Rothschild, is AMNH No. 590908; it was listed by Hartert (1928: 218). Now: *Heterophasia melanoleuca robinsoni* (Rothschild, 1921).

Siva strigula omissa Rothschild (1921: 40), type, female, March 1913, Gunong Kerbau, Perak, 5,000 ft., in Tring Museum. In the original description, Rothschild listed a male and at least two females, but Hartert (1928: 218) in his type list, specifically stated that there were only two specimens of *omissa* in Rothschild's Collection. Only two, a male and a female, collected on 18 March 1913, on Gunong Kerbau, Perak, for Herbert C. Robinson, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. We consider the female specimen, AMNH No. 591287, Robinson no. 479, to be the holotype. Now: in the synonymy of *Minla strigula malayana* (Hartert, 1902).

Emberiza cia omissa Rothschild (1921: 60), type No. 1791, Si, Taipaishan, Tsin-ling Mountains, in Tring Museum. The holotype is AMNH No. 716683, a female adult from the above locality, collected on 2 November 1905 by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors, no. 1791. It is listed by Hartert (1928:197). Now: *Emberiza cia omissa* Rothschild, 1921.

Pyrrhula erythaca taipaishanensis Rothschild (1921: 63), type, male, 17 June 1905, Mt. Tai-pai-shan, Tsin-ling Mts, collected by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors, in Tring Museum. Rothschild had a large series of 33 males, eight females and one juvenile male from this locality, all of which are now in AMNH. Three of the males were collected on 17 June 1905 and should be considered syntypes. AMNH No. 714691 has a Rothschild type label, was marked "type" by Rothschild, is catalogued in AMNH as the type, and is undoubtedly the one intended by Hartert (1928: 197) to be the lectotype. However, because there are two additional specimens with the same date, to avoid confusion we designate AMNH No. 714691 as the lectotype. AMNH No. 714692 and No. 714693 become paralectotypes. In Rothschild (1921: 63) the brackets indicating that the type was not part of the Forrest collection were partially omitted from the text. Now: in the synonymy of *Pyrrhula erythaca erythaca* Blyth, 1862.

Forrest again collected birds in Yunnan in 1921 and 11 new taxa were described by Rothschild in 1922. According to our interpretation, given below, the types of five of these are in the BMNH and six are in AMNH. It appears that there may have been a new agreement here for half of the types to go to each collection, but this is not explicitly stated. In the three cases where a 1918-1919 specimen is the type, the type went to the BMNH twice and once to the Rothschild Collection. One 1921 type has been claimed by both.

Dryocopus forresti Rothschild (1922: 9), no type designated, Mekong Valley, Yunnan, 1921. Warren (1966:102) listed as syntype BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.49, adult male, Mekong Valley, north-west Yunnan, 6 Aug. 1921, but did not mention other syntypes, and also incorrectly gave the date of publication as 1923. The description was published 27 October 1922. In the original description, measurements for one

male and one female are given and later, Rothschild (1923a: 39) stated that he had one specimen of each sex and gave the date as August 1921, but still did not mention a type. The above male specimen was originally labelled female but is in male plumage, and carries Forrest no. 222. The other specimen is now AMNH No. 552668, adult female, Mekong Valley, 6,000 ft., 12 August 1921, collector's no. 231. Because it is not stated where the types were deposited, both of these specimens would have to be considered syntypes. However, because Hartert did not list this taxon, we are led to believe that Rothschild intended the male to be the type, even though it was not so labelled by him. Therefore, we designate BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.49 the lectotype. AMNH No. 552668 becomes the paralectotype. Now: *Dryocopus javensis forresti* Rothschild, 1922.

Dryobates obscurior Rothschild (1922: 10), one female, Lichiang Range, May 1921, 9–11,000 ft. Hartert (1925: 147) said that this bird is known only from the type specimen and adds to the original information that it has Forrest's no. 1262. The species is not listed by Warren (1966). The holotype is now AMNH No. 551098 (Greenway, 1978: 243) and is marked "type" by Rothschild.

Vaurie (1959: 14) has discussed this specimen and concluded that it is an immature of *Dendrocopos canicapillus omissus* (see below). Short (1982: 241) concurs, but synonymizes *omissus* with *kaleensis* (Swinhoe, 1863). We believe that this analysis is probably correct, although the type of *obscurior* is very dark, particularly on the head, and has a very small bill. If this is accepted and if the subspecies now called *omissus* is recognized, we call attention to the fact that while the two names were published simultaneously, *D. obscurior* was described as a full species and *D. p. omissus* as a subspecies. According to the Code, Article 24.1 (ICZN, 1999), the name proposed at the higher rank takes precedence. Now: *Picoides (kizuki) canicapillus kaleensis* (Swinhoe, 1863) (Short 1982: 241).

Dryobates pygmaeus omissus Rothschild (1922: 10), type, male, Lichiang Range. Warren (1966: 215) listed BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.15.52, adult male, Lichiang Range, Oct. 1918, as the holotype. However, Rothschild (1921: 22) had originally listed this taxon as *D. pygmaeus scintilliceps* and there stated that he had two males collected in the Lichiang Range. There are no other males from the Lichiang Range collected in 1918 in the BMNH; No. 1921.7.15.50 is marked female and No. 1921.7.15.51, once marked adult male, has no red on the nape and has been annotated "immature male/female".

In addition to the BMNH specimen, there are two specimens in the AMNH from the 1918 Lichiang Range collection that are labelled "male" on the original label. One of these has been relabelled "female" by Rothschild and published as such. The other specimen, AMNH No. 551051, was originally labelled "imm. male?" but has the "?" crossed out and was apparently published as a male. Given Rothschild's intent to have the 1918-1919 types in the BMNH, although it is not clear that the original statement applies to the 1922 paper, we do not think that this specimen has standing as a syntype. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that Hartert (1925: 147) did not list a type and the BMNH holotype bears a Rothschild Collection type label with

the name of the taxon, probably in Hartert's hand, and with "Rothschild Collection" marked out in the same ink. It is not, however, marked "type" by Rothschild. Now: *Picoides (kizuki) canicapillus kaleensis* (Swinhoe, 1863) (Short 1982: 241). See comments on priority in the previous taxon.

Tarsiger indicus yunnanensis Rothschild (1922: 10), type, male, Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., 13 November 1921. Warren & Harrison (1971: 608) listed as holotype BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.98, adult male, Lichiang, 10,000 ft., 13 Nov. 1921. This is correct, as Rothschild (1926b: 253) stated that "Forrest collected 1 male ad. (type)... Lichiang Range...." Now: *Erithacus indicus yunnanensis* (Rothschild).

Proparus striaticollis yunnanensis Rothschild (1922: 11), type, one male, Mekong-Salwin Divide, Sept. 1921. Hartert (1928: 217) listed the type as a male from the Mekong-Salwin Divide, 26 August 1921, 10,000 ft. Rothschild's date of September 1921 is a typographical error; 26 August 1921 is the date on the field label. The holotype is AMNH No. 590118, collector's no. 475. Now: in the synonymy of *Alcippe cinereiceps manipurensis* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1906).

Yuhina nigrimentum intermedia Rothschild (1922: 11), type, male, Mekong-Salwin Divide, 27 July 1921. Rothschild (1926b: 278), in his summary paper on the birds of Yunnan, noted that he had two males from the Mekong-Salwin Divide, collected only in 1921. Hartert (1928: 217) listed the type as a male with the above data and Forrest coll. No. 574, thus designating it the lectotype. This is now AMNH No. 591467 and the original label is marked "type" in pencil but not certainly by Rothschild. Warren & Harrison (1971: 266) were in error when they listed BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.280 with the above data as the holotype, because a lectotype had already been designated from among the syntypes. The BMNH specimen (Forrest no. 573) is not marked "type." In addition, when this series was entered in the accession register this specimen was not marked there as a type, which would have been the normal procedure. Therefore AMNH No. 591467 is the lectotype as designated by Hartert and BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.280 becomes the paralectotype. Now: *Yuhina nigrimenta intermedia* Rothschild.

Paradoxornis webbiana ricketti Rothschild (1922: 11), type, female, Yangtze Valley, 6-7,000 ft, Oct. 1921, Forrest no. 466. Warren & Harrison (1971: 462) listed BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.359, adult female, Yangtze Valley, 6,000 ft, 23 Oct. 1921 as the holotype but do not mention a Forrest collection number; no. 466 is on the collector's field label. Rothschild appears to have added its identity but has not signed this label and has not added "type". However, Rothschild (1926b: 311) stated that Forrest sent only one female from the Yangtze Valley, but there cited the description incorrectly as being in *Novitates Zoologicae*, 1923, 30: 51. Although the holotype is a female, the description is said to be of a male. However, as these birds are not sexually dimorphic, Rothschild apparently concluded that there were no descriptive differences.

On AMNH specimen No. 680020, a male collected in the Yangtze Valley on 23 October 1921, Forrest no. 494, Charles Vaurie wrote "cotype of *P. w. ricketti*". However, this cannot be correct as the type is a holotype because it bears the collector's field number cited in the original description. Now: *Paradoxornis ricketti* Rothschild.

Parus major longipennis Rothschild (1922: 11), type, Lichiang Range, 9-12,000 ft., 10 December 1921. Forrest collected more than three specimens of this form in 1921 (Rothschild, 1922: 11) and probably others on other trips (Rothschild, 1926b: 315). Hartert (1928: 209) listed the type as a bird from the Lichiang Range, 9,000-12,000 ft., 10 December 1921, Forrest no. 921; this is now AMNH No. 680564, a male that has "type" written on the original label by Rothschild, and is the only specimen with these data in AMNH. The taxon was not listed by Warren & Harrison (1971). However, there are two specimens of this form collected in the Lichiang Range on 10 December 1921 in the BMNH. These three specimens would have been syntypes as Rothschild did not distinguish among them in the original description. Because Hartert (1928: 209) designated Forrest no. 921 (now AMNH No. 680564) as the lectotype, BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.392, a male with Forrest's no. 922, and BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.391, an unsexed bird with Forrest's no. 923, become paralectotypes. Now: in the synonymy of *Parus major tibetanus* Hartert, 1905, and was already so considered by Rothschild (1926b: 315).

Passer rutilans intensior Rothschild (1922: 11), type, Mekong Valley, 7-9,000 ft., 6 July 1921. In the original description, Rothschild (1922: 11-12) described both male and female and gave measurements for more than one male without giving collecting localities for them. However, Rothschild (1926b: 328), with all the material available to him, listed only one specimen collected in the Mekong Valley in 1921 - a male and this must be his holotype. The other specimens must therefore have been from other localities or collected by others. Hartert (1928: 198) listed the type as an adult male, Upper Mekong Valley, 7,000—9,000 ft., 6 July 1921. Because all of the data on that specimen match the data given by Rothschild for the type, we consider AMNH No. 719362, Forrest no. 605, marked "type" by Rothschild and the specimen cited by Hartert (1928: 198), to be the holotype. Now: *Passer rutilans intensior* Rothschild.

Propyrrhula subhimachala intensior Rothschild (1922: 12), type, Lichiang Range (no date). In the original description, the sex of the type was not listed. Later, however, Rothschild (1923a: 55) noted that Forrest had sent two females from the Mekong-Salwin Divide, collected in September 1921, and one adult male and three immature males from the Lichiang Range, 12,000-13,000 ft., collected in November 1921, and that the type was in the Tring Museum. In an earlier paper, Rothschild (1921: 61) in his report on the 1918-1919 Forrest collection had noted that he had only one moulting specimen, a male from the Lichiang Range, which he identified as *Propyrrhula subhimachala*, but had refrained from describing as new.

We were able to trace all seven of these specimens and determine that one of them is the holotype. The two females from the Mekong-Salwin Divide are in the BMNH, Reg. Nos. 1922.12.7.449 and 1922.12.7.451 are only paratypes as the type was stated to be from the Lichiang Range. Of the five specimens from the Lichiang Range, four are dated and are therefore paratypes not name-bearing types, because Rothschild specifically stated that the type had "no date". Two of these are in the BMNH: Reg. No. 1922.12.7.448 (Forrest no. 908), adult male, collected 9 December 1921; and Reg. No. 1922.12.7.450 (Forrest no. 906), adult? male [immature plumage (M. Walters, pers. comm.)], collected 23 November 1921. The other two are at AMNH: No. 714821 (For-

rest no. 907), male [immature plumage], collected 10 December 1921; and No. 714822 (Forrest no. 905), male? [immature plumage], collected on 23 November 1921.

The remaining specimen is AMNH No. 714820. It has no original Forrest label, but is in adult male plumage. There is a Museum S.R. Clarke label without data except that the specimen is from the Lichiang Range and collected by G. Forrest. The outer primaries are either missing or only partly grown. It also carries a Rothschild Museum label, which bears the designation "*Propyrrhula subhimachala* subsp?" and above it "*Propyrrhula subhimachala intensior* Rothschild" is written in. It follows that this must be the 1918-1919 moulting specimen. It is marked "type" by Rothschild and bears the Rothschild type label. Hartert (1928: 197) listed an adult male in the Rothschild Collection as the type, and this is the only adult male now at AMNH. We believe that this specimen is the holotype, as it is the only specimen of the seven that is undated. Now: in the synonymy of *Pinicola subhimachalus* (Hodgson, 1836).

Procarduelis rubescens saturator Rothschild (1922: 12) type Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., May 1919. In his report on the 1918 - 1919 collection, Rothschild (1921: 61) listed only one specimen from the Shweli-Salwin Divide - a male from 9,000 ft., collected in May 1919. Warren & Harrison (1971: 493) correctly listed BMNH Reg. No. 1922.12.7.517 with these data as the holotype²; they incorrectly cited the date of publication of the description of this taxon as 1923. There are four labels attached: a Forrest field label has no number on it, but is marked "male" and also "Duplicate"; a white label from the Rothschild Museum has "type" written on in pencil but not signed; a red Rothschild Museum type label (with the Museum name deleted) has the name written on but it does not appear to be in Rothschild's writing; and a fourth label, the BMNH red type label. Now: in the synonymy of *Carpodacus rubescens* (Blanford, 1872).

We have found one taxon based on birds collected by Forrest in 1922:

Cephalopyrus flammiceps olivaceus Rothschild (1923b: 263), one male, vicinity of Tengyueh, 8,000 ft., March 1922. Warren & Harrison (1971: 404) correctly recorded BMNH Reg. No. 1923.11.11.424 as the holotype of this taxon. A red Rothschild Museum type label bears the new name, the word "type" and Rothschild's signature. Another label gives the collector's number as 1406. Now: *Cephalopyrus flammiceps olivaceus* Rothschild.

There are two taxa based on Forrest's birds from his 1924 collection:

Streptopelia chinensis forresti Rothschild (1925: 293), type, one male, hills round Tengyueh, 5,000-7,000 ft., July 1924. Hartert listed a specimen with the above data as type, now AMNH No. 614254, the holotype (Greenway, 1978: 57). It has Forrest no. 5168 and is marked "type" by Rothschild. Meyer de Schauensee (1984: 252) considers *S. c. forresti* intermediate between *S. c. chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) and *S. c. tigrina* (Temminck, 1810).

² There is a small lapsus in that Warren & Harrison (1971) wrote "Shweli-Salvin Divide".

Pnoepyga squamata magnirostris Rothschild (1925: 297), one female (rufous form), Shweli Valley, 7,000 ft., Nov. 1924. Rothschild (1926b: 249) noted that the type is the only known example, and Hartert (1928: 223) added to the above data that the type is Forrest no. 5819. The holotype is AMNH No. 573660. Rothschild (1926b: 249) later used *P. albiventer* (Hodgson, 1837) for this taxon, and Deignan (in Mayr & Paynter, 1964: 293) noted that *Microura squamata* Gould, 1837, is a nomen oblitum and that this taxon is now considered a synonym of *Pnoepyga albiventer albiventer* (Hodgson, 1837).

Long after the other publications relating to Forrest's 1918-1919 collection, Rothschild (1926a) named an additional taxon. This type was from among Rothschild's half of the specimens. It is not mentioned by Warren & Harrison (1971):

Fulvetta chrysotis forresti Rothschild (1926a: 64), type, December 1919, "Shweli-Salween" Divide, in the Tring Museum. In giving wing measurements, Rothschild stated that he had "four specimens, probably all males, though two marked as females". All four of these specimens are now in AMNH and three of them are from the Shweli-Salwin Divide, one marked male and two marked female, none of which has "type" written on the label. Hartert (1928: 218) listed a type but gave no sex. He apparently intended it to be the specimen marked male, as it bears the Rothschild type label. However, because the sex was not mentioned by Hartert, and to avoid confusion, we now formally confirm the designation of this same specimen, AMNH No. 590290, as the lectotype. The two paralectotypes are AMNH No. 590291 and 590292. Now: *Alcippe chrysotis forresti* (Rothschild).

Rothschild (1926b) published a summary paper on the birds of Yunnan, including for the first time specimens collected by Forrest in 1925. There were six new taxa described in this paper, one of which had a type specimen from earlier collections. The types were all in the Rothschild Collection and none of the taxa was listed by Warren (1966) or Warren & Harrison (1971):

Eudynamis scolopacea enigmaticus Rothschild (1926b: 235), type, adult male from the hills N.W. of Tengyueh, 7,000 ft., April 1925, Forrest no. 6201. Holotype, AMNH No. 627172 (Hartert 1928: 226, Greenway, 1978: 110). Rothschild (1927b: 398) synonymised this name with *E. s. chinensis* Cabanis & Heine, 1863.

Dryobates cathpharius tenebrosus Rothschild (1926b: 240), type, one male, apparently adult, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., July 1925. Hartert (1928: 226) listed this specimen as a male juvenile, Forrest no. 6121, with other data as above; it was the only specimen of the taxon collected in 1925. This holotype is now AMNH No. 550750 (Greenway, 1978: 241). Now: *Dendrocopos cathpharius tenebrosus* (Rothschild), see Vaurie (1965: 711).

Pomatorhinus ruficollis similis Rothschild (1926b: 261), type, male, hills around Tengyueh, March 1922, Forrest no. 1391. Hartert (1928: 219) listed this specimen as the type, and it was marked "type" by Rothschild. Holotype: AMNH No. 586115. Now: *Pomatorhinus ruficollis similis* Rothschild.

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris forresti Rothschild (1926b: 262), type, female, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000–11,000 ft., July 1925, Forrest no. 6000. The holotype is now AMNH No. 586336; it was also listed by Hartert (1928: 219) and marked "type" by Rothschild. Now: *Xiphirhynchus superciliaris forresti* Rothschild.

Ianthocincla caerulata latifrons Rothschild (1926b: 266), type not designated, one male, one female, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., July 1925. Hartert (1928: 219) designated the male, Forrest no. 5982, the lectotype, now AMNH No. 587189. The paralectotype is a female, AMNH No. 587190, Forrest no. 5981, with the same data. Neither is marked "type." Rothschild (1927b: 399) replaced this genus with *Garrulax*, the older name. Now: *Garrulax caerulatus latifrons* (Rothschild, 1926).

Parus spilonotus evanescens Rothschild (1926b: 313), type, one adult male, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., Aug. 1925. Hartert (1928: 209–210) listed this specimen, adding Forrest no. 6137, and also noted that both this taxon and *P. spilonotus subviridis* Blyth, 1855, occur in the same place at the same time of year and are probably synonyms. Holotype: AMNH No. 680829. Now: in the synonymy of *Parus spilonotus subviridis* Blyth, 1855.

Subsequent to his summary paper in 1926, Rothschild published three supplemental papers on the birds of Yunnan (Rothschild, 1927a, 1927b, 1927c). Only 1927b has comments relative to the new taxa, as cited above.

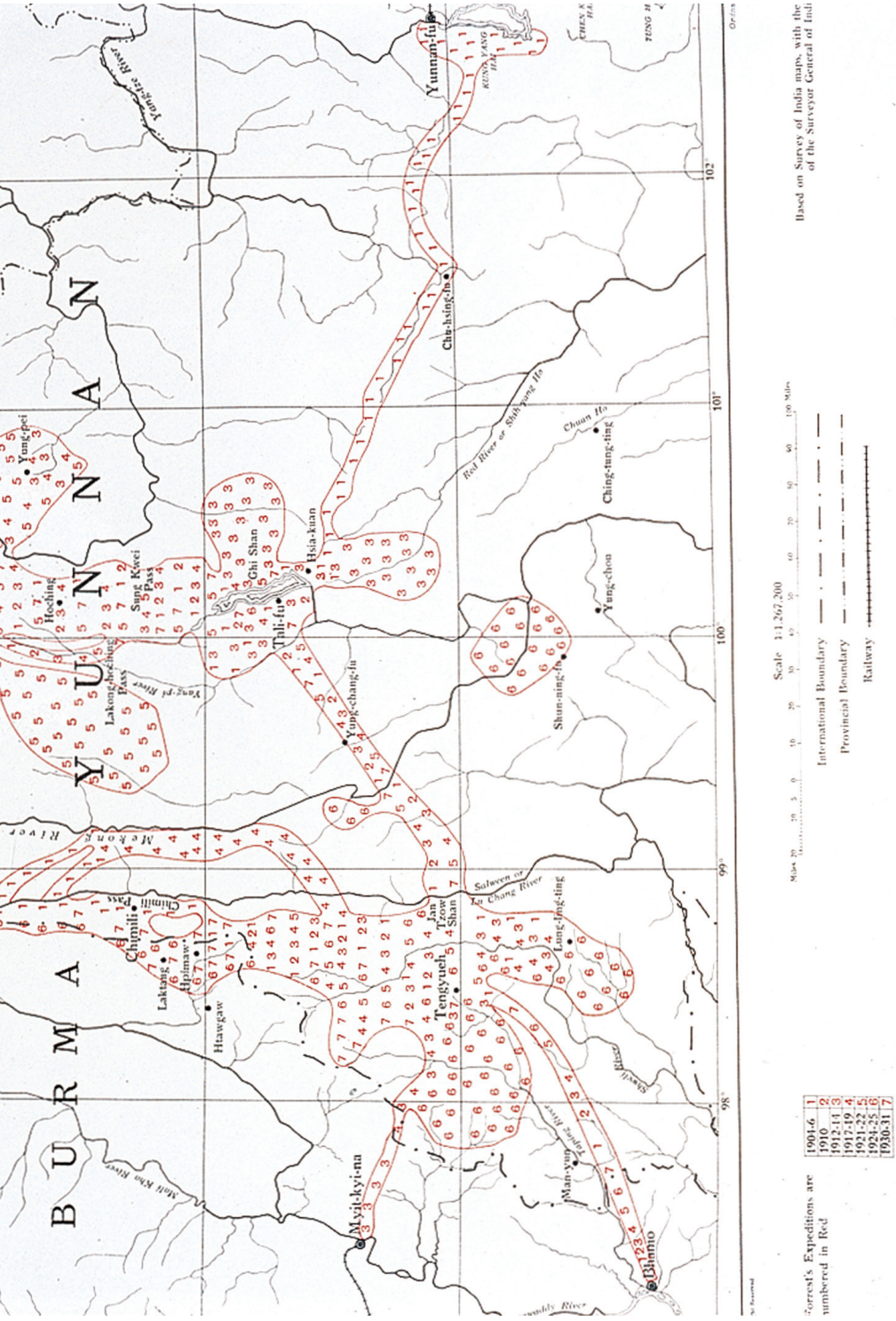
Forrest again collected in Yunnan in 1931, only months before he died there. Some of those specimens reached Rothschild, after Rothschild had sold his collection to the AMNH, and these were included in the Rothschild Bequest to the BMNH in 1939. Other specimens from this trip reached the BMNH for accession in 1933 thanks to the Godman Exploration Fund. The material from this trip has not, so far as we are aware, been written up.

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Colour Plate 1. Map, using coloured numbers from 1 to 7, to show the coverage of north-western Yunnan by Forrest's botanical collection. Following the numbers for each expedition separately allows the route to be traced. Kindly made available to us by the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Copyrights as stated in the original.

