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# TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. PART 5. PASSERIFORMES: ALAUDIDAE, HIRUNDINIDAE, MOTACILLIDAE, CAMPEPHAGIDAE, PYCNONOTIDAE, IRENIDAE, LANIIDAE, VANGIDAE, BOMBYCILLIDAE, DULIDAE, CINCLIDAE, TROGLODYTIDAE, AND MIMIDAE

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# TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

# PART 5. PASSERIFORMES: ALAUDIDAE, HIRUNDINIDAE, MOTACILLIDAE, CAMPEPHAGIDAE, PYCNONOTIDAE, IRENIDAE, LANIIDAE, VANGIDAE, BOMBYCILLIDAE, DULIDAE, CINCLIDAE, TROGLODYTIDAE, AND MIMIDAE

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## ABSTRACT

This fifth part of ''Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History'' corresponds to taxa covered in Volume 9 of Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World.* The original description of each taxon has been consulted, coordinates given for type localities when possible, currently accepted names for the taxa included, and comments on taxonomic history are provided. 553 published names are treated. Types of 11 of these are not in AMNH; the type of one is not extant; and three specimens with supposed type status are shown to have no nomenclatural standing.


## INTRODUCTION

This, the fifth part of ''Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History'' (AMNH), corresponds to taxa covered in Volume 9 of Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World* (see Mayr and Greenway, 1960). As in the earlier lists (Greenway, 1973, 1978, 1987; LeCroy and Sloss, 2000), this one follows the order of Peters' *Check-list*, which is the basis for the arrangement of the AMNH collection. More recent classifications (e.g., that of Sibley and Monroe, 1990) are still subject to frequent modification and their use might lead to errors or omissions.

The format for this list follows that of previous parts. The citation of the name and of the type locality in the taxonomic entry appears exactly as it was given in the original description, which has been seen unless otherwise indicated. In the text portion for each taxon, the name of the locality is updated and coordinates are given when possible. The *Times Atlas* (Times of London, 1967) has been used whenever possible, but many other atlases and gazetteers have been used and are cited in the text.

Brackets enclosing a taxon name indicate that the type might be expected to be in AMNH, but it either was not found or was found to be in another collection.

The currently recognized name of each taxon is given and reference is made to usage in a recent publication; where possible, that reference is to a recent taxonomic study. For some taxa, salient points in the taxonomic history of the form are mentioned. Such comments are not intended to be complete but rather to serve as a guide when the taxonomic history is particularly murky.

To avoid confusion, I have referred to Rothschild specimens, said in the older literature to be in the ''Tring Museum'', as in the ''Rothschild Collection'', now in AMNH. The bird collection of The Natural History Museum (formerly The British Museum (Natural History), London) is now housed at Tring on the former Rothschild estate.

I have accepted Hartert's (1918b, 1919, 1920, 1922b, 1928) nomination of ''types'' in the Rothschild Collection as designations of lectotypes in all cases where original descriptions implied syntypes, following the practice in all of the previous parts of the AMNH type list. Because definitions in the Code (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999) seem open to varying interpretations, I give below a synopsis of interpretations used here, with reference to Articles in the Code.

HOLOTYPE: Arts. 73.1 and 73.1.3. A holotype is the single specimen, designated by the original author in the original publication, upon which a new nominal species-group taxon is based.

PARATYPES: Art. 72.4.5. If a holotype is designated, then the other specimens in the type series (Art. 72.4.1) become paratypes.

SYNTYPE(S): Art. 73.2. If no holotype or lectotype has been fixed, then in taxa described before 2000, all specimens in the type series are syntypes, or certain of the specimens in the type series may have been designated as syntypes. All of these syntypes have equal status in nomenclature.

Art. 72.4.6. ''If an author when establishing a nominal species-group taxon nominates either 'syntypes' (by that term, or by use of one of the terms 'cotypes' or 'types' alone), or 'holotype and paratypes' used together (or by use of the term 'type' together with 'allotype' or 'cotypes'), and also lists other specimens, the separate mention of the latter expressly excludes them from the type series.''

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I interpret these two Articles to mean that if the data cited for the ''type'' in the original description apply to several specimens in the original series, then these specimens are eligible as name-bearing types and are by definition the syntypes; they then form the type series and other specimens in the original series are excluded from the type series.

LECTOTYPES: The following Articles apply to lectotype designations made before the year 2000: 74.1, 74.1.1, 74.1.2, 74.1.3, 74.2, 74.3, 74.5, 74.6, and 72.4.7. In accordance with these Articles, I have not assumed that, because a specimen has a type label, it is necessarily the holotype, syntype, or lectotype of any taxon. After referring to the original description, I have tried to determine if the description unambiguously designated a holotype or syntypes. For taxa from the Rothschild Collection, I have then referred to Hartert's published type lists. Hartert distinguished between what he called ''types'' and ''co-types''. His ''co-types'' are equivalent to syntypes and were listed as such when there were other syntypes in other collections. When the ''type'' was stated to be in the Rothschild Museum or when the entire type series was held there, then Hartert used the term ''type'' to apply either to the holotype or to the specimen he was designating the ''type'' (= lectotype). Frequently he added data from the label that made his designation unambiguous.

In a few cases, the data given by Hartert have not applied to only one specimen from the type series, even though only a single specimen bears the Rothschild type label. According to the Code, the presence of a type label is not evidence in and of itself that a particular specimen is a type. However, these specimens bearing Rothschild type labels were considered the types by Rothschild and Hartert and by others working in the Rothschild Collection over the years. The Rothschild Collection was never cataloged until after it came to AMNH, so that the presence of the type label assured that the same specimen was considered the type by all of these workers. When the Rothschild Collection was cataloged at AMNH, the specimens with Rothschild type labels were cataloged as types and segregated with the other types in the AMNH type collection. Since that time they have been accepted as types by various workers who have consulted them at AMNH. Because of the long acceptance of these specimens as types, I have designated the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label the lectotype, citing the AMNH number to remove any ambiguity. This will avoid possible confusion in interpreting the older literature.

In a few cases, Hartert, in his publications on the types in the Rothschild Collection, listed two specimens of an original type series as types. According to the Code, there can be only a single lectotype; therefore this is not an acceptable lectotypification. I have usually listed these specimens, along with any other AMNH specimens from the type series, as syntypes. Hartert was careful to refer to syntypes in the Rothschild Collection as ''co-types'' when he knew there were other syntypes of a particular taxon in other collections. I have, of course, retained them as syntypes. There are a very few cases where Hartert apparently made an error. I discuss each of these in the text.

The following is a list of the lectotypes that I have designated in this part of the type list: *Mirafra africana dohertyi* Hartert, *Mirafra africana transvaalensis* Hartert, *Melanocorypha calandra hebraica* Meinertzhagen, *Galerida cristata festae* Hartert, *Galerida cristata deltae* Hartert, *Alauda arvensis hainana* Hartert, *Alauda arvensis herberti* Hartert, *Cotile pembertoni* Hartert, *Petrochelidon nigricans socialis* Stresemann, *Psalidoprocne nitens centralis* Neumann, *Anthus spinoletta kleinschmidti* Hartert, *Paragraucalus lineatus austini* Mathews, *Coracina robusta victoriae* Mathews, *Edoliosoma dohertyi* Hartert, *Pycnonotus prillwitzi* Hartert, *Eurillas virens holochlorus* van Someren, *Criniger affinis harterti* Stresemann, *Nilaus afer hilgerti* Neumann, *Telophonus senegalus pallidus* Neumann, *Harpolestes senegalus mozambicus* van Someren, *Telophonus australis dohertyi* Neumann, and *Troglodytes troglodytes juniperi* Hartert.

Names published by V.G.L. van Someren have presented particularly thorny problems. Because van Someren often had large series of specimens of a given taxon bearing similar data and did not always designate types unambiguously, and because the van Someren

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Collection has been dispersed among many different museums, it is often difficult to be certain which specimens are types and how many museums now hold syntypes. In doubtful cases, I have listed AMNH specimens as syntypes. In cases where van Someren said that a type was at Tring (= in the Rothschild Collection) and there is a specimen at AMNH that came from the Rothschild Collection and bears the correct data, there are three possibilities: (1) there is only one such specimen and it is the holotype, (2) there is more than one specimen but Hartert unambiguously designated one the lectotype, or (3) there is more than one specimen and Hartert's designation was not unambiguous. In the latter case, I have designated as lectotype the specimen on which Hartert tied the type label. There are also cases where van Someren said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, but none of the specimens at AMNH from the Rothschild Collection bear exactly correct data. It seems that labels may have been incorrectly attached in these cases, and I discuss them in the text.

A large part of the C.L. Brehm Collection was purchased in 1897 by Rothschild. Hartert (1901a) published an introductory article about the history of the collection and later (Hartert, 1918b) published a list of the types he found in the part purchased by Rothschild. I have used Hartert's careful study as a basis for the Brehm types listed here. After consulting the original descriptions, I have usually accepted as lectotypes the specimens Hartert listed as types unless it was apparent from Brehm's description that he had only one specimen (= the holotype). Any ambiguities are discussed in the text. After the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH, many of the Brehm specimens were exchanged to the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum A. Koenig (ZFMK) in Bonn. Some of these specimens are syntypes or paralectotypes and need to be examined to determine the name written on the label by Brehm. Most of the Brehm types are of names introduced by C.L. Brehm, but a few were introduced by A.E. Brehm, his son. In the latter cases, I have added his initials to the citation.

For comments on AMNH types of taxa described by Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied, see LeCroy and Sloss (2000: 3). I have shortened his title to Prince of Wied, as is frequently done. Bibliographic references are also to Wied, although his writings are sometimes listed as Wied-Neuwied. At AMNH, the collection is known as the Maximilian Collection.

In this part of the type list, I have tried when possible to list all of the specimens in the type series that are in AMNH. Sometimes this is not possible, for both Rothschild (whose collection was never cataloged until after it came to AMNH) and Mathews (whose partially cataloged collection was purchased by Rothschild) themselves purchased collections, and there is often no indication as to when a particular collection was acquired. Thus, it is not necessarily safe to assume that a specimen collected early enough was in either of these collections when the name was published. Also, they both exchanged specimens with each other and with other collections before the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. AMNH has also exchanged some of these specimens with other museums, and this is almost always noted in the AMNH catalog. In the few cases where I was unable to find specimens cataloged in AMNH, it is possible that exchanges or re–identifications have been made without catalog notations.

The following acronyms are used in the text: ANSP, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; BMNH, The Natural History Museum, Tring; FMNH, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; MNSG, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genoa; RMCA, Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren; USBGN, United States Board of Geographic Names, Washington, DC, Dept. of the Interior; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC; WAM, Western Australian Museum, Perth; ZFMK, Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum A. Koenig, Bonn; ZMB, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

## ALAUDIDAE

### *Mirafra javanica timorensis* Mayr

*Mirafra javanica timorensis* Mayr, 1944: 154 (Dilly, Timor Island).

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Now *Mirafra javanica timorensis* Mayr, 1944. See White and Bruce, 1986: 297, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 307999, adult male, collected at Díli, 08°35′S, 125°35′E (Times Atlas), Timor, Indonesia, on 22 April 1932, by Georg Stein (no. 4118).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 345667–345676 and 556257–556260. AMNH 345668, 345670, and 345673 were sent to ZMB on 21 April 1955.

### *Mirafra javanica subrufescens* Mathews

*Mirafra javanica subrufescens* Mathews, 1912a: 426 (North-West Australia (Tabba Tabba)).

Now *Mirafra javanica woodwardi* Milligan, 1901. See Mees, 1962: 49, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 714.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556350, female, collected at Tabba Tabba, Western Australia, Australia, on 11 September 1901, by John Thomas Tunney (no. 374). From the Mathews Collection (no. 5191) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited his catalog number in the original description. His catalog indicates that he obtained this specimen from WAM; Tunney was employed by WAM as a collector. In 1901, he arrived at Port Hedland on 8 June and on 22 June visited Lewis Island. He then collected for a period on the de Grey and Strelley rivers and sailed for Derby, which he reached on 11 September (Whittell, 1954:724), the same day on which the holotype was collected. Mees (1962: 49) called attention to the problem connected with the type locality, which he considered to be ''15 miles south of Strelley and about 30 miles southeast of Port Hedland''. Johnstone and Storr (1998: 420) listed Tabba Tabba Creek at 20°20′S, 118°53′E, near the Strelley and de Grey rivers, and the locality Tabba Tabba is also associated with a homestead, mine, and well in the same area of the Pilbara in central northwest Australia (Australia 1:250,000 map series. Gazetteer, 1975, R. Schodde, personal commun.). Mayr and McEvey (1960: 161) placed Tabba Tabba south of the Fitzroy River, in the Kimberley Division, far to the north, probably based on Whittell's account; but there is no Tabba Tabba south of the Fitzroy River (R. Johnstone, personal commun.).

Given the date of collection of the holotype of *subrufescens* and Tunney's schedule as reported by Whittell (1938: 324–325, 1954: 724), it is of some interest to compare the holotype with specimens of *woodwardi* and *halli*. Such comparison shows the color overall to be intermediate between the two subspecies but closer to the richer rufous coloration of *woodwardi*, thus agreeing with Mees in his assignment of Tabba Tabba birds to *woodwardi* with intergradation towards *halli*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 717) also discussed this area of intergradation.

The collecting date and locality are quite clear on the original label, and Whittell's (1938: 322) information concerning Tunney's itinerary was derived from Tunney's notebooks, loaned him by family members. Thus the discrepancy in dates remains a mystery.

### *Mirafra javanica forresti* Mayr and McEvey

*Mirafra javanica forresti* Mayr and McEvey, 1960: 166 (Forrest River, N.W.A.).

Now *Mirafra javanica forresti* Mayr and McEvey, 1960. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 715, 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556386, adult male, collected on the Forrest River, Western Australia, Australia, on 31 August 1911, by Charles Price Conigrave (no. 85). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was given in the original description. No exact location along the river is recorded on the label, but an account of the trip (Anonymous, 1912: 268) provides further information: ''Forrest River was reached about 20 miles from its mouth, where it had been arranged that a supply boat should call about the middle of August. The boat duly put in an appearance, and, re-stocked with provisions, the party set out from the river at the end of August.''

Johnstone (2001: 88) recognized only the subspecies *M. j. horsfieldii* in Western Australia.

### *Mirafra javanica nigrescens* Mathews

*Mirafra javanica nigrescens* Mathews, 1912a: 426 (Eureka, Northern Territory).

Now *Mirafra javanica soderbergi* Mathews, 1912. See Mathews, 1921: 137, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 715, 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556315, male, collected at Eureka, Northern Territory, Australia, on 10 January 1903, by John Thomas Tunney. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5194) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number is cited in the original description. *Mirafra javanica nigrescens* is preoccupied by *Mirafra nigrescens* Reichenow, 1900. Mathews (1921: 137) proposed *Mirafra javanica söderbergi* as a replacement name. Rudolf Söderberg was a Swedish (not German) ornithologist who collected in Australia in 1910–1913 (Whittell, 1954: 675), and according to the Code (ICZN, 1999, Art. 32.5.2.1), diacrit-

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ical marks should be deleted from non-German words used as names of taxa.

This collection by Tunney was made jointly for WAM and Lord Rothschild (Hartert, 1905c: 194; Whittell, 1954: 724). Mathews obtained this specimen from WAM, and it later went to Rothschild with his purchase of the Mathews Collection. In addition to the Tunney field label, this specimen has Rothschild and Mathews type labels.

Eureka was placed by Mayr and McEvey at 20–25 miles SW (= SE?) of Darwin. Tunney noted on the label of a Eureka specimen of *Neochmia p. phaeton* (AMNH 721876) that ''this place is four miles west of Mary R., and about 30 from head waters of South Alligator R.'' Storr (1977: 108, 112) identified it as a former mine 33 km ENE of Pine Creek at 13°50′S, 131°50′E, which is consistent with Tunney's note.

### *Mirafra javanica melvillensis* Mathews

*Mirafra javanica melvillensis* Mathews, 1912d: 102 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Mirafra javanica melvillensis* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 715, 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556406, male, collected 10 mi. E. of Gordon Point, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 3 June 1912, by John Porter Rogers (no. 3580). From the Mathews Collection (no. 13605) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number is cited in the original description. This specimen holds the following four labels: Rogers' field label, Mathews' type label, yellow Mathews label indicating it was illustrated in Mathews (1925–1927, pt. 4, p. 145 and pl. 559), and the Rothschild type label.

Gordon Point is situated on Apsley Strait at ca. 11°30′S, 130°40′E (see map in Campbell, 1834). Mathews (1914: 92) stated that ''the only plains on [Melville Island] lie about 10 miles east of Gordon Point''.

### *Mirafra rufescens* Ingram

*Mirafra rufescens* Ingram, 1906: 116 (Alexandria station in the Northern Territory of South Australia).

Now *Mirafra javanica rufescens* Ingram, 1906. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 715, 717.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 556403, female, collected at Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia in 1905, by William Stalker. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Ingram (1906: 116) did not give the number or sex of his specimens, but later (Ingram, 1907: 414) listed a male and a female adult, both now at AMNH. The female, which bears the Rothschild type label and was listed as the type by Hartert (1919: 165), thus becomes the lectotype; its label bears only the year 1905. The male paralectotype, AMNH 556309, was collected at Alexandria in April 1905 by Stalker.

It is not clear how these specimens came into Mathews' possession. In his description, Ingram (1906: 115) noted that the specimens he named were collected for his father, Sir William Ingram, by Stalker. However, on 10 July 1909, Mathews exchanged to Rothschild the types of the taxa that were named in Ingram's 1906 paper (Rothschild's manuscript ''Exchanges, etc.'' in the Dept. of Ornithology Archives), and on the reverse of one of the labels on this lectotype is the note: ''Received in exchange from G.M. Mathews.'' The paralectotype is also from the Mathews' collection, but was not exchanged at that time and probably came to Rothschild with the purchase of the Mathews' collection.

In addition to the Stalker and type labels, this lectotype also bears a yellow Mathews label indicating it was illustrated in Mathews (1925–1927, pt. 4, p. 146 and pl. 560), and a small label with ''Mus. Brit.'' and ''Seebohm Coll.'' marked out, on which is written the sex, iris color, and ''type''. The number ''826'' that appears on the Stalker label is the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.*

In much of the ornithological literature, this type locality is spelled ''Alexandra'', but Ingram's (1907: 388) map and Stalker's spelling make it clear that it is the Alexandria of modern maps, 19°03′S, 136°42′E (Storr, 1977: 105).

### *Mirafra javanica normantoni* Mayr and McEvey

*Mirafra javanica normantoni* Mayr and McEvey, 1960: 173 (Normanton, N.Q.).

Now *Mirafra javanica rufescens* Ingram, 1906. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 715, 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556264, adult male, collected at Normanton, 17°40′S, 141°05′E (Times Atlas), northern Queensland, Australia, on 30 November 1913, by Robin Kemp (no. 3570). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 556263 and 556265–556283, all collected by Robin Kemp at Normanton.

### *Mirafra javanica queenslandica* Mathews

*Mirafra javanica queenslandica* Mathews, 1912a: 425 (Inkerman, Queensland).

Now *Mirafra javanica horsfieldii* Gould, 1847. See Peters, 1960a: 7, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 716–717.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556261, unsexed, collected at Inkerman, northern Queensland, Australia, on 9 October 1907 by William Stalker (no. 362). From the Mathews Collection (no. 3447) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number was given in the original description. The number ''823'' that appears on the Stalker label refers to the number of this species in Mathews' *Handlist* (1908). There are also Rothschild and Mathews type labels present.

There are two Inkermans in northern Queensland. Ingram (1908: 460), who wrote on the birds collected by Stalker at Inkerman in 1907, placed Inkerman Station ''in lat. 20°S by long. 147°E . . . some fifty miles to the south-west [= southeast] of Townsville, and is about ten miles from the banks of the Burdekin . . . ''. This would be the Inkerman listed in Storr (1984b: 183) as a settlement on the lower northeast coastal plain, near the mouth of the Burdekin River, at 19°45′S, 147°29′E.

Mayr and McEvey (1960: 174) recognized *M. j. queenslandica*. Mathews (1930:822) synonymized it with *rufescens*.

### *Mirafra javanica grisescens* Hartert

*Mirafra javanica grisescens* Hartert, 1905c: 237 (Swan Hill, Victoria).

Now *Mirafra javanica horsfieldii* Gould, 1847. See Mayr and McEvey, 1960: 177, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 716, 717.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556298, adult male, collected at Swan Hill, Victoria, Australia, on 8 April 1899, by Robert Hall. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This apparent lapsus on Hartert's part has been treated as a valid description and placed in the synonymy of *M. j. horsfieldii* by Mathews (1930: 821), Mayr and McEvey (1960: 177), and Peters (1960a: 7), without comment. The original text reads: ''We have also a male from Swan Hill, Victoria, which is paler and greyer than typical *horsfieldi*, very near to *grisescens*, but not quite like it.'' Hartert (1906b: 755) considered it a slip: ''Instead of *grisescens* I meant to say *pallida*, as there is no such name as *grisescens*.''

### *Mirafra hypermetra gallarum* Hartert

*Mirafra hypermetra gallarum* Hartert, 1907b: 84 (Bouta [sic], Hawash Valley).

Now *Mirafra hypermetra gallarum* Hartert, 1907. See Keith et al., 1992: 24.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556946, male, collected at Bonta, Awash River, Ethiopia, on 7 (not 2) June 1903, by P.C. Zaphiro (no. 2603). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Zaphiro's number was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 556947–556956.

The holotype was first labeled Bilen, which was marked out and Bouta or Bonta written in, presumably by Zaphiro. The handwriting is difficult to interpret. One of the paratypes was collected at Bilen (= Unda Bilen, 09°28′N, 40°19′E, on the Awash River) on 6 June 1903, and Bonta Mēda is at 09°25′N, 40°15′E (USBGN, Gazetteer of Ethiopia 1982). Thus, it seems that Bonta is the correct interpretation of the collecting locality of this holotype.

### *Mirafra africana tropicalis* Hartert

*Mirafra africana tropicalis* Hartert, 1900: 45 (Tropical East Africa to Lake districts and Uganda).

Now *Mirafra africana tropicalis* Hartert, 1900. See Keith et al., 1992: 23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 556679, adult male, collected at Bukoba, 01°20′S, 31°49′E (Times Atlas), Lake Victoria, Tanzania, on 6 April 1892, by Dr. F. Stuhlmann. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1900: 45), in describing this taxon, gave the range as above, but did not designate a type or say how many specimens he examined. Hartert (1919: 164) later designated the above specimen the lectotype.

### *Mirafra africana athi* Hartert

*Mirafra africana athi* Hartert, 1900: 46 (Athi Plain, British East Africa).

Now *Mirafra africana athi* Hartert, 1900. See Keith et al., 1992: 23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 556741, adult male, collected on 25 January 1899, on Athi Plain, 01°15′S–01°35′S, 36°43′E–37°10′E (Chapin, 1954: 642), Kenya, by Dr. William John Ansorge (no. 20). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with Hartert (1919: 164) designating the lectotype later. The original series of specimens from Athi Plain that came to AMNH consisted of one male (the lectotype) and two females (AMNH 556742 and 556743, paralectotypes). Hartert (1900: 46) noted that ''A young bird, Nairobe, 31.1.1899, evidently belongs to this same form.'' This third paralectotype is AMNH 556744.

### *Mirafra africana dohertyi* Hartert

*Mirafra africana dohertyi* Hartert, 1907c: 93 (near the Escarpment Station, at elevations of 6500 feet and higher, British East Africa).

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Now *Mirafra africana athi* Hartert, 1900. See Peters, 1960a: 10, and Keith et al., 1992: 23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 556716, adult male, collected in February 1901, at 6500 ft above the Escarpment Station of the Uganda Railroad, Kenya, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description. Doherty collected 10 specimens of this form, all on the Escarpment at 6500 ft and higher. Hartert (1919: 164) listed as lectotype an adult male specimen collected at 6500 ft in February 1901. There are two specimens fulfilling these criteria; however, because AMNH 556716 is the specimen with the Rothschild type label and evidently the one intended as the lectotype by Hartert, I hereby designate it the lectotype, to eliminate the possibility of misinterpreting the older literature. The paralectotypes are the nine remaining Doherty specimens, AMNH 556717–556725.

Hartert (1902d: 620) described the type locality as about halfway between Nairobi and Naivasha, on the eastern side of the Great Rift Valley and on the southern slopes of the Settima range. In October 1900 it was the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Chapin (1954: 661) gave the coordinates as 01°01′S, 36°36′E.

### *Mirafra africana harterti* Neumann

*Mirafra africana harterti* Neumann, 1908d: 45 (Kiboko River, South Ukamba).

Now *Mirafra africana harterti* Neumann, 1908. See Keith et al., 1992: 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556709, adult male, collected on 25 April 1898, on the Kiboko River, Kenya, by Dr. William John Ansorge (no. 375). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Although both the male and female were described by Neumann and the sex of the type was not given, it was said to have been collected by Ansorge and to be in the Rothschild Collection, and was so reported by Hartert (1919: 164–165). This is the only Ansorge specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Kiboko, a station on the ''Uganda Railway and river north of Kibesi, Machakos'' (Jackson and Sclater, 1938: xxx), is at 02°12′S, 37°43′E (Times Atlas).

### *Mirafra malbranti* Chapin

*Mirafra malbranti* Chapin, 1946: 7 (30 km. south of Djambala, French Congo).

Now *Mirafra africana malbranti* Chapin, 1946. See Keith et al., 1992: 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 308622, adult male, collected 30 km south of Djambala, 02°32′S, 14°43′E (Times Atlas), Congo (Brazzaville), on 29 September 1942, by Dr. René Malbrant.

COMMENTS: Chapin cited the AMNH number in the original description and mentioned that he had three specimens of this form, in addition to the holotype. Two were collected by Malbrant: AMNH 308621, with the same data as the holotype, was cataloged (but I did not find it), and AMNH 308623, a male collected at Ossélé on 26 September 1942. Chapin also had on loan a specimen collected by Lynes at Kilembe; this specimen is RMCA no. 28137 (Louette et al., 2002: 27). These three specimens are paratypes.

### *Mirafra africana kabalii* White

*Mirafra africana kabalii* White, 1943: 20 (Minyanya plain, N.W. corner of Balovale district of Northern Rhodesia, a few miles from the Angola border).

Now *Mirafra africana kabalii* White, 1944. See Keith et al., 1992: 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 347437, adult male, collected on the Minyanya plain, 13°09′S, 22°23′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), NW corner of Balovale district, Zambia, a few miles from the Angola border, on 29 June 1943, by K. Muzeya, for Charles M.N. White.

COMMENTS: Four of the six paratypes are in AMNH: AMNH 347436 and 347438–347440.

### *Mirafra africana transvaalensis* Hartert

*Mirafra africana transvaalensis* Hartert, 1900: 45 (Rustenburg, Transvaal).

Now *Mirafra africana transvaalensis* Hartert, 1900. See Keith et al., 1992: 23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 556644, adult male, collected at Rustenburg, 25°40′S, 27°15′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), South Africa, in February 1894 by W. Ayres. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Hartert did not specify a type other than by the locality, Rustenburg. Two males and a female from Rustenburg came to the AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and would have been syntypes. Hartert (1919: 165) also did not unambiguously designate a lectotype by adding the February collecting date, as both males were collected in February. The type label is attached to AMNH 556644, and the field label is annotated in hand unknown ''Type of Mirafra a. transvaal''. Because it was obviously Hartert's intent that this specimen be the type and because it has been so considered since the form was named, I hereby designate AMNH 556644 the lectotype in order to avoid

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any possible future confusion with regard to the older literature. AMNH 556645, with the same data, and AMNH 556646, female, collected 20 August, 1894, thus become paralectotypes. Other Transvaal specimens in the Rothschild Collection were collected after 1900.

### *Mirafra fischeri omoensis* Neumann

*Mirafra fischeri omoensis* Neumann, 1928: 787 (Lange-Tombaro an der Grenze von Kambatta und Djimma).
Now *Mirafra rufocinnamomea omoensis* Neumann, 1928. See Keith et al., 1992: 29.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 269067, adult male, collected at Lange-Tombaro (= Tambaro Mt), 07°12′N, 37°32′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Ethiopia, on 1 May 1925, by Oscar Neumann. This specimen was among 53 specimens purchased by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford from Neumann and presented to AMNH in December 1929.

COMMENTS: In addition to the single specimen he collected, Neumann (1928: 787) mentioned a specimen in the Rothschild Collection collected by Kovacz (Kovács) ''in der Landschaft Marocco etwa 70–80 km nordnordöstlich meines Fundorts'' with a wing of 83 mm. AMNH 556583, adult male, collected at Maraco, southern Ethiopia, on 27 April 1915 by M. Trofimoff (no. 2765) with a wing of 83 mm is undoubtedly the specimen referred to and is the paratype. On the reverse of the Rothschild label is the following unsigned note: ''*omoensis* Neum. but does not agree with descr.'' This specimen was cataloged as *Mirafra degeni* (= *M. r. rufocinnamomea*) and agrees with that subspecies. Two male specimens collected by Kovács and also identified as *Mirafra degeni* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 556584, immature, wing 86, and AMNH 556585, adult, wing 89. In his remarks, Neumann (1928: 787) considered *M. degeni* ''nur das grössere ♂ von *Mirafra fischeri rufocinnamomea* Salvad., der schoanisch-hararischen Rasse von *M. fischeri*'', undoubtedly including these two large males in *M. degeni*, as he had indeed looked at Rothschild specimens as well as those in several other collections.

### *Mirafra fischeri kawirondensis* van Someren

*Mirafra rufocinnamomea kawirondensis* van Someren, 1921b: 125 (Kisumu).
Now *Mirafra rufocinnamomea kawirondensis* van Someren, 1921. See Keith et al., 1992: 29.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556819, adult male, collected at Kisumu, 00°03′S, 34°47′E (Times Atlas), Kavirondo Gulf, Lake Victoria, Kenya, on 9 December 1917, by Dr. Victor G.L. van Someren. From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Museum and to bear the above data. This was the only specimen of *kawirondensis* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

### [*Mirafra longonotensis* van Someren]

AMNH 556814 has been considered the type of this taxon, but this appears to have been an error. In the original description, van Someren (1919b: 57) said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, an adult male collected at Naivasha on 7 June 1918. This is, indeed, the information on the Rothschild type label, written in van Someren's hand. However, it appears that the label was tied on the wrong specimen, for the original label data identify the specimen as an adult male collected on the Loita Plains on 10 July 1918 by A. Blayney Percival for van Someren. When Hartert (1928: 201) listed the type of this taxon, he gave the original label data correctly, without comment about the discrepancy, but remarked: ''The description as a dark form fits the seven *worn* specimens collected by Doherty (cf. Nov. Zool. 1922, p. 178) but the bird marked as the type, from Loita, is very much lighter, and agrees with one from Somaliland, collected by Archer. This form requires further study, also its relationship to the very reddish *alopex*!''

Van Someren (1919b: 58) stated that he had nine specimens and that there were seven additional ones in the Rothschild Collection. He gave the range as ''the Loita Plains and the open plateau in Naivasha and Nakuru Districts''. AMNH 556814, the Loita Plains specimen listed above, and AMNH 556815, a male from Naivasha collected on 13 February 1919, are paratypes. There are nine Doherty specimens in AMNH from the Rothschild Collection, but two of these are not fully adult. The seven adult specimens referred to by van Someren and Hartert, AMNH 556778–556782, 556784, and 556785, all from ''Escarpment, B[ritish] E[ast] A[frica]'', are also paratypes. (For a description of this locality, see *Mirafra africana dohertyi*.) FMNH has three male specimens collected at Naivasha in February 1919 (David Willard, personal commun.) and RMCA has one collected at Loita on 12 July 1918 (Louette et al., 2002: 27); these four specimens are also paratypes.

Hartert noted (*in* van Someren, 1922: 3) that ''6,490 specimens of the 15,000 on which this treatise is based are now in the Tring [= Rothschild] Museum, including nearly all the types. The rest has, for the time being, been taken back

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to Nairobi by Dr. van Someren.'' Apparently, after the type label had been tied on the wrong specimen, the actual holotype was included in the part of the collection that went back to Nairobi. This part of the collection has been widely scattered and the holotype and two of the paratypes of this taxon remain to be found.

### *Mirafra gilletti arorihensis* Erard

*Mirafra gilletti arorihensis* Erard, 1975: 310 (Eil Huma, plaine Arorih).

Now *Mirafra gilletti arorihensis* Erard, 1975. See Keith et al., 1992: 38.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556931, adult male, collected near Eil Huma, 3000 ft, Godi Arori, 09°17′N, 45°25′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Somalia, on 17 January 1919, by Geoffrey F. Archer (no. 2124). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description.

### [*Mirafra erythroptera furva* Koelz]

COMMENTS: Koelz (1951: 2) apparently planned to deposit the type of this taxon at AMNH. However, this was never done, and the type is now FMNH no. 246494 (David Willard, personal commun.).

### *Certhilauda albofasciata obscurata* Hartert

*Certhilauda albofasciata obscurata* Hartert, 1907b: 83 (Bulu-Bulu in the Bihe district).

Now *Chersomanes albofasciata obscurata* (Hartert, 1907). See Keith et al., 1992: 60.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 554523, adult male, collected at Bulobulo, 12°05′S, 17°37′E (Crawford-Cabral and Mesquitela, 1989), Bié District, Angola, on 30 September 1904, by Dr. William Ansorge (no. 143). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ansorge's field number was given for the holotype in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 554524–554533.

### *Certhilauda albofasciata erikssoni* Hartert

*Certhilauda albofasciata erikssoni* Hartert, 1907b: 82 (Okahokahana, on the Etosha Saltpan in Southern Ovampoland, German S.W. Africa).

Now *Chersomanes albofasciata erikssoni* (Hartert, 1907). See Keith et al., 1992: 59.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 554540, sex unrecorded, collected at Okahakana, 18°52′S, 15°34′E (Times Atlas), near the Etosha Pan, Ovamboland, Namibia, on 25 July 1880, by Axel W. Eriksson (no. 2580). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1907b: 82) gave Eriksson's field number for the holotype in the original description.

### *Pyrrhulauda lacteidorsalis* Shelley

*Pyrrhulauda lacteidorsalis* Shelley, 1903: 73 (Khartoum).

Now *Eremopterix leucotis melanocephala* (Lichtenstein, 1823). See Peters, 1960a: 29, and Keith et al., 1992: 111.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558998, breeding male, collected at Khartoum, 15°33′N, 32°35′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 25 November 1902, by Arthur L. Butler (no. 77). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Butler's field number was given for the holotype in the original description.

### *Pyrrhulauda butleri* Shelley

*Pyrrhulauda butleri* Shelley, 1903: 73 (Twenty miles W. of Omdurman).

Now *Eremopterix nigriceps albifrons* (Sundevall, 1850). See Peters, 1960a: 31, and Keith et al., 1992: 111.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558975, adult male, collected 20 mi. W. of Omdurman, Sudan, on 2 January 1903, by Arthur L. Butler (no. 130). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Butler's field number was given for the holotype in the original description. This is the same Arthur L. Butler who had previously been at the State Museum in Kuala Lumpur and who had become Superintendent of the Wild Animals Department, Khartoum, Sudan.

Omdurman is at 15°37′N, 32°29′E (Times Atlas).

### *Melanocorypha elegans* Brehm

*Melanocorypha elegans* Brehm, 1855: 122 (Nubien).

Now *Ammomanes cincturus arenicolor* (Sundevall, 1851). See Hartert, 1918b: 19, and Keith et al., 1992: 72.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457687, collected at Abu Hamed, 19°32′N, 33°20′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 30 August 1851, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen was one of five specimens from ''Nubien'' that had been identified in the AMNH catalog as *Ammomanes deserti*, each of which I examined. AMNH 457687 had originally been identified by Brehm as *Melanocorypha isabellina*, with *isabellina* marked out and replaced by *elegans* in Brehm's hand. While Brehm (1855: 122) listed the locality only as ''Nubien'' and did not indicate how many specimens he had, this is the only one bearing the

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name *elegans* now in AMNH. Hartert (1918b: 19), in listing this specimen as the type, added the locality ''Abu Hamed'', thus designating it the lectotype, should other specimens be discovered. This locality appears on the Brehm label in his hand and is the only specimen so labeled.

The other four specimens labeled ''Nubien'' are: AMNH 457684, from ''Wad el Arab in Nubien'', and AMNH 457685, from ''Nubien'', labeled *Eremita isabellina macrorhynchos*; and AMNH 457686, from ''Nubien'', and AMNH 457688, from ''Vanrasko[?], Nubien'', labeled *Eremita isabellina minor*. These have since been identified as *Ammomanes deserti deserti*.

Hartert (1918b: 19) commented: ''This specimen being rather small, I have no doubt whatever that it is a female, and it was thus originally marked by A. E. Brehm, but for some reason, thinking he knew better, his father altered the sex-mark into 'male'.'' The darker ink of the overmark indicates that this is indeed the case. The original sexing was female adult.

### *Ammomanes cinctura zarudnyi* Hartert

*Ammomanes cinctura zarudnyi* Hartert, 1902e: 43 (Mudjnabad, E. Persia).

Now *Ammomanes cincturus zarudnyi* Hartert, 1902. See Cramp, 1988: 59, and Dickinson and Dekker, 2001a: 65.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558473, adult female, collected at Mudjnabad, southern Khurasan, Iran, on 8 November 1900, by N. Zarudny. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1919: 166) noted that the date given above is based on the Russian calendar. This is the only specimen in AMNH from Mudjnabad (Mudjun-Abad) collected by Zarudny. I was unable to trace this locality.

In the original description, Hartert (1902e: 43) stated that there were five specimens of this taxon in the Rothschild Collection. Fifteen specimens, not including the holotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all collected in eastern Iran before 1902. Which of these were in the Rothschild Collection by 1902 is not known.

### [*Ammomanes phoenicurus testaceus* Koelz]

COMMENTS: Koelz (1951: 3) apparently planned to deposit the type of this taxon at AMNH. However, this was never done, and the type is now FMNH no. 246492 (David Williard, personal commun.).

### *Ammomanes deserti payni* Hartert

*Ammomanes deserti payni* Hartert, 1924c: 36 (Figuig).

Now *Ammomanes deserti payni* Hartert, 1924. See Keith et al., 1992: 73.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558640, adult male, collected at Figuig, 32°10′N, 01°15′W (Times Atlas), Morocco, on 19 March 1924, by Lt. Col. W.A. Payn. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Five specimens of *A. d. payni* are mentioned in the original description, three of them collected in March near Figuig and presumably by Payn. In the original description, Hartert (1924c: 36) said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 558640 is the only specimen of this taxon collected by Lt. Col. Payn that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and the data match those listed by Hartert for the type. The whereabouts of the other two Figuig specimens is not known. AMNH 558643 and 558644, collected at Ain Sefra, Algeria, on 7 May 1913 by Rothschild, Hartert and Hilgert, are paratypes.

### *Ammomanes deserti whitakeri* Hartert

*Ammomanes deserti whitakeri* Hartert, 1911a: 46 (Koshby).

Now *Ammomanes deserti whitakeri* Hartert, 1911. See Keith et al., 1992: 73.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558764, adult male, collected at Koshby, on 16 June 190l, by W. Dodson (no. 189). From the Joseph I.S. Whitaker Collection, Palermo (Hartert, 1919: 167), via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description placed Koshby at ''Djebel Soda, Tripoli'' (Tripoli = Tarabulus, Libya); the original J.I.S. Whitaker Museum label only has ''Koshby'', the date, sex, and no. 189 (cited by Hartert). In his list of types, Hartert (1919: 167) listed Djebel Soda in Tripolitania, and there he adds that Dodson was the collector. I did not find ''Koshby'', but ''Djebel Soda'' is apparently what is known today as Gebel es-Soda, along the Tripolitania–Fezzan border (Seltzer, 1962: 1789) (= Jabal as-Sawda, southwest of Sawknah, 29°04′N, 15°47′E [Times Atlas], Sabhah), Libya.

### *Ammomanes deserti mya* Hartert

*Ammomanes deserti mya* Hartert, 1912b: 230 (Oued Mya).

Now *Ammomanes deserti mya* Hartert, 1912. See Keith et al., 1992:73.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558617, adult male, collected at Wadi Mya, Algeria, on 7 April 1912, by Ernst Hartert and C. Hilgert (no. 200). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert and Hilgert's field number was cited for the holotype in the original description. Although Hartert (1912b: 230) did not say how many specimens he had, AMNH 558618–

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558639 are part of the original series collected by Hartert and Hilgert in the Wadi Mya area in April and May 1912 and are paratypes.

Hartert (1913: 1, 13, 43; 1919: 167) gave further information on this collecting locality, noting that ''Oued'' (= Wadi) is the Arab word for ''river, or in the Sahara more generally river-bed, as rivers there very seldom have water'', and that Wadi Mya lies between the deserted Fort Miribel, 29°25′N, 03°00′E (Times Atlas), and Ain-Salah, 27°12′N, 02°29′E (Times Atlas).

### [*Ammomanes deserti bensoni* Meinertzhagen]

### [*Ammomanes deserti janeti* Meinertzhagen]

When Meinertzhagen (1933: 151) described these taxa, he said that the types were in the Rothschild Collection. However, by 1933, the Rothschild Collection had already been moved to AMNH. The holotypes of these taxa went to BMNH as part of a later Rothschild bequest. The holotype of *A. d. bensoni* is BMNH Reg. no. 1939.12.9.279 and of *A. d. janeti* is BMNH Reg. no. 1939.12.9.269 (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 63, 271).

### *Ammomanes deserti geyri* Hartert

*Ammomanes deserti geyri* Hartert, 1924a: 41 (Farak, Damergu).

Now *Ammomanes deserti geyri* Hartert, 1924. See Keith et al., 1992: 73.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558649, adult male, collected at Farak, 15°18′N, 08°55′E (Giraudoux et al., 1988: 137), Damergu, Niger, on 29 June 1922, by Captain Angus Buchanan (no. 148). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1924a: 41) gave Buchanan's field number for the holotype and listed a male, a female, and a female? from Farak. Only two of these specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: the holotype and AMNH 558650, female?, 29 June 1922, Buchanan no. 150, a paratype. The latter specimen has a note on Buchanan's label that the colors of the soft parts are the ''same as no. 149''. The whereabouts of that specimen is not known.

### *Melanocorypha galeritaria* Brehm

*Melanocorypha galeritaria* Brehm, 1855: 122 (Nordostafrika).

Now *Ammomanes deserti deserti* (Lichtenstein, 1823). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Keith et al., 1992: 73.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457683, adult male ''aestate'' (= summer), collected in northeast Africa. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen, labeled ''*galeritaria*'' in Brehm's hand and with the locality on the original label as ''Nordostafrika'', is the only such specimen in AMNH from the Brehm Collection. As there is no indication of how many specimens Brehm had when he named this taxon, Hartert's (1918b: 18) listing it as the type serves as lectotype designation, should other specimens appear.

Also on the Brehm label is the following, which may be a locality: ''in Ira [or Ina] Mirufua.''

### *Melanocorypha arabs* Brehm

*Melanocorypha arabs* Brehm, 1855: 122 (Verirrt sich aus dem steinigten Arabien zuweilen nach Europa).

Now *Ammomanes deserti isabellinus* (Temminck), 1823. See Hartert, 1918b: 19, and Cramp, 1988: 65.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457689, adult male[?], collected in Arabia Petraea, in October 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: On A.E. Brehm's label, it appears that C.L. Brehm changed the sex determination to male from female, as originally marked.

In the original description Brehm did not indicate sex or date and indirectly indicated that the bird came from Arabia. Hartert (1918b: 19) found only two specimens, a male and a female, both of which are now in AMNH. He designated the male listed above as the lectotype; the female, AMNH 457690, is a paralectotype. Hartert (1918b: 19) noted that Brehm probably had never seen a European specimen but had included birds in his book that he thought might occur in Europe, so that bird-catchers might be able to identify them.

Arabia Petraea (meaning ''rocky Arabia'') is defined as the extreme NW section of the Arabian Peninsula, including the Sinai Peninsula (Seltzer, 1962: 86).

### *Ammomanes deserti annae* Meinertzhagen

*Ammomanes deserti annae* Meinertzhagen, 1923a: 147 (30 miles east of Azraq (60 miles east of Amman, on the Hejaz Railway, in Transjordania)).

Now *Ammomanes deserti annae* Meinertzhagen, 1923. See Vaurie, 1959: 23, and Cramp, 1988: 65.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558766, collected 30 mi. E of Azraq, 31°50′N, 36°47′E (Times Atlas), Jordan, on 27 October 1922, by Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was listed as a female with the above data. On the Meinertzhagen label, the sex of the holotype was marked ♂, changed to ♀, then rewritten as

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♀, apparently in Meinertzhagen's hand. Hartert (1928: 201) gave the sex as male, without comment.

Meinertzhagen had six males and four females of this taxon, but he stated that the type was in the Tring Museum; the above specimen is the only one of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It bears the Rothschild type label, and ''Ammomanes deserti annae, TYPE'' is written on the reverse of Meinertzhagen's label in a hand unknown.

### [*Ammomanes deserti darica* Koelz]

COMMENTS: Koelz (1951: 2) apparently planned to deposit the type of this taxon at AMNH. However, this was never done, and the type is now FMNH no. 246491 (David Willard, personal commun.).

### *''Calendula'' dunni pallidior* Hartert

''*Calendula*'' *dunni pallidior* Hartert, 1921a: 130 (Takukut).

Now *Eremalauda dunni dunni* (Shelley, 1904). See Hartert, 1924a: 42, and Keith et al., 1992: 89.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558455, adult male, collected at Takukut (Takoukout), 1550 ft, 15°07′N, 08°30′E (Giraudoux et al., 1988: 138), Damergu, Niger, on 21 March 1920, by Capt. Angus Buchanan (no. 459). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: When Hartert (1921a: 130) described this form, he listed three specimens in the type series, a male, a female, and an unsexed specimen, all from Takukut, designating as the type the male collected on 21 March and bearing Buchanan's no. 459. Apparently, the type label was at that time tied on the wrong specimen, for when Hartert (1928: 200) listed the type of this taxon, he listed it as a ♀? with Buchanan's no. 430. This error has now been corrected, and AMNH 558455 put in the type collection.

The two paratypes also came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 558454, the specimen on which the type label had been tied and which had ''type'' written on the back of the field label, is Buchanan's no. 430, a female?, collected at Takukut on 8 March 1920. This is apparently the specimen published by Hartert as an unsexed specimen but with measurements given as male?. It has been returned to the general collection and labeled a paratype. The second paratype was cataloged as AMNH 558456, female, collected on 21 March 1920, at Takukut, Buchanan's no. 458. I was unable to find that specimen in the collection. These are the only Buchanan specimens of *E. dunni* collected before 1921 that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Hartert (1924a: 42) himself synonymized *pallidior* with nominate *dunni*, the paler color of *pallidior* being due to plumage wear.

### *Alaemon alaudipes boavistae* Hartert

*Alaemon alaudipes boavistae* Hartert, 1917c: 56 (Boavista).

Now *Alaemon alaudipes boavistae* Hartert, 1917. See Vaurie, 1959: 26, and Cramp, 1988: 74.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 554649, adult male, collected at Boavista Island, Cape Verde Islands, on 29 October 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1917c: 56) said that the type was a male adult from Boavista, collected by Boyd Alexander. He did not allude to any other specimen. However, AMNH 554650, the only other Boyd Alexander specimen of this taxon that came with the Rothschild Collection, is a female collected on 30 October 1897 and is a paratype.

### *Certhilauda meridionalis* A.E. Brehm

*Certhilauda meridionalis* A.E. Brehm, 1854: 77 (Provinz Dongola in Nubien).

Now *Alaemon alaudipes alaudipes* (Desfontaine, 1789). See Hartert, 1918: 22, and Keith et al., 1992: 62.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457706, adult male, collected in [Old] Dongola, 18°15′N, 30°45′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Sudan, on 12 September 1851, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only locality data were given in the original description. Two Brehm specimens of this taxon from [Old] Dongola came to AMNH. The male specimen was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 22). AMNH 457707, an adult female from [Old] Dongola, collected on 15 September 1851, is a paralectotype.

### *Melanocorypha calandra megarhynchos* Brehm

*Melanocorypha calandra megarhynchos* Brehm, 1856c: 374 (in Algerien und auf Sardinien).

Now *Melanocorypha calandra calandra* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918: 17, and Cramp, 1988: 93.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457662, adult male, collected in Algeria, in spring (''vere''). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 17) designated this specimen the lectotype. A second specimen, AMNH 457660, juvenile female, collected on Sardinia in July 1826, is a paralectotype. On the original labels, both of these specimens were identified by Brehm as *Alauda calandra megarhynchos*, but the *megarhynchos* was marked out

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and *longirostris* added in Brehm's hand. I have no evidence that this latter name was ever used.

### *Melanocorypha semitorquata* Brehm

*Melanocorypha semitorquata* Brehm, 1856c: 374 (an der Wolga bei Sarepta).

Now *Melanocorypha calandra calandra* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hartert, 1918: 17, and Cramp, 1988: 93.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457658, adult male, collected at Krasnoarmeysk (= Sarepta), 48°31′N, 44°34′E (Times Atlas), in May 1853. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only specimen from ''Sarepta'' labeled *semitorquata* that was received at AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918: 17). Two other specimens, AMNH 457659 with no date, from Galatia, and AMNH 457661, 31 May 1857 (collected after the description), from Cartagena, Spain, have no standing as types.

Krasnoarmeysk was called Sarepta before 1920; it was founded as a German colony in ca.1770 (Seltzer, 1962: 980).

### *Melanocorypha calandra hebraica* Meinertzhagen

*Melanocorypha calandra hebraica* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 21 (Jenin, N. Palestine).

Now *Melanocorypha calandra hebraica* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Cramp, 1988: 93.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 555141, adult male, collected at Jenin, 32°28′N, 35°18′E (Times Atlas), Jordan, on 1 May 1920, by Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen (1920: 21) noted that the type was a male collected at Jenin, north Palestine, on 1 May 1920 and was in the Rothschild Museum. There are two specimens with these data now in AMNH. Because the specimen listed above bears the Rothschild type label, it seems certain that Hartert (1928: 200) intended it to be the lectotype, but because of the ambiguity, I hereby designate AMNH 555141 the lectotype. AMNH 555142, the other male, is the paralectotype.

Vaurie (1959: 34) synonymized *hebraica* with nominate *calandra*.

### *Melanocorypha calandra psammochroa* Hartert

*Melanocorypha calandra psammochroa* Hartert, 1904a: 210 (Dur-Badom).

Now *Melanocorypha calandra psammochroa* Hartert, 1904. See Vaurie, 1959: 34, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 89.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 555130, adult male, collected at Dor Bā dām (= Dur Badom), 37°30′N, 58°25′E (Times Atlas), eastern Iran, on 14 November (Russian calendar) 1898, by N. Zarudny (no. 4420). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The number 14 appears in red on the original label, and it was this number that was cited by Hartert in the original description. It is the number of this specimen within the Zarudny series, and each specimen has a unique number. The number 4420 is written in the same ink as the rest of Zarudny's label and this appears to be the original field number. The remainder of the Zarudny series of this taxon are paratypes: AMNH 555131–555140; judging by the localities given in the description, there are others.

This description appears in volume 1 of Hartert's ''Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna'', the publication date of which (on the title page) is 1910. However, various parts of the first volume have different publication dates, as listed by Hartert on p. xiii. Part 2, pages 113–240, including the description of this taxon, was published in June 1904.

### *Melanocorypha bimaculata gaza* Meinertzhagen

*Melanocorypha bimaculata gaza* Meinertzhagen, 1919: 84 (Shellal).

Now *Melanocorypha calandra gaza* Meinertzhagen, 1919. See Vaurie, 1959: 35.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 555144, adult male, collected at Shellal, near Beersheba, 31°15′N, 34°47′E (Times Atlas), on the Wadi Gaza, Israel, on 10 September 1917, by Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen (no. 250). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type series consisted of five specimens, all collected at the same place on the same date (Meinertzhagen, 1919: 84). Vaurie (1959: 35) referred to the five ''paratypes'', but this is incorrect. Meinertzhagen (1919: 84), in the original description, said that the type was a male in the Rothschild Collection. Only two of the original type series came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The male specimen cited above is the holotype and bears the Rothschild type label; AMNH 555145, a female, is a paratype.

### *Melanocorypha rufescens* Brehm

*Melanocorypha rufescens* Brehm, 1855: 120 (Im Winter im Sudahn, auf dem Zuge wohl zuweiten im südöstlichen Europa).

Now *Melanocorypha bimaculata rufescens* Brehm, 1855. See Vaurie, 1959: 35, and Cramp, 1988: 103.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457663, female, collected

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on ''blauer fluss'' (= Blue Nile), Sudan, in December 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen has *rufescens* written on the original label in Brehm's hand. It seems to be the only specimen of this form that came to AMNH, and Hartert (1918b: 17) designated it the lectotype. A second specimen, AMNH 457664, identified in the catalog as *M. bimaculata rufescens*, is *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis* from ''Deserta tatarica''.

Wolters (1952: 281) proposed *Melanocorypha bimaculata meinertzhageni* as a new name for *Melanocorypha rufescens* Brehm, which became preoccupied by *Alauda* (= *Calandrella*) *rufescens* Vieillot, 1820, when Wolters merged *Calandrella* with *Melanocorypha*. Most subsequent authors have not accepted this merger (see, for example, Keith et al., 1992: 70), so *rufescens* is retained under the provisions of the Code (ICZN, 1999, Art. 59.3).

### *Melanocorypha brachydactyla immaculata* A.E. Brehm

*Melanocorypha brachydactyla immaculata* A.E. Brehm, 1857b: 455 (Murica [sic] und Madrid).

Now *Calandrella brachydactyla brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Keith et al., 1992: 77.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457667, unsexed, collected at Murcia, 37°59′N, 01°08′W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 24 August 1856, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: A second Brehm specimen, AMNH 457680, was collected at Madrid by A.E. Brehm. Both it and the lectotype were originally labeled *immaculata* by C.L. Brehm and subsequently altered by him to *albicollis*. Hartert (1904a: 215) considered *M. b. albicollis* a nomen nudum and gave a reference to it in a list published by A.E. Brehm in 1866. However, the name change to *albicollis* on the specimens is in C.L. Brehm's hand. If the name was ever introduced, it would have had to be prior to C.L. Brehm's death in 1864. I did not find a reference to *albicollis* earlier than 1866.

In the original description cited above, both Murcia and Madrid were given as localities and Hartert wrote on the Rothschild label of AMNH 457680: ''Cotype [= syntype] of *Melanocorypha brachydactyla immaculata*!''. I think that this is correct, but because Hartert (1918b: 18) designated AMNH 457667 the lectotype, AMNH 457680 becomes a paralectotype. Hartert (1918b: 18) also corrected his incorrect citation of the original description of this taxon in Hartert (1904a: 215), where he had listed it as named by Homeyer in 1873 from a Brehm manuscript.

For a review of taxonomic treatments of this species, see Dickinson and Dekker (2001a: 66–69).

### *Melanocorypha Gallica* Brehm

*Melanocorypha Gallica* Brehm, 1845, col. 345 (die Länder des südlichen Frankreich, namentlich die Gegend von Montpellier).

Now *Calandrella brachydactyla brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Cramp, 1988: 123.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457668, male, collected at Montpellier, 43°36′N, 03°53′E (Times Atlas), France, in April 1829. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 18). A second specimen, AMNH 457669, female, collected 20 June 1833 in ''Südfrankreich'', is a paralectotype.

### *Melanocorypha graeca* Brehm

*Melanocorypha graeca* Brehm, 1855: 121 (In Griechenland bis Sennaar).

Now *Calandrella brachydactyla brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Cramp, 1988: 123.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457677, male, collected in Attica (east central Greece), in April 1845. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Two specimens marked *graeca* from ''Attica'' came to the AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, the above male collected in April 1845, and a female, AMNH 457678, collected in May of the same year. There are none that are marked Sennaar (Sudan). Of the two specimens from Greece, Hartert (1918b: 18) designated the male the lectotype. The other specimen, AMNH 457678, becomes a paralectotype.

Another specimen, AMNH 457676, was cataloged in error as *graeca*. The locality is given as ''Buchara'' in C.L. Brehm's hand, and nowhere does the name *graeca* appear.

### *Melanocorypha Itala* Brehm

*Melanocorypha Itala* Brehm, 1830, cols. 786, 792 (Sardinien).

Now *Calandrella brachydactyla brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Cramp, 1988: 123.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457666, adult male, collected in Sardinia, Italy, at the end of July, 182?. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Two Brehm specimens labeled *itala* from Sardinia came to AMNH with the Roths-

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child Collection. Hartert (1918b: 18) designated the above specimen the lectotype. The second specimen, AMNH 457665, an immature male from Sardinia, is a paralectotype.

The description of *itala* is sometimes cited as Brehm (1831), but Hartert (1918b: 18) pointed out that the first appearance of the name is in the reference cited above. ''Evidently a cage-bird received from Graf Gourcy-Droitaumont, who had got it from Sardinia'' (Hartert, 1918b: 18).

### *Melanocorypha tenuirostris* Brehm

*Melanocorypha tenuirostris* Brehm, 1845, col. 346 (no locality given).

Now *Calandrella brachydactyla brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Cramp, 1988: 123.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457671, adult male, collected in Attica, Greece, in April 1845. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 18) designated the above specimen the lectotype. A second specimen labeled *tenuirostris* by Brehm and collected in Attica in May 1845 is now AMNH 457672; this specimen is a paralectotype. A third specimen, AMNH 457670, was collected by A.E. Brehm in Madrid in 1857, too late to have been a part of the original series.

No locality was given in the original description, but Brehm (1855: 121) gave the locality as ''In Griechenland und bei Triest''.

### *Alauda* (*Melanocorypha*) *macroptera* A.E. Brehm

*Alauda* (*Melanocorypha*) *macroptera* A.E. Brehm, 1854: 77 (Nord-Ost-Afrika).

Now *Calandrella brachydactyla brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Cramp, 1988: 123.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457674, adult female, collected at Idfu, 24°58′N, 32°50′E (Times Atlas), Egypt, on 19 March 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 18) designated this specimen the lectotype. AMNH 457675, an adult female, collected at Khartoum, Sudan, on 8 March 1851, is a paralectotype. AMNH 457673, labeled *macroptera* by C.L. Brehm, a male, collected in early May 1845 in ''Attica'', is not a paralectotype, as A.E. Brehm's original description was based on specimens he collected in 1850–1852 in Africa.

### *Tephrocorys cinerea erlangeri* Neumann

*Tephrocorys cinerea erlangeri* Neumann, 1906: 239 (Sheikh Mohamed am Wabbi).

Now *Calandrella cinerea erlangeri* (Neumann, 1906). See Keith et al., 1992: 79.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 555740, adult male, collected at Sheikh Mohammed, 07°20′N, 40°30′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Ethiopia, on 13 November 1894, by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith (no. 408). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1906: 239) had eight specimens in his type series. In the Rothschild Collection were the holotype, collected on 13 November 1894, and a second specimen collected by Smith at Sheikh Mohammed, AMNH 555741, male, 11 November 1894, a paratype. The other six paratypes are in BMNH.

Donaldson Smith (1896: 128) described the area as follows: ''. . . we started west [from Ginir], and reached on November 10 a great grassy plain nearly 8000 feet above the sea, called the Budda. This plain extends west some 50 miles according to native report, and is then broken by the valley of the Shebeli river or Wabi, as it is called by the Gallas.''

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 653) considered *erlangeri* a species in the *Calandrella cinerea* superspecies. For a summary of treatments of this species, see Dickinson and Dekker (2001a: 66–69).

### *Calandrella raytal krishnakumarsinhji* Vaurie and Dharmakumarsinhji

*Calandrella raytal krishnakumarsinhji* Vaurie and Dharmakumarsinhji, 1954: 8 (Bhavnagar, Saurashtra).

Now *Calandrella raytal krishnakumarsinhji* Vaurie and Dharmakumarsinhji, 1954. See Peters, 1960a: 48, Grimmett et al., 1999: 795, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 90.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 388389, adult female, collected at Bhaunagar (= Bhavnagar), 21°46′N, 72°14′E (Times Atlas), Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat, India, on 24 November 1953, by K.S. Dharmakumarsinhji.

COMMENTS: Vaurie and Dharmakurmarsinhji (1954: 8) had 11 specimens of their new taxon, all from Bhaunagar. The type, bearing the above data, was stated to be in AMNH. Three of the paratypes were also deposited there: AMNH 388390, male, collected 24 November 1953; AMNH 388391, unsexed, collected 17 June 1953; and AMNH 388392, female, collected 26 April 1953.

### *Calandrella pispoletta canariensis* Hartert

*Calandrella pispoletta canariensis* Hartert, 1901c: 64 (Laguna, Tenerife).

Now *Calandrella rufescens rufescens* (Vieillot, 1820). See Hartert, 1919: 163, and Cramp, 1988: 135.

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LECTOTYPE: AMNH 556152, adult male, collected at San Cristobal de la Laguna, 28°29′N, 16°19′W (Times Atlas), Tenerife Island, Canary Islands, on 7 March 1901, by Dr. Curt Floericke (no. 1260). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was listed as a male collected on 7 March 1901. Two males were collected on that date, and Hartert (1919: 163), by giving the collector's number, designated the above specimen the lectotype. There are four paralectotypes, all collected by Floericke at Laguna in 1901: males, AMNH 556153, 7 March, AMNH 556157, 19 January; females, AMNH 556158 and 556159, both 7 March.

For comments regarding status of *pispoletta*, see Sibley and Monroe (1990: 654) and Dickinson and Dekker (2001a: 69–70).

### *Calandrella minor polatzeki* Hartert

*Calandrella minor polatzeki* Hartert, 1904a: 217 (Lanzarote).

Now *Calandrella rufescens polatzeki* Hartert, 1904. See Cramp, 1988: 135.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556175, adult male, collected on Lanzarote Island, 29°00′N, 13°38′W (Times Atlas), Canary Islands, on 3 March 1902, by Polatzek (no. 1178). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Polatzek's no. 1178 in his original description. In describing this taxon, Hartert (1904a: 217) said that he had 32 specimens, all of which came to AMNH. The 31 paratypes, all collected by Polatzek in 1902 and 1903 on Lanzarote and Fuertaventura islands, are AMNH 556173, 556174, and 556176–556204. Specimens collected in 1904 were apparently received by Hartert too late to be included; p. 217 was in the section of vol. 1 of ''Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna'' published in June 1904.

### *Melanocorypha Apetzii* A.E. Brehm

*Melanocorypha Apetzii* A.E. Brehm, 1857b: 455 (Murcia; Syrien).

Now *Calandrella rufescens apetzii* (A.E. Brehm, 1857). See Hartert, 1918b: 18, and Cramp, 1988: 135.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457681, adult female, collected at Murcia, 37°59′N, 01°08′W (Times Atlas), Spain, on 23 August 1856, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, A.E. Brehm (1857b: 455–456) noted that there was only one Murcia specimen in his father's collection and a second specimen from Syria. The above specimen from Murcia was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 18). The paralectotype from Syria is AMNH 457682, an adult male, vere (spring), collected in Syria, but the locality is questioned by Hartert on the label.

Hartert (1910a: XXV, note 2) pointed out that this name is older than *Calandrella baetica* Dresser, 1873, and must be used.

### *Calandrella minor nicolli* Hartert

*Calandrella minor nicolli* Hartert, 1909b: 9 (Damietta).

Now *Calandrella rufescens nicolli* Hartert, 1909. See Keith et al., 1992: 81.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556131, adult male, collected at Dumyât (= Damietta), 31°26′N, 31°48′E (Times Atlas), Egypt, on 5 January 1908, by M.J. Nicoll (no. 268). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Nicoll's unique field number for the type, thus designating a holotype. He gave measurements for three males and gave the range of the subspecies as the Nile Delta. AMNH 556132, male, collected at Damietta, on 5 January 1908, by Nicoll, no. 267, is a paratype. AMNH 556133, male, collected 12 March, year unknown, by Schrader, may be the other paratype, but its provenance and date are in question. The original label on the Schrader specimen is printed on one side with ''Ornithologische Sammlung R. Tancré. Anclam. Pommern''. Hartert has added: ''G. Schrader coll.!'' On the reverse appears, in a hand unknown: ''Alaud. Reboudia Loche. ♂, 12 March, Chercah[?], Algier.'' Hartert noted the following on the Rothschild label: ''Tancré used to mix up specimens from Algeria and Lower Egypt, both collected by Schrader. This might therefore be from Egypt as well?? E.H.'', and on the reverse: ''Must be *Calandrella minor nicolli* [this is double underlined] Hart. and collected by Schrader near Damietta!'' An additional three males and a female of *C. r. nicolli*,collected by Loat in 1903–1904 at Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. They were apparently not a part of the type series and may have been acquired later.

### *Calandrella minor aharonii* Hartert

*Calandrella minor aharonii* Hartert, 1910e: 13 (Karyatein).

Now Calandrella *rufescens aharonii* Hartert, 1910. See Cramp, 1988: 135.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 556138, adult male, collected at El Qaryatein (= Karyatein, Vaurie, 1959: 32), 34°13′N, 37°13′E (Times Atlas), Syria, on 25 March 1910, by J. Aharoni. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Although Hartert (1910e: 13) men-

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tioned that Aharoni collected large numbers of this form at El Qaryatein, he (1919: 164) said: ''So far all I have seen of this interesting Lark are six specimens collected in March and February at Karyatein.'' Only three paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 556139–556141. The holotype is the only specimen in AMNH collected by Aharoni on 25 March 1910, the date given in the original description.

### [*Spizocorys personata* Sharpe]

COMMENTS: AMNH 555777, adult male, collected at Sasa Baneh, 07°52′N, 43°39′E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 3 (= 2) August 1894, by the A. Donaldson Smith Expedition (no. 125), which came to AMNH from the Rothschild Collection, had been labeled as the type of the above taxon. However, Sharpe (*in* Donaldson Smith, 1896: 236) noted that Donaldson Smith had presented his types to the British Museum. In the original description, Sharpe (1895: 471) listed only one specimen; Sclater (1930: 335) said the taxon was known only from the type in the British Museum; and Hartert (1919, 1928) did not list it. Warren and Harrison (1971: 430) listed BMNH Reg. no. 1895.7.7.18 as the holotype.

The AMNH specimen bears three labels. The original Donaldson Smith label is dated 2 August 1894, but the 2 has been carefully overwritten with a 3! The Rothschild label has the date 2.viii.1894 in ink and is unchanged. The Rothschild type label, written by a hand unknown, has ''*Aethocorys personata* (Sharpe)'' and ''Aug. 3rd 1894''. There are three problems with this type label: (1) Sharpe's name is in parentheses; (2) the genus is given as *Aethocorys*, whereas Sharpe described *personata* in *Spizocorys*; and (3) the date is written the American way, unlike the dates put on by Rothschild or Hartert. These inconsistencies lead me to conclude that this specimen was noticed when Rothschild named *Aethocorys personata intensa* (see below) in 1931 (about the time the collection was coming to AMNH), that it was thought to be the only specimen (as listed by Sharpe and later by Sclater), and that the date was then changed to conform to the description and was perhaps only labeled as a type (using an extra Rothschild Collection type label) after arrival of the collection at AMNH. This would also explain why Hartert did not include it in any of his lists.

The existence of a second specimen is an enigma. Obviously, the AMNH specimen has no standing as the type. In confirming the presence of the holotype in BMNH, Michael Walters (in litt.) discovered that it is also dated 2 August 1894. I can only surmise that the published date of 3 August is a misprint.

### *Aethocorys personata intensa* Rothschild

*Aethocorys personata intensa* Rothschild, 1931a: 100 (Chanler's Falls, N'Guaso Nyiro River).

Now *Spizocorys personata intensa* (Rothschild, 1931). See Keith et al., 1992: 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557778, adult male, collected at Chanler's Falls, 00°48′N, 38°03′E (Times Atlas, spelled ''Chandler's Falls''), Nyiro River, Kenya, on 14 December 1920, by Noel van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The paratype mentioned by Rothschild (1931a: 100) is BMNH 1939.12.9.283 (Michael Walters, in litt.).

### *Galerita cristata angustistriata* Brehm

*Galerita cristata angustistriata* Brehm, 1858: 208 (Spanien, Griechenland und Nubien).

Now *Galerida cristata pallida* (Brehm, 1858). See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457753, adult male, collected at Masneu, 41°29′N, 02°19′E (Times Atlas), Spain, on 12 May 1856, by Dr. A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 20) noted that Brehm's *angustistriata* was a mixture of narrow-striped individuals of different subspecies, and designated this specimen, collected on 12 May 1856, the lectotype, thereby restricting the type locality. There are three additional Spanish specimens. AMNH 457752, with the original ♀ overwritten by ♂ and collected at Zativa, on 12 July 1856, was originally identified as *angustistriata* by Brehm and is a paralectotype. AMNH 457756, collected at Murcia on 26 September 1856 by A.E. Brehm, and AMNH 457757, collected at Murcia on 7 July 1858 by A.E. Brehm, are possible paralectotypes of this or the next taxon.

### *Galerita cristata pallida* Brehm

*Galerita cristata pallida* Brehm, 1858: 207 (Spanien).

Now *Galerida cristata pallida* (Brehm, 1858). See Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457754, adult male, collected at Masneu, 41°29′N, 02°19′E (Times Atlas), Spain, on 8 May 1856, by Dr. A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 20) designated the above specimen the lectotype of this taxon. See previous taxon for possible paralectotypes.

### *Galerida major* Brehm

*Galerida major* Brehm, 1841: cols. 123, 124 (in der Nähe von Berlin und geht wenigstens bis an die Elbe).

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Now *Galerida cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 457741, adult male, and AMNH 457742, female, collected at Oranienburg, 52°46′N, 13°15′E (Times Atlas), near Berlin, Germany, on 21 March 1833, by Fehrmann. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There are only two specimens mentioned in the original description, where they are listed as males. The above male and female are the only two Brehm specimens from this locality that came to the AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The discrepancy in sexing is probably the result of Brehm's misreading of his own labels, where a male symbol occurs in the upper left corner of each label, even though it is joined with a female symbol on the label of the female. Hartert (1918b: 20) listed both specimens as ''type''.

### *Galerita cristata gallica* Brehm

*Galerita cristata gallica* Brehm, 1858: 208 (Gegend von Lyon).

Now *Galerida cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457758, adult female, collected in the vicinity of Lyon, 45°46′N, 04°50′E (Times Atlas), France, in spring, by Léon Olphe Galliard. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Although Brehm (1858: 208) had more than one specimen, this is the only specimen of this taxon from this locality that came to AMNH. Hartert (1918b: 20) designated it the lectotype.

### *Galerida viarum* Brehm 1831 (nec 1841)

### *Galerida pagorum* Brehm 1841

*Galerida viarum* Brehm, 1831 (nec 1841): 315 (Westphalen, kommt im Winter auch bei Saalfeld vor).

*Galerida pagorum* Brehm, 1841, cols. 123, 128 (Witten in Westphalen).

Now *Galerida cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 19, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457730, adult male, collected at Witten, 51°27′N, 07°19′E (Times Atlas), Germany, by F.W.J. Bädecker. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 19) discussed this specimen and concluded that it should be the type of both Brehm's *Galerida viarum*, as described in 1831, and his *G. pagorum*, as described in 1841, and that his *pagorum* of 1858 (p. 107) is not the same as his *pagorum* of 1841.

Brehm (1841: col. 128) mentioned that he had six specimens from Witten sent him by Bädeker; five Witten specimens collected before 1831 came to AMNH with the Brehm Collection. In addition to the above lectotype, AMNH 457731–457734 are paralectotypes and were exchanged with ZFMK.

### *Galerida viarum* Brehm

*Galerida viarum* Brehm, 1841 (nec 1831): cols. 123, 126, 127 (zwischen Leipzig und Delitzsch).

Now *Galerida cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457721, adult male, collected at Spröda near Delitzsch, 51°32′N, 12°20′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 1 May 1834, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 19) explained that Brehm's *G. viarum* of 1841 ''inhabit[ed] the roads between Delitzsch and Leipzig''. AMNH received four specimens from that area. The above lectotype, designated by Hartert (1918b: 20), is one of a pair tied together. The female, AMNH 457722 with the same data, is a paralectotype, as are AMNH 457723 and AMNH 457724, a male and female tied together, from ''Brinnis bei Leipzig''.

### *Galerida Karinthiaca* Brehm

*Galerida Karinthiaca* Brehm, 1841: cols. 124, 128 (Klagenfurt).

Now *Galerida cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 457735, adult male and AMNH 457736, adult female (tied together), collected at Klagenfurt, 46°38′N, 14°20′E (Times Atlas), Austria, on 8 November 1836, by von Hueber. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 20) listed both of these specimens as ''type''; they are the only two specimens in the collection from Klagenfurt.

### *Galerita cristata tenuirostris* Brehm

*Galerita cristata tenuirostris* Brehm, 1858: 208 (Sarepta).

Now *Galerida cristata cristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457751, adult female, collected at Krasnoarmeysk (= Sarepta, Seltzer, 1962: 980), 48°31′N, 44°34′E (Times Atlas), Russia, in March.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1858: 208) did not say how many specimens he had of this taxon; this is the only one from Sarepta in AMNH. It was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 20).

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### *Galerida meridionalis* Brehm

### *Galerita cristata planorum* Brehm

*Galerida meridionalis* Brehm, 1841: cols. 124, 128 (Dalmatien).

*Galerita cristata planorum* Brehm, 1858: 207 (Dalmatien).

Now *Galerida cristata meridionalis* Brehm, 1841. See Hartert, 1918b: 20, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457759, adult male, collected in Dalmatia, Croatia. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 20) considered this specimen the type of both names, and Brehm did not state in either of the descriptions cited above how many specimens he had. It is the only Dalmatian specimen that came to the Rothschild Collection with the Brehm Collection (Hartert, 1918b: 20).

### *Galerida cristata riggenbachi* Hartert

*Galerida cristata riggenbachi* Hartert, 1902b: 333 (Mazagan).

Now *Galerida cristata riggenbachi* Hartert, 1902. See Keith et al., 1992: 100.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557224, adult male (= female), collected at Mazagan, 33°16′N, 08°30′W (Seltzer, 1962: 1172), Morocco, on 10 November 1900, by F.W. Riggenbach (no. 48). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Riggenbach's number ''48'' was given for the type in the original description. The sex symbol on the field label of the holotype is an upside-down female symbol. Hartert originally interpreted this as ''male'' and published it as such. Later, he changed the sex to ''female'' and initialed the change. This was undoubtedly based on measurements. Wings of males measure 107–113 mm, females 98–102 mm (Hartert 1904a: 231); the type measures 102 mm. Later, Hartert (1919: 165) listed this type as a female, without comment.

Hartert did not say how many specimens he had. There are seven paratypes, AMNH 557239, 557240, 557259, 557260, 557265, 557266, and 557273, all Riggenbach specimens collected near Mazagan before July 1902, the date of publication of the name.

### *Galerida cristata festae* Hartert

*Galerida cristata festae* Hartert, 1922e: 12 (near Bengasi).

Now *Galerida cristata festae* Hartert, 1922. See Keith et al., 1992: 100.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 557678, adult male, collected at Benghazi, 32°07′N, 20°05′E (Times Atlas), Lybia, on 27 March 1922, by Ernst Hartert and Carl Hilgert. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen bears the Rothschild type label in Hartert's hand and was undoubtedly the specimen he intended as the holotype. However, there are two specimens with the same data and neither the original description nor Hartert (1928: 202) discriminated between them. I hereby designate AMNH 557678 the lectotype, recognizing that this was Hartert's intent and that it has been considered the ''type'' since the description was published. The paralectotype is AMNH 557679.

### *Galerida cristata alexanderi* Neumann

*Galerida cristata alexanderi* Neumann, 1908d: 45 (Bautchi).

Now *Galerida cristata alexanderi* Neumann, 1908. See Keith et al., 1992: 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557362, adult male, collected at Bauchi, 10°16′N, 09°50′E (Times Atlas), Nigeria, on 11 September 1904, by Boyd Alexander (no. 368). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1908d: 45) did not give Alexander's number but said that the type was a male in the Rothschild Collection. Only two specimens collected by Alexander at Bauchi are now in AMNH, and the above specimen is the only male. Neumann did not indicate how many specimens he had, although he gave measurements for one male and more than one female. AMNH 557363, adult female, collected at Bauchi, on 14 September 1906, by Boyd Adexander, is a paratype. There are no other specimens of this taxon now in AMNH collected before Neumann's 1908 description.

### *Galerita lutea* Brehm

*Galerita lutea* Brehm, 1855: 124 (no locality given).

Now *Galerida cristata isabellina* Bonaparte, 1850. See Hartert, 1918b: 21, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457760, adult female, collected in ''Abyssinien'' (= Ethiopia), by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No locality was given in the original description, contra Hartert (1918b: 21). Brehm (1855: 124) did not indicate how many specimens he had, but this specimen is labeled *Galerita lutea* in Brehm's hand and the locality noted as ''Abyssinien''. It is much worn and faded, having been mounted, but can be matched by specimens of *G. c. isabellina*. It is the only specimen I found labeled *lutea* by Brehm and was designated as such on the Rothschild type label.

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It was incorrectly cataloged in AMNH as the type of *G. flava crassirostris*.

The type status of this specimen was questioned by Hartert (1918b: 21) because he thought Brehm had given ''Nordostafrika'' as the type locality, when in fact this locality refers to the previously mentioned taxon, *G. flava* (J. Haffer, personal commun.).

### *Galerita flava* A.E. Brehm

### *Galerita flava tenuirostris* C.L. Brehm

*Galerita flava* A. E. Brehm, 1854: 77 (Ost-Sudahn . . . südlich des 16. Grades nördl. Br.).

*Galerita flava tenuirostris* C.L. Brehm, 1858: 210 (Berber und der Gegend Chartum).

Now *Galerida cristata isabellina* Bonaparte, 1850. See Hartert, 1918b: 21, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457762, adult male, collected at Khartoum, 15°33′N, 32°35′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, in July 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 21) designated this specimen the lectotype of both names. There are two other specimens in AMNH that are identified in Brehm's hand as *tenuirostris*: AMNH 457765, female juvenile, collected at Khartoum, in April 1857, by A.E. Brehm; and AMNH 457769, female, collected in Berber, in October 1848, and bearing a Baron J.W. von Mueller label. Both may be considered paralectotypes of *tenuirostris*.

### *Galerita flava crassirostris* Brehm

*Galerita flava crassirostris* Brehm, 1858: 210 (Berber und der Gegend Chartum).

Now *Galerida cristata isabellina* Bonaparte, 1850. See Hartert, 1918b: 21, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457761, adult male, collected at [Old] Sennar, 13°40′N, 33°33′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 10 November 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 21) designated this specimen the lectotype. There are five additional specimens at AMNH that are identified as *crassirostris* in Brehm's hand and collected by A.E. Brehm: AMNH 457763, female juv., May 1851; AMNH 457764, female juv., March 1851; AMNH 457766, female juv., April 1851; AMNH 457767, female, 10 June 1850 (all labeled ''Chartum''); and AMNH 457768, from which the Brehm label has been lost but Hartert's label also says Khartoum. These are all paralectotypes.

Hartert failed to notice that this original label of the lectotype had the locality ''Sennaar'' written on it. This would presumably fall into the category of ''der Gegend Chartum'' listed by Brehm in the original description. Old Sennar is about as far south and east of Khartoum as Berber is north and east. The Sennar that appears on present-day maps was known as Makwar until the 1930s. Old Sennar, destroyed in 1885, lies a few miles to the north-northwest (Seltzer, 1962: 1733).

### *Galerita altirostris* Brehm

*Galerita altirostris* Brehm, 1855: 124 (Oberägypten, selten nördlich).

Now *Galerida cristata altirostris* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1918b: 21, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457770, adult male, collected in ''Nubien'', on 21 September 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In reference to the above specimen, Hartert (1917a: 440) concluded that ''the type of the name *altirostris* must be regarded as an adult male shot by A.E. Brehm in 'Nubia,' 21.ix.1851. The label only says 'Nubien,' but the bird had been shot near Akascheh and not very far from Ambukol, according to A.E. Brehm's *Reiseskizzen*.''

A second specimen, AMNH 457771, is a paralectotype with the same data as the above specimen except that Brehm had altered the original designation of ''male'' to ''female''. Hartert noted on the Rothschild label that it is an adult male.

### *Galerida cristata caroli* Hartert

*Galerida cristata caroli* Hartert, 1904a: 234 (Natron-Tal).

Now *Galerida cristata altirostris* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1928: 202, Peters, 1960a: 59, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557626, adult male, collected at Zaghig, Wâdi-el-Natrûn, Egypt, on 26 February 1903, by N.C. Rothschild and F.R. Henley (no. 176). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave the field number of the above specimen and stated that he had examined 4 specimens, including the type. The three paratypes are AMNH 557627 and 557632 from the same locality, and AMNH 557633 from Bir Victoria. Three specimens collected by W.L.S. Loat at Wâdi-el-Natrûn in the same year were not included and may have been acquired by Rothschild at a later date.

Hartert (1928: 202) himself synonymized *G. cristata caroli* with *G. c. brachyura* Tristram. This was later synonymized with *G. c. altirostris* (Peters, 1960a: 59).

I was unable to find the exact location of Zagh-

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ig; however, Wâdi-el-Natrûn is ca. 60 mi SSE of Alexandria and 65 mi WNW of Cairo (Seltzer, 1962: 1289).

### *Galerida cristata tardinata* Hartert

*Galerida cristata tardinata* Hartert, 1904a: 235 (Dthubiyat, W.-Hadramaut).

Now *Galerida cristata altirostris* (Brehm, 1855). See Meinertzhagen, 1951: 120, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557705, adult female, collected at Dthùbiya, South Yemen, on 21 August 1903, by G. Wyman Bury (no. 239). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Bury's number 239 in his original description and noted that he had studied the holotype and 26 additional specimens. Twenty-two of the paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 557706–557714 collected by Bury, and AMNH 557715–557726 and AMNH 577734 collected by W. Dodson.

In Bury's book, written under his Arab name of Abdullah Mansûr (1911), Dthùbiya (spelled variously as Dthùbiyat, Dthùbiah, and Dthùbiyah) is shown on his map a short distance south and east of Awàbil, 13°50′N, 44°52′E (Seltzer, 1962: 129), Shaibi sheikdom, South Yemen. Mansûr (1911: 36–37) noted that they went to Awàbil to get guides and that Dthùbiya ''lay among a sea of small kopjes, accessible only by a narrow mountain path. . . ''.

### *Galerita cristata maculata* Brehm

*Galerita cristata maculata* Brehm, 1858: 208 (Assuan in Nubien und Masnou in Spanien).

Now *Galerida cristata maculata* (Brehm, 1858). See Keith et al., 1992: 101.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457774, adult male, collected at Aswan, 24°05′N, 32°56′E (Times Atlas), Egypt, on 24 March 1850, by Oscar Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 21) designated this male the lectotype, thereby restricting the type locality to Aswan. A paralectotype is AMNH 457775, a female tied together with the lectotype, the pair having been shot by Oscar Brehm with one shot (Brehm, 1858: 208).

Hartert (1917a: 439) pointed out that the Masneu specimen mentioned in the description, now AMNH 457755, was collected by A.E. Brehm on 1 May 1856, not 1 June 1850 as reported by Brehm (1858: 208), and that A.E. Brehm was not in Spain on the earlier date. He also mentioned that Brehm had crossed out *maculata* on the label and written in *striata*, which Hartert considered a nomen nudum. It is a specimen of *Galerida cristata pallida*.

### *Galerida cristata imami* Meinertzhagen

*Galerida cristata imami* Meinertzhagen, 1923b: 16 (Sok-el-Khamis, 8000 ft., Yemen).

Now *Galerida cristata maculata* (Brehm, 1858). See Peters, 1960a: 60, and Vaurie, 1959: 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557735, adult female, collected at Sôk al Khamîs, 8000 ft (= Al Khamîs, 15°07′N, 43°55′E, R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Yemen, on 11 August 1913, by G. Wyman Bury (no. 684). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: A map in Sclater (1917: opp. p. 131) shows Bury's route from Hodeida (= Al Hudayah) on the coast to San'ā'. Sôk al Khamîs is about three-fourths of the way along this road.

In the original description, Meinertzhagen said that he had 12 specimens from ''Sok-el-Khamis'', ''Menakha'', ''Sanaa'', ''El Kuba'', and ''Gerba''. Actually, 12 specimens from the first three localities came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The latter two localities were within the range of *G. c. tardinata*, of which Meinertzhagen examined 40 specimens. The holotype, said to be in the Rothschild Collection, is the only specimen from Sôk al Khamîs. Paratypes are AMNH 557736–557743 from Manākhah, and AMNH 557744–557746 from San'ā'.

### *Galerida cristata halfae* Nicoll

*Galerida cristata halfae* Nicoll, 1921: 7 (Wadi Halfa).

Now *Galerida cristata halfae* Nicoll, 1921. See Cramp, 1988: 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557624, adult male, collected at Wadi Halfa, 21°55′N, 31°20′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 2 February 1921, by Major Stanley Smyth Flower (no. 21/135). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Nicoll (1922: 688) stated that ''The type of this form and one other example are now in the Tring Museum, the remainder of the collection is in the Giza Zoological Museum.'' AMNH 557625, an adult female with the same data, is a paratype. The ''remainder of the collection'' consisted of two additional males and three additional females, also paratypes.

Vaurie (1959: 48) synonymized *halfae* with *Galerida cristata maculata*.

### *Galerita nigricans* Brehm

*Galerita nigricans* Brehm, 1855: 123 (In Aegypten und Thüringen).

Now *Galerida cristata nigricans* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1918b: 19, and Keith et al., 1992: 101.

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LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457777, adult male, collected in Egypt. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm described the Egyptian subspecies but included Thüringian specimens, which are quite different. Hartert (1918b: 19) designated the Egyptian specimen the lectotype, thereby restricting the type locality. Five German specimens identified as *nigricans* by Brehm (Hartert, 1918b: 19) came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Of these paralectotypes, four were later exchanged with ZFMK; only AMNH 457779, adult male, collected at Gotha, 20 October 1808 (= *Galerida cristata cristata*) remains.

### *Galerida cristata deltae* Hartert

*Galerida cristata deltae* Hartert, 1897: 144 (Alexandria, Damietta, and Cairo).

Now *Galerida cristata nigricans* (Brehm, 1855). See Hartert, 1904a: 227, and Cramp, 1988: 145.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 557143, adult male, collected at Dumyât (= Damietta), 31°26′N, 31°48′E (Times Atlas), Egypt, on 22 November 1881, by Gustav Schrader. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but Hartert (1919:165) listed the type as a specimen bearing the above data. There are, however, two males with the same data. The above specimen bears the Rothschild type label. Recognizing that it was Hartert's intent to consider this specimen the type and that it has been so considered, both in the Rothschild Collection and in AMNH, I hereby designate AMNH 557143 the lectotype in order to avoid the possiblity of confusion in interpreting the older literature. AMNH 557129–557131, collected at Cairo by Bartlett, and AMNH 557134–557142, collected at Damietta by Schrader, are paralectotypes.

### *Galerida cristata cinnamomina* Hartert

*Galerida cristata cinnamomina* Hartert, 1904a: 235 (Carmel).

Now *Galerida cristata cinnamomina* Hartert, 1904. See Cramp, 1988: 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557592, adult male, collected on Mt. Carmel, 32°45′N, 35°02′E (Times Atlas), Israel, on 29 (not 28) August 1897, by Bacher (no. 151a). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1904a: 235) noted that he had two specimens of the new taxon. A second adult male was collected by Bacher on Mt. Carmel, on 28 August 1897, the date cited in the original description. Both of the specimens were originally numbered 151. However, it is the above specimen to which Hartert added the ''a''—no. 151a being the number cited in the original description—and to which he tied the type label. Later, Hartert (1919: 166) called attention to this error in date citation in the original description. The second specimen, AMNH 557593, is a paratype.

### *Galerida cristata zion* Meinertzhagen

*Galerida cristata zion* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 21 (Jerusalem).

Now *Galerida cristata zion* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Cramp, 1988: 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557644, adult female, collected at Jerusalem, 31°49′N, 35°13′E (Times Atlas), Israel, on 20 November 1919, by Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen (1920: 21) said that the type was in the Rothschild Museum; the above specimen is the only one bearing the correct data. Of the 44 specimens of this taxon that Meinertzhagen examined, 34, including the holotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Paratypes are AMNH 557645–557677.

### *Galerita Theklae* A.E. Brehm

### *Galerita Theklae minor* C.L. Brehm

*Galerita Theklae* A.E. Brehm, 1857b: 456 (Catalonien, Valencia, Murcia und Castilien).

*Galerita Theklae minor* C.L. Brehm, 1858: 213 (Umgegend von Jativa, nicht weit von Valencia, und auf der Sierra nevada).

Now *Galerida theklae theklae* (A.E. Brehm, 1857). See Hartert, 1910b: 67, and Cramp, 1988: 163.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457784, adult male, collected at Jativa, 39°00′N, 00°32′W (Times Atlas), near Valencia, Spain, on 19 June 1856, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 21) designated this specimen the lectotype and noted that it would be the type of both of the above taxa. Two paralectotypes also collected at Jativa are AMNH 457785, juv. male, 26 June 1856, and AMNH 457786, juv. female, 22 June 1856.

There is considerable literature concerning when and by whom *Galerita theklae* was described. Jürgen Haffer (personal commun.) has provided me with the following details, which would seem to settle the problem. Prior to 1910, C.L. Brehm (1858: 210) was usually credited with the first description of *Galerita Theklae*. Then, Hartert (1910b: 67) called attention to A.E. Brehm's (1857b: 456) earlier description in the second part of his article on his Spanish collections.

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A question then arose as to the actual publication date of the second part of this article because A.E. Brehm noted that a full description and picture would follow, but in a footnote said that the bird was named in memory of his sister. C.L. Brehm (1858: 210) then described *Galerita Theklae* and on a subsequent page (C.L. Brehm, 1858: 213) named the subspecies *G. T. major* and *G. T. minor*. In a footnote on p. 210, he noted that *G. Theklae* was named after his daughter, who had died on 6 July *1858.* It then seemed certain that A.E. Brehm's description had been published subsequent to this date. It is, however, an historical fact that Thekla Brehm died on 6 July *1857,* the date given by C.L. Brehm being a misprint or a slip of the pen. The foreword to *Allgemeine Deutsche Naturhistorische Zeitung, N.F. 3,* in which A.E. Brehm's description appeared, is dated January 1858, so it seems certain that A.E. Brehm's paper was correctly dated 1857 and antedates that of his father.

Abs (1963: 22–23) called attention to Hartert's (1910b, not 1907) article on A.E. Brehm's Spanish collection and noted that Hartert had apparently forgotten his own article when he wrote about the species in *Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna,* which Abs dated as 1910. However, Hartert's account of *Galerida theklae* is on page 237, which was published in 1904, before Hartert had discovered A.E. Brehm's paper. By 1918, when Hartert was treating the Brehm types in the Rothschild Collection, he had again reverted to C.L. Brehm as the author of *G. theklae*, without comment but perhaps because of the question surrounding the date of A.E. Brehm's paper.

Keith et al. (1992: 103) treat *G. theklae* and *G. malabarica* (Scopoli, 1786) as conspecific.

### *Galerita Theklae major* C.L. Brehm

*Galerita Theklae major* C.L.Brehm, 1858: 213 (Umgegend von Jativa, nicht weit von Valencia, und auf der Sierra nevada).

Now *Galerida theklae theklae* (A.E. Brehm, 1857). See Hartert, 1918b: 21, and Cramp, 1988: 163.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457783, adult female, collected in the Sierra Nevada, Spain, on 16 November 1856, by A.E. Brehm (no. 178). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: On the original label, O. K[leinschmidt] stated: ''Abgebildet nach Brehms Tagebuch i[m] N[euen] Naumann.'' In the ''Neuen Naumann'' (see Hennicke, 1900: 40), Ernst Hartert, in his additions to the original text, noted that the *Galerida theklae* pictured on the opposite page was ''das Weibchen (Nr. 178) eines gepaarten, von Dr. ALFRED BREHM in der Sierra Nevada in Südspanien am 16. November 1856 erlegten Paares, der Typus von *Galerida Theklae major*, aus der BREHMschen, jetzt in Tring befindlichen Sammlung''. By this statement he designated it the lectotype and restricted the type locality to the Sierra Nevada.

A.E. Brehm sexed this individual as a female and stated on the label that it was the female of a male–female pair. Hartert (1918b: 21) erroneously published it as a male. This lectotype is the only Sierra Nevada specimen that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but the implication from the label is that there were at least two.

### *Galerida theklae polatzeki* Hartert

*Galerida theklae polatzeki* Hartert, 1912a: 30 (Ibiza).

Now *Galerida theklae theklae* (A.E. Brehm, 1857). See Vaurie, 1959: 50, and Cramp, 1988: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557860, adult male, collected on Ibiza Island, western Balearic Islands, Spain, on 29 March 1910, by Hauptmann Johann Polatzek (no. 17). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1912a: 29–30) cited Polatzek's number in the original description and mentioned that he had eight specimens (including the type) from Ibiza and Formentera islands in the Balearic Islands. The seven paratypes are AMNH 557861–557867, all collected by Polatzek in March–May 1910.

### *Galerida theklae erlangeri* Hartert

*Galerida theklae erlangeri* Hartert, 1904a: 237 (Tanger).

Now *Galerida malabarica erlangeri* Hartert, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 557869, adult female, collected at Tanger, 35°48′N, 05°45′W (Times Atlas), Morocco, on 16 March 1897, by Ólcese (no. 1177). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert cited Ólcese's number 1177 in the original description. A second Ólcese specimen, AMNH 557870, is a paratype. Vaurie (1959: 50) and Cramp (1988: 163) treated *G. malabarica* as a species separate from *G. theklae*, and *erlangeri* as a subspecies of *G. theklae*.

### *Galerida schlüteri* Kleinschmidt

*Galerida schlüteri* Kleinschmidt, 1904: 196–197 (Kerrata, Bône).

Now *Galerida malabarica ruficolor* Whitaker, 1898. See Hartert, 1919: 166, Peters, 1960a: 62, and Keith et al., 1992: 103.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 558074, adult male, collected at Kerrata, Algeria, on 4 May 1904, by Ernst Flückiger (no. 295). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Kleinschmidt (1904: 196) said that

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he had ''eine Reihe von Brutvögeln aus Kerrata'', but did not designate a type or give any further information regarding the series. This syntype is marked ''cotypus'' in what Hartert (1919: 166) said was Kleinschmidt's hand, and in listing it, Hartert gave the information cited above but did not mention other ''cotypes''. In addition to the syntype, nine specimens from Kerrata collected by Flückiger, AMNH 558075–558083, came to AMNH with the Rothschild collection, none of which is marked ''cotypus''.

According to Seltzer (1962: 932) Kerrata is a village in the Babor Range (36°49′N, 05°24′E, Times Atlas) of Little Kabylia, 22 miles southeast of Bougie (= Bejaia, 36°49′N, 05°03′E, Times Atlas).

Peters (1960a: 62) and Cramp (1988: 163) treated *ruficolor* as a subspecies of *Galerida theklae*. Sibley and Monroe (1990: 655) and Keith et al. (1992: 103) treated *malabarica* and *theklae* as species.

### *Galerida theklae hilgerti* Rothschild and Hartert

*Galerida theklae hilgerti* Rothschild and Hartert, 1912a: 492 (El Kantara).

Now *Galerida malabarica superflua* Hartert, 1897. See Peters, 1960a: 62, and Keith et al., 1992: 103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 558127, adult male, collected at El Kantara, 35°13′N, 05°40′E (Times Atlas), Algeria, on 2 March 1909, by Walter Rothschild, Ernst Hartert, and Carl Hilgert (no. 42). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The field no. 42 was cited in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1912a: 492, 494) stated that they had at least 50 specimens collected at various localities by their expedition or by Flückiger. Thirty-eight of these specimens, excluding the type, collected before 1912, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. These paratypes are AMNH 558112, 558113, 558122, 558125, 558126, 558128–558137, 558139–558154, and 558158–558164.

Peters (1960a: 62) and Cramp (1988: 163) treated *superflua* as a subspecies of *Galerida theklae*. Sibley and Monroe (1990: 655) treated *malabarica* and *theklae* as species in the superspecies *malabarica*.

This description is in volume 18, no. 3 of *Novitates Zoologicae*, published on 31 January 1912.

### *Heliocorys modesta giffardi* Hartert

*Heliocorys modesta giffardi* Hartert, 1899: 5 (Gambaga, Gold Coast Hinterland).

Now *Galerida modesta modesta* Heuglin, 1864. See Keith et al., 1992: 95.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 557010, adult male, collected at Gambaga, 10°31′N, 00°22′W (Times Atlas), Ghana, on 18 July 1898, by Capt. Giffard. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1899: 5) did not say how many specimens he had, only mentioning that the type was from near Gambaga. Hartert (1919: 165) designated the male as the lectotype and mentioned that Capt. Giffard had collected two specimens. AMNH 557011, a female collected 20 December 1898 at the same locality, is the paralectotype.

### *Miraffra* [sic] *bucolica* Hartlaub

*Miraffra* [sic] *bucolica* Hartlaub, 1887: 327 (Fadjuli, Tamaja, Kabajendi, Kudurma).

Now *Galerida modesta bucolica* (Hartlaub, 1887). See Keith et al., 1992: 95.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 557007, adult male, collected at Fadjuli, Uganda, in March 1882, by Emin Pasha (no. 6); and AMNH 557008, adult female, collected at Kabajendi, Sudan, on 1 November 1882, by Emin Pasha (no. 209). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1919: 165) listed these two specimens as ''Cotypes''. In the original description, Hartlaub (1887: 327) mentioned that he had six specimens: a male and female from Fadjuli, a male and female from Tamaja, a female from Kabajendi, and a male from Kudurma (from the Shelley Collection). In addition to the above syntypes, there is a third specimen, now AMNH 557009. The original label has been lost, but Emin Pasha is said to be the collector on the Rothschild label, which also gives the locality as ''?Kuderma''. A second label has the locality almost completely obliterated, but one can tell that it is not ''Kuderma''. This specimen is unsexed and was not included in the six specimens listed by Hartlaub, all of which were sexed.

The Kudurma specimen, listed by Hartlaub as from the Shelley Collection, is now in BMNH (Sharpe, 1890: 624). It was listed by Sharpe (1890: 624) as Hartlaub's specimen no. 6 from the Shelley Collection but was not listed as a syntype by either Sharpe or Warren and Harrison (1971). Other specimens are not in Bremen (P.R. Becker, personal commun.) or Vienna (H. Schifter, personal commun.).

Sclater (1930: 326) restricted the type locality to Tamaja.

Map 2 in Stuhlmann (1916) showed the area in which Emin Pasha collected in 1882. Chapin (1954) gave the coordinates of Kabajendi (Kabayendi) as 04°32′N, 30°05′E and of Fadjuli (Pajule) as 02°58′N, 32°55′E.

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### *Alauda gracilis* Brehm

*Alauda gracilis* Brehm, 1841: cols. 137, 153 (Kaernthen).
Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1904a: 244, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 457915, adult male, collected in Carinthia, Austria, on 16 March 1836. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This taxon was not listed by Hartert in his various lists of types in the Rothschild Collection; therefore, the above specimen was not designated a lectotype. It does, however, bear a Rothschild type label and has been included in the AMNH type collection. Brehm (1841, col. 153) stated that he had a pair of specimens from Carinthia. The other syntype, AMNH 457916, was exchanged with ZFMK.

''Gerlach in Kaernthen'' appears on Brehm's label, but I did not find this locality.

### *Alauda pratorum* Brehm

*Alauda pratorum* Brehm, 1841: cols. 136, 141 (Brinnis).
Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 22, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457971, adult male, collected at Brinnis, near Leipzig, 51°20′N, 12°20′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 23 May 1835, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 22) designated the above male the lectotype. Brehm (1841:141) stated that he had three pairs of *A. pratorum* in his collection. Five of those specimens, including the lectotype, came to AMNH. AMNH 457972, an adult female, tied together with the lectotype and bearing the same data, is a paralectotype. The other three paralectotypes, AMNH 457973–457975, were exchanged with ZFMK.

### *Alauda galeridaria* Brehm

*Alauda galeridaria* Brehm, 1841: cols. 137, 151 (Nerdin, Renthendorf).
Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 22, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457955, adult female, collected at Nerdin near Anklam, 53°52′N, 13°42′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 23 March 1833, by Eugen F. von Homeyer. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm (1841:151) listed 12 specimens. Six specimens, collected before 1841 and entered in the AMNH catalog as *galeridaria*, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1918b: 22) designated the above specimen the lectotype. It is the first specimen mentioned by Brehm and all of the data on the specimen match those reported by Brehm. The other five specimens, AMNH 457948, 457949, and 457952–457954, were exchanged with ZFMK. As cataloged in AMNH, the dates do not match those given by Brehm and they may not be paralectotypes.

### *Alauda tenuirostris* Brehm

*Alauda tenuirostris* Brehm, 1841: cols. 137, 153 (Brinnis, and near Renthendorf).
Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 22, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457917, adult female, collected at Brinnis near Leipzig, 51°20′N, 12°20′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 24 May 1835, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 22), when designating the above specimen the lectotype, noted that it is especially mentioned by Brehm. AMNH 457918–457920 and AMNH 457922–457924 may be paralectotypes; they were all exchanged to ZFMK.

### *Alauda montana* Brehm

*Alauda montana* Brehm, 1831: 319 (auf den höchsten Bergen des thüringer Waldes).
Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 21, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457899, adult female, collected in the Thuringian Forest near Zella-Mehlis, 50°40′N, 10°41′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 23 June 1827. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1831: 319) did not say how many specimens he had, but implied that he had several. Hartert (1918b: 21) designated this specimen the lectotype. This is the only Thuringian Forest specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

### *Alauda Bugiensis* Löwenstein and Brehm

*Alauda Bugiensis* Löwenstein and Brehm *in* Brehm, 1841: cols. 137, 149 (Bug auf der nördlichen Landzunge von Rügen und eine Bergebene 20 Minuten von Renthendorf).
Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 22, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457855, unsexed, collected on 6 May 1835, at Bug, 54°37′N, 13°14′E (Times Atlas), Rügen Island, Germany, by Baron Eugen von Homeyer and Löwenstein.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 22) designated the

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above specimen the lectotype. Of the Brehm specimens cataloged as *A. bugiensis*, only one has a date early enough to qualify as a paralectotype: AMNH 457860, collected at Renthendorf on 11 January 1841, was exchanged to ZFMK.

### *Alauda albigularis* Brehm

*Alauda albigularis* Brehm, 1841: cols. 137, 152 (Ragusa und Klagenfurth).

Now *Alauda arvensis arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Vaurie, 1959: 54, and Cramp, 1988: 188.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457931, adult female, collected at Dubrovnik (= Ragusa), 42°40′N, 18°07′E (Times Atlas), Croatia, on 4 May 1839, by Michahelles. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm stated that he had only two specimens of his *A. albigularis*. The above specimen was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 22). The second specimen, AMNH 457930, adult male, collected at Klagenfurt, 46°38′N, 14°20′E (Times Atlas), Austria, on 5 March 1826, was said by Hartert (1918b: 22) to be a specimen of *A. a. arvensis*, in contrast to the lectotype, which he thought agreed with *A. a. cantarella* Bonaparte, 1850. However, modern interpretations (Vaurie, 1959: 54; Cramp, 1988: 188) place specimens from Germany and Austria in the nominotypical subspecies *A. a. arvensis*. AMNH 457930 was exchanged to ZFMK.

### [*Alauda dulcivox* Hume]

''NEOTYPE'': AMNH 555411, adult male, collected near Djarkent, on 10 March [Russian calendar, corrected by Vaurie to 23 March] 1900, by N. Zarudny. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The convoluted history of the name *Alauda dulcivox* has recently been reviewed by Dickinson et al. (2001a: 102) and the reader is referred to that thorough study for information on names based on Hodgson specimens. Both Hume (1872) and Brooks (1873) credited Hodgson with the description of *Alauda dulcivox*; however, the name appeared in Hodgson's (1844) catalog without description. In his 1951 paper, Vaurie (1951c: 511) attributed the first description accompanying the name to Brooks (1873: 484) and, though noting that Brooks ''did not select a type'', agreed with ''Ticehurst (1922: 149) that Brooks gave an adequate description of the winter visitors that occur in the plains of northern India'', birds that Vaurie considered ''identical with specimens in comparative plumage from Russian Turkestan''. Because Brooks did not name a type or fix a type locality, Vaurie proposed the above specimen as a neotype.

Later, Vaurie (1959: 55, footnote) discovered that Hume (1872: 39) had described *Alauda dulcivox* earlier, but did not think that Hume had specified a type either. Here he inexplicably refers to the above specimen as a ''lectotype''. However, Dickinson et al. (2001a: 102) have shown that Hume did designate a type, with a type locality. This specimen, not listed by Warren and Harrison (1971), has now been found by Michael Walters in the BMNH collection (BMNH Reg. no. 1887.78.1.3736). As the above neotype was intended to apply to Brooks' description, not an original description, the neotype has no nomenclatural standing (ICZN, Art. 75.8).

Djarkent since 1942 has been called Panfilov (Seltzer, 1962: 872, 1423) in what is now Kazakhstan, near the border with China. The coordinates of Panfilov are 44°10′N, 80°01′E (Times Atlas).

### *Alauda buxtoni* Allen

*Alauda buxtoni* Allen, 1905: 247 (Gichiga, northeastern Siberia).

Now *Alauda arvensis pekinensis* Swinhoe, 1863. See Peters, 1960a: 68, Cramp, 1988: 188, and Dickinson and Dekker, 2001a: 76.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 77175, adult male, collected at Gizhiga, 62°00′N, 160°34′E (Times Atlas), Magadan Oblast, Russian Federation, on 3 May 1901, by N.G. Buxton (no. 586), on the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. There are four paratypes, all from Gizhiga: AMNH 77173, 77174, 77176, and 77177.

Allen (1905: 219) quoted Buxton: ''All of the birds in the collection labeled 'Gichiga' were collected within a radius of 35 miles from my station at Kooshka, which is situated on the left bank of the Gichiga River in latitude 62°42′E. The greater part of them were collected within a radius of 10 miles.'' The coordinates of Kushka are given as 61°58′N, 160°19′E (Times Atlas), located near the mouth of the Gizhiga River. A full itinerary was given by Buxton in Allen's (1903: 101–119) report on the mammals collected.

### *Alauda arvensis hainana* Hartert

*Alauda arvensis hainana* Hartert, 1922a: 21 (Kiung-Chau, Hainan).

Now *Alauda gulgula sala* Swinhoe, 1870. See Peters, 1960a: 70, Cheng, 1987: 427, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 93.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 555556, adult male, collected at Ch'iung-chou, 19°56′N, 110°30′E (Times Atlas), Hainan Island, China, on 24 Feb-

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ruary 1902, by Zensaku Katsumata. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922a: 21) noted that he had 12 specimens of this form and that the type was a male collected at Kiung-Chau, Hainan, on 24 XI [sic] 1902 by Katsumata. There are 12 specimens collected by Katsumata on Hainan in February and March 1902 now in AMNH, although three of them are from Haihow, not Ch'iung-Chau. Hartert (1928: 201) designated as lectotype a male from ''Kiangchau'' collected on 24 February 1902, correctly citing the collecting date. There are three males collected on this date, but AMNH 555556 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label. The Rothschild Collection label is also marked ''type hainana'' in Hartert's hand. As this specimen is undoubtedly the one intended by Hartert as the type and has always been so considered, I hereby designate this specimen the lectotype in order to eliminate the ambiguity. Given that the month of collection was a misprint in the original description, the three specimens collected on 24 February 1902 would have to be considered syntypes. After lectotypification, the two remaining syntypes become paralectotypes: AMNH 555557–555558.

### *Alauda arvensis herberti* Hartert

*Alauda arvensis herberti* Hartert, 1923d: 149 (Bangkok, Siam).

Now *Alauda gulgula herberti* Hartert, 1923. See Peters, 1960a: 70, Robson, 2000: 476, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 93.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 555589, adult male, collected in Bangkok, 13°44′N, 100°30′E (Times Atlas), Thailand, on 31 March 1915, by W.J.F. Williamson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1923d: 149) said that the type, an adult male collected by Williamson on 31 March 1915, was in the Rothschild Museum; in his list of Rothschild types, he (Hartert, 1928: 210) did not add any further information. There are two adult males collected on 31 March 1915, which would therefore have to be considered syntypes. The above specimen, AMNH 555589, bears the Rothschild type label and the Rothschild Collection label marked ''Type of Alauda arvensis herberti Hartert'' in Hartert's hand. It is undoubtedly the specimen intended as the type and I hereby designate it the lectotype to remove the ambiguity. The paralectotype is AMNH 555591.

Hartert (1923d: 149) gave measurements of four males (88–91 mm) and one female (85.5 mm), all from Bangkok. In fact, five males and one female in the type series came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Four of the males and the female were collected by Williamson in February–June 1915 (AMNH 555589–555593), and a juv. male, AMNH 555588, was collected on 6 July 1919 by E.G. Herbert, for whom the taxon was named. Herbert noted that he collected this specimen and saw several other juveniles that had ''nearly finished moulting from the white-tipped feathers, and have no tail feathers . . . ''. This specimen is indeed without tail feathers, and the third primary from the outside is growing. Hartert would not have included its measurements, and its wing measures only 80.0 mm. Hartert (1923d: 149) indicated that he included wing measurements of the four males collected by Williamson; however, AMNH 555592 has the outer primaries worn and badly broken. While this could have occurred subsequent to his taking measurements, my measurements of the wings of the three other males, 87–91 mm, almost exactly correspond to Hartert's published measurements. The wing of the above lectotype measures 88 mm. The female wing measures 85.0 mm.

### *Alauda arvensis vernayi* Mayr

*Alauda arvensis vernayi* Mayr (*in* Stanford and Mayr), 1941: 375 (Changyinhku, Burma–Yunnan border district).

Now *Alauda gulgula vernayi* Mayr, 1941. See Cheng, 1987: 427, Robson, 2000: 476, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 93.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305901, adult male, collected at Changyinhku, 7000 ft, Myanmar–Yunnan border, on 9 March 1939, by the Vernay–Cutting Burma Expedition (no. 1106).

COMMENTS: Mayr (in Stanford and Mayr, 1941: 375) gave the AMNH number of the holotype and stated that he had nine additional adult birds collected in March by the Vernay–Cutting Expedition and a March and a December specimen collected at Tengyueh (by George Forrest). The 11 paratypes are AMNH 307626–307634, 555570, and 555571.

Stanford (*in* Stanford and Mayr, 1940: 683) noted that Changyinhku was at the headwaters of the Chipwi stream, the mouth of which is at 25°54′N, 98°08′E (USBGN). It is shown on the map and described by Anthony (1941: 41, 44).

### *Alauda arvensis weigoldi* Hartert

*Alauda arvensis weigoldi* Hartert, 1922a: 20 (Hankóu).

Now *Alauda gulgula weigoldi* Hartert, 1922. See Cheng, 1987: 425, Robson, 2000: 476, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 93.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 555616, adult male, collected at Han-k'ou, 30°35′N, 114°19′E (Times Atlas), Hubei, China, on 18 March 1912, by Admiral

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Hubert Lynes (no. 1854). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This holotype is the only specimen collected by Admiral Lynes at Han-k'ou on this date (cited in the original description). His other specimens from Han-k'ou, collected in March, April, and May 1912, are paratypes: AMNH 555617–555624.

### *Alauda coelivox* Swinhoe

*Alauda coelivox* Swinhoe, 1859b: 6723 (Amoy . . . plains on the western side of Formosa and . . . on the high hill of Kooshan at Foochow).

Now *Alauda gulgula coelivox* Swinhoe, 1859. See Dickinson et al., 2001a: 93.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 555633, adult female, collected on Xiamen (= Amoy) Island, China, on 14 November 1857, by Robert Swinhoe. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Swinhoe described male, female, and nestling but did not give the number of specimens or dates of collection. The above specimen is the only Swinhoe specimen of this taxon in AMNH collected before 1859; it had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection. There are several other syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 123).

### *Eremophila alpestris deosai* R. and A. Meinertzhagen

*Eremophila alpestris deosai* R. and A. Meinertzhagen, 1926: 84 (Deosai Plateau, 13,200 ft).

Now *Eremophila alpestris longirostris* (Moore, 1856). See Vaurie, 1959: 41, and Dickinson et al., 2001a: 94.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 554869, adult male, collected on the Plains of Deosai, 13,200 ft, Kashmir, on 24 August 1925, by R. Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type, with the above data, was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only specimen of *deosai* received by AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

### *Phileremos bicornis* Brehm

*Phileremos bicornis* Brehm, 1842: cols. 504, 506 (bewohnt den Libanon . . . und kommt im Winter in die syrischen Ebenen herab).

Now *Eremophila alpestris bicornis* (Brehm, 1842). See Vaurie, 1959: 42, and Cramp, 1988: 210.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457703, ''adult male'' (resexed as female by Vaurie, 1951c: 489–490), collected in Lebanon, in spring, by Dr. Wilhelm Hemprich and Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only Brehm specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 23). However, Hemprich and Ehrenberg collected other specimens, nos. 245–273 in Hemprich's unpublished list, where they are listed as ''Accentor? bicornis H.'' (Stresemann, 1954b: 175, 1962: 386). While Brehm almost certainly purchased this specimen from Lichtenstein in Berlin, it is probably now impossible to know whether he had others of these specimens in hand when he named this form, based on the Hemprich manuscript name (Brehm, 1855: 122).

There is no original Hemprich and Ehrenberg label on this specimen. Brehm's label mentions that the specimen was collected in ''vere''. Vaurie (1959: 42) gave the date as ''end of June 1824'', but I was unable to trace the source of this more exact date. The correspondence of Hemprich and Ehrenberg indicates that they were in Lebanon between May and August 1824 (Stresemann, 1954b: 122, 1962).

### ?*Phileremos glacialis* Brehm

### *Phileremos rufescens* Brehm

?*Phileremos glacialis* Brehm, 1842: cols. 504, 505 (die Gebirge des nördlichen America).

*Phileremos rufescens* Brehm, 1855: 122 (Nordamerika).

Now *Eremophila alpestris alpestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 22–23.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457691, adult male, collected in North America, in winter. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 22–23) designated the above specimen the lectotype of *Phileremos rufescens* and suspected ''that *Phileremos glacialis* . . . was described from the same specimen, but the diagnosis [of *rufescens*]—perhaps by a slip or a misprint—says the opposite!'' The name *Phileremos rufescens* appears on the label of the specimen in Brehm's hand and *glacialis* does not appear there. A paralectotype (AMNH 457692), female from North America, labeled *Phileremos rufescens* by Brehm, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

## HIRUNDINIDAE

### *Petrochelidon albilinea* Lawrence

*Petrochelidon albilinea* Lawrence, 1863b: 2 (New Granada).

Now *Tachycineta albilinea* (Lawrence, 1863). See Wetmore et al., 1984: 11.

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SYNTYPES: AMNH 40225, adult male, and AMNH 40226, adult female, collected on the line of the old Panama railroad, Atlantic slope, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith, in winter of 1860 (Lawrence, 1861b: 315). From the Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence (1861b: 317) had previously identified these specimens as *Petrochelidon leucoptera* (Gmelin), his species no. 156. Lawrence (1861b: 317, 1863b: 2) did not indicate how many specimens he had. These are the only two specimens of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection.

### *Hirundo aequatorialis* Lawrence

*Hirundo aequatorialis* Lawrence, 1866: 400 (Ecuador, Quito).

Now *Tachycineta albiventer* (Boddaert, 1783). See Hellmayr, 1935: 71, and Turner and Rose, 1989: 103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 40227, unsexed, collected in Quito (= Rio Napo, Hellmayr, 1935: 71), Ecuador. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: As accepted by Hellmayr (1935: 71, footnote) and Brooke (1974: 129), *aequatorialis* is the correct spelling of Lawrence's name. The original spelling, *aequitorialis*, was a misspelling and was corrected on an errata sheet bound into volume 8 of the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* (in which volume this name was first introduced) with the following statement: ''p. 400, 6th line from the bottom, for *aequitorialis* read *aequatorialis*.'' This fulfills the requirements of the Code (ICZN, 1999, Arts. 33.2 and 33.2.1, and earlier Codes) for an acceptable emendation, contra Parkes (1993: 119–120). See *Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis* for further discussion.

Lawrence (1866: 400) did not say how many specimens of this taxon he had but gave the locality as Quito, Ecuador. Four specimens came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection; this is the only one from Ecuador, and it bears a Lawrence type label.

### *Phaeoprogne tapera immaculata* Chapman

*Phaeoprogne tapera immaculata* Chapman, 1912: 156 (Chicoral (near Giradot), alt. 1800 ft, Tolima, Colombia).

Now *Progne tapera tapera* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Hellmayr, 1935: 25, and Turner and Rose, 1989: 121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112459, adult male, collected at Chicoral, 1800 ft, 04°13′N, 74°59′W (Paynter, 1997: 83), Coello River, Tolima, Colombia, on 6 October 1911, by Arthur. A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 729).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapman (1912: 156) gave the AMNH number of the holotype and said that he had 13 specimens, including the type. The 12 paratypes are the following: AMNH 112460, 112461, Chicoral; AMNH 40211, Bogota, from the Lawrence Collection; AMNH 73620, 73622, 73623, Suapure, Venezuela; and AMNH 75692–75697, Maripo, Venezuela. AMNH 73621 was not part of the type series as it was exchanged to the Brooklyn Museum on 3 August 1908. Later on this specimen was returned when the Brooklyn Museum gave its bird collection to AMNH in November 1935, and was then inadvertently recataloged as AMNH 438883. It is still present in the collection.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 573) retained the genus *Phaeoprogne*.

### [*Hirundo pascuum* Wied]

Apparently the type of this form was lost prior to the publication of its description (Wied, 1830: 360). Of this taxon, Wied (1830: 361) said: ''Da ich nur ein Exemplar der *Hirundo pascuum* erhielt, und dasselbe jetzt nicht mehr besitze . . . ''. It is usually considered a synonym of *P. tapera* (see Allen, 1889b: 216).

### *Progne murphyi* Chapman

*Progne murphyi* Chapman, 1925a: 6 (cliffs near Talara, coast of northwestern Peru).

Now *Progne modesta murphyi* Chapman, 1925. See Turner and Rose, 1989: 131, and Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 574.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 186307, adult female, collected on the cliffs south of Talara, 04°34′S, 81°17′W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 211), Piura, Peru, on 23 January 1925, by Robert Cushman Murphy (no. 4021) and Van Campen Heilner.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 152257, juv. male from Huaral, and AMNH 186305 and 186306, both males from Talara.

This is still considered a monotypic species by some authors (American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 456).

### *Hirundo minuta* Wied

*Hirundo minuta* Wied, 1821: 336 (Rio de Janeiro).

Now *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1817). See Allen, 1889b: 216–217, and Turner and Rose, 1989: 116.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6759, adult male, and AMNH 6760, adult female, collected at Rio de Janeiro, 22°54′S, 43°14′W (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 520), Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

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COMMENTS: This description appeared in volume 2 of Wied's ''Reise'' in the ''Berichtigungen und Zusätze'' for volume 1. According to Wied (1830: 371), these specimens were the basis of Temminck's (1823, *in* Temminck and Laugier, 1820–1839) plate 209, figure 1. Temminck, however, depicted only one individual and listed several collections that had specimens, including Wied's.

These are the only two specimens of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Maximilian Collection. For a recent reveiw of information relating to the publication of Temminck and Laugier, see Dickinson (2001).

### *Pygochelidon patagonica peruviana* Chapman

*Pygochelidon patagonica peruviana* Chapman, 1922: 7 (Huaral, Prov. Lima, Peru).

Now *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca peruviana* (Chapman, 1922). See Peters, 1960b: 89, and Turner and Rose, 1989: 116–118.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 152289, adult female, collected in Huaral, 11°30′S, 77°12′W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 91), Lima, Peru, on 26 December 1918, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapman (1922: 7) gave the AMNH number of the holotype and said that there were 44 specimens of the taxon in AMNH as well as additional specimens in BMNH. When he listed the specimens examined, Chapman (1922: 11) indicated 45, though there were actually 46 specimens from the localities listed cataloged in AMNH. The 45 paratypes are AMNH 152275–152288 and 152290–152312, all collected by Harry Watkins at Vitarte, Huacho, Bequeta, Huaral and Trujillo, Peru, in 1918 and 1919; AMNH 170563–170566, collected by Harry Watkins at Moquega, Cocachacra, Vitor, and Pisco, Peru, in 1920; and AMNH 166024–166027, collected by Rollo H. Beck, at Lima and Chorillos, Peru, on the Brewster–Sanford Expedition in 1913. I did not find AMNH 152305 in the collection.

### *Pygochelidon flavipes* Chapman

*Pygochelidon flavipes* Chapman, 1922: 8 (Maraynioc, 10,850 ft, Prov. Junin, Peru).

Now *Notiochelidon flavipes* (Chapman, 1922). See Turner and Rose 1989: 113–114.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 169932, adult female, collected at Maraynioc, 11°22′S, 75°24′W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 128), 10,850 ft, Junín, Peru, on 7 April 1921, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: The description was based on a single specimen.

### *Hirundo melanoleuca* Wied

*Hirundo melanoleuca* Wied, 1820: 345 (Cachoeirinha, Fluss Belmonte).

Now *Atticora melanoleuca* (Wied, 1820). See Turner and Rose, 1989: 120–121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6758, adult [male], collected on the ''Rio Grande de Belmonte'', Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 216) called attention to the fact that this species was ''described from a single male bird, which is the basis of Temminck's Pl. 209, Fig. 2, as stated by both Temminck and Wied'' (1830: 371). The original label no longer shows the sex of the bird, and it has been (incorrectly) designated a female on the AMNH label. It is the only specimen of the taxon that AMNH received with the Maximilian Collection. Temminck's plate 209 appeared in the 35th Livraison, which according to Dickinson (2001: 46) was published in 1823.

The original Wied label has the locality as ''Rio Grande de Belmonte''. Bokermann (1957: 228) and Paynter and Traylor (1991: 328) equated the ''Rio Grande de Belmonte'' with the Rio Jequitinhonha, which flows into the Atlantic at Belmonte, 15°51′S, 38°54′W.

### *Neochelidon tibialis minimus* Chapman

*Neochelidon tibialis minimus* Chapman, 1924a: 9 (Juntas de Tamaná, Rio San Juan, western Colombia).

Now *Neochelidon tibialis minima* Chapman, 1924. See Turner and Rose, 1989: 88–89, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 60.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112468, adult male, collected at Juntas de Tamaná, 04°59′N, 76°24′W, 800 ft, Río Tamaná, Chocó (Paynter, 1997: 207), Colombia, on 19 December 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 1688).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Of the 21 specimens of *minimus* listed by Chapman (1924a: 9), the holotype and the following paratypes are in AMNH: AMNH 107531–107533 from San José, Cauca, Colombia, and AMNH 43581 and 43582, from Panama, G.N. Lawrence Collection.

*Neochelidon* is feminine and requires a feminine ending for *minima* (David and Gosselin, 2002: 19).

### *Neochelidon griseiventris* Chapman

*Neochelidon griseiventris* Chapman, 1924a: 9 (Candamo, southeast Peru).

Now *Neochelidon tibialis griseiventris* Chapman, 1924. See Turner and Rose, 1989: 88–89.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 146322, adult male, collected at Candamo, 13°31′S, 69°41′W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 31), Puno, Peru, on 10 December 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 423).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. There are two paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 169933 from Tulumayo, Peru, and AMNH 130062 from Zamora, Ecuador.

### *Cotyle uropygialis* Lawrence

*Cotyle uropygialis* Lawrence, 1863a: 181 (Panama).

Now *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis uropygialis* (Lawrence, 1863). See Wetmore et al., 1984: 39–41, and Phillips, 1986: 24.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 40252, adult female, and AMNH 40253, adult male, collected on the Atlantic slope, along the route of the old Panama railroad, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: These specimens were listed as species no. 157, *Cotyle flavigastra* (Vieill.), in Lawrence (1861b: 317), where the collecting locality is given and a male and a female are noted as collected.

### *Hirundo Jugularis* Wied

*Hirundo Jugularis* Wied, 1820: 345 (Cachoeirinha, Fluss Belmonte).

Now *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis* (Vieillot, 1817). See Allen, 1889b: 217, Hellmayr, 1935: 38, and Turner and Rose, 1989: 91–93.

LECTOTYPES: AMNH 6761, adult male, collected at Cachoeirinha, Rio Grande de Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only specimen of this taxon received with the Maximilian Collection. Allen (1889b: 217), by listing it as the type, effectively designated it the lectotype, should other specimens be found.

The original label has the locality as ''Rio Grande de Belmonte''. Bokermann (1957: 228) and Paynter and Traylor (1991: 328) equated the ''Rio Grande de Belmonte'' with the Rio Jequitinhonha, which flows into the Atlantic at Belmonte, 15°51′S, 38°54′W.

### *Cheramoeca leucosternum marngli* Mathews

*Cheramoeca leucosternum marngli* Mathews, 1912a: 301 (Fitzroy River, North-West Australia).

Now *Cheramoeca leucosternus* (Gould, 1841). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 663, and Johnstone, 2001: 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560714, adult female, collected on Marngle Creek (= Manguel Creek, R. Johnstone, pers.onal commun.), 17°49′S, 123°39′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 417), near mouth of Fitzroy River, Western Australia, on 29 May 1911, by J.P. Rogers (no. 1686). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9144) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number was given in the original description, which was published in January 1912. This specimen has the following Mathews' labels attached: a green ''type'' label; a yellow label indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1919–1920, pt. 1, p. 44 and pl. 374); and a pink collection label, bearing the number 430, indicating the species number in Mathews'(1908) ''Handlist''. Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he had.

The spelling ''*leucosternus*'', a noun in apposition, should be used (Brooke, 1974: 128).

### *Cheramoeca leucosternum stonei* Mathews

*Cheramoeca leucosternum stonei* Mathews, 1912e: 118 (New South Wales).

Now *Cheramoeca leucosternus* (Gould, 1841). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 663.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560700, adult female, collected at Warialda, 29°33′S, 150°36′E, New South Wales, Australia, in May 1908, by Schrader (according to the Rothschild label; no. 821 stamped on the field label may be Schrader's number). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1549) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number was given in the original description. Mathews did not state how many specimens he had.

### *Riparia paludicola dohertyi* Hartert

*Riparia paludicola dohertyi* Hartert, 1910d: 95 (Mau Escarpment, British East Africa, 8000 feet).

Now *Riparia paludicola ducis* Reichenow, 1908. See Hartert, 1922b: 377, and Keith et al., 1992: 138.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559362, adult male, collected above ''Escarpment'', 8000 ft, Kikuyu Mts., Kenya, in September 1900, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Three specimens were collected by Doherty in this locality; the holotype is the only one collected in September 1900. The two paratypes are AMNH 559363, sex unknown, and AMNH 559364, female, both collected in December 1900.

Hartert (1922b: 377) noted that his use of ''Mau Escarpment'' in the original description was incorrect. Hartert (1902d: 620) described this locality as ''in the Kikuyu Mountains above the 'Escarpment' station of the Uganda railway. 'Escarpment,' about halfway between Ft. Smith (Nai-

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robi) and Naivasha station, was in October 1900 the terminus of the railway.'' He further noted that Doherty's collections were ''from the eastern side of the Great Rift Valley''. The Escarpment Station is at 01°01′S, 36°37′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.).

### *Cotile pembertoni* Hartert

*Cotile pembertoni* Hartert, 1902f: 76 (Angola, ad flumen Cuanza).

Now *Riparia paludicola paludicola* (Vieillot, 1817). See Peters, 1960a: 97, and Keith et al., 1992: 138.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 559355, adult male, collected at Dondo, 09°41′S, 14°25′E (Times Atlas), Cuanza River, Angola, on 8 June 1901, by C. Hubert Pemberton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert did not designate a type in the original description. A total of four specimens were collected by Pemberton with the same locality and date (Hartert, 1902f: 77). The above specimen bears the Rothschild type label and was intended by Hartert (1922b: 377) to be the type; I hereby designate it the lectotype in order to remove the ambiguity and avoid any possible future confusion. Paralectotypes AMNH 559356–559358 were cataloged in AMNH, but I did not find AMNH 559356 in the collection.

### *Riparia cincta suahelica* van Someren

*Riparia cincta suahelica* van Someren, 1922: 90 (Escarpment).

Now *Riparia cincta suahelica* van Someren, 1922. See Keith et al., 1992: 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559476, adult male, collected at ''Escarpment'', 8000 ft, Kikuyu Mts., Kenya, in 1901, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type, with the above data, was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. It has an original field label with ''type'' written on it in van Someren's hand, a Rothschild Museum label, and an AMNH type label. The only other Doherty specimen is AMNH 559477, said to be a Doherty specimen on the Rothschild label but lacking a field label or further data. Hartert apparently missed this type in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Van Someren mentioned that he had studied 11 specimens of the new taxon. Of the 10 paratypes, seven are at AMNH. Six are van Someren specimens, AMNH 559478–559483, and the seventh is the above-mentioned Doherty specimen, AMNH 559477. There is one paratype in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 28).

See *Riparia paludicola dohertyi* for a description of this locality.

### *Riparia cincta parvula* Amadon

*Riparia cincta parvula* Amadon, 1954: 2 (Luluabourg, Kasai, Belgian Congo).

Now *Riparia cincta parvula* Amadon, 1954. See Keith et al., 1992: 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 258470, adult female, collected at the Mission of St. Joseph, 06°01′S, 22°18′E (Chapin, 1954: 723), near Luluabourg, Congo (Kinshasa), on 14 August 1923, by Rev. R. Callewaert.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 258469, 258471, 345075, and 559451.

### *Hirundo obsoleta presaharica* Vaurie

*Hirundo obsoleta presaharica* Vaurie, 1953: 1 (Biskra, southern Algeria).

Now *Hirundo fuligula presaharica* Vaurie, 1953. See Keith et al., 1992: 169.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559519, adult female, collected at Biskra, 34°50′N, 05°41′E (Times Atlas), southern Algeria, on 2 March 1929 by Ernst Hartert and Ernst Flükiger. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 289888–289890, 559517, and 559518.

Cramp (1988: 248) placed this species in the genus *Ptyonoprogne*.

### *Riparia obsoleta buchanani* Hartert

*Riparia obsoleta buchanani* Hartert, 1921a: 112 (Mt. Baguezan).

Now *Hirundo fuligula buchanani* (Hartert, 1921). See Keith et al., 1992: 169.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559526, adult male, collected in the Baguezane (Bagzane) Mts., 17°40′N, 08°45′E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), 5200 ft, Air, Niger, on 27 May 1920, by Capt. Angus Buchanan (no. 643). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Buchanan's field number was cited in the original description. Hartert (1921a: 112) listed five specimens in addition to the type, but only four of those specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The specimen listed as collected on Mt. Baguezane on 9 May 1920 was not among them. The four paratypes are AMNH 559527–559530. Other specimens of this taxon were collected after 1921.

Cramp (1988: 248) placed this species in the genus *Ptyonoprogne*.

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### *Hirundo obsoleta perpallida* Vaurie

*Hirundo obsoleta perpallida* Vaurie, 1951b: 15 (Hofuf).
Now *Hirundo fuligula perpallida* Vaurie, 1951. See Turner and Rose, 1989: 160.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559505, adult female, collected at Al Hufūf, 25°20′N, 49°34′E (Times Atlas), Saudi Arabia, on 27 November 1923, by R.E. Cheesman (no. 5044). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. Vaurie (1951b: 15–18) mentioned several times that he had three specimens and gave measurements for three, including the type. Four specimens of this taxon, collected by Cheesman in November and December 1923 at Al Huf_f, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The two paratypes labeled *perpallida* by Vaurie are AMNH 559503, a male collected on 13 December 1923, and AMNH 559506, a female collected on 23 December 1923. The fourth specimen was apparently not in Vaurie's hand when he named the taxon as it is not labeled *perpallida* by him and it is possible that it was on temporary loan at the time Vaurie was studying these swallows. The plumage is not worn, so it seems unlikely that he merely omitted its measurements. It is AMNH 559504, male, collected on 27 November 1923.

Cramp (1988: 248) placed this species in the genus *Ptyonoprogne*.

### *Hirundo rustica afghanica* Koelz

*Hirundo rustica afghanica* Koelz, 1939: 75 (Baghlan, Afghanistan).
Now *Hirundo rustica rustica* Linnaeus, 1758. See Vaurie, 1951b: 20, and Dickinson et al., 2001b: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 465671, adult male, collected at Baghlan, 36°11′N, 68°44′E (Times Atlas), Afghanistan, on 1 July 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description Koelz (1939: 75) gave the wing measurement of the type as 128 mm. A paratype collected on the same date at the same locality has a wing measuring 120 mm. Koelz (1939: 75) listed 11 paratypes. The two juveniles from Baghlan collected on 1 July were not cataloged at AMNH. The other nine paratypes are AMNH 465666–465670 and 465672–465675.

### *Hirundo rothschildi* Neumann

*Hirundo rothschildi* Neumann, 1904b: 143 (Schubba in West-Kaffa).
Now *Hirundo lucida rothschildi* Neumann, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 189.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 560164, adult male, collected at Schubba, Kefa, Ethiopia, on 11 April 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 1085). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann noted that the type was in his collection and did not say how many specimens he had. The above specimen is the only one of this taxon, collected before 1904, that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1922b: 377) listed it as the type, effectively designating it the lectotype, should there be other specimens.

Schubba is near Anderacha, 07°11′N, 36°17′E (Times Atlas), which Neumann (1904a: 324) visited on 5–9 April 1901.

### *Hirundo tahitica viridissima* Meise

*Hirundo tahitica viridissima* Meise, 1929: 462 (Madu).
Now *Hirundo tahitica javanica* Sparrman, 1789. See White and Bruce, 1986: 298.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 266526, adult male, collected on Madu Island, 07°31′S, 121°47′E (Times Atlas), Indonesia, on 28 May 1927, by Baron Viktor von Plessen (no. 235).

COMMENTS: Meise (1929: 462) cited von Plessen's field number in the original description and listed five paratypes. Two of these are AMNH 266525, male, 12 May 1927, Kalaotoa Island, von Plessen no. 123; and AMNH 266527, female, 3 May 1927, Kalaotoa Island, von Plessen no. 27. The other three are probably in ZMB, where half of the collection was deposited (Meise, 1929: 433).

### *Hirundo tahitica ambiens* Mayr

*Hirundo tahitica ambiens* Mayr, 1934: 12 (Wide Bay, New Britain).
Now *Hirundo tahitica ambiens* Mayr, 1934. See Coates, 1990: 26, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417431, adult male, collected at Mavlo (= Mavelo), Wide Bay, New Britain, on 10 January 1933, by William F. Coultas. From the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 44395).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. The 14 paratypes are AMNH 334310–334323.

Mavelo was an abandoned sawmill, inland about a mile from the mouth of the Mavelo River, 04°55′S, 151°40′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), and not far from Tol Plantation (Coultas, unpublished journal in Department of Ornithology Archives, AMNH).

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### *Chelidon javanica carteri* Mathews

*Chelidon javanica carteri* Mathews, 1912a: 300 (West Australia (Broome Hill)).

Now *Hirundo neoxena carteri* (Mathews, 1912). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 670.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560100, adult male, collected at Broomehill, 33°51′S, 117°38′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 411), Western Australia, on 1 November 1908, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1539) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number was given in the original description. This specimen has both the green Mathews and the Rothschild type labels attached. Mathews (1912a: 300) made no mention of how many specimens he had.

*H. n. carteri* was not recognized by Johnstone (2001: 88).

### *Hirundo albigularis microptera* Hartert

*Hirundo albigularis microptera* Hartert, 1904c: 73 (Ambaca).

Now *Hirundo albigularis* Strickland, 1849. See Peters, 1960b: 110, and Keith et al., 1992: 186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560204, adult male, collected at Ambaca, 09°16′S, 15°11′E (Crawford-Cabral and Mesquitela, 1989), Cuanza Norte, Angola, on 18 May 1903, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 168). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The collector's number was given in the original description. Hartert had one specimen, the holotype, from Ambaca and two paratypes from Duque de Braganza, AMNH 560205 and 560206.

### *Hirundo aethiopica fulvipectus* Amadon

*Hirundo aethiopica fulvipectus* Amadon, 1954: 3 (Farniso (near Kano), Nigeria).

Now *Hirundo aethiopica aethiopica* Blanford, 1869. See White, 1956: 160, and Keith et al., 1992: 185.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560214, adult male, collected at Fanisau (= Farniso), 12°05′N, 08°32′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Nigeria, on 12 April 1922, by A. Buchanan (no. 24). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. Amadon did not say how many specimens he examined.

### *Hirundo senegalensis hybrida* van Someren

*Hirundo senegalensis hybrida* van Someren, 1921a: 104 (Tsavo).

Now *Hirundo senegalensis monteiri* Hartlaub, 1862. See Peters, 1960b: 115, and Keith et al., 1992: 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560688, adult male, collected at Tsavo, 02°59′S, 38°28′E (Times Atlas), on 29 March 1918, by Dr. V.[G.]L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type bearing the above data, was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. There are five paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 560689 and 560690, females from Tsavo; AMNH 560692, male from Samburu; and AMNH 560694 and 560695, females from M'buyuni. Another paratype is in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 28). Peters (1960b: 115) included this species in *Cecropis*.

### *Hirundo striolata formosae* Mayr

*Hirundo striolata formosae* Mayr, 1941: 370 (Naihokosho, Central Formosa).

Now *Cecropis striolata striolata* Schlegel, 1844. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2001b: 136–137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560508, adult female, collected at Naihokosho, Taiwan, National Republic of China, on 22 June 1907, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. 105). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. There are three paratypes: AMNH 560507, female, Bankoro, 9 May 1907, collected by collectors for Alan Owston; AMNH 95529, immature male, 7 September 1907; and AMNH 95530, female, 16 January 1908. These latter two specimens are labeled only ''Formosa'' and bear labels from the Sapporo Museum of Natural History. They were received by AMNH in exchange from the Imperial College of Agriculture in 1909 and are labeled ''*formosae*'' in Mayr's hand.

This species is usually cited as having been described by Temminck and Schlegel, 1847. However, Mees (1971: 238) called attention to the fact that previously it had been sufficiently described by Schlegel in 1844.

### *Hirundo striolata mayri* Hall

*Hirundo striolata mayri* Hall, 1953: 547 (Singhaling Hkamti, Upper Chindwin, Burma).

Now *Cecropis striolata mayri* (Hall, 1953). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2001b: 136–137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 409381, adult male, collected at Singkaling Hkamti, 26°01′N, 95°39′E (Times Atlas), Upper Chindwin River, Myanmar, on 4 March 1935, on the Vernay–Hopwood Chindwin Expedition (no. 578).

COMMENTS: Hall (1953: 547) pointed out that Mayr (1941: 369–370) had considered the name *substriolata* to be available for the race of *Hirundo striolata* that he recognized from the Upper

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Chindwin, but that *Lillia substriolata* Hume, 1877, actually is a synonym of *H. d. daurica*. Because *substriolata* was not available, the Upper Chindwin birds were left without a name, and Hall provided *H. s. mayri* as a name for these birds. The AMNH number of the holotype, a specimen selected by Mayr from his original series, was given in the original description. Of the specimens of ''*substriolata*'' examined by Mayr (1941: 369–370), I found only two in AMNH in addition to the holotype of *mayri*. These are paratypes of *mayri*: AMNH 560504, juv. female, and AMNH 560505, adult female. Both of these specimens are from the Khasia Hills, but only one was listed by Mayr, probably because the second specimen was immature and not measured.

Turner and Rose (1989: 205) and Robson (2000: 420) included this species in *Hirundo*.

### *Hirundo striolata stanfordi* Mayr

*Hirundo striolata stanfordi* Mayr, 1941: 367 (Myitkyina district, upper Burma).

Now *Cecropis striolata stanfordi* (Mayr, 1941). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2001b: 136–137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305904, adult male, collected at Tamu, 24°10′N, 94°18′E (Times Atlas), 1000 ft, Myanmar, on 8 April 1939, by the Vernay–Cutting Burma Expedition (no. 1470).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 307591–307595.

Turner and Rose (1989: 205) and Robson (2000: 420) included this species in *Hirundo*.

### *Petrochelidon andecola oroyae* Chapman

*Petrochelidon andecola oroyae* Chapman, 1924a: 12 (Oroya, 12,500 ft, Dept. Junin, Central Peru).

Now *Petrochelidon andecola oroyae* Chapman, 1924. See Peters, 1960b: 119, and Turner and Rose, 1989: 209–210.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 166022, adult male, collected at La Oroya, 12,500 ft, 11°32′S, 75°54′W (Stephens and Traylor 1983: 113), Junín, Peru, on 4 March 1913, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 224) on the Brewster–Sanford Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 166021, male, and AMNH 166023, female, from Oroya, and AMNH 177266, immature male, from Chipa.

Many authors currently do not recognize *Petrochelidon* as a genus separate from *Hirundo*; however, recent DNA–DNA hybridization studies (Sheldon and Winkler, 1993) have shown *Petrochelidon* to be monophyletic. The American Ornithologists' Union (1998: 461) has again separated the two genera.

### *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews

*Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews, 1912a: 301 (North-West Australia).

Now *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 675–676.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560752, adult female, collected at Marngle Creek (= Manguel Creek, R. Johnstone, personal commun.), 17°49′S, 123°39′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 417), near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, Western Australia, on 31 May 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 1706). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9145) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number was given in the original description but does not appear on the labels. However, the information on the specimen corresponds to that opposite number 9145 in the catalog. This specimen has a yellow Mathews label indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1919–1920: pt. 1, p. 50 and pl. 375), a green Mathews type label and a Rothschild type label, as well as Rogers' field label. Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he had.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 580) and Johnstone (2001: 88) placed *nigricans* in the genus *Hirundo*, and the latter did not recognize the subspecies *neglecta*.

### *Petrochelidon nigricans rogersi* Mathews

*Petrochelidon nigricans rogersi* Mathews, 1912b: 38 (Northern Territory (Darwin)).

Now *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1960b: 119, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 675–676.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560773, adult male, collected at Darwin, 12°23′S, 130°44′E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, on 14 June 1894, by Dr. Knut Dahl (no. 442). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10167) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, as well as Dahl's field label. The Mathews Collection number was given in the original description and on the Rothschild type label, but it does not appear on the Mathews green type label. Data in the catalog at no. 10167 correspond to those on the specimen, except that the date is inadvertently entered as 1895. Collett is listed in the catalog as the source of the specimen. Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he had.

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### *Petrochelidon nigricans distinguenda* Mathews

*Petrochelidon nigricans distinguenda* Mathews, 1912a: 301 (West Australia (East Murchison)).

Now *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1960b: 119, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 676.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560763, adult male, collected in the East Murchison district, Western Australia, on 22 October 1909, by F.B. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3892) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number was given in the original description. In addition to the field label, this specimen bears the Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews did not state how many specimens he had.

Whitlock (1910: 186) gave his itinerary in the East Murchison area. On 22 October he would have been at Milly Pool, 20 mi northwest of Wiluna (26°37′S, 120°12′E [Times Atlas]) and ''on the stock route from Peak Hill on the Gascoyne and Ashburton Rivers''. He arrived at Wiluna on 17 September and left Milly Pool on 6 November 1909.

### *Petrochelidon nigricans caleyi* Mathews

*Petrochelidon nigricans caleyi* Mathews, 1913b: 65 (Albury, New South Wales).

Now *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1960b: 120, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 676, and Dickinson et al., 2001b: 150, 155.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560815, adult male, collected at Albury, 36°03′S, 146°53′E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, in October 1903. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1552) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only Albury specimen that came to AMNH. The Mathews Collection number was not mentioned in the original description but appears on the green Mathews type label. There is no collector's name in the catalog or associated with this specimen. The pink Mathews label bears the number 431, which refers to the number of this species in Mathews (1908) *Handlist*. Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he had.

Peters (1960b: 120) spelled this taxon *cayleyi*, perhaps deciding that the original spelling was a misspelling. However, Mathews consistently spelled it *caleyi* and *Caleya*, undoubtedly honoring George Caley, who made important early collections of New South Wales birds (see Whittell, 1954: 99–100, and Webb, 1990). Caley's collections were deposited originally in the Museum of the Linnean Society of London (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) and later transferred to BMNH (Sharpe, 1906: 414–415, Kinnear, 1932). Vigors and Horsfield (1827: 190) named *Hirundo pyrrhonota*, based on a Latham manuscript name that was later said to be a synonym of *Hirundo nigricans* Vieillot, 1817 (Sharpe, 1885: 190), nec *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vieillot, 1817 (Sharpe, 1885: 193). The implication, by Vigors and Horsfield (1827: 140), who published extensive field notes on this taxon written by Caley, and by Sharpe (1906: 415), was that the type was collected by Caley in New South Wales. It is logical to think that Mathews, believing that the type of *H. pyrrhonota* Vigors and Horsfield was based on a Caley specimen from New South Wales, would name his new taxon after Caley.

Mathews (1913b: 65) stated that Lesson had corrected the type locality of *Hirundo nigricans* to Hobart, Tasmania, and that *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vigors and Horsfield was preoccupied by *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vieillot, 1817. Had he followed the usual procedure in such a case, Mathews would have supplied a new name for *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vigors and Horsfield. Instead, he (Mathews, 1913b: 65) introduced the name *Petrochelidon nigricans caleyi* and designated as the type the above specimen from Albury, New South Wales.

Later, the type of *H. pyrrhonota* Vigors and Horsfield, now in BMNH, was said to be a specimen collected on 9 December 1802 in the western Gulf of Carpentaria by Robert Brown, who was naturalist on Capt. M. Flinders' voyage in *H.M.S. Investigator* (Kinnear, 1932, and Warren and Harrison, 1971: 455). Recent studies (Webb, 1995, Vallance et al., 2001) have shown that there was much contact between Caley and Brown during the latter's stay in Australia and they remained friends after their return to England. The possibility remains that the specimen was collected by Caley near his home at Parramatta and given to Brown, who deposited it with his own collection in the Linnean Society, or that Caley and Brown specimens later were confused when both collections went to BMNH in 1863. Wheeler (1995: 239, 242) noted that most of the materials studied by Vigors and Horsfield was collected by Caley and that Brown's specimens were said to be in bad condition.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 676) have shown that Tasmanian breeding birds of this species, as well as Tasmanian migrants to eastern Australia, are *P. nigricans nigricans*, whereas Australian mainland breeding birds, both from the east and the west, as well as migrants to some islands, are *P. nigricans neglecta*. Compared with specimens collected during the breeding season in Tasmania and in New South Wales, the type of *P. n. caleyi* (wing 106 mm) agrees with the paler New South

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Wales specimens and *caleyi* is thus a synonym of *P. nigricans neglecta* Mathews.

The type of *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vigors and Horsfield was collected on 9 December 1802 (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 455), presumably a breeding bird. According to the recent treatment by Schodde and Mason (1999: 676) this preoccupied name also should prove to be a synonym of *P. nigricans neglecta*.

### *Petrochelidon nigricans socialis* Stresemann

*Petrochelidon nigricans socialis* Stresemann, 1923: 26 (Roma).

Now *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta* Mathews, 1912. See Peters, 1960b: 119, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 676.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 560741, near adult male, collected on Romang Island, 07°34′S, 127°27′E (Times Atlas), Indonesia, on 9 August 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 5366). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann based his description on measurements given by Hellmayr (1914: 64). Hellmayr (1914: 1) stated that in studying the Haniel collection from Timor, he had worked in the Rothschild Museum, and in addition to Everett's Timor collection, he had studied Kühn's collection from the Southwest Islands (including Romang and Babar). The wing measurements of 102–105 mm given by Hellmayr (1914: 64) are stated to be from Romang and Babar specimens and are undoubtedly from those obtained by Kühn. He collected two specimens of *Petrochelidon nigricans* on Romang (Hartert, 1904b: 204) and two on Babar (Hartert, 1906a: 296); all four are now in AMNH. Stresemann (1923: 26) did not designate a type and included both islands in the range of *P. n. socialis*, but he named Roma[ng] as the ''terra typica''. Hartert (1928: 204) did not include this taxon in his list of types in the Rothschild Museum, and none of the specimens bears a Rothschild type label. Only AMNH 560741 bears an AMNH type label, written by Ernst Mayr; and the reverse of the Kühn label bears the notation ''Typus von socialis Stresemann'', in a hand unknown. I find no evidence that it has been properly designated the lectotype. Because Stresemann specifically noted the ''terra typica'' as Romang and AMNH 560741 has been regarded as the type, I hereby designate it the lectotype. AMNH 560742–560744 are paralectotypes.

White (1936) synonymized *socialis* with *P. nigricans nigricans* and noted that Mayr had informed him that only three of the four specimens had measurable wings. My own measurements confirm Mayr's. AMNH 560741, the Romang lectotype, measures 106 mm; AMNH 560742, Romang, 104; and AMNH 560743, Babar, 103.5. AMNH 560744 from Babar has the outer primary growing in, but it is apparently the specimen measured by Hellmayr at 102 mm. More recent studies by Schodde and Mason (1999: 676) have shown that the nominate subspecies of *P. nigricans* applies to Tasmanian birds. These specimens of *socialis* agree with non-breeding specimens of *P. nigricans neglecta* from western Australia.

### *Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis* Chapman

*Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis* Chapman, 1924a: 12 (Alamor, Prov. Loja, southwestern Ecuador).

Now *Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis* Chapman, 1924. See below.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 171963, adult male, collected at Alamor, 04°02′S, 80°02′W (Paynter 1993: 2), 4550 ft, Loja, Ecuador, on 23 August 1921, by George K. Cherrie (no. 23675) and Geoffrey Gill.

COMMENTS: In recognizing *Petrochelidon*, I follow Sheldon and Winkler (1993), who found *Petrochelidon* to be monophyletic, based on their DNA–DNA hybridization studies. Ridgely and Tudor (1989: 64) merged *Petrochelidon* with *Hirundo* and considered *rufocollaris* a species separate from *fulva*, with *aequatorialis* a valid subspecies. Turner and Rose (1989: 219) also combined *Petrochelidon* with *Hirundo* but included *H. rufocollaris* in *H. fulva*. At the subspecies level, they followed Brooke (1974: 129), who considered *Petrochelidon* to be a subjective synonym of *Hirundo* and *P. r. aequatorialis* Chapman to be preoccupied by *Hirundo aequatorialis* Lawrence (see above), based on Hellmayr (1935: 71). Brooke (1974: 129) then proposed *Hirundo* (*Petrochelidon*) *fulva chapmani* as a nomen novum. Parkes (1993: 119–120) thought that the original spelling of *H. aequitorialis* could not be shown to be a misspelling, contra Hellmayr (1935: 71), but as I have shown under *H. aequatorialis* Lawrence (above), the spelling was corrected on an errata sheet in the original publication, a justified emendation. Thus, if *Petrochelidon* is included in *Hirundo*, a new name would be needed for *Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis* Chapman.

However, while Hellmayr (1935: 71) did synonymize *Hirundo aequatorialis* Lawrence with *Hirundo albiventer* Boddaert, 1783, he placed *albiventer* in the genus *Iridoprocne*, now included in *Tachycineta*. Article 59.4 of the Code (see, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999: 62) applies here: ''A species-group name rejected after 1960 on grounds of secondary homonymy is to be reinstated by an author who

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considers that the two species-group taxa in question are not congeneric, unless it is invalid for some other reason.'' Under its provisions, *Petrochelidon rufocollaris aequatorialis* Chapman is reinstated here, with *Hirundo* (*Petrochelidon*) *fulva chapmani* Brooke, 1974, a junior objective synonym.

### *Petrochelidon ariel conigravi* Mathews

*Petrochelidon ariel conigravi* Mathews, 1912c: 75 (Wyndham, North-west Australia).

Now *Petrochelidon ariel* (Gould, 1843). See Peters, 1960b: 123, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 674.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560835, unsexed, collected on the Forrest River, near Wyndham, 15°28′S, 128°06′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 422), Western Australia, on 28 August 1911, by Lachlan McK. Burns on the Charles P. Conigrave (no. 267) Expedition (see, Whittell, 1954: 94, 166). From the Mathews Collection (no. 11981) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews cited the Mathews Collection number in the original description. This specimen has Mathews and Rothschild type labels in addition to the field label. Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he had.

Johnstone (2001: 88) placed *ariel* in the genus *Hirundo* and did not recognize subspecies.

### *Hirundo urbica meridionalis* Hartert

*Hirundo urbica meridionalis* Hartert, 1910a: 809 (Hammam R'Hira in Algerien).

Now *Delichon urbica meridionalis* (Hartert, 1910). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2001b: 138, and Dickinson et al., 2001b: 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559204, adult male, collected at Hammam Rirha, 11 mi NE of Miliana (Seltzer, 1962: 752), 36°20′N, 02°15′E (Times Atlas), Algeria, on 8 May 1908, by Walter Rothschild and Ernst Hartert (no. 337). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The unique Rothschild and Hartert field number was given in the original description. Although Hartert (1910a: 809) stated that he had four specimens of *meridionalis*, the holotype is the only specimen of this form collected before 1910 that came to AMNH.

Vaurie (1959: 15) and Turner and Rose (1989: 230) did not recognize this subspecies.

### *Hirundo urbica nigrimentalis* Hartert

*Hirundo urbica nigrimentalis* Hartert, 1910a: 810 (Kuatun).

Now *Delichon dasypus nigrimentalis* (Hartert, 1910). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2001b: 138, and Dickinson et al., 2001b: 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 559253, adult male, collected at Guadun (= Kuatun), 27°45′N, 117°50′E (Dickinson, et al., 2000: 57), hills of northwestern Fujian, China, on 30 April 1897, by J.D. LaTouche. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type was said to be a LaTouche specimen in the Rothschild Collection with the above data. AMNH 559253 is the only LaTouche specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Cheng (1987: 439) and Cramp (1988: 287) retained this taxon in *Delichon urbica*.

LaTouche (1925–1930), in the frontispiece of volume 1, shows a drawing of ''Kuatun Hamlet, in N.W. Fohkien where M. l'Abbé Armand David . . . resided from 8th October to 30th November, 1873''.

### *Delichon nipalensis cuttingi* Mayr

*Delichon nipalensis cuttingi* Mayr, 1941: 365 (Gangfang, near Burma–Yunnan border, 5500 ft).

Now *Delichon nipalensis cuttingi* Mayr, 1941. See Vaurie, 1959: 17, and Dickinson et al., 2001b: 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305848, adult male, collected at Gangfang, 5500 ft, northern Myanmar, on 13 January 1939, by the Vernay–Cutting Burma Expedition (no. 563).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was given in the original description. The six paratypes are AMNH 307580–307585.

Gangfang is described and shown on a map (at approximately 26°05′N, 98°30′E) by Anthony (1941: 41, 46).

### *Psalidoprocne nitens centralis* Neumann

*Psalidoprocne nitens centralis* Neumann, 1904b: 144 (Kitima Station am Ituri).

Now *Psalidoprocne nitens centralis* Neumann, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 129.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 560915, adult male, collected at Kitima, 01°18′N, 27°55′E (Chapin, 1954: 682), a government station on the Ituri River, Congo (Kinshasa), on 25 May 1899, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 498).

COMMENTS: Neumann (1904b: 144) noted that the type bearing the above data was in the Rothschild Collection, but did not give the Ansorge field number. Hartert (1922b, 1928) failed to include this taxon in his type lists. Three males collected by Ansorge on the same date and at the same locality came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 560915 is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, and the Ansorge label is marked ''Psalid. nitens rothschildi (which is marked out) centralis Neum. Typus'' in Neumann's hand. It was undoubtedly Neumann's in-

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tent that this specimen should be the type, and it has been so considered, both in the Rothschild Collection and at AMNH. In order to remove all ambiguity, I hereby designate it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 560916 and 560917.

### *Psalidoprocne orientalis oleaginea* Neumann

*Psalidoprocne orientalis oleaginea* Neumann, 1904b: 144 (Kaffa).

Now *Psalidoprocne pristoptera oleaginea* Neumann, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 131.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 560932, adult male, collected at Schubba, Kefa, Ethiopia, on 11 April 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 1081). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1904b: 144) listed the type of this taxon as a specimen with the above data but did not give his field number or state that it was in the Rothschild Collection, nor did he say how many specimens he had. The above specimen is the only one of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and Hartert (1922b: 377), by citing Neumann's field number, designated it the lectotype. Schubba is near Anderacha, 07°11′N, 36°17′E (Times Atlas), which Neumann (1904b: 324) visited on 5–9 April 1901.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 581) treated *oleaginea* as a species in the superspecies *pristoptera*.

### *Psalidoprocne holomelaena ruwenzori* Chapin

*Psalidoprocne holomelaena ruwenzori* Chapin, 1932: 13 (Kalongi, 6900 feet, Butahu Valley, West Ruwenzori).

Now *Psalidoprocne pristoptera ruwenzori* Chapin, 1932. See Keith et al., 1992: 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 262784, adult male, collected at Kalongi, 6930 ft, 00°20′N, 29°49′E (Chapin, 1954: 672), Butahu River Valley, western Ruwenzori Mts., Congo (Kinshasa), on 17 December 1926, by James P. Chapin (no. 1691). Collected on the Ruwenzori–Kivu Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. AMNH 262781–262783 and 262785–262787 are paratypes.

### *Psalidoprocne holomelaena massaica* Neumann

*Psalidoprocne holomelaena massaica* Neumann, 1904b: 144 (Kikuyu).

Now *Psalidoprocne pristoptera massaica* Neumann, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560884, adult male, collected at ''Escarpment'', 8000 ft, Kikuyu Mts., Kenya, in December 1900, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann (1904b: 144) listed the type as an adult male specimen in the Rothschild Collection bearing the above data. There are two male specimens with the same data, but the second one is a juvenile. The above holotype bears the Rothschild type label and the Doherty label is noted by Neumann: ''Ps. holomelaena massaica Neum. Typus''. Neumann (1904b: 144) listed a number of localities in the East African mountains as within the range of this form. Only Doherty's specimens from the Kikuyu Mountains came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; they are paratypes AMNH 560885–560890.

See *Riparia paludicola dohertyi* for a description of this locality.

### *Psalidoprocne mangbettorum* Chapin

*Psalidoprocne mangbettorum* Chapin, 1923: 7 (Medje, Ituri district, Belgian Congo).

Now *Psalidoprocne pristoptera mangbettorum* Chapin, 1923. See Keith et al., 1992: 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 159746, adult male, collected at Medje, 02°26′N, 27°17′E (Chapin, 1954: 701), Ituri district, Congo (Kinshasa), on 20 March 1910, by James P. Chapin (no. 1198), on the Lang–Chapin American Museum Congo Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. Chapin (1923: 7) did not say how many specimens he had, but eight specimens (including the holotype) collected on the Lang–Chapin Expedition and cataloged as *mangbettorum* by Chapin are the only specimens of the taxon in AMNH collected prior to 1923. The paratypes are AMNH 159747–159753, from Medje, Niangara, Faradje, and Vankerchovenville. Chapin (1923: 4) described Medje as ''a post which occupies a clearing near the northern edge of the Ituri Forest''.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 581) treated *mangbettorum* as a species in the superspecies *pristoptera*.

## MOTACILLIDAE

### *Budytes chlorocephalus* Brehm

*Budytes chlorocephalus* Brehm, 1850: 24 (Renthendorf).

Now *Motacilla flava flava* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 25, Vaurie, 1959: 76, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 268.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458414, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50°48′N, 11°58′E (Gazetteer 43, USBGN), on 23 April 1832, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 25) designated this

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specimen, one of a pair, as the lectotype. Both specimens came to AMNH, but the female paralectotype (AMNH 458415) was exchanged to ZFMK. The date of this description was cited as 1851 by Hartert (1918b: 25).

### *Budytes fasciatus* Brehm

*Budytes fasciatus* Brehm, 1855: 141 (Galizien und Ungarn).

Now *Motacilla flava flava* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert 1918b: 25, Vaurie, 1959: 76, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 268.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458360, adult male, collected in the Galicia region of Poland, on 5 May 1852. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Considering Brehm's (1855: 141) description of his birds from Galicia and Hungary to be a valid description, Hartert (1918b: 25) designated the above specimen, collected by Count Wodzicki, the lectotype. The paralectotypes are AMNH 458359, male, collected in Hungary on 10 April 1852, and AMNH 458361, male, collected in Galicia, Poland, on 11 April 1852. These three specimens are apparently the ones Brehm referred to in his description cited above, based on localities and year of collection, and all three are labeled *fasciatus* in Brehm's hand. However, *Budytes fasciatus* Brehm, 1855, is preoccupied by *Motacilla fasciata* Bechstein, 1795, and *Budytes fasciatus* Zander, 1851 (see below), and should it ever be used, would need to be renamed.

### [*Motacilla flava iberiae* Hartert]

COMMENTS: Zander (1851: 19) used the name *Budytes fasciatus* and credited it to Brehm. In this 1851 paper, Zander seemed quite careful to give references to published names, and that he did not do so in the case of *B. fasciatus* indicates that it was a Brehm manuscript name. Therefore, *Budytes fasciatus* (ex Brehm ms) Zander, 1851, is a valid description. Although Zander (1851: 19) did not say how many specimens he had nor designate a type, the description is of a male in spring plumage, with ''Südfrankreich'' the type locality and the only locality mentioned. The whereabouts of his type(s) is not known to me.

As noted under the previous taxon, Brehm (1855: 141) described *Budytes fasciatus* based on specimens from Hungary and Poland, but no earlier published description by Brehm has been found, and the lectotype and paralectotypes were collected in 1852, too late to have been seen by Zander.

Hartert (1905a: 287–296), when discussing *Motacilla flava* did not mention *Budytes fasciatus*, but later (1921c: 2097) listed *Budytes fasciatus* Zander, 1851. Noting that the name was preoccupied by *Motacilla fasciata* Bechstein, 1795, Hartert provided *Motacilla flava iberiae* as a nomen novum, the type locality of which he correctly listed as ''Sudfrankreich''. He gave the breeding range as Spain, Portugal, the Balearic Islands, southern France, and northern Algeria.

Hartert (1928: 202) gave reference to his *M. f. iberiae* without indicating that it was a nomen novum and he listed as the type an adult male that he collected at Miranda de Ebro, northern Spain, on 18 June 1919 (now AMNH 570591, the specimen on which Hartert tied the Rothschild label, although there is a second specimen with the same data, now AMNH 570592). Vaurie (1957: 3) noted Hartert's selection of a type without comment, but emphasized that the type locality of southern France must stand. Then, Vaurie (1959: 77) inexplicably reversed himself, accepted the type from Miranda de Ebro, and selected that locality as the type locality of *M. f. iberiae*. It was only by Vaurie et al. (1960: 131) that the error was discovered and in a footnote pointed out that Hartert (1928: 202) had improperly designated a neotype. Hartert's specimen has no standing as a type.

### *Budytes megarhynchos* Brehm

*Budytes megarhynchos* Brehm, 1842: 578 (Dalmatien).

Now *Motacilla flava cinereocapilla* Savi, 1831. See Hartert, 1918b: 25, Vaurie, 1959: 77, and Cramp, 1988: 413.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 458493, adult male, and AMNH 458494, adult female, collected in Dalmatia, Croatia, on 4 July 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: These two specimens are tied together, and Hartert (1918b: 25) noted: ''Though these specimens were first labeled *Budytes cinereocapilla longirostris* and then altered [to] *albicollis*, they are clearly the types of *megarhynchos* 1842.''

Alström and Mild (2003: 268) considered western European examples of this species to be closest to *M. f. flava*.

### *Budytes pygmaeus* A.E. Brehm

*Budytes pygmaeus* A. E. Brehm, 1854: 74, footnote (Nordost-Afrika).

Now *Motacilla flava pygmaea* (A.E. Brehm, 1854). See Hartert, 1918b: 25, Keith et al., 1992: 199, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 268.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458562, adult male, collected in lower Egypt, in January 1850, by Oscar Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

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COMMENTS: A.E. Brehm did not say how many specimens he had, only stating that the form had been collected by his brother. Hartert (1905a: 287) had at first considered this single specimen as an aberrant *M. f. flava*, but later (Hartert, 1910a: XXXIX, footnote 3, 1918b: 25) accepted *pygmaea* as valid and designated the above specimen as the lectotype after having examined additional specimens from Egypt.

### *Motacilla flava simillima* Hartert

*Motacilla flava simillima* Hartert, 1905a: 289 (Kamtschatka . . . und überwintert in China, auf den Molukken und im malayischen Archipel).

Now *Motacilla flava simillima* Hartert, 1905. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 735.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 570431, female [= adult male], collected on Jolo Island (= Sulu Island), Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, on 1 May 1883, by Lt. R. ff. Powell. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description nor was there any indication of the number of specimens examined. Hartert (1919: 167) designated the above specimen the lectotype; it is the only specimen with these data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Even though this specimen was never part of the Mathews Collection, it bears the yellow Mathews label indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1925–1927, pt. 3, p. 125 and pl. 557).

Lt. R. ff. Powell was aboard the *Marchesa* when the vessel stopped in the Sulu Islands. On 1 May 1883, the ship was anchored at Meimbun (= Maimbun, 05°56′N, 121°02′E [Dickinson et al., 1991: 421]), on the south side of Jolo Island (Guillemard, 1889). The lectotype is specimen ''b'' of Guillemard (1885a: 264).

Alström and Mild (2003: 269, 283–284) synonymized *simillima* with *M. flava tschutsehensis*.

### *Budytes superciliaris* A.E. Brehm

### *Budytes paradoxus* Brehm

*Budytes superciliaris* A.E. Brehm, 1854: 74 (Charthum).

*Budytes paradoxus* Brehm, 1855: 142 (no locality given).

Now *Motacilla flava flava* Linnaeus, 1758. See Alström and Mild, 2003: 272.

HOLOTYPE?: AMNH 458548, [adult male], collected at Khartoum, 15°33′N, 32°35′E (Times Atlas), on the Blue Nile, Sudan, in March 1851, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918) did not list this specimen in his list of Brehm types or in any of his subsequent Rothschild type lists. However, he (Hartert, 1905a: 295) did consider A.E. Brehm's *Budytes superciliaris* to be based on an aberrant specimen with a white eyestripe and C.L. Brehm's *B. paradoxus* to be based on the same specimen. The above specimen has a white eyestripe and the label has *paradoxus* written on it in C.L. Brehm's hand. Hartert had put a Rothschild type label on it, but queried its status.

Vaurie et al. (1960: 131) considered the taxon intermediate between *Motacilla flava* subsp. and *M. flava feldegg*. See Alström and Mild (2003: 274–279) for a discussion of these intergrading populations.

### *Motacilla cinerea patriciae* Vaurie

*Motacilla cinerea patriciae* Vaurie, 1957: 12 (Furnas, São Miguel Island, eastern Azores).

Now *Motacilla cinerea patriciae* Vaurie, 1957. See Alström and Mild, 2003: 332.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 570078, adult male, collected at Lagoa das Furnas, 500 ft, 37°30′N, 25°20′W (Times Atlas), São Miguel, Azores, on 16 March 1903, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 159). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype is cited in the original description. Vaurie (1957: 13) stated that *patriciae* was restricted to the Azores and that he had examined 39 specimens, including the type. Paratypes are: AMNH 168693–168696, 168898, 168899, 222319–222330, 377967bis, 570062–570077, and 570079–570081. I did not find AMNH 570065 in the collection. Not included in these paratypes are AMNH 787755–787758, specimens exchanged to AMNH from ZFMK in 1962.

### *Motacilla boarula canariensis* Hartert

*Motacilla boarula canariensis* Hartert, 1901b: 322 (Esperanza, Tenerife).

Now *Motacilla cinerea cinerea* Tunstall, 1771. See Alström and Mild, 2003: 331.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 569844, adult male, collected at Esperanza, Tenerife Island, Canary Islands, on 22 March 1901, by Dr. Curt Floericke (no. 1282). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The single specimen from Esperanza was designated the type in the original description. There are three paratypes in AMNH, all from Tenerife: AMNH 569845, male, Laguna, February 1901, collected by R. von Thanner; AMNH 569846, male, Laguna, 11 March (not April) 1901, collected by C. Floericke (no. 1268); and AMNH 569847, female, Mercedes, 7 January 1901, collected by C. Floericke (no. 1176). Hartert (1901b: 322) listed two males and two females from the Canary Islands in the Rothschild

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Collection. This was apparently an error, as the above three males and one female are the only Canary Islands specimens collected at an early enough date to have been part of the type series. Hartert also listed other paratypes in ZFMK and BMNH (Hartert, 1901b: 322).

According to Seltzer (1962: 1602), La Esperanza is now known as El Rosario, 28°27′N, 16°23′W (Times Atlas).

### *Motacilla fasciata* Brehm

*Motacilla fasciata* Brehm, 1855: 143 (Galizien).
Now *Motacilla alba alba* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 26, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 347–348.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458712, adult male, collected in Galicia, Poland, on 21 March 1852, by Count Wodzicki (according to a note by Hartert on the Rothschild label). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No date of collection was given in the original description. Four specimens from Galicia, collected in March 1852, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The lectotype designated by Hartert (1918b: 26) is the only one collected on 21 March. Paralectotypes, AMNH 458723–458725, were exchanged to ZFMK.

### *Motacilla clara chapini* Amadon

*Motacilla clara chapini* Amadon, 1954: 4 (Nkongsamba district, at 3000 feet, Cameroons).
Now *Motacilla clara chapini* Amadon, 1954. See Keith et al., 1992: 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 415300, unsexed, collected in N'Kongsamba, 3000 ft, 04°59′N, 09°53′E (Times Atlas), Cameroun, on 4 April 1930, by R.H. Drinkwater (no. 163).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Amadon (1954: 4) listed 12 paratypes, nine of which are in AMNH: AMNH 161701–161704, 264054, 344948, 415298, 415299, and 569749. The other three specimens were borrowed from the Cleveland Museum.

### *Macronyx sharpei* Jackson

*Macronyx sharpei* Jackson, 1904: 74 (Mau Plateau, Equatorial Africa).
Now *Macronyx sharpei* Jackson, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 246.

SYNTYPE?: AMNH 573246, adult female, collected at Londiani, 8000 ft, 00°10′S, 35°36′E (Times Atlas), Mau Plateau, on 13 May 1901?, by Frederick J. Jackson. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Jackson (1904: 74) did not designate a type in the original description, but said that he had a total of 10 specimens. The original date on Jackson's tag attached to AMNH 573246 reads ''13.V'', but the year, which seems to have originally been ''03'', has been overwritten with a ''1'' in a different ink. If either ''01'' or ''03'' is correct, then this specimen is certainly a syntype, as either of these years would have been prior to the description in 1904. However, there is another Jackson specimen of this taxon in AMNH, collected in 1908, that was not a part of the Rothschild Collection. A careful comparison of the ''8'' on this label with the overwritten number indicates that it was not an ''8'' and was probably a ''3''. Not all 10 syntypes have been accounted for; however, because of the problematic date on the Rothschild Collection specimen and because Hartert (1919, 1928) did not list it in his Rothschild type lists, its status as a syntype is questionable. It had not previously been segregated with the AMNH types. Warren and Harrison (1971: 505) list a syntype in BMNH, and three syntypes are in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 31–32).

### *Anthus richardi lacuum* Meinertzhagen

*Anthus richardi lacuum* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 22 (Naivasha).
Now *Anthus cinnamomeus lacuum* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 675, and Keith et al., 1992: 218.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 572074, adult male, collected at Naivasha, 00°44′S, 36°26′E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 9 November 1916, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 87) for Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Meinertzhagen noted that the type was in the Rothschild Collection and that 47 specimens were collected with the ''assistance of Mr. Turner''. Two of Meinertzhagen's specimens bear the same data cited for the type, but AMNH 527074 was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1928: 203), who added Turner's no. 87. The paralectotype is AMNH 572075, Turner no. 90.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 675) considered *cinnamomeus* an allospecies in the superspecies *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, whereas Keith et al. (1992: 218) included African forms in the species *A. novaeseelandiae*, sensu lato.

### *Anthus richardi annae* Meinertzhagen

*Anthus richardi annae* Meinertzhagen, 1921: 656 (Megago, northern Somaliland, 4000 feet).
Now *Anthus cinnamomeus annae* Meinertzhagen, 1921. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 675, and Keith et al., 1992: 218.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571857, adult female, collected at Megago (Magago) Mt., 09°25′N, 44°08′E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), 4000 ft, Somalia, on 29 September 1918, by G.F. Archer (no. 1571). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen (1921: 656) noted that he had 17 specimens of this taxon collected by Archer in northern Somalia and that the label of the type bore Archer no. 1571. Actually 17, plus the holotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 571842–571856 and 571858–571859 are paratypes. James Chapin reidentified two, AMNH 571842 and 571846, as *Anthus similis nivescens* and one, AMNH 851859, as *Anthus leucophrys*.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 675) considered *cinnamomeus* an allospecies in the superspecies *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, whereas Keith et al. (1992: 218) included African forms in the species *A. novaeseelandiae*, sensu lato.

### *Corydalla orientalis* Brehm

*Corydalla orientalis* Brehm, 1856b: 337 (im Winter in Nordostafrika).

Now *Anthus richardi richardi* Vieillot, 1818. See Hartert, 1918b: 23, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 675, and Keith et al., 1992: 218.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458043, adult male, collected at Khartoum, 15°33′N, 32°35′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 16 November 1850, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not indicate how many specimens he had. This is the only northern African specimen identified as this taxon that came to AMNH. It was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 23).

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 676) treated *richardi* as an allospecies in the superspecies *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, whereas Keith et al. (1992: 218) included *richardi* in the species *A. novaeseelandiae*, sensu lato.

### *Anthus richardi albidus* Stresemann

*Anthus richardi albidus* Stresemann, 1912: 316 (Süd-Flores)

Now *Anthus rufulus albidus* Stresemann, 1912. See White and Bruce, 1986: 383, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 676, and Coates et al., 1997: 397.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572009, adult male, collected on southern Flores Island, Indonesia, in October 1896, by a native collector for Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann (1912: 316) listed the type as a male in the Rothschild Collection with the above data. This is the only male in AMNH collected by Everett on Flores. Stresemann had 17 examples from Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, and Sumba. Thirteen of those specimens, including the holotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Paratypes are AMNH 571998–572008 and 572010.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 676) included forms breeding in the Lesser Sundas in *rufulus*, an allospecies in the superspecies *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, whereas White and Bruce (1986: 383) and Coates et al. (1997: 397) included these forms in the species *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, sensu lato.

### *Anthus australis rogersi* Mathews

*Anthus australis rogersi* Mathews, 1913a: 193 (Melville Island).

Now *Anthus australis rogersi* Mathews, 1913. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572929, adult male, collected on Saunders Creek, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 12 August 1912, by John P. Rogers (no. 3878). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15789) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears both the Mathews and the Rothschild type labels, and the Mathews Collection number was cited in the original description. Mathews did not say how many specimens he had, only that the range of *rogersi* was Melville Island. AMNH 572930–572935 are paratypes, all collected by Rogers on Melville Island in 1912. Of these, AMNH 572934, a female from Sampan Creek, bears the yellow Mathews label indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1925–1927, pt. 4, pl. 558).

Many authors (e.g., Christidis and Boles, 1994) have included this taxon in *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. Schodde and Mason (1999: 739) and other recent authors have treated *novaeseelandiae* as a superspecies, with *novaezeelandiae* and *australis* as full species. No two authors seem to agree on which subspecies are valid. The reader is referred to Schodde and Mason (1999: 739–740) for a discussion of various treatments.

### *Anthus australis subaustralis* Mathews

*Anthus australis subaustralis* Mathews, 1912a: 425 (Lake Way, West Australia).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738, and Johnstone, 2001: 89.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572874, breeding female, collected at Lake Way, 26°50′S, 120°25′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 416), E. Murchison, Western Australia, on 24 July 1909, by F.L.

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W[hitlock]. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3441) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears the original field label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels; the Mathews Collection number of the type was cited in the original description. Mathews did not say how many specimens he had, only that the range was ''Mid Westralia''. At least the three other specimens collected by Whitlock in the E. Murchison area are paratypes: AMNH 572873, 572875, and 572876.

Hall (1974: 147) and other authors recognize this subspecies and include it in *Anthus novaeseelandiae*.

### *Anthus australis subrufus* Mathews

*Anthus australis subrufus* Mathews, 1912a: 425 (West Australia (Onslow)).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738, and Johnstone, 2001: 89.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572870, adult male, collected at Onslow, 21°39′S, 115°07′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 418), Western Australia, on 11 January 1901. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5187) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number of the holotype was cited in the original description. This specimen bears four labels: the field label without the collector's name, the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and Mathews' yellow label indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1925–1927, pt. 4, p. 131 and pl. 558). According to Mathews' catalog this specimen was obtained from the Western Australian Museum in Perth. There is no label from that institution, but the field label bears the number 3455, which may be a museum catalog number. Mathews (1925–1927: 131) noted that the specimen was collected on sand hills at Onslow.

Mathews (1925–1927: 131) gave 1907 as the year in which this specimen was collected, but his catalog lists 1901. The actual figure on the field label could be read either way. The shape of the field label and the handwriting compared with that on other specimens from the same area show the collector to have been John T. Tunney, who was collecting in the Onslow area in 1901 for WAM; by 1907 he was no longer collecting for WAM (Whittell, 1954: 724). Therefore, it seems that 1901 is the correct date.

Mathews did not say how many specimens he had and gave the range as ''North-West Australia'' just as he did for the next subspecies. Therefore, it is not possible to be certain which specimens from the Mathews Collection should be considered paratypes. There is only one other specimen collected by Tunney at Onslow in 1901: paratype AMNH 572871.

Many authors include this taxon in *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, as a synonym of *A. n. subaustralis*.

### *Anthus australis tribulationis* Mathews

*Anthus australis tribulationis* Mathews, 1912a: 425 (North-West Australia, Point Torment).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572858, adult male, collected at Point Torment, 17°01′S, 123°35′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 419), King Sound, Western Australia, on 28 December 1910, by John P. Rogers (no. 1050). From the Mathews Collection (no. 8284) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number of the holotype was cited in the original description. This specimen bears the collector's label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels. As in the previous subspecies, Mathews (1912a: 425) gave the range as ''North-West Australia'' and did not state how many specimens he had. There are four additional specimens from the Mathews Collection collected by Rogers at Point Torment that must be paratypes: AMNH 572859–572862. AMNH 572859 bears the Mathews yellow label indicating that it was illustrated in Mathews (1925–1927, pt. 4, p. 131 and pl. 558). Many authors include this taxon in *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, as a synonym of *A. n. subaustralis*.

### *Anthus australis montebelli* Montague

*Anthus australis montebelli* Montague, 1913: 181 (Hermite Island).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Mees, 1961b: 110, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738, and Johnstone, 2001: 89.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 572867, adult male, collected on Hermite Island, 20°28′S, 115°32′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 414), Montebello Islands, Western Australia, Australia, on 13 July 1912, by Paul D. Montague (no. 44j). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15791) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen had not previously been included in the type collection at AMNH. It bears a pink Mathews label, marked ''type'' in his hand and with his catalog number. The number 822 that also appears on the label is the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.*

In the original description, published on 20 March 1913 in Mathews' journal, ''The Austral Avian Record'', the type was said to be from Hermite Island, without further information. Wing measurements of 82–88 mm were given. Later, Montague (1914: 635) listed and gave measure-

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ments of a male (wing, 89 mm) and a female (wing, 85 mm) from the Montebello Islands but did not say which island. I measure the wing of the above syntype as 89 mm, the same as that given for the male by Montague.

In the Mathews catalog, opposite 15791, is listed a male specimen of *Anthus australis*, collected on 13 July 1912, obtained from Montague, and cataloged on 12 February 1913. The other of the two specimens Mathews obtained from Montague at that time is no. 15792, a syntype of *Eremiornis carteri*, described by Montague in the same paper. There seems no doubt that AMNH 572867 is part of the original type series of *A. a. montebelli*. In the original description, measurements of more than one specimen were given, but neither Mathews nor Montague stated how many specimens Montague had. There are three syntypes in WAM: two males (wings, 87, 89mm) and a female (wing, 84mm), collected by Montague on Hermite Island in June and July 1912 (Ron Johnstone, personal commun.).

### *Anthus australis hartogi* Mathews

*Anthus australis hartogi* Mathews (*in* Carter and Mathews), 1917: 610 (Dirk Hartog Island).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 572887, adult female, 6 October 1916; AMNH 572888, adult female, 9 October 1916; and AMNH 572889, immature sex?, 7 October 1916, all collected by Tom Carter on Dirk Hartog Island, 25°50′S, 113°03′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 413), Shark Bay, Western Australia. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: It is stated at the beginning of the Carter and Mathews (1917) paper that ''Nomenclature and Remarks'' are by Mathews. There is no indication in the original description as to how many specimens were collected or where they were deposited, only that the range of *hartogi* was Dirk Hartog Island. The above three syntypes had not previously been labeled as types.

Many authors include this taxon in *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, as a synonym of *A. n. subaustralis*.

### *Anthus australis bilbali* Mathews

*Anthus australis bilbali* Mathews, 1912a: 424 (Wilson's Inlet, South-West Australia).

Now *Anthus australis bilbali* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 739.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572892, adult male, collected at Wilson Inlet, 35°00′S, 117°24′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 422), Western Australia, on 6 April 1910. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4859) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears the field label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The Mathews Collection number of the holotype was given in the original description, and according to his catalog, this specimen was collected by [F.B.Lawson] Whitlock.

Mathew's vague range, ''South-West Australia'', again leads to uncertainty with regard to paratypes. Four additional specimens collected by Whitlock at Wilson Inlet in 1909 and 1910 are definitely paratypes: AMNH 572893–572896.

Johnstone (2001: 89) included this subspecies in *A. a. australis*.

### *Anthus australis adelaidensis* Mathews

*Anthus australis adelaidensis* Mathews, 1912a: 424 (Adelaide, South Australia).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 739.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572908, sex unknown, collected at Adelaide, 34°56′S, 138°36′E (Times Atlas), South Australia, on 12 March 1897. From the Mathews Collection (no. 3437) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears the Mathews Collection label and the Mathews and Rothschild type labels; its Mathews Collection number was cited in the original description. It is the only Adelaide specimen that came to AMNH from the Mathews Collection. The number 822 that appears on Mathews' label refers to the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist of the Birds of Australasia*.

### *Anthus australis queenslandica* Mathews

*Anthus australis queenslandica* Mathews, 1912e: 120 (North Queensland).

Now *Anthus australis australis* Vieillot, 1818. See Vaurie et al., 1960: 149, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 740.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572959, adult male, collected at Gracemere, 23°27′S, 150°27′E (Storr, 1984b: 183), Queensland, Australia, on 25 March 1882. From the Mathews Collection (no. 14623) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection number of the holotype was cited in the original description. This specimen bears the Mathews and the Rothschild type labels and a field label without a collector's name. It was from an 1881–1882 collection of 116 Queensland specimens that Mathews received from Prof. Robert Collett in November 1912.

In the original description, the range was given

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as Queensland. Only one other Queensland specimen that had been in the Mathews Collection came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It is AMNH 572960 (Mathews no. 14624), a male, collected at Taranganbar, Queensland, on 18 February 1882, and was the only other specimen of this taxon that Mathews received from Collett. It is a paratype.

### *Australanthus australis flindersi* Mathews

*Australanthus australis flindersi* Mathews, 1923: 40 (Flinders Island, Bass Straits).

Now *Anthus australis bistriatus* (Swainson, 1837). See Vaurie et al., 1960: 149, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 738.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 573003, adult female, collected on Flinders Island, Furneaux Group, Bass Strait, Australia, on 24 November 1912, by Capt. S.A. White (no. 1123). From the Mathews Collection (no. 15810) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1923: 40) did not designate a type, saying only that the type locality was Flinders Island. However, this is the only Mathews specimen of this taxon from Flinders Island that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it is perhaps the holotype. It seems impossible to know now whether Mathews had other specimens in hand when he described this taxon.

### *Anthus novae-zealandiae chathamensis* Lorenz von Liburnau

*Anthus novae-zealandiae chathamensis* Lorenz von Liburnau, 1902: 309 (Chatham-Inseln).

Now *Anthus novaeseelandiae chathamensis* Lorenz von Liburnau, 1902. See Checklist Committee, 1990: 198.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573046, unsexed, collected on the Chatham Islands, in 1890, by Henry Palmer (no. 236). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: It is noted on the printed Rothschild Collection label and initialed by Ludwig Ritter Lorenz von Liburnau that this is the type of *A. n. chathamensis*; Palmer's field number is given in the description. Hartert (1919: 168) stated: ''Details of date, sex, etc., lost in a diary [of Palmer's] accidentally burnt in Cambridge.'' He also gives the locality as Mangare, Chatham Islands. This locality appears on the printed Rothschild label, but ''Mangare'' has been inked out.

### *Anthus gouldi turneri* Meinertzhagen

*Anthus gouldi turneri* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 24 (Kituni in the N.W. part of Kenya Colony).

Now *Anthus leucophrys zenkeri* Neumann, 1906. See Vaurie et al., 1960: 150, and Keith et al., 1992: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571406, adult female (not male), collected at Kituni, 00°12′N, 34°55′E (Chapin, 1954: 682), Kenya, on 19 February 1917, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 1221). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen (1920: 24) stated that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. Four specimens collected by Turner at Kituni in February 1917 for Meinertzhagen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. This is the only specimen collected on 19 February. It is noted on the Meinertzhagen label as the type and bears the Rothschild type label. Its designation as a male in the description is evidently an error; the sex was correctly published by Hartert (1928: 203), without comment. The other three Kituni specimens are paratypes: AMNH 571407–571409, males, collected 22–26 February 1917. Kituni is the only locality mentioned in the original description; however, Meinertzhagen gave measurements for more than one female, and other paratypes may exist.

### *Anthus leucophrys omoensis* Neumann

*Anthus leucophrys omoensis* Neumann, 1906: 234 (Ergino Tal zwischen Gofa und Doko).

Now *Anthus leucophrys omoensis* Neumann, 1906. See Keith et al., 1992: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571435, adult female, collected in the Ergino Valley, between Gofa (06°15′N, 36°40′E, R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.) and Doko, southern Ethiopia, on 10 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 710). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann's number 710 is cited for the type in the original description. Neumann (1906: 234) listed four other specimens, paratypes now in AMNH: AMNH 571436, female, Ergino Valley, 10 February 1901 (no. 711); AMNH 571437, female, Schetie, Koscha, 26 February 1901 (no. 939); AMNH 571438, female, Dalbra, Konta, 27 February 1901, (no. 945); and AMNH 571518, male, Alesa in Koscha, 23 February 1901 (no. 919).

### *Anthus gouldi prunus* Meinertzhagen

*Anthus gouldi prunus* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 24 (Catatu River (Benguella in Angolaland)).

Now *Anthus leucophrys bohndorffi* Neumann, 1906. See Vaurie et al., 1960: 150, and Keith et al., 1992: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571357, adult male, collected on the Cutato river, Angola, on 29 September 1904, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. x138). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen (1920: 24) stated that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only Ansorge specimen from that locality that came to AMNH with

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the Rothschild Collection and was listed as the type by Hartert (1928: 203). On the field label, Ansorge has written the locality as ''Cutatu river'', which I interpret as the river at Cutatu (= Cutato). Hall (1959: 114) discussed this locality and placed it between Vouga (12°14′S, 16°47′E, Crawford-Cabral and Mesquitela, 1989), Bie, and [Missão do] Dondi (12°32′S, 16°15′E, Crawford-Cabral and Mesquitela, 1989), Huambo.

### *Anthus leucophrys saphiroi* Neumann

*Anthus leucophrys saphiroi* Neumann, 1906: 235 (Balassire bei Harar).

Now *Anthus leucophrys saphiroi* Neumann, 1906. See Keith et al., 1992: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571439, adult male, collected at Balassire, Harar, Ethiopia, in November 1902, by Zaphiro (= Saphiro). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. The above specimen is the only Zaphiro specimen of this taxon collected at Balassire to come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The day of collection in November on the original label is difficult to read. It is definitely not 20 as listed by Neumann in the description. It has been transcribed as 23 on the Rothschild label, but I think it is either 4 or 21. The three paratypes mentioned by Neumann (1906: 235) are AMNH 571440–571442.

### *Anthus leucophrys goodsoni* Meinertzhagen

*Anthus leucophrys goodsoni* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 23 (Nakuru in Kenya Colony).

Now *Anthus leucophrys goodsoni* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Keith et al., 1992: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571392, adult female, collected at Nakuru, 00°16′S, 36°04′E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 2 January 1917, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 196) for R. Meinertzhagen. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type with the above data was said to be in the Rothschild Collection; this is the only female, and the only specimen with that date, that came to AMNH.

Meinertzhagen (1920: 24) did not state the range or say how many specimens he had, but he listed measurements of males and females. There are seven probable paratypes, Kenya specimens of *goodsoni* collected before 1920, that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 571393–571399.

### *Anthus leucophrys angolensis* Neumann

*Anthus leucophrys angolensis* Neumann, 1906: 236 (Ambaca in Angola).

Now *Anthus vaalensis neumanni* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Meinertzhagen, 1920: 23, and Keith et al., 1992: 227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571377, adult male, collected at Ambaca, 09°17′S, 15°17′E (Chapin, 1954: 641), Angola, on 13 May 1903, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 158). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1906: 236) stated that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, collected by Ansorge at Ambaca on 13 May 1903; the above specimen is the only Ansorge specimen with those data that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It was listed by Hartert (1919: 169), who added Ansorge's no. 158. Neumann did not specify how many specimens he had, but at least those collected by Ansorge in Angola in 1903 would be paratypes: AMNH 571378–571387.

Meinertzhagen (1920: 23) proposed *Anthus leucophrys neumanni* as a new name for *Anthus leucophrys angolensis* Neumann, preoccupied by *Anthus angolensis* Bocage, 1870, a synonym of *Anthus chloris* Lichtenstein, 1842.

### *Anthus agrorum* Brehm

*Anthus agrorum* Brehm, 1831: 324–325 (auf den sandigen mit Aeckern und Waldstrecken bedeckten Bergen der hiesigen Gegend).

Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 23, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457990, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50°48′N, 11°58′E (Gazetteer 43, USBGN), in August 1817, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above is the specimen designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 23). Five paralectotypes from Renthendorf, AMNH 457991–457995, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. These were exchanged with ZFMK.

### *Anthus flavescens* Brehm

*Anthus flavescens* Brehm, 1831: 325 (der nubische Brachpieper)

Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 23, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458042, adult male, collected in ''Nubia'', Sudan. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This undated specimen is the only Brehm specimen of this taxon in AMNH possibly

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collected early enough to have been the type. It has *flavescens* written on the label in Brehm's hand. Hartert (1918b: 23) designated it the lectotype.

Hartert (1918b: 23) noted that Brehm (1856b: 339) referred to this taxon as *Corydalla campestris rufescens* in error.

### *Anthus subarquatus* Brehm

*Anthus subarquatus* Brehm, 1831: 325 (Wien).
Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458021, adult male, collected in the vicinity of Vienna, 48°13′N, 16°22′E (Times Atlas), Austria, in May 1818 by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only Brehm specimen of this taxon collected near Vienna that came to AMNH and is the one listed as the type (= lectotype) by Hartert (1918b: 24).

### *Corydalla arenaria* Brehm

*Corydalla arenaria* Brehm, 1841: cols. 62, 67 (Sanddünen der Nordsee).
Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 23, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458038, adult male, collected in the sand dunes of Holland, on 5 May 1828, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above male was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 23). A paralectotype, AMNH 458039, a female with the same data, was exchanged with ZFMK.

### *Corydalla campestris robusta* Brehm

*Corydalla campestris robusta* Brehm, 1856b: 338 (Norddeutschland).
Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 23, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458010, adult male, collected at Renthendorf, 50°48′N, 11°58′E (Gazetteer 43, USBGN), Germany, on 1 September 1835, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 23) designated the above specimen the lectotype. A female paralectotype, AMNH 458011, collected at Renthendorf on 4 September 1835, was exchanged with ZFMK.

### *Corydalla campestris striata* Brehm

*Corydalla campestris striata* Brehm, 1856b: 338 (Umgegend von Leipzig).
Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 23, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458013, adult male, collected in the vicinity of Leipzig, 51°20′N, 12°20′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 20 May 1835, by C.L. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not say how many specimens he had. This is the only Leipzig specimen labeled *striata* by Brehm that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1918b: 23) designated it the lectotype.

### *Corydalla Vierthaleri* Brehm

*Corydalla Vierthaleri* Brehm, 1855: 137 (im Winter in Nordostafrika).
Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 23, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458041, adult male, collected at Khartoum, 15°33′N, 32°35′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 5 March 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm did not say how many specimens he had. This is the only specimen labeled *Vierthaleri* by Brehm that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and is the specimen designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 23).

### *Anthus campestris griseus* Nicoll

*Anthus campestris griseus* Nicoll, 1920: 25 (Tischan, Turkestan).
Now *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Alström and Mild, 2003: 193–194.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571709, adult male, collected at Tishkan, Russian Turkestan, on 11 May 1900 (Russian calendar), by Nikolai A. Zarudny. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Nicoll (1920: 25) stated that he had 22 specimens of this form from Egypt, Turkestan, and Persia and that the type with the above data was in the Rothschild Collection. Six Zarudny specimens from Tishkan came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Nicoll (1920: 25) gave the date of the type as 11–22 May 1900. This is apparently an attempt to give the New Style date as well as the Old Style date used by Zarudny. It does not serve as inclusive dates of male specimens because the two additional male specimens in AMNH collected by Zarudny in Tishkan were obtained on 30 April 1899 and 25 May 1900. The five paratypes in AMNH are: AMNH 571710, male, 25 May 1900; AMNH 571711, male, 30 April 1899; AMNH 571712, female, 3 May 1900; AMNH 571713, fe-

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male, 28 May 1900; and AMNH 571714, female, 9 May 1899 (all dates Old Style, as they appear on Zarudny's labels).

### *Anthus berthelotii madeirensis* Hartert

*Anthus berthelotii madeirensis* Hartert, 1905a: 271 (Poizo, 4000 Fuss hoch).

Now *Anthus berthelotii* Bolle, 1862. See Alström and Mild, 2003: 215.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 572615, adult female, collected at Casa do Poiso (= Poizo), 4000 ft, 32°43′N, 16°54′W (Times Atlas), Madeira Island, on 20 February 1903, by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 1344). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ogilvie-Grant's no. 1344 was cited for the holotype in the original description. Hartert did not say how many specimens he examined. Paratypes AMNH 572616–572618 were collected on Madeira Island by Ogilvie-Grant in early June 1903 and came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Ogilvie-Grant (*in* Hartert and Ogilvie-Grant, 1905: 81, 92) noted that his party made two brief stops on Madiera, on the way to and from the Azores, at which time they made small collections inland from Funchal. In the original description, Porto Santo Island was included in the range of *madeirensis*, but I did not find specimens from there in the AMNH collections.

Arctander et al. (1996: 264) incorrectly gave 1910 as the date of this description. Part 3, pages 241–384, of ''Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna'' was published in June 1905 (Hartert, 1910a: XIII).

### *Anthus sordidus asbenaicus* Rothschild

*Anthus sordidus asbenaicus* Rothschild, 1920: 33 (Mt. Baguezan).

Now *Anthus similis asbenaicus* Rothschild, 1920. See Keith et al., 1992: 224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571544, adult male, collected in the Baguezane Mts. (= Mt. Baguezan), 17°40′N, 08°45′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Niger, on 25 May 1920, by Angus Buchanan (no. 632). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild cited Buchanan's no. 632 for the holotype in the original description. Hartert (1921a: 127) said that Buchanan collected six males and four females at the type locality. The paratypes are AMNH 571545–571553.

Vaurie (1959: 64) noted that *Anthus sordidus* Rüppell, 1840, is preoccupied by *Anthus sordidus* Lesson, 1830, and that the next available name is *Anthus similis* (Jerdon, 1840).

### *Anthus nicholsoni hararensis* Neumann

*Anthus nicholsoni hararensis* Neumann, 1906: 233 (Abu Bekr bei Harar).

Now *Anthus similis hararensis* Neumann, 1906. See Keith et al., 1992: 224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571524, adult male, collected at Abu Bekr near Harar, 09°20′N, 42°10′E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 8 November 1902, by Zaphiro (= Saphiro). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only Zaphiro specimen from the Rothschild Collection that matches the data published for the type. The eleven paratypes (Neumann, 1906: 233) are AMNH 571517 and 571525–571534.

### *Anthus nicholsoni longirostris* Neumann

*Anthus nicholsoni longirostris* Neumann, 1905a: 77 (Gardulla am Gandjule-See).

Now *Anthus similis hararensis* Neumann, 1906. See Vaurie et al., 1960: 154, and Keith et al., 1992: 224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571474, adult male, collected at Gardula, 05°38′N, 37°28′E (Times Atlas), west of Lake Chamo (= Gandjule Lake), Ethiopia, on 13 January 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 587). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann (1905a:77) listed a male collected by himself at Gardula on 13 January 1901 as the type and gave the range of *longirostris* as ''Vom nördlichen Massai-Land bis nach Schoa und Somali-Land''. Later, Neumann (1906: 232) listed his no. 587 as the only specimen he collected at Gardula. It is therefore the holotype. Of the specimens examined (Neumann, 1906: 232), Doherty's specimens collected at Escarpment, Kikuyu, Kenya, in 1900–1901 came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. They are paratypes: AMNH 571475–571491. Hartert (1919: 169) erroneously cited the original description of this taxon as Neumann (1906: 232).

Collin and Hartert (1927: 50) proposed *Anthus similis neumannianus* as a nomen novum for *A. nicholsoni longirostris*, preoccupied by *Anthus obscurus longirostris* Brehm (1856b: 342). Hartert (1905a: 284) at first thought that *Anthus obscurus longirostris* was a nomen nudum introduced by A.E. Brehm (1866: 7). That being the case, the name would have been available to Neumann. Later, he discovered the earlier valid description by C.L. Brehm (1856b: 342), thus necessitating the nomen novum introduced by Collin and Hartert (1927: 50). Both *A. nicholsoni longirostris* Neumann and *A. similis neumannianus* Collin and Hartert are now in the synonymy of

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*Anthus similis hararensis* Neumann, 1906 (Vaurie et al., 1960: 154).

Neumann (1902) published an account of this expedition, with a map showing his itinerary.

### *Anthus sordidus sokotrae* Hartert

*Anthus sordidus sokotrae* Hartert, 1917b: 457 (Alilo Pass, 3,500 ft., Sokotra).

Now *Anthus similis sokotrae* Hartert, 1917. See Keith et al., 1992: 224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571597, adult female, collected at Alilo Pass, 3500 ft, Socotra Island, Indian Ocean, on 2 February 1899 by Henry O. Forbes and William R. Ogilvie-Grant (no. 361). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1917b: 457) said that the type, a female collected at Alilo Pass by Forbes and Ogilvie-Grant, was in the Rothschild Collection. The above specimen is the only one that came to AMNH bearing the correct data. There are three paratypes: AMNH 571598–571600, males, collected by Forbes and Ogilvie-Grant, on Socotra Island, in 1898–1899.

The Forbes and Ogilvie-Grant party turned inland (southward) at Hadībū, 12°36′N, 53°59′E (Times Atlas), and camped at Elhé on the Dinēhan watercourse. On 31 January, they ascended the Dinēhan Valley, camped that night along the trail at 2000 ft, and reached Adho Dimellus Pass, 12°33′N, 54°03′E (R. Dowsett, personal commun.), at 3000 ft on 1 February. Camp was set up on the southern side of the pass and slightly below it. The party stayed there until 17 February (Forbes, 1903: xlii–xlv). Alilo was said to be at 1500 ft in the Dinēhan Valley (Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, 1903: 56). It is apparent from altitudes given on specimens reported on by Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes (1903) that collectors ranged up and down the mountainous countryside around the base camp near Adho Dimellus Pass.

### *Anthus leucophrys captus* Hartert

*Anthus leucophrys captus* Hartert, 1905a: 269 (Waadi Zerka, Palästina).

Now *Anthus similis captus* Hartert, 1905. See Alström and Mild, 2003: 202–204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571601, adult ''male'', collected at Wadi Zerqa', Jordan, on 27 September (not November) 1897, by Bacher (no. 158), obtained from Schlüter. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave the date of collection of the type as 27 November 1897 and cited Bacher's no. 158 in the original description but gave no indication of how many specimens he examined. He (1905a: 270) also thought that this specimen was perhaps a female. Later, Hartert (1919: 168) called attention to his incorrect citation of the date on the field label of the type.

AMNH 571602, second male specimen collected by Bacher at Wadi Zerqa' on 28 September 1897, is a paratype. This specimen also bears the number 158, but was collected a day later. In the range of this taxon, Hartert (1905a: 270) also included birds from eastern Persia and Baluchistan, of which AMNH has 29 specimens that were part of the Rothschild Collection and were collected prior to the description, but it is not possible now to know which of these were in Hartert's hand when he described *captus*. Some of these specimens also comprised part of Meinertzhagen's type series of *Anthus sordidus decaptus* (see below).

The name ''Jabok'' given on the field label after the locality is the ancient name of the Wadi Zerqa' (Seltzer, 1962: 2141). The village of Zerqa' (= Zarqa) is at 32°04′N, 36°05′E (Times Atlas).

### *Anthus sordidus arabicus* Hartert

*Anthus sordidus arabicus* Hartert, 1917b: 457 (Menakha).

Now *Anthus similis arabicus* Hartert, 1917. See Alström and Mild, 2003: 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571554, adult ''female'', collected at Manākhah, 7500 ft, 15°00′N, 43°44′E (Times Atlas), Yemen, on 29 January 1913, by G. Wyman Bury (no. 331). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1917b: 457) listed Bury's field number of the holotype in the original description and mentioned that he thought it was a missexed male. He had examined 31 specimens, and the 30 paratypes are AMNH 571555–571584. For an account of Bury's Yemen collections, see Sclater (1917).

### *Anthus sordidus decaptus* Meinertzhagen

*Anthus sordidus decaptus* Meinertzhagen, 1920: 23 (Rud-I-Taman in East Persia).

Now *Anthus similis decaptus* Meinertzhagen, 1920. See Vaurie, 1959: 65, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571632, adult female, collected at Rud-I-Taman, Iran, on 23 August 1898, by Nikolai A. Zarudny. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meinertzhagen (1920: 23) noted that his type, with the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection and that he had examined 44 specimens. This is the only specimen of this taxon collected by Zarudny at Rud-I-Taman that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. AMNH 571633, adult male, collected at Quetta,

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Baluchistan, on 14 August 1914, and AMNH 571634, adult female, collected at Ziarat, Baluchistan, on 29 July 1914, both by Meinertzhagen, are paratypes. AMNH 571603–571631 were collected prior to the description of *decaptus* in 1920 and may also be paratypes (see *Anthus leucophrys captus*, above).

### *Anthus blayneyi* van Someren

*Anthus blayneyi* van Someren, 1919b: 56 (Olgerei).
Now *Anthus caffer blayneyi* van Someren, 1919. See Keith et al., 1992: 232.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571322, adult male, collected at Lolgerein (= Olgerei), 01°14′S, 34°49′E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 1 July 1917, by A. Blayney Percival. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Van Someren (1919b: 56–57) noted that the type was in the Rothschild Collection and said that he had 10 specimens. This is one of three of his specimens of this taxon that AMNH received with the Rothschild Collection and is the only male. The field label has ''type'' written in van Someren's hand, and a Rothschild type label is attached. The other two specimens, AMNH 571323 and 571324, are paratypes. Because van Someren's collection has been dispersed among many museums, the other seven paratypes are probably widely scattered, one of them being in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 28).

### *Anthus arboreus lutei-gularis* Brehm

*Anthus arboreus lutei-gularis* Brehm, 1856b: 339 (streicht selten durch die hiesige Gegend und wandert bis nach Egypten).
Now *Anthus trivialis trivialis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1905a: 272, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 134.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 458077, adult male, collected in the Rodathal (= Roda River valley), Germany, on 11 April 1852. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Three Brehm specimens are possible syntypes of this taxon. The above specimen has the name *Anthus arboreus luteigularis* Brm. on the original label in Brehm's hand. In addition, it has a Rothschild Museum label and a Rothschild type label, written in Hartert's hand, thereby showing that he considered this specimen the type. While Hartert did not include this taxon in any of his Rothschild type lists, he did list it as a synonym of *Anthus trivialis trivialis* (Hartert, 1905a: 272).

The two additional specimens, both cataloged at AMNH as *luteigularis* and exchanged with ZFMK, are possible syntypes and should be examined to determine if they are labeled *luteigularis* by Brehm: AMNH 458078, female, Rodathal, 20 April 1850; and AMNH 458079, male, Ahlsdorf, 5 April 1822. Another specimen, AMNH 458076, cataloged as *luteigularis*, was not labeled *luteigularis* by Brehm and is the probable type of *saxorum* (see below).

### *Anthus arboreus saxorum* Brehm

*Anthus arboreus saxorum* Brehm, 1856b: 340 (Felsen der 3 Gleichen bei Erfurt und . . . Gegend von Wittenburg).
Now *Anthus trivialis trivialis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1905a: 272, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 134.

SYNTYPE?: AMNH 458076, adult male, collected on Felsenrücken bei Erfurt, Germany, on 8 July 1854, by Maedel. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen has the name *Anthus arboreus saxeitilis* Brm. on the original label in Brehm's hand. In addition, it has a Rothschild Museum label and a Rothschild type label, on which Hartert has written *saxorum* and underlined it twice, with a reference to the description cited above. This taxon, like the previous one, was not included by Hartert in any of the Rothschild type lists, probably because of the lack of exact correspondence between the names; however, he did list it as a synonym of *Anthus trivialis trivialis* (Hartert, 1905a: 272) and considered this specimen the type. Because of the the similarity of the names and the close agreement between the locality on this specimen and that listed by Brehm in the description, I think, like Hartert, that this was a type of *Anthus arboreus saxorum*. A second specimen may be another syntype of this taxon: AMNH 458050, a male collected at ''Witten'' on 16 April 1844 and cataloged as *arboreus*, was exchanged with ZFMK.

### *Anthus herbarum* Brehm

*Anthus herbarum* Brehm, 1831: 327 (lebt auf freien, mit Gras bewachsenen trockenen Schlägen der Nadelwälder, nicht sehr hoch hinauf . . . .).
Now *Anthus trivialis trivialis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1905a: 272, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 134.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 458063, adult unsexed, collected on the Bergrücken des Thüringer Waldes, Germany, on 20 June 1820; and AMNH 458070, juvenile male, AMNH 458071, juvenile female, and AMNH 458072, juvenile male, nestmates collected on 26 July 1825, at Renthendorf, Germany. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Like the two previous taxa, this one was omitted from Hartert's lists of types in the Rothschild Collection but was included in the

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synonymy of *Anthus trivialis trivialis* in Hartert (1905a: 272). The above specimens have the original Brehm label marked ''*Anthus herbarum* Brm.'' in Brehm's hand. Brehm (1831: 327) did not say how many specimens he had.

Brehm (1856b: 339) gave more exact locality data for his *Anthus herbarum*. It was said to occur ''auf dem Rücken des Thüringer Waldes und den Waldblössen der hiesigen Gegend''. AMNH 458063, listed above, from ''Bergrücken des Thüringer Waldes'', is the specimen bearing the Rothschild type label, but it was never designated the type by Hartert. The other three specimens would have also been in Brehm's possession when he named *A. herbarum*. Seven additional specimens, AMNH 458064–458069 and 458073 from Görlitz and Renthendorf, all collected prior to the July 1831 date when Brehm signed the introduction to his 1831 book, were exchanged to ZFMK. They may also be syntypes if they are labeled *herbarum* by Brehm.

### *Anthus alaudarius* Brehm

*Anthus alaudarius* Brehm, 1841, cols. 208, 215, 216 (Ober-renthendorf).

Now *Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 122

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458256, adult female, collected at Renthendorf, 50°48′N, 11°58′E (Gazetteer 43, USBGN), Germany, on 9 April 1820. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen was the first acquired by Brehm and the one designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 24). Two additional specimens from Renthendorf, AMNH 458252 and 458253, cataloged as *alaudarius*, were exchanged to ZFMK and may be paralectotypes.

In the original description, Brehm (1841: col. 216) gave the date of collection of his first specimen as 19 April 1820. Hartert (1918b: 24) read the date as 9 April 1829, and, thinking this was a second specimen, was puzzled because Brehm (1841: col. 216) had said that he had not acquired a second specimen before 1833. A careful reexamination of the original label indicates that the date on it is 9 April 1820, and that this was the first specimen acquired by Brehm. Brehm could have misinterpreted part of the female symbol in front of the 9 as a 1, and while the year does superficially look like ''29'', Brehm made his zeros with two pen strokes, rather like (). In this case the two strokes are unequal in length, causing the ''0'' to look like a ''9''.

### *Anthus Lichtensteinii* Brehm

*Anthus Lichtensteinii* Brehm, 1824: 967 (nicht weit von Dortmund).

Now *Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 122.

LECTOTYPE?: AMNH 458270, adult male, collected at Dortmund, 51°32′N, 07°27′E (Times Atlas), Germany, in May 182(?), by F.W.J. Bädecker. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 24) called attention to the earlier 1824 date of the description, not 1831 (Hartert, 1905a: 275). The date on the above specimen presents a problem, as it appears to be 1829. In the original description the specimen(s) was said to have been collected by Herrn Apotheker Baedecker in Witten. Baedecker was known to have collected near Witten in 1828 and 1829 (Hartert, 1918b: 24) and may have collected in nearby Dortmund earlier. Hartert (1918b: 24) said: ''I expect this must be the type, and that the date on the label became confused when the label was copied.'' This is probably what happened. Brehm did not say how many specimens he had when he named this taxon, but this is the only Brehm specimen from Dortmund that came to AMNH.

### *Anthus limicola* Brehm

*Anthus limicola* Brehm, 1841: cols. 207, 213, 214 (Erdmannsdorfer Wiesen).

Now *Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 122.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458240, adult male, collected in the meadows at Erdmansdorf, 50°49′N, 13°05′E (Times Atlas), Roda River valley, Germany, on 21 March 1833. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 24) designated as lectotype the male of a pair collected with one shot (on 21 March, not 23 March as cited by Hartert). The female, AMNH 458241, is a paralectotype. Other possible paralectotypes, AMNH 258242 and 258243, were exchanged to ZFMK.

### *Anthus montanellus* Brehm

*Anthus montanellus* Brehm, 1824: 965 (bewohnt im Sommer die höchsten Berge des thüringer Waldes).

Now *Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 122.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458194, adult male, collected on the ''Rückenebene des thuringer Waldes'', Germany, on 18 June 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1824: 965) noted that ''mein Freund Bonde in Zella schickte mir 3 im

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Juni 1823 daselbst geschossene.'' The above specimen is the only Brehm specimen in AMNH collected in June 1823 and was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 24), who pointed out in a footnote that the first description of *montanellus* was published in 1824, not 1831 as he had thought earlier (Hartert, 1905a: 275). This lectotype has the head detached from the body and tied onto one leg.

Paralectotypes at AMNH: AMNH 458193, male, collected 7 October 1820 at Zella; AMNH 458195, male, collected 12 June 1820, at Bargrucken, Thuringian Forest; and AMNH 458196, female, collected 20 May 1823, at Bargrucken. Three additional specimens, exchanged to ZFMK, were collected early enough to have been in Brehm's hand when he described the taxon and, if they are identified as *montanellus* by Brehm, may be paralectotypes.

### *Anthus musicus* Brehm

*Anthus musicus* Brehm, 1831: 336 (wandert durch Mitteldeutschland).

Now *Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 122.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 458209, adult male, died at Renthendorf, 50°48′N, 11°58′E (Gazetteer 43, USGBN), Germany, on 30 October 1825. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As Hartert (1918b: 24) noted, Brehm wrote on the original label that this was a cage bird (''zahm gestorben'') and that it is the type of this taxon (''Urexemplar''). Brehm rarely marked his type specimens.

### *Anthus pratensis minor* Brehm

*Anthus pratensis minor* Brehm, 1856b: 346 (wandert durch Deutschland)

Now *Anthus pratensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1905a: 276, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 122.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 458259, adult male, collected in the Roda River valley (''Rodathal''), Germany, on 12 April 1852. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the specimen from the Brehm Collection that bears the Rothschild type label, but it was never designated the type by Hartert. However, *minor* was listed as a synonym of the nominate subspecies earlier (Hartert, 1905a: 276). ''*Anthus pratensis minor* Brm.'' is clearly written on the original Brehm label. There is a Rothschild Museum label and a Rothschild type label with the following notation: ''This is the only specimen that agrees with the diagnosis!'', all written in Hartert's hand.

Six additional Brehm specimens were cataloged at AMNH as *A. p. minor* and later exchanged to ZFMK. AMNH 458257, 458258, and 458260 were collected in Germany prior to 1856, but based on Hartert's note on the label of the above syntype, it is probable that these specimens do not match the original diagnosis. The name written on the label by Brehm should be checked, as well as the original diagnosis. The remainder, AMNH 458261–458263, were collected in Alexandria, Egypt, which locality was not mentioned in the original description.

### *Anthus anadyrensis* Allen

*Anthus anadyrensis* Allen, 1905: 254 (Gichiga, northeastern Siberia).

Now *Anthus cervinus* (Pallas, 1811). See Hartert, 1910a: XXVIII, footnote 5, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 106.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 77357, adult male, collected at Gizhiga (= Gichiga), NE Siberia, on 6 September 1900, by N.G. Buxton (no. 109), on the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type is cited in the original description. There are two paratypes, both from Gizhiga: AMNH 77356 (Buxton no. 18), male, 20 August 1900, and AMNH 77359 (Buxton no. 1085), female, 2 September 1901.

For more information on this locality, see *Alauda buxtoni*.

### *Anthus orientalis* Brehm

*Anthus orientalis* Brehm, 1855: 138 (aus Asien verirrt er sich nach Osteuropa).

Now *Anthus spinoletta coutelli* Audouin, in Savigny, 1828. See Hartert, 1905a: 281, Hartert, 1918b: 25, Keith et al., 1992: 238 and Alström and Mild, 2003: 151.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458135, adult female, collected at Kenneh (= Qena), 26°08′N, 32°42′E (Times Atlas), Egypt, on 5 February 1852, by Alfred E. and Oskar Brehm (Brehm, 1855: 138). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1905a: 281) stated that the Brehm Collection contained only specimens from Egypt and ''petraischen Arabien''. He considered ''Asien'' an error on Brehm's part and designated as the lectotype the above specimen from Kenneh, marked *orientalis* by Brehm, its locality thus becoming the type locality. There are two paralectotypes in AMNH: AMNH 458136, male, Alexandria, Egypt, December 1849; and AMNH 458137, female, Arabia, 15 November 1851. A third possible paralectotype was exchanged to

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ZFMK: AMNH 458134 was cataloged as *Anthus orientalis*, but this may be an error in cataloguing, as the locality is registered as Triest, Italy—a male collected 10 November 1829.

### [*Anthus littoralis* Brehm]

Hartert (1905a: 284) cited Brehm (1831: 331) as the first description of this taxon. Later, Hartert (1918b: 25) found that Brehm (1823: 239), as well as Brehm (1828: 55), were earlier descriptions. Brehm (1823: 239) noted that he had two males, an adult and a bird of the year, collected by Schilling at the beginning of October 1822 on the Baltic Sea. Hartert (1918b: 25) found no specimen of this form collected in October 1822 in the Rothschild Collection, nor did I in AMNH.

### *Anthus aquaticus major* Brehm

*Anthus aquaticus major* Brehm, 1856b: 341 (selten in den hiesigen Thälern).

Now *Anthus spinoletta spinoletta* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 25, Knox, 1988, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 151.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458097, adult male, collected in the Roda River valley (Rodathal), Germany, on 25 January 1839. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1905a: 280) listed *Anthus major* Brehm, 1855: 280 as a nomen nudum. He later (Hartert, 1918b: 25) listed the above valid description and designated the lectotype. The original label has *Anthus aquaticus major* in Brehm's hand, and the specimen bears the Rothschild Museum and type labels, written by Hartert.

The above specimen is cataloged in error at AMNH as the type of ''*Anthus montana*''. Hartert (1918b) did not list ''*Anthus montana*'' Brehm in his list of the Brehm types nor did he include it in any of the synonymies in Hartert (1905a). I also have not found this name, and the status of ''*Anthus montana*'' remains unresolved. Cataloged as ''*montana*'', in addition to the lectotype of *major* are: AMNH 458098, Renthendorf, Germany, 16 April 1845, and AMNH 458099, Zella, St. Blasi, Germany, 7 October 1820, both exchanged to ZFMK. They are possible paralectotypes of *A. a. major*, if they were so labeled by Brehm.

### *Anthus hiemalis* Brehm

*Anthus hiemalis* Brehm, 1831: 329 (kommt im Winter . . . bei Greifswald, an den Quellen bei Witten in Westphalen vor, geht aber auch bis Südfrankreich . . . ).

Now *Anthus spinoletta spinoletta* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 24, Knox, 1988, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 151.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 458117, adult female, collected at Greifswald, 54°06′N, 13°24′E (Times Atlas), Germany, on 30 November 1823. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 24) designated this specimen the lectotype. There are four additional specimens that are possible paralectotypes, all exchanged to ZFMK: AMNH 458120 and 458121, male and female, Witten, 18 March 1825; AMNH 458123, female, S. France, 29 November 1826; and AMNH 458124, female, S. France, winter (no year). Other specimens cataloged as *hiemalis* were collected after 1831.

### *Anthus spinoletta kleinschmidti* Hartert

*Anthus spinoletta kleinschmidti* Hartert, 1905a: 284 (Nolsö, Faröer).

Now *Anthus petrosus petrosus* (Montagu, 1798). See Knox, 1988, and Alström and Mild, 2003: 167.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 572820, collected on 8 May 1900, on Nolsø Island, Faeroes, purchased from Pastor O. Kleinschmidt. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1905a: 284) listed the type from Nolsø but did not say how many specimens he had, nor did he give the sex or date of collection. He did say that both spring and fall plumages were similar to the fall plumage of *Anthus spinoletta obscura*. Later, Hartert (1919: 168) mentioned that the type was a male, dated 8 May 1900, ''but the specimen appears to be in autumn plumage!'' There are two males collected on 8 May. Because this specimen was intended as the type by Hartert and has been so considered ever since, I hereby designate AMNH 572820 the lectotype to avoid confusion with reference to the older literature. Four additional paralectotypes were cataloged: AMNH 572821 and 572822, male and female, 8 May 1900; AMNH 572823, female, 10 September 1900; and AMNH 572824, female, 13 September 1900.

Collection dates of the four paralectotypes are taken from the original field labels, and there is no indication that ''May'' is an incorrect date. Cramp (1988: 394) stated that *kleinschmidti* is among the races that show little seasonal plumage variation. Cramp (1988: 393) did not recognize *A. petrosus* as a species separate from *A. spinoletta* and he considered *kleinschmidti* a valid subspecies of *A. spinoletta*.

### *Anthus hellmayri* Hartert

*Anthus hellmayri* Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi), 1909: 165 (Tucuman).

Now *Anthus hellmayri hellmayri* Hartert, 1909. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 140.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 500459, adult male, collected in San Miguel de Tucumán (= Tucumán City), 450 m, 26°49′S, 65°13′W (Paynter, 1995: 721), Argentina, on 12 June 1904, by Luís Dinelli (no. 3120). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Dinelli's field number of the holotype in the original description. Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi, 1909: 165) said: ''Il y a à Tring deux autres exemplaires de Tucuman, S. Venturi coll., ♂, 17.vi.1904, et G. Dinelli coll.'' Hellmayr (1935: 100) noted that: ''Although the Brazilian form, '*Anthus chii*' auct., was considered the same, Hartert's diagnosis was exclusively based on three examples from the vicinity of Tucumán City.'' Hartert's statement is confusing, leading Hellmayr to conclude that the description was based on three specimens, while in fact there were four. In addition to the holotype, there are three paratypes from Tucumán: a second specimen collected by Dinelli, AMNH 500460, male, 17 June 1904 (no. 3136); and two specimens collected by S. Venturi, AMNH 500461, male (no. 1000), and AMNH 500462, female (no. 999), both collected on 31 October 1899.

### *Anthus chii chacoensis* Zimmer

*Anthus chii chacoensis* Zimmer, 1952: 31 (Avia Terai, Gobernación de Chaco, Argentina, altitude 350 feet).

Now *Anthus chacoensis* Zimmer, 1952. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 139, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 679, and Hayes, 1995: 123.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 142016, adult female, collected Aviá Terai, 350 ft, 26°42′S, 60°44′W (Paynter, 1995: 48), Chaco, Argentina, on 2 May 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 16431) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Zimmer (1952: 34) listed four paratypes in USNM and two paratypes in the Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina.

### *Anthus* (*Notiocorys*) *parvus* Lawrence

*Anthus* (*Notiocorys*) *parvus* Lawrence, 1865: 106 (The savannah near Panama City).

Now *Anthus lutescens parvus* Lawrence, 1865. See Wetmore et al., 1984: 190.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 39588, adult female, and AMNH 39589, adult male, collected in Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence (1861b) reported on the birds collected jointly by McLeannan and Galbraith and had originally (p. 322) listed these birds as *Anthus rufus* but, later, after comparing them with fresh specimens that he identified as *rufus*, named them as above. Lawrence (1861b: 322) had recorded ''♂'' and ''♀'' but did not say how many specimens he had. Both of the above specimens were collected by McLeannan and Galbraith together and are marked ''Type'' in Lawrence's hand. A third specimen that came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection, AMNH 39590, a female?, was possibly in Lawrence's hand by 1865, but I have been unable to verify that. It was collected by McLeannan alone, but not prior to the joint expedition, as it was not mentioned in part 1 of Lawrence's (1861a) Catalog, which was a list of species collected by McLeannan before he was joined by Galbraith. Another puzzle with regard to this third specimen is that ''Presented to Mr. F. Nicholson by G.N.L.'' is written on the reverse of Lawrence's label and in his hand. There is no indication of when, or if, this specimen was ever in Nicholson's hand, as it came to AMNH with the rest of the Lawrence Collection. It also is not marked ''Type''. Being of questionable status, it is not included in the type collection at AMNH.

### *Anthus bogotensis meridae* Zimmer

*Anthus bogotensis meridae* Zimmer, 1953: 24 (Escorial, Near Mérida, Venezuela; altitude 2500 meters).

Now *Anthus bogotensis meridae* Zimmer, 1953. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 303.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 500471, adult male, collected at Páramo Escorial, 2500 m, ca. 08°38′N, 71°05′W (Paynter, 1982: 70), Merida, Venezuela, on 28 January 1896, by Salomon Briceño G. (Salomon Briceño Gabaldón) é hijos. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description. Zimmer (1953: 25) listed eight paratypes; they are AMNH 500468–500470 and 500472–500476.

### *Anthus sokokensis* van Someren

*Anthus sokokensis* van Someren, 1921b: 124 (Sokoke Forest).

Now *Anthus sokokensis* van Someren, 1921. See Keith et al., 1992: 233.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 571325, adult male, collected in the Sokoke Forest, 03°20′S, 39°50′E (Britton, 1980: 247), Kenya, on 14 January 1921, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren mentioned that the type, with the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection and that there were four paratypes. Only two of these paratypes came to AMNH with the Rothschild Col-

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lection: AMNH 571326 and 571327, males collected in the Sokoke Forest on 25 May 1921.

## CAMPEPHAGIDAE

### *Pteropodocys maxima pallida* Mathews

*Pteropodocys maxima pallida* Mathews, 1912a: 325 (Alexandra [sic], Northern Territory).

Now *Coracina maxima* (Rüppell, 1839). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 585.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561016, adult male, collected at Alexandria, 19°00′S, 136°42′E (Times Atlas), Northern Territory, Australia, on 10 May 1906, by W. Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1905) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was given in the original description. This specimen bears the original Stalker label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews did not state how many specimens he had, only that the range of his new form was ''Northern Territory''. The holotype was the only Northern Territory specimen Mathews cataloged at that time. For a discussion of this type locality, see *Mirafra rufescens*.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 479–484) included the Campephagidae in their expanded family Corvidae.

### *Pteropodocys maxima neglecta* Mathews

*Pteropodocys maxima neglecta* Mathews, 1912a: 325 (Broome Hill, South-West Australia).

Now *Coracina maxima* (Rüppell, 1839). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 585, and Johnstone, 2001: 87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 560998, adult female, collected at Broomehill, 33°51′S, 117°38′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 411), Western Australia, on 23 July 1906, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1912) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the holotype was given in the original description. Mathews did not say how many specimens he had, only that the range of *neglecta* was ''West Australia''. Paratypes from Western Australia, cataloged by Mathews at the same time as the holotype, are: AMNH 560999, 561000, 561005–561007, all collected at Broomehill by Tom Carter; and AMNH 561008, collected at Lake Way by F.L. W[hitlock].

### *Graucalus macei larvivorus* Hartert

*Graucalus macei larvivorus* Hartert, 1910c: 227 (Mt. Wuchi).

Now *Coracina macei larvivora* (Hartert, 1910). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 9–10, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 33.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561871, adult male, collected on Wu-chi Shan, 18°59′N, 109°45′E (Times Atlas), Hainan Island, Guangdong, China, on 21 March 1903, by Zensaku Katsumata, a collector for Alan Owston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above holotype is the only specimen collected on 21 March 1903. The 14 paratypes listed by Hartert (1910c:227) are AMNH 561872–561885. The number ''51'' that appears on the field label of the holotype is the number given to the species by the collector and appears on all of the specimens.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 479) recognized *Coracina macei* as an allospecies in the superspecies *caledonica*.

### *Graucalus floris alfredianus* Hartert

*Graucalus floris alfredianus* Hartert, 1898a: 458 (Alor).

Now *Coracina personata alfrediana* (Hartert, 1898). See White and Bruce, 1986: 301, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 10, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 34.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 561113, adult male, collected on Alor Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in May 1897, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1898a: 458) had ''half a dozen specimens from Alor'' when he named this taxon, but did not designate a type. Five came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1922b: 371) designated a male collected in May 1897 as the lectotype; the above male is the only one collected in May. A second male, AMNH 561114, collected in April 1897, and three females, AMNH 561115–561117, collected in May 1897, are paralectotypes.

Hartert (1898a: 455) noted that Everett ''collected chiefly in the eastern end of the island (Irána), where there was a small river'' and that he had not been able to collect on the 6000-foot mountain that is on the eastern end, due to a severe injury to his leg.

### *Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida* Mathews

*Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida* Mathews, 1912a: 326 (North-West Australia).

Now *Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 579, Johnstone, 2001: 87, and Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 10.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561785, adult female, collected on the Strelley River, Western Australia, Australia, in August 1907, by Dr. John B. Cleland. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1921) via the Rothschild Collection.

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COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the holotype appears in the original description. This specimen bears a Mathews Collection label with the field data, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The number 504 that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.* The number 761 that appears next to the citation in Peters et al. (1960: 171) is the number of this taxon in Mathews' (1912) *Reference-list*, in which this description appears.

### *Coracina novae-hollandiae didimus* Mathews

*Coracina novae-hollandiae didimus* Mathews, 1912b: 42 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (Latham, 1802). See Mees, 1961b: 111, Browning and Monroe, 1991: 386, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 578–580, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 10, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 34.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561648, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, on 18 October 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2208). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10781) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the holotype was given in the original description.

The year in which Latham published the name *melanops* is often given as 1801 (e.g., Peters et al., 1960: 172). However, Browning and Monroe (1991: 386) have given convincing evidence for a publication date of 1802.

### *Coracina novaehollandiae kuehni* Hartert

*Coracina novaehollandiae kuehni* Hartert, 1916b: 65 (Tual, Little Kei Islands).

Now *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (Latham, 1802). See White and Bruce, 1986: 300, Browning and Monroe, 1991: 386, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 10, and Dickinson et al., 2002: 34.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561799, adult female, collected at Tual, 05°38′S, 132°44′E (Times Atlas), Kai Kecil, Kai Islands, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 1 October 1897, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was sexed as a female by Kühn and so described by Hartert (1916b: 65). Later, Hartert (1922b: 372) stated that this specimen was a male, not a female, but did not give reasons, and he also placed the female symbol in quotation marks on the Rothschild Collection label. This is, however, the holotype, as no other specimen was collected on 1 October 1897. There are 16 paratypes: Kai Islands, AMNH 561798, 561800–561804; Aru Islands, AMNH 561805–561809; Tiandu, Southeast Islands, AMNH 561810–561811; Taam Island, Southeast Islands, AMNH 561812–561813; Sula Besi, AMNH 561796. Specimens are from the months of January, February, April, May, July, August, September, and October, and all appear to be of migrant *melanops*.

According to Mees (1961a: 51) Tual (= Toeal) is on the smaller of the two islands that make up Little Kei (= Kai Kecil), and the entire island is sometimes called by that name.

### *Coracina novaehollandiae westralensis* Mathews

*Coracina novaehollandiae westralensis* Mathews, 1912a: 326 (Wilson's Inlet, South-West Australia).

Now *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (Latham, 1802). See Browning and Monroe, 1991: 386, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 578, 580, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 10, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 34.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561556, adult male, collected at Wilson Inlet, 35°00′S, 117°24′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 422), Western Australia, Australia, on 1 June 1910, by F.B. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5452) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type and the range of *westralensis* as ''West Australia'' was included in the original description, but the number of specimens was not. The number 760 following the citation in Peters et al. (1960: 172) is the number of this taxon in Mathews' (1912a) *Reference–list* in which the description appeared.

### *Coracina novaehollandiae connectens* Mathews

*Coracina novaehollandiae connectens* Mathews, 1912a: 326 (Inkerman, Queensland).

Now *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (Latham, 1802). See Browning and Monroe, 1991: 386, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 578, 580, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 10, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 34.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561722, adult male, collected at Inkerman, 19°45′S, 147°29′E (Storr, 1984b: 154), Queensland, Australia, on 17 October 1907, by William Stalker. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1922) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was included in the original description. The number 504 that appears on the collector's label refers to the number of the species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.* Mathews and Rothschild type labels are also present. The number 762 following the citation in Peters et al. (1960: 172) is the number of this taxon in Mathews' (1912a)

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*Reference-list* in which the description appeared. Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he had, only noting the range of *connectens* as ''North Queensland''.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Mirafra javanica queenslandica*.

### *Coracina melanops tasmanica* Mathews

*Coracina melanops tasmanica* Mathews, 1911: 100 (Tasmania).

Now *Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1789). See Mathews, 1912a: 326 (note), and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 578.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561779, unsexed, collected in Tasmania, no date, by Richard H.W. Leach. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4366) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert wrote ''♂'' on the Rothschild type label. It bears a Mathews Collection label, with the original field data, and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The Mathews catalog number of the type was cited in the original description. There are three paratypes (additional Leach specimens from Tasmania, cataloged at the same time by Mathews) now in AMNH: AMNH 561780 (Mathews no. 4369), 561783 (Mathews no. 4365), and 561784 (Mathews no. 4364). One of these specimens is dated December [18]62. Whittell (1954: 417) said that Leach collected in Tasmania in 1863 and gave his collection to Mathews in ''about 1908''. According to the date in the catalog, Mathews entered them in 1910.

The number 505 on the Mathews label refers to the species number in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.*

### *Artamides welchmani bougainvillei* Mathews

*Artamides welchmani bougainvillei* Mathews, l928: 373 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Group).

Now *Coracina caledonica bougainvillei* (Mathews, 1928). See Coates, 1990: 36, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561084, adult male, collected on Bougainville Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 20 April 1904, by Albert S. Meek (no. A1602). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Designated the type by Mathews in the original description, this specimen was never part of the Mathews Collection. Although stamped with Meek's name as the collector, the original label is not in Meek's hand, but probably in that of one of the Eichhorns, brothers-in-law of Meek who often collected with him. On Meek's labels, an ''A'' before the field number seems to always occur on labels that are not in Meek's hand and probably indicates specimens collected by the Eichhorns.

The holotype is the only specimen collected on Bougainville on 20 April 1904. Although Mathews did not indicate how many specimens he studied, four additional Bougainville specimens in the Meek collection that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection would be paratypes: AMNH 561085 and 561086, males, collected 14 and 16 April 1904; and AMNH 561087 and 561088, male and female, collected 10 and 18 January 1908.

### *Coracina welchmani kulambangrae* Rothschild and Hartert

*Coracina welchmani kulambangrae* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916: 289 (Kulambangra).

Now *Coracina caledonica kulambangrae* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916. See Coates, 1990: 550, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561089, adult male, collected on Kolombangara Island (= Kulambangra Island), 08°00′S, 157°10′E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 25 February 1901 by Albert S. Meek (no. 2796). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's no. 2796 was given for the type in the original description. AMNH 561090–561093 are paratypes.

### *Coracina caledonica seiuncta* Mayr and Ripley

*Coracina caledonica seiuncta* Mayr and Ripley, 1941b: 250 (Erromango Island, southern New Hebrides).

Now *Coracina caledonica seiuncta* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Bregulla, 1992: 218.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 305836, adult female, collected at North Dillon Bay, 18°48′S, 168°58′E (Gazetteer 29, USBGN), Erromango Island, Vanuatu, on 1 May 1936, by T. Lindsay Macmillan (no. 201). Collected on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

COMMENTS: AMNH 336534–336536 are paratypes.

### *Coracina caeruleogrisea adamsoni* Mayr and Rand

*Coracina caeruleogrisea adamsoni* Mayr and Rand, 1936: 245 (Mafulu, 1250 m, Central Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Coracina caeruleogrisea adamsoni* Mayr and Rand, 1936. See Coates, 1990: 40.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 419935, adult male, collected at Mafulu, 08°31′S, 147°01′E (Frith and Beehler, 1998: 569, converted to degrees and minutes), Central Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 October 1933, by Richard Archbold and Austin

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L. Rand (no. 1959). Collected on the 1933–1934 Archbold Papuan Expedition.

COMMENTS: Mayr and Rand (1936: 245) listed as their type series 20 males and 19 females, excluding the holotype, from numerous localities. I have found 19 males and 21 females from the localities listed, all of which would have been available to Mayr and Rand in 1936. These paratypes are: AMNH 267413–267415, 268954–268956, 329870, 329871, 419934–419942, 561213, and 561215–561236. AMNH 419943, an unsexed specimen from Ononge, was not listed but would have been part of the series and should be considered a paratype. I did not find AMNH 561212 in the collection, cataloged as a male from Sattelberg, but it also would be a paratype. Among the listed paratypes, AMNH 268956 is mounted and on display, and AMNH 561215 was exchanged to FMNH.

### *Graucalus normani* Sharpe

*Graucalus normani* Sharpe, 1887: 438 (Kina Balu, Northern Borneo).

Now *Coracina larvata normani* (Sharpe, 1887). See Smythies, 1981: 272, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 35.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 561161, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 3000 ft, ca. 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 3 March 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1055); and AMNH 561160, adult female, collected at the same locality, on 10 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 952). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Whitehead was in the habit of sending ahead to Sharpe ''a pair of most birds that I thought would be new'' (Whitehead, 1893: 185). Sharpe based his description on these two birds, later purchased by Rothschild with most of the Whitehead collection, and Hartert (1922b: 371) listed them as syntypes.

### *Graucalus crissalis* Salvadori

*Graucalus crissalis* Salvadori, 1894: 592 (Si-pora, Isole Mentawei).

Now *Coracina striata sumatrensis* (S. Müller, 1843). See van Marle and Voous, 1988: 149, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 11, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 35.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 561268, adult male, and AMNH 561269, adult female, collected at Si Oban, Sipura Island, 02°12′S, 99°40′E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 216), Mentawai Islands, Indonesia, on 26 April 1894, by Dr. Elio Modigliani (nos. 75 and 77). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922b: 372) commented: ''Both specimens are marked in the author's handwriting: '*Graucalus crissalis* Salvad. Typus!' They are specimens A and D of Salvadori's list, who marked all skins as 'Typus.' They are thus cotypes, or paratypes according to modern nomenclature.'' In today's nomenclature they are syntypes.

Salvadori (1894: 592) listed five specimens, a–e. The three additional syntypes, Salvadori's specimens b, c, and e, are in MNSG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 209).

Salvadori (1894: 588) noted that Si Oban is a bay on Sipura Island.

### *Graucalus bungurensis* Hartert

*Graucalus bungurensis* Hartert, 1894: 477 (Bunguran).

Now *Coracina striata bungurensis* (Hartert, 1894). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 11, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 35.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 561262, adult male, 7 October 1893; AMNH 561263, adult female, 1 October 1893; AMNH 561264, adult male, October 1893; and AMNH 561265, adult male, 1 October 1893. All were collected on Bunguran Island (= Great Natuna), 03°55′N, 108°14′E (Seltzer, 1962: 714), Natuna Islands, Indonesia, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1894: 477) did not designate a type but mentioned three males and one female, all now in AMNH and all collected in October 1893. In his Rothschild type list, Hartert (1922b: 371) listed as ''types'' ''♂♀'', Bunguran, October 1893, Alfred Everett leg.'' but had attached Rothschild type labels to only AMNH 561262 and 561263. All four specimens are syntypes and, accordingly, type labels have been added to the other two specimens.

### *Graucalus enganensis* Salvadori

*Graucalus enganensis* Salvadori, 1892: 129 (Engano).

Now *Coracina striata enganensis* (Salvadori, 1892). See van Marle and Voous, 1988: 149, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 11, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 35.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 561270, male? (published as a male), collected at Bua Bua, Enggano Island, 00°42′N, 103°43′E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 211), southwest coast of Sumatra Island, Indonesia, on 14 May 1891, by Dr. Elio Modigliani (no. 63). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvadori had 11 specimens of this taxon; the AMNH specimen is ''e'' in his list and is so marked. This specimen was not listed by Hartert in any of his type lists. Five additional syntypes are in MNSG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 209); the whereabouts of the remainder is unknown to me.

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### *Graucalus vordermani* Hartert

*Graucalus vordermani* Hartert, 1901d: 32 (Kangean Island).

Now *Coracina striata vordermani* (Hartert, 1901). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 11, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 35

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 561274, adult male, collected on Kangean Island, ca. 06°57′S, 115°42′E (Seltzer, 1962: 905), Indonesia, in September 1901, by Ernst Prillwitz (no. 131). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, both the male and female were described but no type was designated. Later, Hartert (1922b: 372) chose the September male as the lectotype. Two males and five females collected in August 1901 on Kangean Island are paralectotypes: AMNH 561275–561281.

### *Graucalus sumatrensis difficilis* Hartert

*Graucalus sumatrensis difficilis* Hartert, 1895: 470 (Balabac).

Now *Coracina striata difficilis* (Hartert, 1895). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 276, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 11, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 35.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 561282, adult male, 24 December 1893; and AMNH 561283, adult female, 25 December 1893, both collected on Balabac Island, 07°57′N, 117°01′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 415), Philippine Islands, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: These were the only two specimens in the type series (Hartert, 1895: 470). Hartert (1922b: 372) listed the male as the type, and this would ordinarily give lectotype status to that specimen. However, in this case the date of collection quoted is that of the female, and in the original description, the more boldly and regularly barred undertail coverts of the female *G. s. dificilis* are stressed. Also, contrary to his usual practice when a lectotype was designated, Hartert attached type labels to both of these specimens, and they were both cataloged as types at AMNH. I think that he perhaps made an error in transcribing data, including only partial data for each specimen, and that he meant to retain both specimens as syntypes, as he did in other taxa within *Coracina*.

### *Graucalus guillemardi* Salvadori

*Graucalus guillemardi* Salvadori, 1886: 154 (Lapac Island).

Now *Coracina striata guillemardi* (Salvadori, 1886). See Dickinson et al., 1991: 276, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 11, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 36.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561038, sex uncertain (male plumage), collected on Lapac Island, 05°32′N, 120°47′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420), Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, on 18 May 1883, by Dr. F. Henry H. Guillemard. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvadori (1886: 154), when naming this taxon, noted that the single specimen had been identified by Guillemard (1885a: 258) as *Artamides pollens*. Hartert (1922b: 371) erroneously listed this taxon as having been described in the genus *Artamides*.

### *Graucalus pusillus ombriosus* Rothschild and Hartert

*Graucalus pusillus ombriosus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1905: 264 (Gizo Island).

Now *Coracina lineata ombriosa* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1905). See Coates, 1990: 550, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 288.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562185, adult male, collected on Gizo Island, 08°04′S, 156°45′E (Times Atlas), New Georgia Group, Solomon Islands, on 31 October 1903, by Albert S. Meek (no. A695). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Meek number of the type was given in the original description. The handwriting on the type label is not that of Meek, and the field number is preceded by an ''A'', indicating that the specimen was probably collected by one of the Eichhorn brothers, who collected for and with Meek. Paratypes are AMNH 562184, 562186–562194, and 562199–562205.

### *Coracina lineata malaitae* Mayr

*Coracina lineata malaitae* Mayr, 1931b: 17 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Coracina lineata malaitae* Mayr, 1931. See Coates, 1990: 550, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227165, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, 09°00′S, 161°00′E (Times Atlas), 3000 ft, Solomon Islands, on 4 April 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin, William F. Coultas, and Walter J. Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39846).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The type series consisted of 13 males and nine females (Mayr, 1931b: 17); the 21 listed paratypes are AMNH 227157–227164 and 227166–227178. Of these, I did not find AMNH 227176 in the collection. AMNH 227179 is an unsexed specimen that is part of the same series, but was not listed by Mayr.

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### *Coracina lineata makirae* Mayr

*Coracina lineata makirae* Mayr, 1935: 4 (San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Coracina lineata makirae* Mayr, 1935. See Coates, 1990: 550, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227953, adult male, collected on Makira (= San Cristobal) Island, 1900 ft, Solomon Islands, on 7 December 1929, by Ernst Mayr, William F. Coultas, and Walter J. Eyerdam on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 38609).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was cited in the original description but Mayr did not state the number of specimens. Later, he (Mayr, 1936a: 13) listed his type series as three adult males, one immature male, and six adult females. This apparently excludes the type, as there are four adult males. These birds are labeled ''Bauro'', an old name for ''San Cristobal''. The 10 paratypes are: AMNH 218593–218597 and 227954–227958.

The journals of Coultas (vol. V, pp. 233–234), and Eyerdam (vol. U, pp. 10–11, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH) give the locality of their camp on 7 December 1929 as 15 miles inland from the east coast at Kira Kira (10°30′S, 161°55′E, Times Atlas) at a village called Huno-Galdaha or Hanagaraha, 1900 ft.

### *Coracina lineata gracilis* Mayr

*Coracina lineata gracilis* Mayr, 1931a: 18 (Rennell Island).

Now *Coracina linata gracilis* Mayr, 1931. See Coates, 1990: 550, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 226212, adult male, collected on Rennell Island, 11°45′S, 160°15′E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 30 August 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35360).

COMMENTS: There were nine specimens in the type series, including the holotype. The eight paratypes are AMNH 226211, 226213–226215 and 226476–226479.

According to Hamlin (vol. S, p. 262, unpublished journal of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH), on 30 August 1928 the Expedition schooner *France* was anchored in Kunggava Bay (= Lughu Bay).

### *Paragraucalus lineatus austini* Mathews

*Paragraucalus lineatus austini* Mathews, 1916: 60 (New South Wales).

Now *Coracina lineata lineata* (Swainson, 1825). See Peters et al., 1960: 179.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 562140, immature female, collected at Broadwater, 28°59′S, 153°16′E (Times Atlas), New South Wales, Australia, on 25 November 1906, by ''L.H.'' From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Mathews said of the type only that it was from New South Wales and ''not so heavily barred''. Later, Mathews (1921–1922) recognized his subspecies *austini*, adding that when he received the ''paler'' New South Wales birds, he named them. He did not say how many specimens he had. Only two Mathews specimens of this species from New South Wales (both from Broadwater) came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and neither had been included in the AMNH type collection. Only the above specimen is in the paler, less heavily barred immature plumage, thus matching the description, and I hereby designate it the lectotype. AMNH 562139, a female in adult plumage and not paler than other specimens of *C. l. lineata*, collected on 21 April 1906 by R.N. Ross, was almost certainly in Mathews' hand when he named *austini* and it becomes a paralectotype. Neither specimen bears a Mathews catalog number. Later, Mathews (1930: 537) synonymized this form with nominate ''*Paragraucalus lineatus*''.

### *Coracina papuensis intermedia* Rothschild

*Coracina papuensis intermedia* Rothschild, 1931b: 267 (Upper Setekwa River).

Now *Coracina papuensis papuensis* (Gmelin, 1788). See Mees, 1982: 117, and Coates, 1990: 38.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561324, adult male, collected on the Upper Setekwa River, West Papua, Indonesia, on 21 July 1910, by Albert S. Meek (no. 4406). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild cited Meek's field number of the type in the original description and said that the subspecies was found on the south side of the Central Range, but did not say how many specimens he had. Five additional specimens were collected by Meek on the Upper Setekwa River in 1910. They are the only specimens from the south side of the Central Range that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection and are paratypes: AMNH 561321–561323, 561325, and 561326.

Mees (1982: 117) noted that *C. p. intermedia* Rothschild, 1931, is a secondary homonym of *C. melaschistos intermedia* (Hume, 1877), but he did not rename it, as he considered it a synonym of *C. p. papuensis*.

Frith and Beehler (1998: 570) gave the coordinates of the mid-Setekwa River as 04°34′S, 137°21′E (converted to degrees and minutes).

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### *Coracina papuensis oriomo* Mayr and Rand

*Coracina papuensis oriomo* Mayr and Rand, 1936: 244 (Wuroi, Oriomo Fluss, Western Division, Territory of Papua).

Now *Coracina papuensis oriomo* Mayr and Rand, 1936. See Mees, 1982: 116, Coates, 1990: 38, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 583.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 421946, adult male, collected at Wuroi, Oriomo River, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, on 24 January 1934, by Richard Archbold and Austin L. Rand on the First Archbold Expedition (no. 2552).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The type series consists of four specimens from Wuroi; the three paratypes are AMNH 421945, 421947, and 421948. The mouth of the Oriomo River is on the Papua New Guinea coast opposite Daru Island, 09°05′S, 143°10′E (Times Atlas); Wuroi is 65 km from the mouth. For a description of this locality and surroundings, see Archbold and Rand (1935: 576–577).

### *Coracina papuensis meekiana* Rothschild and Hartert

*Coracina papuensis meekiana* Rothschild and Hartert, 1912b: 201 (Kumusi River).

Now *Coracina papuensis angustifrons* (Sharpe, 1878). See Peters et al., 1960: 180, and Coates, 1990: 38.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561404, collected on the Kumusi River, 08°30′S, 148°10′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), Northern Province, Papua New Guinea, on 17 June 1907, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3209). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type series consists of five specimens from the Kumusi River, all published as adult males (Rothschild and Hartert, 1912b: 200), with Meek's numbers listed. The above specimen (Meek no. 3209) was listed as the holotype; it was sexed as a female in the field (by one of the Eichhorn brothers working with Meek, judging by the handwriting), but in a different hand (probably Meek's) and using the same ink, this has been crossed out and ''?Male!!'' added. Paratypes are AMNH 561405 (Meek no. 3250), male; AMNH 561406 (Meek no. 3033), male; AMNH 561407 (Meek no. 3420), female; and AMNH 561408 (Meek no. 2930), sex?. All of these birds have the forehead and lores intensely black and were probably considered males for that reason.

### *Graucalus hypoleucus louisiadensis* Hartert

*Graucalus hypoleucus louisiadensis* Hartert, 1898c: 524 (Sudest Island).

Now *Coracina papuensis louisiadensis* (Hartert, 1898). See Peters et al., 1960: 180, and Coates, 1990: 38.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 561413, adult male, collected on Tagula (= Sudest) Island, 11°30′S, 153°30′E (Times Atlas), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Prov., Papua New Guinea, on 5 April 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1668). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1898c: 524) in his original description did not say how many specimens he had nor did he designate a type, but later he (1922b: 372) chose the above specimen as the lectotype, citing Meek's field number. Five additional Tagula specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all paralectotypes: AMNH 516414–516416 (males), 516422, and 516423 (females).

### *Graucalus papuensis ingens* Rothschild and Hartert

*Graucalus papuensis ingens* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914d: 107 (Manus).

Now *Coracina papuensis ingens* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914). See Coates, 1990: 38, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561396, adult male, collected on Manus Island, 02°00′S, 147°00′E (Times Atlas), Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 9 September 1913, for Albert S. Meek (no. 6012). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's field number of the type was given in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1914c: 296) listed two males and seven females from Manus, for which they gave Meek's numbers. One male and six females, in addition to the holotype, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. They are paratypes AMNH 561397–561403. The missing paratype is Meek no. 6016.

Schodde and Mason (1999: 583) considered *ingens* an allospecies of *papuensis*.

For further information on the collecting locality see *Edolisoma amboinense admiralitatis*.

### *Coracina papuensis perpallida* Rothschild and Hartert

*Coracina papuensis perpallida* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916: 290 (Bougainville).

Now *Coracina papuensis perpallida* Rothschild and Hartert, 1916. See Coates, 1990: 38, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561438, adult female, collected on Bougainville Island, 06°12′S, 155°15′E (Seltzer, 1962: 253), North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, on 6 May 1904, by Albert S.

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Meek (no. A1739). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert (1916: 291) cited Meek's field number of the holotype in the original description and gave the range of this taxon as Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel, and Florida islands. There are 19 paratypes from these localities, AMNH 561439–561457, that were collected prior to the publication date and came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

### *Coracina papuensis eyerdami* Mayr

*Coracina papuensis eyerdami* Mayr, 1931b: 16 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Coracina papuensis eyerdami* Mayr, 1931. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227189, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, Solomon Islands, on 8 February 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin, Ernst Mayr, William F. Coultas, and Walter J. Eyerdam. From the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39186).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. AMNH 227180–227188, 27190–227195 (males), and 227196–227210 (females) are paratypes.

During the period when the holotype was collected, the Whitney Expedition schooner *France* was anchored at the village of Suú, 09°10′S, 160°55′E (Times Atlas), at the mouth of the Kwariekwa River (Hamlin, vol. T, p. 149, and Coultas, vol. V, p. 101, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, archives in the Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Coracina hypoleuca apsleyi* Mathews

*Coracina hypoleuca apsleyi* Mathews, 1912b: 42 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Coracina papuensis apsleyi* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 581.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561527, adult male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, 11°30′S, 131°00′E (Storr, 1977: 111), Northern Territory, Australia, on 29 September 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2054). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10793) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection catalog number of the type was given in the original description. AMNH 561525–561526 and 561528–561542 are paratypes.

### *Coracina hypoleuca parryi* Mathews

*Coracina hypoleuca parryi* Mathews, 1912b: 43 (Parry's Creek, North-west Australia).

Now *Coracina papuensis hypoleuca* (Gould, 1848). See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 581, 583, Johnstone, 2001: 87, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 36.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561543, adult male, collected on Parry's Creek, 15°36′S, 128°17′E (Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 419), alt. 10 ft, 5 mi west of Trig Station HJ9, East Kimberley, Western Australia, on 31 August 1908, by John P. Rogers (no. 36). From the Mathews Collection (no. 1933) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews Collection catalog number of the type was given in the original description. This specimens bears Rogers' field label, the Mathews and Rothschild type labels, and the Mathews yellow label, indicating that it was figured in Mathews (1921–1922, pt. 3, p. 124 and pl. 414).

Mathews (1912b: 43) did not say how many specimens he had and gave the range of *parryi* as ''North-west Australia''. An additional three specimens were collected by Rogers at Parry's Creek and cataloged at the same time (Mathews Collection numbers 1934–1936) and so are paratypes: AMNH 561544–561546.

### *Coracina hypoleuca stalkeri* Mathews

*Coracina hypoleuca stalkeri* Mathews, 1912a: 327 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now considered intermediate between *Coracina papuensis oriomo* Mayr and Rand, 1936 and *C. p. artamoides* Schodde and Mason, 1999. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 584.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561470, adult female, collected at Cooktown, 15°29′S, 145°15′E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, on 3 June 1899. From the Mathews Collection (no. 5824) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the holotype is cited in the original description, but there is no mention of how many specimens were in the type series. The range was given as ''North Queensland''. Specimens cataloged by Mathews at the same time as or prior to the holotype would certainly be paratypes: AMNH 561473, 561475, 561477, 561478, 561480, 561482, 561483, and 561724.

There is some confusion as to the sex of the holotype. On the field label, the sex symbol is an upside-down male symbol. Mathews at first cataloged it as a female and then changed it to male, but did not list the sex in the original description. The Mathews type label does not record the sex. The Rothschild type label records it as male. Hartert did not cover this part of the Mathews Collection in his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection. Schodde and Mason (1999: 584) questioned its being sexed as a male and mentioned

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that its measurements and lore color are consistent with its being a female or immature male, but they did not mention the confusing sex symbol on the field label.

Mathews obtained the specimens of this taxon from Herbert C. Robinson, and Robinson and Laverock (1900) had earlier published on this collection made by E. Olive. Using their report and spot-checking listed specimens, I found that Olive had made female symbols in both the correct way and as an upside-down male symbol, but he apparently always made male symbols the correct way. Therefore, I believe that this specimen was correctly sexed as a female by the collector, and that any published reference to it as a male must have been copied incorrectly from the Rothschild type label.

Whittell (1954: 621) noted that the collection reported on by Robinson and Laverock (1900) was later presented to Mathews. However, it appears from labels now on these specimens that part of the collection went directly to Rothschild and only part to Mathews (Mathews catalog numbers 5800–5926). At least some specimens also went to the Liverpool Museum (see Wagstaffe, 1978: 9, 13).

### *Coracina robusta victoriae* Mathews

*Coracina robusta victoriae* Mathews, 1916: 60. (Victoria).

Now *Coracina papuensis robusta* (Latham, 1802). See Peters et al., 1960: 181, Browning and Monroe, 1991: 386, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 582.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 561971, adult male, collected in Victoria, Australia, in March 1873, by Richard H.W. Leach. From the Mathews Collection (no. 4368) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mathews (1916: 60) did not cite his catalog number in the original description, saying only that the type was from ''Victoria'', and no type of *victoriae* had previously been included in the type collection at AMNH. There are now in AMNH three specimens of *C. p. robusta* from Victoria that had been part of the Mathews Collection. AMNH 561971 (Mathews no. 4368) bears a pink Mathews Collection label on which is marked, in Mathews' hand, ''type of victoriae''. The number ''507'' that appears on this label refers to the number of this species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.* In addition, there is a yellow Mathews label, indicating that this specimen was figured in Mathews (1921–1922, pt. 3, pp. 129–130, pl. 415), where he discussed the nomenclatural history of this taxon and noted: ''Collected in Victoria in March 1873; is very similar to the type drawing of *Lanius robustus* Latham, and is figured for this reason.'' The second specimen, AMNH 561972 (Mathews no. 4367), unsexed, also collected by Leach in Victoria but without a date, bears Mathews and Rothschild Collection labels. The third specimen is AMNH 561970, female, collected at Selby, Victoria, on 27 December 1913; it bears Rothschild and Mathews Collection labels, but I was unable to find a Mathews catalog number for it. The second specimen was undoubtedly in Mathews' hand when he described the taxon, for it was cataloged with the first specimen. It is not certain when the third specimen came into Mathews' possession; he cataloged few specimens in 1913 and 1914 and almost none thereafter. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the third specimen and because Mathews indicated intent by marking AMNH 561971 ''type of victoriae'', I hereby designate it the lectotype. AMNH 561972 becomes a paralectotype; and the status of AMNH 561970 remains uncertain.

The lectotype was marked ''immature'' by the collector, but it shows no signs of immaturity and is an adult in dark phase plumage with an all black head.

### *Coracina graueri* Neumann

*Coracina graueri* Neumann, 1908c: 11 (90 km west of Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Coracina graueri* Neumann, 1908. See Keith et al., 1992: 277.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 561965, adult female, collected in deep forest, 90 km west of Lake Edward (= L. Albert Edward), 00°05′N–00°41′S, 29°18′E–29°53′E (Chapin, 1954: 660), Congo (Kinshasa), on 14 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 2042). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said that the type, a male collected by Rudolf Grauer on 14 February 1908, was in the Rothschild Collection. He referred to this specimen as a male without comment, even though it is labeled a female by Grauer. Both Neumann and Hartert have labeled and initialed it a male on the back of the original label, and Hartert (1922b: 373) called attention to the supposedly incorrect original sexing. Presumably this decision was made because of its considerably longer wing and tail than that of a second specimen, also labeled female. Chapin (1953: 189) commented: ''Grauer's two specimens were correctly sexed as females .... The male plumage remained unknown until August, 1929 ...''. The wing measurement of 115 mm (I measure 116) falls within the measurements of males given by Keith et al. (1992: 277), and the possibility remains that it is an immature male, the plumage of which resembles the female.

The second specimen, the paratype, collected

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11 February 1908 by Grauer (no. 2006), was formerly AMNH 561966 and was exchanged to BMNH.

### *Edoliosoma dohertyi* Hartert

*Edoliosoma dohertyi* Hartert, 1896b: 584 (Sumba).
Now *Coracina dohertyi* (Hartert, 1896). See Coates et al., 1997: 403, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 37.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 562796, adult male, collected on Sumba Island, 09°16′–10°20′S, 118°56′–120°53′E (Seltzer, 1962: 1842), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, in February 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description. Doherty collected two males on Sumba in February 1896, and Hartert's (1922b: 375) listing of the type was ambiguous as it did not distinguish between the two. However, the above specimen is the one to which he attached the Rothschild type label, and it has been considered the type and included in the AMNH type collection since the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH.

Because Hartert intended that AMNH 652796 be the type and because it has been so considered, I hereby designate it the lectotype to avoid the possibility of confusion in interpreting the older literature. The second male, AMNH 562797, becomes the paralecotype.

### *Edolisoma emancipata* Hartert

*Edolisoma emancipata* Hartert, 1896a: 170 (Djampea).
Now *Coracina tenuirostris emancipata* (Hartert, 1896). See White and Bruce, 1986: 305, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 12, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 37.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 562500, adult female, AMNH 562501, adult male, AMNH 562502, adult male, AMNH 562503, adult female, AMNH 562504, immature female, and AMNH 562505, adult female, all collected on Tanahdjampea Island, 07°04′S, 120°39′E (Times Atlas), Indonesia, in December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1896a: 170) did not designate a type, describing both male and female when he named this taxon, and noting that it was ''chiefly characterized in the female''. Later, he (Hartert, 1922b: 374) listed male and female ''types'', evidently meaning the two specimens that came to AMNH bearing Rothschild type labels, but without giving enough additional information to distinguish them from another male and three females collected by Everett on Tanahdjampea at the same time. According to Art. 74.1.1. of the Code (ICZN, 1999), this is not a valid designation of a lectotype because it applies to more than one specimen. Therefore all six specimens must be considered syntypes.

### *Edolisoma morio pererratum* Hartert

*Edolisoma morio pererratum* Hartert, 1918a: 28 (Tomia Island).
Now *Coracina tenuirostris pererrata* (Hartert, 1918). See White and Bruce, 1986: 305, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 12, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562506, collected on Tomea Island, 05°47′S, 123°55′E (Times Atlas), Tukangbesi Archipelago, Indonesia, on 23 December 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 4408). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert gave Kühn's field number of the type in the original description and said that he had 11 specimens from the Tukangbesi Archipelago. Of the 10 paratypes, only nine came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; they are AMNH 562507–562515.

Hartert (1918a: 28) stated that he was convinced that the holotype was a female, even though Kühn had sexed it as a male. On the label he wrote: ''errore! is ♀. E.H.'' The name of the taxon reflects this supposed error in sexing. Later, he (Hartert, 1922b: 374) published it as a male without comment. The specimen is in female plumage, with narrow barring (including the throat) on whitish underparts.

Hartert (1922b: 374) noted that the original description was published in January 1918 even though the printed date of publication is 29 December 1917.

### *Edolisoma obiense pelingi* Hartert

*Edolisoma obiense pelingi* Hartert, 1918a: 27 (Peling).
Now *Coracina tenuirostris pelingi* (Hartert, 1918). See White and Bruce, 1986: 305, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 12, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562552, [female], collected on Peleng Island, 01°25′S, 123°10′E (Seltzer, 1962: 1446), Banggai Archipelago, Indonesia, May–August 1895, by Cursham. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918a: 27) listed the type as an adult female in the Rothschild Collection, collected on Peleng by Cursham in the summer (evidently the northern summer) of 1895. The sex of this specimen was in brackets on the original label, probably indicating that it was sexed by plumage rather than by dissection. The only other specimen from Peleng in female plumage has no indication of sex on the label. The type series was said to consist of four males and four females from Peling and Banggai islands and ''some more

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in the Dresden Museum''. There are seven paratypes at AMNH: AMNH 562553–562559.

Hartert (1922b: 374) called attention to the fact that the original description was actually published in January 1918, despite the printed date of publication as 29 December 1917.

### *Coracina tenuirostris obscura* Mathews

*Coracina tenuirostris obscura* Mathews, 1912a: 328 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris* (Jardine, 1831). See Peters et al., 1960: 186, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 576.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562693, adult male, collected at Cairns, 16°51′S, 145°43′E (Times Atlas), Queensland, Australia, in November 1908, by Schrader. From the Mathews Collection (no. 1949) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was cited in the original description. This specimen bears a Mathews Collection label and Mathews and Rothschild type labels. The number ''509'' that appears on the Mathews Collection label refers to the number of the species in Mathews' (1908) *Handlist.*

The type locality of this taxon is in an area considered by Schodde and Mason (1999: 576) to correspond to a step in a cline of decreasing size from south to north in eastern Australia, and they postulate a possible zone of intergradation.

### *Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis* Mathews

*Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis* Mathews, 1912b: 43. (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 574.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562661, adult male, collected at Coopers Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, 11°30′S, 131°00′E (Storr, 1977: 111), Northern Territory, Australia, on 2 November 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2338). From the Mathews Collection (no. 10785) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was cited in the original description. Mathews (1912b: 43) did not say how many specimens he had but gave the range of *melvillensis* as Melville Island. Paratypes at AMNH are: AMNH 562662–562668.

### *Edoliosoma amboinense tagulanum* Hartert

*Edoliosoma amboinense tagulanum* Hartert, 1898c: 524 (Sudest Island).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris tagulana* (Hartert, 1898). See Coates, 1990: 44.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 562605, adult male, collected on Tagula (= Sudest) Island, 11°30′S, 153°30′E (Times Atlas), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 20 April 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1767). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, with Hartert (1922b: 374) later choosing Meek's specimen no. 1767 as the lectotype. AMNH 562606, male, and AMNH 562614, female, are paralectotypes.

### *Edolisoma rostratum* Hartert

*Edolisoma rostratum* Hartert, 1898d: 20 (Rossel Island).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris rostrata* (Hartert, 1898). See Coates, 1990: 44.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 562621, adult male, collected on Rossel Island, 11°21′S, 154°09′E (Seltzer, 1962: 1604), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 January 1898, by Albert S. Meek (no. 1296). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was indicated in the original description, with Hartert (1922b: 375) later designating the lectotype by citing Meek's number. AMNH 562622–562625, males, and AMNH 562630–562631, females, are paralectotypes.

### *Edolisoma amboinense admiralitatis* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edolisoma amboinense admiralitatis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914d: 108 (Manus).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris admiralitatis* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914). See Coates, 1990: 44, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562635, adult male, collected on Manus Island, Admiralty Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, on 5 September 1913, for Albert S. Meek (no. 5962). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's number was cited for the type in the original description. Besides the holotype, three adult males, two immature males, and four females were collected (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914c: 296). These paratypes are AMNH 562636–562644.

Meek had been planning a collecting trip to Manus, but fell ill shortly before departure and sent ''his party'' to do the collecting (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914c: 282). Judging by the handwriting on the field label, at least one of this party was one of the Eichhorn brothers, Meek's brothers-in-law, who frequently assisted him in the field.

Rothschild and Hartert (1914c: 282) noted that the collecting party ''camped close to the German

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settlement, in the neighbourhood of which the collection was made . . . ''. In the draft annual report of German New Guinea for 1913–1914 (Sack and Clark, 1980: 61), the following appears: ''An Australian spent the period from September to October near the Imperial Station, engaged in collecting birds and butterflies for the Tring Museum (Rothschild) in London.'' The Manus Station was opened in October 1911, on Seeadler Harbor (Firth, 1983: 103), and is now known as Lorengau, 02°01′S, 147°15′E (Times Atlas).

### *Coracina tenuirostris ultima* Mayr

*Coracina tenuirostris ultima* Mayr, 1955: 11 (Lihir Island, Lihir group).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris ultima* Mayr, 1955. See Coates, 1990: 44, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335989, adult female, collected on Lihir Island, 03°10′S, 152°35′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), Lihir Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 1 November 1934, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 46294).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description, and Mayr (1955: 12) gave measurements for 12 males and 8 females, in addition to the holotype, from Lihir Island, and Masabiet (= Masahet) Island, Lihir Group, and Boang Island, Tanga Group. There are 11 males (one in female plumage and perhaps not measured), AMNH 335622–335624, 335987, 335988, and 335990–335995, and eight females, AMNH 335625–335627 and 335996–336000, from those three islands collected by the Whitney expedition, which are therefore paratypes. There are two additional males from Tabar Island, Tabar Group, AMNH 335514 and 335515, and one additional female from Malie Island, Lihir Group, AMNH 335986, also collected on the Whitney expedition. I think these may have been part of the original type series as well.

Coultas (vol. Y, pp. 174, 202, unpublished journal, Whitney South Sea Expedition, in the Department of Ornithology Archives, AMNH) stated that on the date the holotype was collected, he and his wife were at a place called Landolowit in Lihir Bay, near the plantation of a Mr. Kyllert and across the bay from a Government rest house.

### *Edolisoma amboinense rooki* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edolisoma amboinense rooki* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914d: 107 (Rook Island, west of New Britain).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris rooki* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914). See Coates, 1990: 44, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562648, adult male, collected on Umboi (= Rook) Island, 05°40′S, 148°00′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 July 1913, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5831). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's field number of the type was cited in the original description. In addition to the male holotype, three female paratypes were collected: AMNH 562649–562651.

Rothschild and Hartert (1914b: 207) noted that Rook Island was named by William Dampier for Sir George Rook and that it should not be spelled with an ''e''.

### *Edoliisoma erythropygium saturatius* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edoliisoma erythropygium saturatius* Rothschild and Hartert, 1902: 582 (Ysabel).

Now *Coracina tenuirostris saturatior* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1902). See Coates, 1990: 550, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 562745, adult female, collected on Isabel Island, Solomon Islands, on 20 June 1901, by Albert S. Meek (no. 3350). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description the type was said to be from Isabel, but was not further defined; therefore, all Isabel specimens before Rothschild and Hartert at the time were syntypes. Hartert (1922b: 375) designated the lectotype by citing Meek's number. Paralectotypes are the remaining Isabel specimens from the Rothschild Collection: males, AMNH 562746–562748, and females, AMNH 562749–562753.

### *Edolisoma mindanense sula* Hartert

*Edolisoma mindanense sula* Hartert, 1918a: 28 (Sula Besi).

Now *Coracina sula* (Hartert, 1918). See White and Bruce, 1986: 307, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 13, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 38.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562437, adult female, collected on Sanana Island (= Sula Besi), 02°10′S, 125°55′E (Seltzer, 1962: 1660), Sula Islands, northern Moluccas, Indonesia, in October 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only specimen of this species that Doherty collected on Sanana Island. Paratypes from Mangole Island are AMNH 562438–562443. Although the printed date of publication is 29 December 1917, Hartert (1922b: 375) called attention to the fact that his paper in which this form is named actually appeared in January 1918.

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### *Edoliisoma meyeri sharpei* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edoliisoma meyeri sharpei* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903: 209 (north coast of Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Coracina incerta* (Meyer, 1874). See Hartert, 1922b: 374, Peters et al., 1960: 190, and Coates, 1990: 42.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562416, adult male, collected on the north coast of West Papua, Indonesia, in 1900, by J.M. Dumas (no. 975), purchased from van Renesse van Duivenbode. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert had only the single specimen. Dumas' 1900 collection, labeled as coming from the ''north coast of Dutch New Guinea'', came almost entirely from Humboldt Bay (Wichmann, 1912: 711–712), although I have found a few specimens from Tanah Merah.

### *Coracina morio lecroyae* Parkes

*Coracina morio lecroyae* Parkes, 1971: 21 (Lamao, Bataan Prov., Luzon Island, Philippines).

Now *Coracina morio lecroyae* Parkes, 1971. See Dickinson, et al., 1991: 277, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 13, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 459424, adult male, collected at Lamao, 14°31′N, 120°36′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420), Bataan Prov., Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, on 29 November 1947, by E. Thomas Gilliard (no. 210).

COMMENTS: Parkes (1971: 22) cited the AMNH number of the type in the original description and noted that he examined nine Luzon specimens. In addition to the holotype, there are four paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 459423, 459425, 459426, and 767858.

### *Coracina morio ripleyi* Parkes

*Coracina morio ripleyi* Parkes, 1971: 21 (Barrio Patok, Dagami, Mt. Lobi, Leyte, Philippines).

Now *Coracina morio ripleyi* Parkes, 1971. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 277, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 13, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 768363, adult female, collected at Barrio Patoc, 11°05′N, 124°52′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 423), Dagami, Mt. Lobi, Leyte Island, Philippines, on 27 July 1961, by Godofredo L. Alcasid and Manuel Celestino.

COMMENTS: Parkes (1971: 22) cited the AMNH number of the type in the original description, gave the range of this taxon as Samar, Leyte, and Bohol islands, and stated that he examined a total of nine specimens, including the holotype. Only one of the paratypes, AMNH 768361, a male, is currently held. AMNH 768362, an immature male, was returned to the Philippine National Museum, but, if examined by Parkes, it is also a paratype.

### *Edolisoma schisticeps vittatum* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edolisoma schisticeps vittatum* Rothschild and Hartert, 1914a: 5 (Goodenough Island).

Now *Coracina schisticeps vittata* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1914). See Coates, 1990: 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562409, adult female, collected in the mountains of Goodenough Island, 09°20′S, 150°15′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 May 1913, by Albert S. Meek (no. 5683). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's number of the type is quoted in the original description. Six paratypes are AMNH 562410–562415.

### *Edolisoma melan waigeuense* Stresemann and Paludan

*Edolisoma melan waigeuense* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932: 17 (Waigeu).

Now *Coracina melas waigeuense* (Stresemann and Paludan, 1932). See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 319.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300763, adult female, collected on Waigeo Island, 00°13′S, 130°50′E (Seltzer, 1962: 2052), western Papuan islands, West Papua, Indonesia, on 21 May 1931, by Georg Stein (no. 1047). From the Expedition G. Stein.

COMMENTS: The above female and a male paratype, AMNH 300762, were obtained. The Steins (in Rothschild et al., 1932: 129) placed their camp from the 20–28 May at about 300 m in the mountainous land behind Warmek, a village on the east coast of the northern part of Majalibit Bay.

See David and Gosselin (2002: 41) concerning the correct spelling of the specific name.

### *Edoliisoma melas tommasonis* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edoliisoma melas tommasonis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903: 206 (Ansus, Jobi).

Now *Coracina melas tommasonis* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1903). See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 319.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562242, adult female, collected at Ansus, 01°45′S, 135°50′E (Times Atlas), Yapen Island (= Jobi), West Papua, Indonesia, on 12 November 1883, by Lt. R. ff. Powell (no. J965). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Powell's number was cited for the type in the original description. The seven para-

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types listed by Rothschild and Hartert (1903: 206) are AMNH 562232 and 562243–562248.

This holotype is specimen *b* listed by Guillemard (1885b: 634), collected on the voyage of the yacht *Marchesa* to Japen (= Yapen) Island. Lt. Powell was aboard the *Marchesa*.

### *Edoliisoma melas meeki* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edoliisoma melas meeki* Rothschild and Hartert, 1903: 207 (Milne Bay).

Now *Coracina melas meeki* (Rothschild and Hartert, 1903). See Coates, 1990: 46.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562249, adult female, collected at Milne Bay, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 11 April 1899, by Albert S. Meek (no. 2458). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's number was cited for the type in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1903: 204) listed 15 paratypes, now AMNH 562237–562238, 562250–562252, and 562267–562276.

### *Edolisoma melan goodsoni* Mathews

*Edolisoma melan goodsoni* Mathews, 1928: 373 (Trangan Island, in the Aru Group).

Now *Coracina melas goodsoni* (Mathews, 1928). See Rand and Gilliard, 1967: 319.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562240, adult female, collected on Trangan Island, Aru Islands, 06°10′S, 134°20′E (Seltzer, 1962: 105), West Papua, Indonesia, on 21 September 1900 by Heinrich Kühn (no. 2572). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be a female collected on 21 September 1900 on Trangan Island and in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only Kühn specimen from Trangan Island that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It was never in the Mathews Collection.

### *Edoliisoma montana minus* Rothschild and Hartert

*Edoliisoma montana minus* Rothschild and Hartert, 1907: 464 (Bihagi, head of Mambare River, north side of the Owen Stanley Mountains).

Now *Coracina montana montana* (Meyer, 1874). See Peters et al., 1960: 192, and Coates, 1990: 41.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562330, adult male, collected at Bihagi, head of Mambare River, 08°30′S, 147°45′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), Papua New Guinea, on 29 March 1906, by A.S. Meek (no. A2672). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's number on the type was cited in the original description. Rothschild and Hartert (1907: 464) stated that they had ''about 14 males and several females'' of this taxon, including the type, from ''British New Guinea''. Paratypes are AMNH 562331–562343, 562354–562356, and 562361. Of these specimens, all collected before 1907, 13 are either sexed as males or are in male plumage, and four are either sexed as females or are in female plumage.

### *Coracina montana bicinia* Diamond

*Coracina montana bicinia* Diamond, 1969: 16 (Mt. Nibo, Torricelli Mountains, Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Coracina montana bicinia* Diamond, 1969. See Coates, 1990: 41.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 789761, adult female, collected on Mt. Nibo, 2899 ft, Torricelli Mountains, 03°25′S, 142°15′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, on 15 July 1966, by Jared M. Diamond (no. 485).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 829200–829232, collected by Diamond on Mt. Somoro and Mt. Nibo in the Torricelli Mts., and Mt. Menawa in the Bewani Mts.; and AMNH 293773, 293774, and 562319–562321, collected by Ernst Mayr in the Cyclops Mts.

### *Edolisoma holopolium pygmaeum* Mayr

*Edolisoma holopolium pygmaeum* Mayr, 1931b: 18 (Kulambangra Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Coracina holopolia pygmaea* (Mayr, 1931). See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 221686, adult male, collected on Kolombangara Island, 08°00′S, 157°10′E (Times Atlas), Solomon Islands, on 1 October 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 28320).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Frederick Drowne (vol. R, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH) noted that the party was anchored in Ariel Cove (= Meresu Cove, 08°02′S, 156°59′E, Gazetteer 29, USBGN) on the west side of Kolombangara and went ashore from there. There are three paratypes: AMNH 221685, 221686bis, and 226210.

### *Edolisoma holopolium tricolor* Mayr

*Edolisoma holopolium tricolor* Mayr, 1931b: 18 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Coracina holopolia tricolor* (Mayr, 1931). See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 227258, adult male, collected on Malaita Island, 09°00′S, 161°00′E (Times Atlas), 3000 ft., Solomon Islands, on 28 March 1930, by William F. Coultas, Walter J. Eyerdam, and Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 39736).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. AMNH 227243–227257 and 227259–227290 are paratypes. AMNH 227262 and 227276 were sent to ZMB.

Unpublished journals of Coultas (vol. V), Eyerdam (vol. U), and Hamlin (vol. T) in the archives of the Department of Ornithology, AMNH, describe their ascent to the headwaters of the Kwariekwa River and climb to near the summit of Mt. Kolovrat (local name Torombusu), camping on 28 March at a place called Wangafufu.

### *Chlamydochaera jefferyi* Sharpe

*Chlamydochaera jefferyi* Sharpe, 1887: 439 (Kina Balu, Northern Borneo).

Now *Chlamydochaera jefferyi* Sharpe, 1887. See Smythies, 1981: 274, and Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 521.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 562821, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), 3000 ft, on 7 March 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1078). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sharpe did not designate a type in the original description. There were only two specimens of this species collected by Whitehead in 1887 (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889a: 191). Hartert (1922b: 375) designated this specimen the lectotype. It is marked ''type'' and signed ''RBS''. The AMNH did not receive the female collected in 1887. The genus was also named at this time.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 521) followed Ames (1975: 130), Ahlquist et al. (1984: 135–138), and Olson (1987) in placing this species in the Turdinae. Most recent authors agree with this placement; the species is included here because the type list follows the Peters Check-list order.

### *Karua leucomela mayi* Ashby

*Karua leucomela mayi* Ashby, 1914: 27 (Union Bore, near Pine Creek, Northern Territory).

Now *Lalage tricolor* (Swainson, 1825). See Mayr, 1940b: 112, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 590.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 564300, (female), collected at Union Bore, Pine Creek, 13°50′S, 131°50′E (Storr, 1977: 112), Northern Territory, Australia, on 4 August 1914, by C.E. May for Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ashby (1914: 27) stated that he had two males and one female; only the above specimen came to AMNH. The sex is enclosed in parentheses on the original label, and it is marked ''type'', but the specimen bears neither the Mathews nor the Rothschild type label. It was apparently never cataloged by Mathews, who cataloged few specimens in 1914 and none thereafter. Mayr (1940b: 112), whose handwriting appears on the AMNH type label, considered it to be an ''adult female in particularly rufous plumage'' and the taxon to be a synomym of *tricolor*. Ashby (1915: 72–73) had, in fact, already synonymized *Karua leucomela mayi* with ''*Lalaga*'' *tricolor indistincta*, stating that four additional specimens did not show the differences he had described.

The number ''510b'' that appears on the original label is the number of this taxon in Mathews' (1908) ''Handlist''.

Blaylock (2000: 123) noted that Ashby had ''previously arranged to give the S[outh] A[ustralian] Museum his large collection of bird skins but they were lost in the great fire [at his home] of 9 March 1934. Only the specimens already at the museum were saved . . . ''. Condon (1976) did not include *Karua leucomela mayi* in his list of avian type specimens in the South Australian Museum, so the male syntypes are probably lost.

### *Lalage tricolor indistincta* Mathews

*Lalage tricolor indistincta* Mathews, 1912a: 328 (North-West Australia (Wyndham)).

Now *Lalage tricolor* (Swainson, 1825). See Peters et al., 1960: 199, Schodde and Mason, 1999: 590, and Johnstone, 2001: 87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564206, adult male, collected at Derby, 17°19′S, 123°38′E (Times Atlas), Western Australia, Australia, on 26 November 1910, by John P. Rogers (no. 937). From the Mathews Collection (no. 6298) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was given in the original description, and the above specimen bears both Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Cataloged at the same time, all collected at Derby by Rogers, and thus paratypes, are AMNH 564207–564211.

''Wyndham'', cited in the original description as the type locality, is incorrect. In 1910, Rogers was collecting for Mathews in the Derby area, including Point Torment, King Sound, and the Fitzroy River (Mathews, 1927: 103; Whittell, 1954: 623), but there is no mention of the Wyndham Range (north of Derby and east of King Sound) having been included in Rogers' collecting localities. He had collected in the vicinity of the town of Wynd-

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ham (15°28′S, 128°06′E, Johnstone and Storr, 1998: 422), northeastern Western Australia, in 1908–1909 (Mathews, 1927: 103; Whittell, 1954: 623), and this area was included in the range of *L. t. indistincta*; however, the holotype bearing Mathews catalog no. 6298 is from Derby, as are the other Rogers specimens cataloged by Mathews at the same time. No specimen of this taxon from Wyndham or the Wyndham Range came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

### *Lalage karu keyensis* Rothschild and Hartert

*Lalage karu keyensis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1917: 17 (Tual, Little Key, Key Islands).

Now *Lalage leucomela keyensis* Rothschild and Hartert, 1917. See White and Bruce, 1986: 310, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 41.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564033, adult female, collected at Tual, 05°38′S, 132°44′E (Times Atlas), Kai Kecil, Kai Islands, Moluccas, Indonesia, on 14 September 1897, by Heinrich Kühn (no. 67). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild and Hartert (1917: 17) mentioned six specimens and that the type was collected on 14 September 1897. The holotype listed above is the only specimen collected on that date. The paratypes are AMNH 564034–564038.

Mees (1961a: 51) noted that Tual (Toeal) is on the smaller of two islands that make up Kai Kecil (Little Key) and that the entire island is sometimes referred to as Tual.

### *Lalage leucomela gouldi* Mathews

*Lalage leucomela gouldi* Mathews, 1912a: 329 (Northern Territory).

Now *Lalage leucomela rufiventris* (Gray, 1846). See Peters et al., 1960: 199, and Schodde and Mason, 1999: 586.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564047, adult male, collected on the Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, on 30 September 1903, by John T. Tunney (no. 1618). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9339) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was given in the original description, and the cited specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels. Mathews received this specimen in September 1911 as one of 13 miscellaneous specimens sent by Rothschild, and it was the only specimen of this taxon received by him at that time. When Rothschild acquired the Mathews Collection, the holotype would have again been included in the Rothschild Collection. A second specimen collected by Tunney on the Alligator River in 1903 was never in the Mathews Collection and has no nomenclatural standing.

### *Lalage leucomela yorki* Mathews

*Lalage leucomela yorki* Mathews, 1912a: 329 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Lalage leucomela yorki* Mathews, 1912. See Schodde and Mason, 1999: 586.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564105, adult male, collected on Cape York, North Queensland, Australia, on 7 September 1911, by John P. Rogers (no. 2043). From the Mathews Collection (no. 9794) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Mathews catalog number of the type was given in the original description, and the cited specimen bears Mathews and Rothschild type labels.

Along with the holotype, Mathews cataloged a paratype, now AMNH 564106, a male collected on Cape York on 30 August 1911 by Rogers.

### *Lalage karu obscurior* Rothschild and Hartert

*Lalage karu obscurior* Rothschild and Hartert, 1917: 16 (Fergusson Island).

Now *Lalage leucomela obscurior* Rothschild and Hartert, 1917. See Coates, 1990: 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 563983, adult female, collected on Fergusson Island, 09°35′S, 150°40′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 20 September 1894, by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Said to be a female in the original description, the holotype is the only female collected by Meek on Fergusson. There are two male paratypes: AMNH 563984, 20 September 1894, Fergusson Island; and AMNH 563985, 17 December 1896, Goodenough Island.

Meek's (1913: 45) base camp on Fergusson Island was at Nadi (= Nade, ca. 09°40′S, 150°43′E) on the south coast.

### *Lalage karu pallescens* Rothschild and Hartert

*Lalage karu pallescens* Rothschild and Hartert, 1917: 17 (Sudest).

Now *Lalage leucomela pallescens* Rothschild and Hartert, 1917. See Coates, 1990: 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 563986, adult male, collected on Tagula (= Sudest) Island, 11°30′S, 153°30′E (Times Atlas), Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 26 February 1916, by the Eichhorn brothers for Albert S. Meek (no. 7269). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Meek's field number of the type is cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 563987–564005.

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### *Lalage karu trobriandi* Mayr

*Lalage karu trobriandi* Mayr, 1936b: 1 (Kiriwina Island, Trobriand Islands).

Now *Lalage leucomela trobriandi* Mayr, 1936. See Coates, 1990: 48.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 223892, adult male, collected on Kiriwina Island, 08°30′S, 151°05′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), Trobriand Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, on 6 November 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 35869).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 223891, 223893–223895, 223901, and 223902 from Kiriwina and Kaileuna islands.

The Whitney Expedition ship *France* had been anchored off a village on the eastern side of Kaileuna Island and had moved directly across to anchor off Kiriwina Island on 5 November (Hamlin, vol. S, unpublished journals of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Lalage karu falsa* Hartert

*Lalage karu falsa* Hartert, 1925: 131 (Duke of York Islands).

Now *Lalage leucomela falsa* Hartert, 1925. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 563962, adult male, collected in the Duke of York Islands, 04°10′S, 152°25′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), Bismarck Archipelago, E. New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, on 4 November 1880, by Theodor Kleinschmidt (no. 496). From the Godeffroy Museum, Hamburg (no. 9837) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The Godeffroy Museum number of the type is cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 563963, 563964–563966, and 563975–563982; of these, I did not find AMNH 563976 in the AMNH collections. No specimens collected by A.F. Eichhorn on New Britain in 1925 are paratypes; Hartert's (1925) paper in which this taxon is described is based on Eichhorn's 1923–1924 New Ireland collection.

### *Lalage karu albidior* Hartert

*Lalage karu albidior* Hartert, 1924b: 208 (New Hanover).

Now *Lalage leucomela albidior* Hartert, 1924. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564039, adult male, collected on New Hanover Island, 02°35′S, 150°10′E (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 21 February 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn for Albert S. Meek (no. 8203). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1924b: 208) cited Meek's number of the type in the original description and stated that he had four male and four female specimens (including the type). The paratypes are now AMNH 564040–564046.

### *Lalage leucomela tabarensis* Mayr

*Lalage leucomela tabarensis* Mayr, 1955: 9 (Tabar Island, Tabar Group).

Now *Lalage leucomela tabarensis* Mayr, 1955. See Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 335518, adult male, collected on Tabar Island, Tabar Group, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 24 January 1935, by William F. Coultas on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 46395).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. AMNH 335516, 335517, and 335519–335524 are paratypes.

Coultas (unpublished journal, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH) was at Lumburu, ca. 02°57′S, 152°00′E (Joint Operations Graphic, 1: 250,000, ser. 1501, sheet SA56-10) on 24 January 1935.

### *Lalage conjuncta* Rothschild and Hartert

*Lalage conjuncta* Rothschild and Hartert, 1924: 51 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Lalage leucomela conjuncta* Rothschild and Hartert, 1924. See Coates, 1990: 48, and Mayr and Diamond, 2001: 389.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564138, adult male, collected on Mussau Island, 01°30′S, 149°40′S (Papua New Guinea General Reference Map, 1984), St. Matthias Islands, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea, on 30 July 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn for Albert S. Meek (no. 8691). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This was the only specimen collected at the time. Coates (1990: 48) thought this taxon should probably have full species status; Mayr and Diamond (2001: 389) considered it a megasubspecies in the species *L. leucomela*.

### *Lalage maculosa ultima* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa ultima* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 11 (Efate I., New Hebrides Isls.).

Now *Lalage maculosa ultima* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Bregulla, 1992: 219.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 212834, adult male, col-

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lected on Efate Island, Vanuatu, on 21 July 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21599).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 212832, 212833, and 212841–212843. On 21 July 1926, Beck (unpublished journal vol. D, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH) was anchored at Undine Bay, ca. 17°30′S, 168°20′E, on the north coast of Efate Island.

### *Lalage maculosa modesta* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa modesta* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 11 (Pauuma I., New Hebrides Isls.).

Now *Lalage maculosa modesta* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Bregulla, 1992: 219.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 212836, adult male, collected on Paama (= Pauuma) Island, 16°29′S, 168°15′E (Times Atlas), Vanuatu, on 12 August 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21997).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 212835, 212837–212840, 213750, 214213, 214233, 221762, and 221769.

### *Lalage maculosa melanopygia* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa melanopygia* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 11 (Utupua I., Santa Cruz group).

Now *Lalage maculosa melanopygia* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Peters et al., 1960: 201.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 214207, adult male, collected on Utupua Island, 11°20′S, 166°30′E (Times Atlas), Santa Cruz Islands, Temotu Province, Solomon Islands, on 28 September 1926, by José G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23000).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 214208–214211.

### *Lalage maculosa vanikorensis* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa vanikorensis* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 10 (Vanikoro I., Santa Cruz group).

Now *Lalage maculosa vanikorensis* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Peters et al., 1960: 202.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 214203, adult male, collected on Vanikolo (= Vanikoro) Island, 11°42′S, 166°50′E (Times Atlas), Santa Cruz Islands, Temotu Province, Solomon Islands, on 24 September 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 22911).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 214202, 214204, 214212, 216093–216097, and 221767. On 24 September 1926, the Whitney Expedition schooner *France* was anchored on the north side of Vanikolo (Correia, unpublished journal vol. O, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Lalage maculosa soror* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa soror* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 10 (Kandavu I.).

Now *Lalage maculosa soror* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251552, adult male, collected on Kandavu Island, ca. 19°00′S, 178°20′E, Fiji, on 10 November 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 15588).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 251529, 251532, 251548, 251550, 251551, 251553, 251554, and 251555. On 10 November 1924, the Whitney Expedition schooner *France* was anchored in a small harbor on the southwest coast of Kandavu (Correia, unpublished journal, vol. N, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Lalage maculosa mixta* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa mixta* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 9 (Ovalau I.).

Now *Lalage maculosa mixta* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251543, adult male, collected on Ovalau Island, 17°40′S, 178°47′E (Times Atlas), Fiji, on 22 October 1924, by Virginia Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 15127).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 251544–251546, 251576–251580, 251586, 251595, and 253956–253964.

On 22 October 1924, Virginia and José G. Correia were at Lovoni Village, near the center of Ovalau (Correia, unpublished journal, vol. N, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Lalage maculosa nesophila* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa nesophila* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 8 (Ongea Levu I., Fiji Isls.).

Now *Lalage maculosa nesophila* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251463, adult male, collected on Ogea Levu, 19°11′S, 178°28′W (Times Atlas), southern Lau group, Fiji, on 30 July 1924,

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by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 13281).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes from 18 islands in the Fiji group are AMNH 206546–206554, 219896, 221756, 221757, 251459–251462, 251464–251528, and 251533–251542. Of these, I did not find AMNH 251489 or 251492 in the AMNH collection.

### *Lalage maculosa tabuensis* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa tabuensis* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 7 (Tongatabu I., Tonga Isls.).

Now *Lalage maculosa tabuensis* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 250568, adult male, collected on Tongatapu Island, ca. 21°10′S, 175°20′W, Tonga, on 6 July 1925, by José Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 18248).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Forty paratypes from 17 islands are: AMNH 221763, 250569–250605, 250608, and 250610. Of these, I did not find AMNH 251591 in the collection.

### *Lalage maculosa vauana* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa vauana* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 7 (Vavau I., Tonga Isls.).

Now *Lalage maculosa vauana* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 250614, collected on Vava'u Island, Vava'u Group, 18°40′S, 174°00′W (Seltzer, 1962: 2009), Tonga, on 11 August 1925 by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 18892).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Fifteen paratypes from five islands in the Vava'u Group are AMNH 221765, 250611–250613, and 250615–250625. Of these, I did not find AMNH 250616 in the collection.

### *Lalage maculosa keppeli* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa keppeli* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 6 (Keppel I.).

Now *Lalage maculosa keppeli* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 250637, adult male, collected on Niuatoputapu (= Keppel) Island, 15°59′S, 173°58′W (Times Atlas), Tonga, on 25 August 1925, by José G. Correia, on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 19170).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are 22 specimens from Niuatoputapu and Boscawen (= Tafahi) islands: AMNH 221764, 250626–250636, and 250638–238647. Of these, I did not find AMNH 250639 and 250646 in the collection.

### *Lalage maculosa futunae* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage maculosa futunae* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 6 (Futuna I.).

Now *Lalage maculosa futunae* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 251607, adult male, collected on Futuna Island, 14°25′S, 178°20′W (Times Atlas), Îles de Horn, Pacific Ocean, on 7 May 1925, by José G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 17565).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description; AMNH 251531 is a paratype.

### *Lalage sharpei* Rothschild

*Lalage sharpei* Rothschild, 1900: 40 (Upolu, Samoa).

Now *Lalage sharpei sharpei* Rothschild, 1900. See Watling, 2001: 163.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 564395, adult male, collected at Apia, 13°48′S, 171°45′W, Upolu Island, Samoa, on 13 March 1895, by Charles M. Woodford. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild did not designate a type in the original description; Hartert (1922b: 376) chose the male as lectotype. Two females, AMNH 564396 and 564397, are paralectotypes.

### *Lalage sharpei tenebrosa* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage sharpei tenebrosa* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 12 (Savaii I., Samoa Group).

Now *Lalage sharpei tenebrosa* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Watling, 2001: 163.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 206142, adult male, collected on Savai'i Island, Western Samoa, on 23 May 1924, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 12699).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 206143–206149, and 221755; of these, I did not find AMNH 206149 in the collection.

On 23 May 1924, Beck was camped at about 2500 ft above Salailua Bay, 13°39′S, 172°33′W (Times Atlas), on Savai'i (Beck, unpublished journal, vol. F, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Lalage leucopyga deficiens* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage leucopyga deficiens* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 17 (Lo I., Torres Isls.)

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Now *Lalage leucopyga deficiens* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Bregulla, 1992: 220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 216109, adult male, collected on Loh Island, 13°22′S, 166°36′E (Times Atlas), Torres Islands, Vanuatu, on 5 November 1926, by José G. Correia on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 23631).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Thirty-one paratypes from six islands in the Torres Islands are AMNH 214218–214232, 216098–216108, and 216110–216114.

### *Lalage leucopyga albiloris* Mayr and Ripley

*Lalage leucopyga albiloris* Mayr and Ripley, 1941a: 16 (Efate I., New Hebrides).

Now *Lalage leucopyga albiloris* Mayr and Ripley, 1941. See Bregulla, 1992: 220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 212817, [adult male], collected on Efate Island, Vanuatu, on 2 July 1926, by Rollo H. Beck on the Whitney South Sea Expedition (no. 21294).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Forty-nine paratypes from 11 islands in Vanuatu are AMNH 212807–212811, 212813–212816, 212818–212831, 213747–213749, 213751–213761, 214214–214217, 216088–216092, 217965, 217966, and 221770.

On 2 July 1926, the Whitney Expedition schooner *France* was anchored in Undine Bay, ca. 17°30′S, 168°20′E, Efate Island (Beck, unpublished journal, vol. D, Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH).

### *Campephaga rothschildi* Neumann

*Campephaga rothschildi* Neumann, 1907b: 594 (Gmezo im Borana Land).

Now *Campephaga phoenicea* (Latham, 1790). See Peters et al., 1960: 205, and Keith et al., 1992: 264.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 562996, adult male, collected at Gmezo, Borana tribal area, Ethopia, on 24 May 1905, by Baron Maurice de Rothschild. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The description was based on this single, formerly mounted specimen. Hartert (1922b: 375) noted that it is a specimen of the yellow-shouldered morph of *C. phoenicea*.

Borana is shown by Neumann (1902, map) as an area just to the east of Lake Stefanie (ca. 04°40′N, 36°50′E [Seltzer, 1962: 1824]) and south of the Sagan River. Baron Maurice de Rothschild (1922) published the results of his trip and also showed Borana (map on p. 1017).

### *Pericrocotus sordidus* Swinhoe

*Pericrocotus sordidus* Swinhoe, 1863: 284 (Amoy).

Now *Pericrocotus cantonensis* Swinhoe, 1861. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 484, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 16, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 41, 50.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 563767, immature male, collected at Xiamen (= Amoy), 24°26′N, 118°04′E (Times Atlas), China, on 29 September 1859, by Robert Swinhoe. From the Swinhoe Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Swinhoe (1863: 284) stated that he had a single male specimen from Amoy, ''not quite mature'', collected on the above date. In bill size and shape, this holotype matches *P. cantonensis*. This specimen had not previously been recognized as a type.

Peters et al. (1960: 207) considered *cantonensis* to be a subspecies of *P. roseus*.

### *Pericrocotus peregrinus dharmakumari* Koelz

*Pericrocotus peregrinus dharmakumari* Koelz, 1950: 6 (Jamwala, Junagarh (sic), Kathiawar Peninsula, India).

Now *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 16–18, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 42.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803067, adult male, collected at Jamwala, 20°57′N, 70°44′E (J. Hinshaw, personal commun.), Saurashtra, Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat, India, on 9 February 1949, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: Although said to be deposited in AMNH, the types described by Koelz (1950) were, in fact, deposited by Koelz in FMNH. To avoid confusion, they were later returned to AMNH, but this holotype still bears FMNH 246496. The eight paratypes for which Koelz gave measurements are in FMNH.

For information on the use of *P. cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus, 1766) rather than *P. peregrinus* (Linnaeus, 1766), see Peters et al. (1960: 209).

Junagarh is a misprint for Junagadh, a former princely state of India, merged in 1949 with Saurashtra (Seltzer, 1962: 889).

### *Pericrocotus cinereigula* Sharpe

*Pericrocotus cinereigula* Sharpe (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead), 1889: 192 (Kina Balu).

Now *Pericrocotus solaris cinereigula* Sharpe, 1889. See Smythies, 1981: 275, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 18, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 43.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 563531, adult male, collected on Mount Kinabalu, 3000 ft, ca. 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 16

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February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 973). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922b: 376) designated this specimen the lectotype. The two additional specimens listed by Sharpe (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889: 192) are paralectotypes: AMNH 563532, male juv., 18 (not 16) February 1887 and AMNH 563538, 1 March 1887. The latter specimen was originally sexed as a juvenile male and was so listed by Sharpe. Later, this was changed to ''female'' and appears as such on the Rothschild label.

As Hartert (1922b: 376) noted, the lectotype is an aberrant individual, with the throat grayish, washed yellowish, but the subspecies can be recognized on the basis of the all black central rectrices of adult males.

### *Pericrocotus yvettae* Bangs

*Pericrocotus yvettae* Bangs, 1921: 583 (Malipa, Burma border, 3000 feet altitude).

Now *Pericrocotus ethologus yvettae* Bangs, 1921. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 18–20, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 43.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143365, adult male, collected at Ma-li-pa, 3000 ft, 23°42′N, 98°45′E (Times Atlas), Myanmar (on the Yunnan border), on 10 March 1917, by Roy Chapman Andrews and Edmund Heller (no. 561). From the Asiatic Zoological Expedition, 1916–1917.

COMMENTS: A second specimen, AMNH 143367, the only female collected by the expedition, was doubtfully referred to this taxon by Bangs (1921: 584), but he incorrectly cited the locality as Ma-li-pa; it was, in fact, from Tai-ping-pu, Yunnan, China, and has been reidentified as *P. brevirostris*.

### *Pericrocotus speciosus siebersi* Rensch

*Pericrocotus speciosus siebersi* Rensch, 1928: 47 (West-java).

Now *Pericrocotus flammeus siebersi* Rensch, 1928. See Mees, 1996: 39–41, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 21–23, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 44.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 563356, adult male, collected on Mt. Gedeh, 3000–5000 ft, 06°47′S, 106°59′E (Mees, 1996: 105), Java, Indonesia, October 1897–January 1898, collected by E. Prillwitz. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rensch (1928: 47) listed four specimens of this taxon but did not designate a type. The above specimen is the one Rensch borrowed from the Rothschild Collection; it bears the Rothschild type label and a note on the reverse of the regular label ''Typ. von P. s. sieversi [sic] Rensch''. It was not listed as a Rothschild Collection type by Hartert (1928), probably because the description did not appear until after Hartert's paper was in press. Two syntypes should be in Munich and one in ZMB.

In the original description, Rensch listed only the sex, collecting locality, and date (''Winter 1897–98'' = northern winter) of the specimen he borrowed from Rothschild. The collector's name does not appear on the Rothschild Collection label, and there is no original field label attached. However, Hartert (1901e: 52) mentioned ''the first little sample-collection made for us by Mr. Prillwitz on Mount Gedeh between October 1897 and January 1898, at elevations of from 3000 to 5000 feet. . . ''. This purchase is listed in Rothschild's manuscript book of purchases as: ''Prillwitz, 1st Collection, 121 skins, rec'd Apr. 1898, Mount Gedeh 3–5000′'', followed by a list of the species received. I found in the AMNH three of the four *Pericrocotus* specimens listed: *P. miniatus*, one male (of two specimens listed); *P. ''exsul''*, one male (the type listed above); and *P. peregrinus* (= *P. cinnamomeus saturatus*), one male. The Rothschild labels on these three specimens bear the same data, except that Prillwitz's name does not appear on the reverse of the above type. Later Prillwitz specimens (Rothschild received at least four shipments) have printed field labels which Prillwitz signed on the reverse.

### *Pericrocotus modiglianii* Salvadori

*Pericrocotus modiglianii* Salvadori, 1892: 130 (Engano).

Now *Pericrocotus flammeus modiglianii* Salvadori, 1892. See van Marle and Voous, 1988: 151, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 21–23, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 44.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 563294, adult male, and AMNH 563295, adult female, both collected at Bua Bua, Enggano Island, 00°42′N, 103°43′E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 211), Indonesia, on 17 May 1891, by Dr. Elio Modigliani (nos. 80 and 82, respectively). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvadori had 22 specimens of this taxon; the two AMNH specimens are ''f'' and ''s'' in his list, and are so marked. Hartert did not list this form in any of his Rothschild type lists, and these two specimens had not previously been incorporated in the AMNH type collection. There are eight additional syntypes in MNSG (Arbocco et al., 1979: 212).

### *Pericrocotus fraterculus* Swinhoe

*Pericrocotus fraterculus* Swinhoe, 1870: 244 (Hainan).

Now *Pericrocotus flammeus fraterculus* Swinhoe, 1870. See Sharpe, 1879: 73, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 21–23, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 44, 52.

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SYNTYPE: AMNH 563258, female, collected on Hainan Island, Guangdong, China, in February 1868, by R. Swinhoe. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Swinhoe (1870: 77–84) visited Hainan between the end of January and the beginning of April 1868. In his description of this taxon, he stated that he had a ''dozen specimens'' from Hainan (Swinhoe, 1870: 244). This syntype had not previously been incorporated in the AMNH type collection. There are also two syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 191).

### *Pericrocotus flammeus neglectus* Parkes

*Pericrocotus flammeus neglectus* Parkes, 1974: 38 (Sitio Balisong, Barrio Kablon, Tupi, Cotabato Province, Mindanao).

Now *Pericrocotus flammeus nigroluteus* Parkes, 1981. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 281, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 21–23, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 783646, adult male, collected at Sitio Balisong, Barrio Kablon, 06°20′N, 125°02′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420), Tupi, South Cotabato Province, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands, on 23 February 1962, by the Philippine National Museum–American Museum of Natural History Expedition (no. 179).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. AMNH 783645 and 783647 are the only two paratypes in AMNH.

Parkes (1981: 370) proposed the new name *Pericrocotus flammeus nigroluteus* to replace *Pericrocotus flammeus neglectus*, preoccupied by *Pericrocotus neglectus* Hume, 1877, now considered a subspecies of *P. brevirostris*. AMNH 783646 is thus the holotype of both *neglectus* Parkes, 1974 and *nigroluteus* Parkes, 1981.

### *Pericrocotus marchesae* Guillemard

*Pericrocotus marchesae* Guillemard, 1885a: 259 (Maimbun, Sulu Island).

Now *Pericrocotus flammeus marchesae* Guillemard, 1885. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 281, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002a: 21–23, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 45.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 563431, adult male, collected at Maimbun, 05°56′N, 121°02′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 421), Jolo Island (= Sulu Island), Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, on 15 May 1883, by Lt. R.ff. Powell. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922b: 375) listed this specimen as the type (= lectotype) or cotype (= syntype) of this taxon. In the original description, Guillemard (1885a: 259) noted that ''but two examples of this beautiful new bird were obtained . . . ''. Only the above specimen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It is not marked ''a'' or ''b'' but has the bill almost entirely missing. I do not know the whereabouts of the second specimen, also a male with the same data. Michael Walters (personal commun.) did not find it in BMNH. This new taxon is illustrated in the original description on pl. XVIII, fig. 1.

Lt. R.ff. Powell was aboard the *Marchesa* when the vessel stopped in the Sulu Islands. Guillemard (1889: 216) reported collecting this new form during the second visit of the ship to Maimbun.

### *Hemipus picatus insulae* Koelz

*Hemipus picatus insulae* Koelz, 1939: 69 (Wavenden, Ceylon).

Now *Hemipus picatus leggei* Whistler, 1939. See Peters et al., 1960: 218, and Dickinson et al., 2002a: 45.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655585, unsexed, collected at Wavendon, 3500 ft, 07°04′N, 80°41′E (Gazetteer 49, USBGN), Sri Lanka, on 8 February 1881, by Henry J. Elwes. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The holotype, unsexed on the original label, has been sexed as a male on the Rothschild label. The six paratypes mentioned by Koelz (1939: 69) are AMNH 655581–655584, 655586, and 655612.

*Hemipus p. insulae*, published 5 June 1939, is a junior synonym of *H. p. leggei*, published 15 May 1939 (Peters et al., 1960: 218).

## PYCNONOTIDAE

### *Spizixus cinereicapillus* Swinhoe

*Spizixus cinereicapillus* Swinhoe, 1871: 370 (Formosa).

Now *Spizixos semitorques cinereicapillus* Swinhoe, 1871. See Dickinson et al., 2002b: 117, 135.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 569114 and 569115, unsexed, collected at Fungshan, Taiwan, Republic of China, and AMNH 569116, unsexed, collected on Taiwan, Republic of China, in December 1865, for Robert Swinhoe. From the Swinhoe Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Based on one damaged skin, Swinhoe (1863: 290–291) had originally identified the Taiwan population as *S. semitorques*, the mainland Chinese form. Later, after receiving ''a series from the Formosan mountains'', he described them as *Spizixus cinereicapillus* (Swinhoe, 1871: 370). These specimens bear original labels identifying them as ''*Spizixus semitorques*'' with Robert Swinhoe's initials. This has been crossed out and *cinereicapillus* written in by the same hand.

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These specimens had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

### *Pycnonotus sinensis formosae* Hartert

*Pycnonotus sinensis formosae* Hartert, 1910c: 230 (Taipih, Formosa).

Now *Pycnonotus sinensis formosae* Hartert, 1910. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 97, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 568353, adult male, collected at T'ai-pei, 25°05′N, 121°32′E (Times Atlas), Taiwan, Republic of China, in October 1896, by collectors for Alan Owston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is the only one collected in October at T'ai-pei. The number 31 cited by Hartert in his original description is not an individual specimen number and appears on at least 12 of the specimens collected on Taiwan for Owston; it may refer to the species or be the number of a collector.

Three additional specimens of this taxon from T'ai-pei, collected in September and November 1896, are paratypes that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 568354–568356.

### *Molpastes leucotis farahensis* Koelz

*Molpastes leucotis farahensis* Koelz, 1939: 64 (Farah, Afghanistan).

Now *Pycnonotus leucogenys leucotis* (Gould, 1836). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 97–98, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 465720, adult male, collected at Farah, 32°23′N, 62°08′E (Times Atlas), Afghanistan, on 30 October 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Koelz (1939: 64) gave the wing measurement of the holotype from Farah as 90.5 mm (I measure 91.0); this is the specimen bearing the AMNH type label. He listed one paratype from Farah, bearing the same data as the holotype; this is AMNH 465721, the wing of which I measure as 89.0 mm. Additional paratypes are AMNH 465722–465728 from Kandahar.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 584) considered *leucotis* an allospecies within the superspecies *cafer*.

### *Molpastes leucogenys picru* Koelz

*Molpastes leucogenys picru* Koelz, 1954: 11 (Laghman, Afghanistan).

Now *Pycnonotus leucogenys leucogenys* (J. E. Gray, 1835). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 97–98, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 121.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 465709bis, adult male, collected at Laghman, 34°40′N, 70°13′E (Times Atlas), Afghanistan, on 25 May 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Koelz (1954: 11) gave measurements for 13 males of *picru* from Afghanistan and Kashmir without identifying the specimens individually; furthermore, the measurements did not include the wing measurement of 98 mm given for the type from Laghman. AMNH received three males collected by Koelz at Laghman on 25 May 1937. The above specimen has a wing measurement of 98 mm and has ''type'' written on the label by Koelz. Paratypes at AMNH are AMNH 465711, wing 96 mm, and AMNH 465712, wing 94 mm.

This holotype had apparently been segregated and was missed when the other specimens were cataloged at AMNH. Charles Vaurie cataloged it with a ''bis'' number. This perhaps also explains why the wing measurement was not included with the others. Sibley and Monroe (1990: 584) placed *P.leucogenys* in the superspecies *cafer*.

### *Pycnonotus cafer vicinus* Ripley

*Pycnonotus cafer vicinus* Ripley, 1946: 228 (Mysore, South India).

Now *Pycnonotus cafer cafer* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 98–99, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 122.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 568706, unsexed, collected in Mysore, India. From the Marshall Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Ripley (1946: 228) thought that this specimen was probably a male, based on size (wing 98, tail 85, culmen 17). He noted that the holotype was the most presentable specimen ''of a poor series''. There are seven specimens from southern India, all in poor condition, that are probably paratypes: AMNH 568705, 568707, and 568708, from the Rothschild Collection, and AMNH 63589–63592, from the Murray Collection. Two specimens collected by Salim Ali in Mysore in 1939 were not received at AMNH until after World War II and were not cataloged until 1947. They would not have been available to Ripley.

### *Pycnonotus cafer stanfordi* Deignan

*Pycnonotus cafer stanfordi* Deignan, 1949: 277 (Taro or Dalu, Upper Chindwin District, Sagaing Division, Burma).

Now *Pycnonotus cafer stanfordi* Deignan, 1949. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 98–99, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 122.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 409420, adult male, col-

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lected at Taro (= Dalu), 26°20′N, 96°10′E (Deignan), Upper Chindwin District, Sagaing Division, Myanmar, on 10 February 1935, on the Vernay–Hopwood Chindwin Expedition (no. 321).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Deignan labeled and initialed the specimens in his type series that he had borrowed from AMNH. Paratypes in AMNH are the following: males: Tengyeuh, AMNH 568733, 568734, 568739, and 568748; Chipwi, AMNH 307079; Seniku-Sh'ngaw Rd., AMNH 307078; Lonkin, AMNH 409418; Bhamo, AMNH 568723, and 568724; Taro (Dalu), AMNH 409421; Namyaseik, AMNH 409417; Aingma, AMNH 568711; ''Moungon'', AMNH 568712; Chaungzon, AMNH 568714; females: Tengyueh, AMNH 568736, and 568737; Washaung, AMNH 307080.

Mayr (1938: 278)gave the altitude of Dalu on the Chindwin River as 626 ft.

### *Pycnonotus cafer melanchimus* Deignan

*Pycnonotus cafer melanchimus* Deignan, 1949: 278 (Rangoon, Rangoon Town District, Pegu Division, Burma).

Now *Pycnonotus cafer melanchimus* Deignan, 1949. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 98–99, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 122.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 568717, adult male, collected at Rangoon, 16°47′N, 96°10′E (Times Atlas), Rangoon Town District, Pegu Division, Myanmar, on 2 January 1906 by Major H.H. Harington (no. 279). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Deignan labeled and initialed the specimens in his type series that he had borrowed from AMNH. Paratypes at AMNH are: males: Kyaukpadaung, AMNH 568721; Zaingganaing, AMNH 568716; and Rangoon, AMNH 568718; female: Rangoon, AMNH 568719.

### *Pycnonotus aurigaster latouchei* Deignan

*Pycnonotus aurigaster latouchei* Deignan, 1949: 275 (Laichau (elev. 500 feet), Laichau Province, northwestern Tongking).

Now *Pycnonotus aurigaster latouchei* Deignan, 1949. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 98–99, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 123.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417161, adult male, collected at Lai Chau, 500 ft, 22°04′N, 103°10′E (Times Atlas), North Vietnam, on 8 November 1931, by T. Donald Carter, on the Legendre Indo-China Expedition (no. 43).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. There is one paratype at AMNH: AMNH 568800, male, from Mengtz, labeled and initialed by Deignan.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 584) included *aurigaster* in the superspecies *cafer*.

### *Pycnonotus barbatus schoanus* Neumann

*Pycnonotus barbatus schoanus* Neumann, 1905a: 77 (Kilbe, Provinz Kollu, Schoa).

Now *Pycnonotus barbatus schoanus* Neumann, 1905. See Keith et al., 1992: 366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 567904, adult male, collected at Kilbe-Kimo, 09°22′N, 38°15′E (R. J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Shoa, Ethiopia, on 7 October 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 173). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1906: 240) listed the type as the only specimen from this locality, adding that it bears his number 173. Neumann (1905a: 77) gave the range of *P. b. schoanus* as ''Abyssinien, Schoa und Süd- Äthiopien (Omo-Gebiet)'' but did not list the specimens he examined. Specimens in his own series (Neumann, 1906: 240) are definitely paratypes, and all of those specimens are now in AMNH: AMNH 567903, 567905, 567906, and 567934–567940.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 583) included *barbatus* in the superspecies *cafer*. See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Pycnonotus barbatus nigeriae* Hartert

*Pycnonotus barbatus nigeriae* Hartert, 1921b: 126 (Degama).

Now *Pycnonotus barbatus gabonensis* Sharpe, 1871. See Keith et al., 1992: 366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 567799, adult female (not male), collected at Degema, 04°45′N, 06°49′E (Times Atlas), Nigeria, on 23 May 1902, by William J. Ansorge (no. 478). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ansorge's field number of the type is given in the original description. Originally published as a male, this specimen was sexed as a female by Ansorge. His symbol used on the label was an upside-down male symbol, first misinterpreted but later corrected by Hartert (1928: 223). Hartert (1921b: 126) mentioned 24 paratypes; these are AMNH 567800–567823.

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Pycnonotus dodsoni teitensis* van Someren

*Pycnonotus dodsoni teitensis* van Someren, 1922: 190 (Tsavo).

Now *Pycnonotus barbatus dodsoni* Sharpe, 1895. See Hartert, 1928: 222, and Keith et al., 1992: 366.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 568159, adult male, collected at Tsavo, 02°59′S, 38°28′E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 26 March 1918, by Victor G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren (1922: 190) said that the type, collected on 26 March 1918, was in the Rothschild Collection and listed eight specimens of *P. d. teitensis*. Three came to AMNH. The above specimen is the only one from Tsavo collected on 26 March. Paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 568160 and 568161.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 583) treated *dodsoni* as a species in the superspecies *cafer*. See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus* Parkes

*Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus* Parkes, 1967: 24 (San Isidro, Samar Island, Philippines).

Now *Pycnonotus urostictus atricaudatus* Parkes, 1967. See Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 100, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 124.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 708417, adult male, collected at San Isidro, 12°22′N, 124°22′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 424), Samar Island, Philippines, on 20 April 1957, by D.S. Rabor (no. 15046).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was listed in the original description. Parkes (1967: 25) borrowed specimens from a number of museums when describing this taxon, and it is no longer possible to tell which AMNH specimens, other than the holotype, that he had in hand when he named the taxon.

### *Oreoctistes leucops* Sharpe

*Oreoctistes leucops* Sharpe, 1888b: 388 (Kina Balu, Northern Borneo).

Now *Pycnonotus flavescens leucops* (Sharpe, 1888). See Dickinson et al., 2002b: 125, 140.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 568938, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 8000 ft, 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 7 February 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 1963). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: It was Whitehead's habit to send ahead to Sharpe ''a pair of most birds that I thought would be new'' (Whitehead, 1893: 185). In this taxon, Sharpe (1888b: 388) described syntypes, a male and a female (nos. ''2063'' and 1931). The male specimen has both no. 2063 and no. 1963 on the labels, but reference to other specimens of this species collected in February 1888 shows that 1963 is the correct number. Hartert (1922b: 371) designated the male the lectotype and correctly cited the collector's number. The female, AMNH 568940 (no. 1931), collected 1 February 1888, is the paralectotype.

Later, Sharpe (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889b: 277) reported four specimens of this taxon collected by Whitehead and listed two as males and two as females. Actually, three specimens are labeled as males and one as a female. The two specimens additional to the two cited in the original description, AMNH 568939 (Whitehead no. 2048), male, 23 February 1888, and AMNH 265495 (Whitehead no. 1953), male, 5 February 1888, have no standing as types. This latter specimen had been exchanged to AMNH from the Rothschild Collection prior to that collection coming to AMNH. It had originally been marked ''Type RBS'' and then crossed out in the same ink. There seems to be no doubt that the above lectotype, marked ''Type RBS'', is the one that Sharpe had in hand when he described the taxon.

The generic name *Oreoctistes* was also proposed by Sharpe (1888b: 388) at the same time.

### *Pycnonotus prillwitzi* Hartert

*Pycnonotus prillwitzi* Hartert, 1902c: 561 (Karangbolong, S. Java).

Now *Pycnonotus simplex prillwitzi* Hartert, 1902. See Hartert, 1922b: 370–371, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 101–102, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 127.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 568602, unsexed, collected at Karangbolong, 07°45′S, 109°28′E (Mees, 1996: 105), Java, Indonesia, in April–May 1901, by Ernst Prillwitz. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Hartert (1902c: 561) noted that he had eight skins collected by Prillwitz near Karangbolong, none of them sexed, and said only that the type was from ''Karangbolong, S. Java, Prillwitz coll.'' As all eight specimens bear the same data, even Hartert's later (1922b: 370) listing of the ''type'' is ambiguous. The specimen listed above is the one bearing the Rothschild type label and has been separated from the general collection as the type ever since the Rothschild Collection came to AMNH. Because AMNH 568602 is the specimen intended as the type by Hartert and to avoid possible confusion in interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 568603–568609.

### *Pycnonotus virens poensis* Dickerman

*Pycnonotus virens poensis* Dickerman, 1994: 276 (Basepu, ''Fernando Poo'' (= Bioko)).

Now *Andropadus virens amadoni* (Dickerman, 1997). See Dickerman, 1997: 75.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 297652, adult male, collected at ''Basepu west'', Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea, on 24 August 1929, by José G. Correia (no. 2347).

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COMMENTS: Dickerman (1994: 277) gave the AMNH number of the type and noted that his description was based on 48 specimens from Bioko. Of the 47 paratypes, 23 are at AMNH: AMNH 297638–297651, 297653–297656, 468831, and 567482–567485. *Pycnonotus virens poensis* Dickerman, 1994, is preoccupied by *Stelgidillas poensis* Alexander, 1903 (= *Andropadus gracilirostris gracilirostris* Strickland, 1844). Dickerman (1997: 75) proposed *Andropadus virens amadoni* as a replacement name. Keith et al. (1992: 279) recognized the genus *Andropadus* as separate from *Pycnonotus*.

According to Correia's journal (Archives, Dept. of Ornithology, AMNH), Basepu was a small plantation about 10 miles west of Santa Isabel, 03°45′N, 08°48′E (Times Atlas), Bioko, where Virginia and José Correia collected between June and September 1929.

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Eurillas virens holochlorus* van Someren

*Eurillas virens holochlorus* van Someren, 1922: 189 (Sezibwa River, Uganda).

Now *Andropadus virens virens* Cassin, 1858. See Keith et al., 1992: 287.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 567403, adult male, collected at the Sezibwa River, 01°20′N, 32°45′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Uganda, in November 1914. From the van Someren Collection (no. 115) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, van Someren (1922: 189) stated that the type (singular), in the Rothschild Collection, was a male from the Sezibwa River, collected in November 1914. There are three Rothschild Collection specimens in AMNH fitting those data. Even though van Someren's use of ''type'' implied that he had a single specimen in mind, it is impossible to know from the published data which of the three specimens was intended, and all three would have to be considered syntypes. Hartert (1928: 223) did not further restrict the type, but AMNH 567403 bears the Rothschild type label and was the specimen marked by van Someren as ''Type sbsp. nov. *holochlorus*''. Since that time, it has been so considered, and to avoid any possible confusion in interpreting the older literature, I hereby designate it the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 567404 (van Someren no. 112) and AMNH 567405 (van Someren no. 129).

Contra Louette et al. (2002: 33), I think that designating a lectotype is relevant in this case. The Code (ICZN, 1999, Art. 72.4.7) is quite specific in stating that merely having ''type'' written on a label is not sufficient evidence that a specimen is a type. But it is important to make sure that the specimen intended as the type by the author of a name is in fact the specimen bearing the type label. This is particularly true for van Someren specimens because there were often a number of specimens bearing the same data, and the collection has been widely scattered. In some cases, the type has not even gone to the collection listed in the original description and the type label may have been tied on the wrong specimen (see, for example, *Mirafra longonotensis*). AMNH 567403 is undoubtedly the specimen van Someren chose as his type of *E. v. holochlorus*; designating it the lectotype makes its status unambiguous.

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Andropadus gracilis extremus* Hartert

*Andropadus gracilis extremus* Hartert, 1922b: 369 (near Mattra, near Sherbro, Jong River, Sierra Leone).

Now *Andropadus gracilis extremus* Hartert, 1922. See Keith et al., 1992: 290.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 567337, adult male, collected near Mattru, Jong River, Sierra Leone, on 8 October 1912, by Major H. Kelsall (no. 783). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922b: 369–370) gave Kelsall's number 783 in the original description and mentioned that there were two additional adult males in the Rothschild Collection as well as others in BMNH. These two male paratypes are now AMNH 567339 and 567340. A juvenile female, AMNH 567338, was not mentioned but is part of the same Kelsall series. Ansorge specimens from the Lower Niger, said by Hartert (1922b: 370) to ''appear to be the same race, though some approach *A. gracilis gracilis*'', are AMNH 567370, 567372, and 567380–567385.

Kelsall (1914: map opp. p. 196) placed Mattru at approximately 07°30′N, 12°10′W. It was in the northern part of what was then Sherbro District (not near present-day Sherbro).

### *Andropadus ugandae* van Someren

*Andropadus ugandae* van Someren, 1915b: 127 (Mabira Forest).

Now *Andropadus gracilis ugandae* van Someren, 1915. See Keith et al., 1992: 289.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 567343, adult male, collected in the Mabira Forest, 00°30′N, 32°55′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Uganda, on 7 February 1914 (not 20 April 1914), by V.G.L. van Someren (no. 19a). From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren (1915b: 127) designated male and female

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syntypes from the Mabira Forest, stating that the types were in the Rothschild Collection, but reversing the collecting dates of the two specimens that are labeled ''♂ type'' and ''♀ type'' in van Someren's hand and that bear Rothschild type labels. When Hartert (1922b: 370) designated the male as lectotype, he mentioned the discrepancy in collecting date and gave the correct date for the male. The number ''19a'' was not mentioned by either van Someren or Hartert; it was added to the Rothschild type label in Hartert's hand. The female paralectotype, AMNH 567344, was collected 20 April 1914 and bears the van Someren no. 19, also not mentioned in the original description. Because both specimens carry a Rothschild type label and because of the date discrepancy, both of these specimens have been retained in the AMNH type collection.

My interpretation of Hartert's action differs from that of Louette et al. (2002: 88). There seems to be no question that the two specimens bearing the Rothschild type labels are the syntypes selected by van Someren. By listing the male as ''type'' and correcting the date of collection to that of the male, Hartert (1922b: 370) did unambiguously select one of the syntypes to be the name-bearing specimen, the lectotype in today's terminology. Mention of the other specimen is unnecessary.

### *Andropadus ansorgei* Hartert

*Andropadus ansorgei* Hartert, 1907e: 10 (Degama, Southern Nigeria).

Now *Andropadus ansorgei ansorgei* Hartert, 1907. See Keith et al., 1992: 291.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 567368, adult male, collected at Degema, 04°45′N, 06°49′E (Times Atlas), southern Nigeria, on 19 May (not October) 1902, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 468). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert gave Ansorge's no. 468 for the type. Hartert (1907e: 11) stated that he had eight specimens of this taxon from Degema and Gregani, southern Nigeria; AMNH 567369, 567371, and 567373–567377 are the seven paratypes.

### *Charitillas kavirondensis* van Someren

*Charitillas kavirondensis* van Someren, 1920: 95 (Kakamega Forest).

Now *Andropadus ansorgei kavirondensis* (van Someren, 1920). See Hartert, 1922b: 370, and Keith et al., 1992: 291.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 567386, adult male, collected in Kakamega Forest, 00°16′N, 34°53′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), Kenya, on 9 February 1917, by H.J. Allen Turner (no. 1083). From the Meinertzhagen Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren (1920: 95) stated that the type, a male collected 9 February 1917 in the Kakamega Forest by Turner for Meinertzhagen, was in the Rothschild Collection and that he had seen a total of 10 specimens of the taxon, taken by Turner and by his own collectors. This specimen is the only Turner specimen with this date and locality that came to AMNH; it is thus the holotype. There are eight specimens in AMNH, in addition to the holotype, all collected by Turner for Meinertzhagen; these are paratypes AMNH 567387–567394. There are no van Someren Collection specimens of this taxon in AMNH.

### *Andropadus gracilirostris liberiensis* Reichenow

*Andropadus gracilirostris liberiensis* Reichenow, 1895b: 160 (Liberia).

Now *Andropadus gracilirostris gracilirostris* Strickland, 1844. See Hartert, 1922b: 370, and Keith et al., 1992: 294.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 567033, unsexed, collected at Grand Cape Mount, Liberia, on 26 January 1893, by Jackson Demery. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Reichenow (1895b: 160) said only that the type was collected in Liberia by Demery and was in the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1922b: 370) designated this specimen the lectotype; it is the only Demery Liberian specimen with the above data, and it bears the Rothschild type label. There are three paralectotypes: AMNH 567034–567036. All four are from spirits.

According to Seltzer (1962: 705), Grand Cape Mount is a county on the Atlantic coast of Liberia, of which Robertsport (sometimes called Cape Mount), 06°45′N, 11°22′W (Times Atlas), is the main center.

### *Chlorocichla gracilirostris chagwensis* van Someren

*Chlorocichla gracilirostris chagwensis* van Someren, 1915b: 127 (Nazigo Hill, Chagwe Province).

Now *Andropadus gracilirostris gracilirostris* Strickland, 1844. See Keith et al., 1992: 294.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 567057, adult male, collected on Nazigo Hill, Chagwi, Uganda, on 20 October 1914, by Dr. Victor G.L. van Someren. From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type was said to be in the Rothschild Museum. This is the only van Somer-

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en specimen of this taxon from Nazigo Hill that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and the data match those published for the type. Chapin (1954: 685) gave coordinates for Chagwe (= Kyagwe), Uganda, as 00°17′–00°33′N, 32°40′–33°11′E.

In addition to the field, Rothschild, and Rothschild type labels, this specimen has a small square tag bearing the number 16 (or 91).

### *Arizelocichla nigriceps percivali* Hartert

*Arizelocichla nigriceps percivali* Hartert, 1922c: 50 (Usambara Mts., Tanganyika Territory).

Now *Andropadus tephrolaemus usambarae* (Grote, 1919). See Rand and Deignan, 1960: 257, and Keith et al., 1992: 283.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566441, unsexed, collected in the Usambara Mountains, 04°25′–05°12′S, 38°10′–38°44′E (Chapin, 1954:734), in July 1919, by A. Blayney Percival. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922c: 50), in his original description, mentioned that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, even though he had seen other specimens in the Percival Collection. This is the only Percival specimen of this taxon that came to the AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Roy et al. (1998: 61) suggested, on the basis of mitochondrial DNA studies, that *usambarae* should be considered a subspecies of *Andropadus nigriceps*.

### *Arizelocichla neumanni* Hartert

*Arizelocichla neumanni* Hartert, 1922c: 50 (Uluguru Mts.).

Now *Andropadus tephrolaemus neumanni* (Hartert, 1922). See Keith et al., 1992: 283.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566440, adult male, collected in the Uluguru Mountains, 06°50′S, 37°45′E to 07°18′S, 37°40′E (Chapin, 1954: 732), Tanzania, on 18 May 1921, by Arthur Loveridge. From the Loveridge Collection (no. R7275) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922c:50) stated that the type, bearing the above Loveridge Collection number, was in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Roy et al. (1998: 61) suggested, on the basis of mitochondrial DNA studies, that *neumanni* should be considered a subspecies of *Andropadus fusciceps*.

### *Chlorocichla indicator chlorosaturata* van Someren

*Chlorocichla indicator chlorosaturata* van Someren, 1915b: 127 (Kyetume Forest).

Now *Baeopogon indicator indicator* (Verreaux, 1855). See Keith et al., 1992: 302.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566548, adult male, collected in the Kyetume Forest, Uganda, on 7 December 1914, by Victor G.L. van Someren. From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren (1915b: 127) said that the ''type'' (singular) was in the Rothschild collection, followed this with male and female symbols, and gave only a single date. In the one case in the same article where he designated syntypes, he listed ''types'' (plural). In fact, the seven van Someren specimens of this taxon, collected before 1915, that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection are all males, and the above specimen is the only one from the Kyetume Forest. I think that the inclusion of the female symbol was a lapsus. The six paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 566549–566554. No other Ugandan specimens collected before the date of this description came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. In addition to its regular labels, this specimen has a small square tag bearing the number 4.

Chapin (1954: 685) placed Kyetume at 00°21′N, 32°44′E. See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Xenocichla harterti* Reichenow

*Xenocichla harterti* Reichenow, 1895a: 60 (no type locality given).

Now *Chlorocichla simplex* (Hartlaub, 1855). See Hartert, 1922b: 368, Rand and Deignan, 1960: 261, and Keith et al., 1992: 314.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 565957, adult male, collected at Robertsport, 06°45′N, 11°22′W (Times Atlas), Liberia, on 12 June 1891, by Jackson Demery (no. 25). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Reichenow (1895a: 60) said that the type of *harterti* was in the Rothschild Collection but did not mention a type locality. He gave the range as southern Sierra Leone (Sulymah River) and northern Liberia (Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount), with specimens also in Leiden and Berlin. Hartert (1922b: 368) designated the above specimen the lectotype, the only male specimen collected by Demery. Paralectotypes at AMNH are AMNH 565956, Sulymah River, Sierra Leone; AMNH 565958, and 565959, Robertsport; and AMNH 565960, and 565961, Grand Cape Mount, all females collected by Demery.

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Hartert (1922b: 368) noted that ''The type specimen, like many others from Liberia, has been in spirits, and it is now admitted that the supposed differences were due to the effect of the spirits'', and he synonymized *X. harterti* with *Criniger simplex*. This is not *Criniger simplex* of Wallace, 1862 (Peters et al., 1960: 288), but is *Trichophorus* (= *Criniger*) *simplex* Hartlaub, 1855, now placed in the genus *Chlorocichla* (Peters et al., 1960: 261; Keith et al., 1992: 314).

### *Xenocichla flavicollis soror* Neumann

*Xenocichla flavicollis soror* Neumann, 1914: 9 (Kamadekke, Ng' Goumie-Fluss, Ogowe).

Now *Chlorocichla flavicollis soror* (Neumann, 1914). See Keith et al., 1992: 317.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566288, female (adult?), collected at Komadeke, 00°50′S, 10°34′E (Chapin, 1954: 683), N'Goumié River, Moyen-Ogooué, Gabon, on 23 November (not December) 1907, by Dr. William J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type, a female from ''Kamadekke'' collected on 23 November 1907, was said to be an Ansorge specimen in the Rothschild Collection. Three Ansorge specimens from Gabon, all females, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. This is the only specimen from Komadeke. The two paratypes are AMNH 566289 from Lambarene, Ogowe River, and AMNH 566290 from Anda (Lake Azingo).

### *Xenocichla orientalis* Hartlaub

*Xenocichla orientalis* Hartlaub, 1883: 425 (Tamaja).

Now *Pyrrhurus scandens orientalis* (Hartlaub, 1883). See Keith et al., 1992: 322.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566638, adult female, collected at Tomaya (= Tamaja), 04°38′N, 29°50′E (Chapin, 1954: 729), Bahr-el-Ghazal Prov., Sudan (Chapin, 1953: 156), on 4 November 1882, by Emin Pasha (no. 222). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub (1887: 316) listed only one specimen collected, and AMNH 566638 is the only specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Rand and Deignan (1960: 264) and Sibley and Monroe (1990: 587) included *scandens* in the genus *Phyllastrephus*.

### *Phyllastrephus graueri* Neumann

*Phyllastrephus graueri* Neumann, 1908c: 13 (Forest 90 km. west of Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus graueri* Neumann, 1908. See Keith et al., 1992: 344.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566994, adult male, collected in the forest 90 km west of Lake Edward, Congo (Kinshasa), on 5 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 1971). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type was said to be a Grauer specimen with the above data in the Rothschild Collection. A total of four specimens were collected by Grauer at this locality; the holotype bears a unique date. The three paratypes are AMNH 566995–566997.

### *Phyllastrephus rabai* Hartert and van Someren

*Phyllastrephus rabai* Hartert and van Someren, 1921: 64 (Rabai).

Now *Phyllastrephus debilis rabai* Hartert and van Someren, 1921. See Keith et al., 1992: 347.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566689, adult male, collected at Rabai, 03°55′S, 39°34′E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 18 October 1920, by Victor G.L. van Someren. From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type with the above data was said to be in the Rothschild Collection, and AMNH 566689 bears the unique date of 18 October 1920. As this description was published on 27 January 1921, only those Rabai specimens collected before that date could be paratypes. There are four in AMNH, collected during October–December 1920: AMNH 566690, 566691, 566693, and 566694.

### *Criniger sylvicultor* Neave

*Criniger sylvicultor* Neave, 1909: 130 (Katanga).

Now *Phyllastrephus cabanisi cabanisi* (Sharpe, 1881). See Rand and Deignan, 1960: 269, and Keith et al., 1992: 335.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 566929, adult female, collected on the Bunkeya River, Katanga Prov., Congo (Kinshasa), on 10 September 1907, by S.A. Neave (no. 363). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Neave (1909: 130) did not designate a type or say how many specimens he had. Later, Neave (1910: 133) listed eight specimens with their field numbers, of which the above specimen (marked ''cotype'') is one. The altitude was published as 3000 ft, but is given on the original label as 3450 ft. There are three male syntypes in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 548).

Coordinates of the village of Bunkeya are 10°22′S, 27°01′E (Times Atlas). This specimen was not listed by Hartert in any of his Rothschild type lists and had not previously been included in the AMNH type collection.

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### *Phyllastrephus placidus sokokensis* van Someren

*Phyllastrephus placidus sokokensis* van Someren, 1923b: 7 (Bokoke [sic] Forest).

Now *Phyllastrephus fischeri fischeri* (Reichenow, 1879). See Rand and Deigan, 1960: 270, and Keith et al., 1992: 333.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566849, adult male, collected in the Sokoke (not Bokoke) forest, 03°27′S, 39°50′E (Chapin, 1954: 726), Kenya, on 16 January 1921, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren (1923b: 7) stated that the type, bearing the above data, was in the Rothschild Collection; this is the only van Someren specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH.

### *Phyllastrephus xavieri serlei* Chapin

*Phyllastrephus xavieri serlei* Chapin, 1949: 70 (Kumba, British Cameroons, altitude 1,000 feet).

Now *Phyllastrephus xavieri serlei* Chapin, 1949. See Keith et al., 1992: 340.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 348820, adult male, collected at Kumba, 1000 ft, 04°39′N, 09°26′E (Times Atlas), Cameroun, on 4 April 1947, by William Serle (no. C37). Gift of William Serle.

COMMENTS: Serle's number C37 was given for the type in the original description. Chapin (1949: 71) had before him a series of 12 Serle skins of the new taxon collected in the vicinity of Kumba and a single specimen collected by R.H. Drinkwater near Nkongsamba. There are only two paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 348819, a female collected by Serle, and AMNH 415421, a male collected by Drinkwater.

### *Phyllastrephus icterinus sethsmithi* Hartert and Neumann

*Phyllastrephus icterinus sethsmithi* Hartert and Neumann, 1910: 81 (im Budongo Walde in Unyoro).

Now *Phyllastrephus xavieri xavieri* (Oustalet, 1892). See Keith et al., 1992: 340.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 566958, adult male, collected in the Budongo Forest, 01°40′–01°53′N, 31°25′–31°41′E (Chapin, 1954: 649), Uganda, on 20 February 1907, by Leslie M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description; rather, Hartert and Neumann (1910: 82) said that there were in the Rothschild Collection ''ein Männchen und ein Weibchen'', collected on 20 and 25 February 1907 in the Budongo Forest. Actually, two males and a female with those data came to AMNH. The above specimen, the only one collected on 20 February, was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1922b: 369). The female collected on 25 February, AMNH 566960, is a paralectotype. A second male, AMNH 566959, collected on 25 February, may also be a paralectotype, but it is not known to have been in the Rothschild Collection when *P. i. sethsmithi* was described.

### *Bleda syndactyla ogowensis* Neumann

*Bleda syndactyla ogowensis* Neumann, 1914: 9 (Umpokosa, Ogemwe See, Ogowe).

Now *Bleda syndactyla syndactyla* (Swainson, 1837). See Rand and Deignan, 1960: 273, Keith et al., 1992: 349, and Chappuis and Erard, 1993.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566340, adult male, collected at Umpokosa, 01°08′S, 10°00′E (Chapin, 1954: 733), Moyen-Ogooué, Gabon, on 9 June 1907, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 312). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection. The date on this holotype is unique. Paratypes are AMNH 566341–566343.

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Bleda exima* [sic] *ugandae* van Someren

*Bleda exima* [sic] *ugandae* van Someren, 1915a: 116 (Mabira Forest, Uganda).

*Bleda notata ugandae* van Someren, 1915. See Chappuis and Erard, 1993.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566379, adult male, collected in the Mabira Forest, 00°23′–00°32′N, 32°54′–33°07′E (Chapin, 1954: 695),Uganda, on 17 January 1914, by Victor G.L. van Someren (no. 13). From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Museum and to bear the above data, but van Someren's field number was not included; eight specimens were obtained. Only three specimens from Mabira Forest, collected before 1915, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The date on the above specimen is unique. Paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 566387 and 566388. Another paratype is in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 32).

Keith et al. (1992: 351) included *ugandae* in *B. eximia*. See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Criniger barbatus ansorgeanus* Hartert

*Criniger barbatus ansorgeanus* Hartert, 1907d: 97 (Degama, Southern Nigeria).

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Now *Criniger barbatus ansorgeanus* Hartert, 1907. See Keith et al., 1992: 357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565867, adult male, collected at Degema, 04°45′N, 06°49′E (Times Atlas), southern Nigeria, on 12 May 1902, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 427). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ansorge's no. 427 is cited for the type in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 565868–565870.

### *Criniger calurus emini* Chapin

*Criniger calurus emini* Chapin, 1948: 444 (Lukolela, middle Congo River).

Now *Criniger calurus emini* Chapin, 1948. See Keith et al., 1992: 360.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 296914, adult male, collected at Lukolela, 01°10′S, 17°11′E (Times Atlas), Congo River, Congo (Kinshasa), on 16 August 1930, by James P. Chapin (no. 73).

COMMENTS: Chapin (1948: 444) showed *Trichophorus swainsoni bannermani* Gyldenstolpe, 1923, to be a synonym of *Criniger verreauxi ndussumensis* Reichenow, 1904. This left ''the thicker-billed birds with rather greenish tails which occupy most of the Upper Congo Forest and many wooded areas in Uganda'' without a name, for which Chapin proposed *Criniger calurus emini*, citing the AMNH number in the description.

### *Pinarocichla schmackeri* Styan

*Pinarocichla schmackeri* Styan, 1892: 6 (Hainan).

Now *Criniger pallidus pallidus* Swinhoe, 1870. See Sharpe, 1892: 19, Dickinson et al., 2002b: 128, 141.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 566112, adult female, collected at Na Ta (= Nodouha), 19°34′N, 109°35′E (Times Atlas), interior Hainan Island, Guangdong, China, on 1 May 1891, by B. Schmacker (no. 262). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen had not previously been recognized as a type and the whereabouts of the type or types was unknown (E. Dickinson, personal commun.). In January 1904, Rothschild purchased from Styan nine specimens of Chinese birds, but no list accompanies that notation in Rothschild's partial list of purchases (Archives, Dept. of Ornithology). AMNH 566112 qualified as a possible syntype, but neither Schmacker's nor Styan's name appears on either the original label or on the Rothschild label, and confirmation of the handwriting as that of Schmacker was needed. E. Dickinson and M. Walters (personal commun.) compared the handwriting on known Schmacker labels in BMNH with photocopies of the label on the above specimen and found that they appeared to be by the same hand. Additionally, a syntype of *Cryptolopha bicolor*, described by Styan (1892: 6) at the same time also came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The original labels on the two specimens are printed identically and appear to be written by the same hand. The Rothschild label on *C. bicolor* indicates that Schmacker was the collector.

The original label on AMNH 566112 has the collector's data in Japanese, with the locality, date, iris color, measurements, and no. 262 in Schmacker's hand. The sex symbol is an upside-down female symbol. In this case, it appears correct to consider the specimen a female because the syntype of *C. bicolor* was sexed as a male by Schmacker's collector, with the sex symbol correctly made. *Pinarocichla schmackeri* n. sp., presumably written by Styan, has been crossed out and *Criniger pallidus* added by the same hand.

Styan (1892: 6) described five new taxa, giving minimal information, with no indication of the number of specimens or the exact locality: ''Similis *P. euptilosae* sed rectricibus minimè albo terminatis distinguenda. Long. tot. 8.9, alae 4.2''. The wing of AMNH 566112 measures 104 mm (ca. 4.2 in.), and the total length of the skin is 224 mm (ca. 8.9 in.). It does indeed lack the white tips on the rectrices present in *P. euptilosae* (= *Pycnonotus eutilotus*), but differs in many other characters as well. In the *Ibis* for January 1893, Styan's (1893a: 54–57) ''new species'' were republished with the addition of a detailed description of ''several specimens'' of *P. schmackeri* from the interior of Hainan. At the 21 December 1892 meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, R. Bowdler Sharpe (1892: 19) had exhibited Styan's types and reported that *P. schmackeri* proved to be a synonym of *Criniger pallidus*. This discovery was apparently too late to be incorporated by Styan (1893a). Later, Styan (1893b) published a comprehensive paper on the birds known from Hainan, accepted Sharpe's proposed synonymy, and gave further information regarding Schmacker's collection. In none of these papers was a type designated.

The collection Schmacker sent to Styan (1893b: 425) numbered about 40 specimens and was the second made by his Japanese hunter, Tetsu. It came from ''mountainous regions of the southwest, made between May 1891 and January 1892''. Styan (1893b: 426, 429) noted that Tetsu collected specimens of *Criniger pallidus* at Nodouha (No Tai) in May and at Liuwowan in December.

Dickinson et al. (2002b: 128, 141) noted that several specimens in BMNH appear to be syn-

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types of *P. schmackeri*, although the taxon was not listed by Warren and Harrison (1971).

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### [*Criniger ochraceus fowleri* Amadon and Harrisson]

In the original description of this taxon (Amadon and Harrisson, 1956: 516–517), the authors did not indicate the institution in which the type would be deposited; however, because Dean Amadon was the senior author, it seemed possible that it would have been deposited in AMNH. A search of the collections at AMNH did not uncover the type specimen, but Dr. Charles Leh (in litt.), Curator of Natural History in the Sarawak Museum, Kuching, wrote me that the holotype (Harrisson's no. M155) is in drawer no. 374 of the B.E. Smythies Collection in the Sarawak Museum Zoological Reference Collection. Topotypical paratypes in AMNH are AMNH 648416 and 648417; other paratypes are AMNH 648418, 648419, and 566128–566134.

This subspecies was named in honor of James A. Fowler, who, with Charles O'Brien, arranged the AMNH type specimens in taxonomic order and made a card for each taxon, giving specimen data and a reference to each description. This preliminary work has greatly facilitated all subsequent work on the types. At the time, Fowler was a graduate student in the Dept. of Biology at Columbia University.

### *Criniger gularis balicus* Stresemann

*Criniger gularis balicus* Stresemann, 1913: 358 (Gitgit (Bali)).

Now *Criniger bres bres* (Lesson, 1832). See Mees, 1996: 45–47, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 103, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 129.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566040, adult male, collected at Gitgit, 2000 ft, Bali, Indonesia, on 2 February 1911, by E. Stresemann (no. 222). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann's field number of the type was cited in the original description; it might be misinterpreted as 1222, due to a smudge on the field label. Comparison of numbers on other specimens collected at Gitgit shows that the number was correctly cited as 222.

Stresemann's Bali collection went to the Rothschild Museum and he noted (Stresemann, 1913: 326–327) that measurements of additional specimens in the Rothschild Collection (collected by Doherty) were included in his account of the birds of Bali. In the case of this taxon, Stresemann (1913: 358) listed three Bali specimens collected by himself, and measurements are given for six specimens. Five Bali specimens, in addition to the holotype, came to AMNH. These paratypes are AMNH 566041, and 566042, collected by Stresemann, and AMNH 566043–566045, collected by William Doherty in 1896.

Stresemann (1913: 325) placed Gitgit ''südlich von Buleleng [08°06′S, 115°12′E, Times Atlas] am Nordhang des Centralgebirges''.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 589) include *bres* in the genus *Alophoixus*. See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Microscelis viridescens myitkyinensis* Deignan

*Microscelis viridescens myitkyinensis* Deignan, 1948: 3 (elev. 1000 ft. along the Shingaw-Tanga road, Myitkyina District, Sagaing Division, Burma).

Now *Iole virescens myitkyinensis* (Deignan, 1948). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 103, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 130.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 307094, adult male, collected along the Shingaw-Tanga Road at 1000 ft, Myitkyina District, Sagaing Division, Myanmar, on 20 November 1938, by the Vernay–Cutting Expedition (no. 52).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. In addition to the holotype, three of the four paratypes listed by Deignan are in AMNH: AMNH 307095, female, Tamu; AMNH 565607, female, Kabaing; and AMNH 565610, female, Gokteik Gorge. I did not find the specimen from Thailand.

The type locality is shown on the map in Stanford and Ticehurst (1938: opp. p. 68) and in Anthony (1941).

### *Microscelis charlottae aquilonis* Deignan

*Microscelis charlottae aquilonis* Deignan, 1948: 4 (Backan (lat. 22°08′N., long. 105°50′E.), Backan Province, northeastern Tongking).

Now *Iole propinqua aquilonis* (Deignan, 1948). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 103, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 130.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565615, unsexed adult, collected at Bac Kan, 22°08′N, 105°50′E (Deignan, 1948: 4), Bac Kan Prov., North Vietnam, on 8 December 1926, by Jean Delacour and Pierre Jabouille (no. 1652). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. Deignan listed five males, one female, and two unsexed specimens, all from Hoixuan Prov., as paratypes. There are in AMNH six males and two unsexed specimens from Hoixuan collected by Delacour and Jabouille, AMNH 290847–290854. Because

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Deignan (1948: 1) borrowed specimens from many museums, there remains the possibility that a female specimen, collected by Delacour and Jabouille at Xoixuan, will be found in another collection.

### *Iole striaticeps* Sharpe

*Iole striaticeps* Sharpe, 1888a: 200 (Palawan).
Now *Iole palawanensis* (Tweeddale, 1878). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565622, adult female, collected at Taguso, 08°49′N, 117°53′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 426), Palawan Island, Philippines, on 1 July 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1474). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Under *Iole striaticeps*, Sharpe (1888a: 201) described only the female and gave measurements of only one specimen, but did not designate a type or give any further information. Sharpe (1888a: 201) also listed *Criniger* (= *Iole*) *palawanensis* as having been collected on Palawan by Whitehead, but did not indicate how many specimens were collected. The only other female, AMNH 565626, collected on 25 July 1887 at Taguso, is identified on the label only as *Criniger palawanensis*. The description of the female by Sharpe can only apply to AMNH 565622 for it, and not the second female, possesses the ''narrow whitish shaft-streaks to the feathers of the mantle and back'' and the ''crown of head brown, slightly contrasting with the back, all the feathers with ashy white shaft-streaks''. It also has the ''upper tail-coverts and tail-feathers light reddish brown, with a slight edging of olive;'' the other female having the tail considerably darker brown. Further, it has *Criniger palawanensis* marked out on the front of the label and ''Type of *Iole striaticeps*'' written on the reverse, presumably by Sharpe. Hartert (1922b: 367) listed this specimen as the type, giving Whitehead's field number, and he thought it to be only a very worn specimen of *Hypsipetes* (= *Iole*) *palawanensis*, thus placing Sharpe's name in synonymy. Other authors have agreed.

A total of five specimens (three males and two females) of these two ''taxa'' were collected by Whitehead on Palawan, all from Taguso, and all are now identified as *Iole palawanensis*. The other female cannot be considered a paratype of *Iole striaticeps*, and the males have no status as types.

Hartert (1922b: 367) mentioned that Whitehead's specimens originally had only small tags containing a number and sex symbol and that labels were written later in England. Most of these small tags have disappeared.

### *Iole philippensis saturatior* Hartert

*Iole philippensis saturatior* Hartert, 1916a: 58 (Davao).
Now *Ixos philippinus saturatior* (Hartert, 1916). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 104–105, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 132.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565650, adult male, collected at Davao, 07°18′N, 125°25′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 418), Mindanao Island, Philippines, in January 1903, by Walter Goodfellow (no. 116). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type in the Rothschild Collection was listed as a male from Davao, collected in January 1903 by W. Goodfellow; the above male is the only one collected by Goodfellow. Hartert (1916a: 58–59) did not say how many specimens he had, but AMNH 565651, a female, collected at the same time is a paratype. Also present in the Rothschild Collection were a male and two females (AMNH 565652–565654) collected by John Waterstradt on Mt. Apo, Mindanao, in September–November 1903 (see Hartert, 1906c: 755); these specimens are also paratypes.

### *Criniger Haynaldi* Blasius

*Criniger Haynaldi* Blasius, 1890: 143 (Sulu-Inseln).
Now *Ixos everetti haynaldi* (Blasius, 1890). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 105, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 132.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565635, adult female, collected on Jolo Island, Sulu Islands, Philippines, on 23 May 1887, by Dr. Carl C. Platen. From the Adolf Nehrkorn Collection (no. 3032) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Blasius (1890: 144) noted that the type was in the Nehrkorn Collection and that he had only the one female specimen. According to Hartert (1922b: 367), Rothschild received this specimen on exchange from Adolf Nehrkorn, and it bears the Nehrkorn Collection label in addition to the original label (marked ''typus'') and the Rothschild type label. Hinkelmann and Heinze (1990: 620) were unaware of its whereabouts. Platen and his wife, Margarete, visited the Sulus in the ''summer'' of 1887 (Blasius, 1890: 138), with the partial support of Nehrkorn (Dickinson et al., 1991:78).

Coordinates of Jolo (City) are 06°04′N, 121°00′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 420).

### *Criniger affinis harterti* Stresemann

*Criniger affinis harterti* Stresemann, 1912: 342 (Peling).
Now *Thapsinillas affinis harterti* (Stresemann, 1912). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 105, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 133.

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LECTOTYPE: AMNH 566206, unsexed adult, collected on Peleng Island, 01°25′S, 123°10′E (Seltzer, 1962: 1446), Banggai Archipelago, Indonesia, May–August 1895, by collectors for Cursham. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Stresemann (1912: 342) noted that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, from Peleng, and was collected by collectors for Cursham in May–August 1895. Two specimens have these data, and Hartert's (1922b: 368) listing of the type did not distinguish between them, even though AMNH 566206 bears the Rothschild type label and has always been considered the type. I hereby designate AMNH 566206 the lectotype, to avoid any possible confusion. The paralectotype is AMNH 566207.

### *Criniger lucasi* Hartert

*Criniger lucasi* Hartert, 1903b: 13 (Obi).

Now *Thapsinillas affinis lucasi* (Hartert, 1903). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 105, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 133.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 566251, adult male, collected on Obi Major, 01°30′S, 127°45′E (White and Bruce, 1986: 491), Northern Moluccas, Indonesia, in September 1897, by William Doherty (no. 938). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1903b: 13) listed the type as Doherty specimen no. 930, but later corrected it to no. 938 without comment (Hartert, 1922b: 368). Only one of Doherty's specimens has a number and it is no. 938. The nine paratypes are AMNH 566248–566250 and 566252–566257.

### *Iole holti* [sic] *binghami* Hartert

*Iole holti* [sic] *binghami* Hartert, 1902c: 558 (Loi-San-Pa).

Now *Ixos mcclellandii tickelli* (Blyth, 1855). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 104, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565723, adult male, collected at Loi-San-Pa (= Taung Palaung), 5500 ft, 21°46′N, 96°55′E (Rand and Deignan, 1960: 290), Möng Köng State, Southern Shan States, Myanmar, on 29 December 1899, by Col. Charles T. Bingham. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: For his description, Hartert (1902c: 558) had only this single specimen, one of a group of specimens that had been identified by Bingham and Thompson (1900: 111) as specimens of *Hemixus* (= *Iole*) *maclellandi* [sic].

### *Iole tickelli peracensis* Hartert and Butler

*Iole tickelli peracensis* Hartert and Butler, 1898: 506 (Gunong Ijau).

Now *Ixos mcclellandii peracensis* (Hartert and Butler, 1898). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 104, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 131.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 565732, adult male, collected on Gunung Hijau (= Green Mountain), 4500 ft, ca. 04°52′N, 100°48′E (D. Wells, personal commun.), Perak, Malaysia, in March 1898, by Arthur L. Butler (no. 30). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: No type was designated in the original description, but reference is made to male(s) and female(s) collected by both Butler and Hartert on different visits. Hartert (1922b: 368) cited the sex and Butler's field number, thereby designating the above specimen the lectotype.

Hartert (1889: 388) noted that he had collected both sexes, but did not give numbers; his specimens are not at AMNH. Butler (1899: 15) indicated that he had collected three specimens and noted that his entire collection had gone to the Rothschild Collection (Butler, 1899: 11). Only a male and a female came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The female, AMNH 565733, is a paralectotype.

### *Hemixus connectens* Sharpe

*Hemixus connectens* Sharpe, 1887: 446 (Kina Balu).

Now *Hemixos flavala connectens* Sharpe, 1887. See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002,, 2002b: 106, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 134.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565436, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 4000 ft, 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malaysia, on 14 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 963). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The holotype is the only specimen of this taxon collected by Whitehead in 1887. Additional specimens were collected in 1888.

### *Hypsipetes amaurotis magnirostris* Hartert

*Hypsipetes amaurotis magnirostris* Hartert, 1905b: 46 (S. Dionisio, Volcano Islands).

Now *Microscelis amaurotis magnirostris* (Hartert, 1905). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 105–106, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 133.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565150, adult male, collected on Minami-iwo-jima (= San Dionisio Island), 24°12′N, 141°26′E (Times Atlas), Iwo Islands (= Volcano Islands), Japan, on 16 May 1904, by a collector for Alan Owston. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was listed as an adult male from San Dionisio

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Island collected on 16 May 1904 for Owston. The above specimen is the only one of the series collected on 16 May. Paratypes are AMNH 565151–565156. The Owston label originally had the number ''31a'', which has been crossed out and ''#D4'' substituted; however, this is not a unique number, as each specimen in the series bears the same notation.

### *Hypsipetes amaurotis ogawae* Hartert

*Hypsipetes amaurotis ogawae* Hartert, 1907a: 465 (Amami-O-shima).

Now *Microscelis amaurotis ogawae* (Hartert, 1907). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 105–106, and Dickinson et al., 2002: 133.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565157, adult male, collected on Amami-oshima, 28°19′N, 129°25′E (Seltzer, 1962: 57), Amami Gunto group, Nansei Shoto, Japan, on 13 December 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. 192). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1907a: 465) gave the number of the holotype as 192 and stated that he had 20 examples of the new form. A small paper tag, entirely in Japanese except for the number 192, is attached with the Owston label, which also bears the number 192. It is the only specimen bearing this number and the only male collected on 13 December. The 19 paratypes are AMNH 565158–565176.

### *Hypsipetes amaurotis stejnegeri* Hartert

*Hypsipetes amaurotis stejnegeri* Hartert, 1907a: 464 (Ischigaki).

Now *Microscelis amaurotis stejnegeri* (Hartert, 1907). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 105–106, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 133.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565193, adult male, collected on Ishigaki-jima, 24°24′N, 124°12′E (Seltzer, 1962: 850), Saki-shima group, Nansei Shoto, Japan, on 26 May 1904, by collectors for Alan Owston (no. 174). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1907a: 465) cited the unique number of the type in the original description and noted that he had 10 examples of the new form; the nine paratypes are AMNH 565194–565202.

### *Microscelis madagascariensis albiventris* Neumann

*Microscelis madagascariensis albiventris* Neumann, 1926: 110 (Anjouan).

Now *Hypsipetes parvirostris* Milne-Edwards and Oustalet, 1885. See Dickinison and Gregory, 2002.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565352, unsexed adult, collected on Anjouan Island, ca. 12°10′S, 44°25′E, Comoro Islands, on 23 September 1906, by P.N. Krishnasamy Naidoo (no. 11). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1926: 111) said that the type was collected on the above date and mentioned having eight specimens of *albiventris*. The above specimen is the only one collected on 23 September 1906; the seven paratypes are AMNH 565353–565359. The no. 11 on the original label appears on all specimens in the series.

### *Microscelis leucocephalus ambiens* Mayr

*Microscelis leucocephalus ambiens* Mayr, 1942: 385 (Laukkaung-Chipwi-Strasse, 1000 m, and Laukkaung, 1200 m).

Now *Hypsipetes leucocephalus ambiens* (Mayr, 1942). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 107, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 135.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 307061, adult male, collected on the Lauhkaung-Chipwi Road, 3000 ft, Myanmar, on 6 April 1939, by the Vernay–Cutting Burma Expedition (no. 1454); and AMNH 307060, adult female, collected at Lauhkaung, 4000 ft, 25°54′N, 98°06′E (Times Atlas), on 4 April 1939, by the Vernay–Cutting Burma Expedition (no. 1449).

COMMENTS: The AMNH numbers of the syntypes were given in the original description. Their localities are shown on the map in Stanford and Ticehurst (1938: opp. p. 68) and described in Anthony (1941). Although dated 1941, the issue of Journal für Ornithologie in which this description appeared was not published until 1942.

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

### *Microscelis leucocephalus stresemanni* Mayr

*Microscelis leucocephalus stresemanni* Mayr, 1942: 383 (Westhang des Lichiang-Gebirges (10,000′), Jünnan).

Now *Hypsipetes leucocephalus stresemanni* (Mayr, 1942). See Dickinson and Gregory, 2002, Dickinson and Dekker, 2002b: 107, and Dickinson et al., 2002b: 135.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565332, adult male, collected on the western flank of the Lichiang Range, 9000–10,000 ft, Yunnan, China, in June 1922, by George Forrest (no 1531). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. I found 15 paratypes in the AMNH collection: AMNH 143376, 307058, 307059, 565255, 565263, 565324–565331, 565333, and 565334.

The Lichiang Range is north of the town of

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Lichiang (26°51′N, 100°16′E, Times Atlas); see maps in Cowan (1952) and LeCroy and Dickinson (2001: 196–197). Although dated 1941, the issue of the Journal für Ornithologie in which this description appeared was not published until 1942.

See Pasquet et al. (2001) for the results of recent DNA studies.

## IRENIDAE

### *Chloropsis viridis viriditectus* Hartert

*Chloropsis viridis viriditectus* Hartert, 1902a: 212 (Baram, Borneo).

Now *Chloropsis sonnerati zosterops* Vigors, 1830. See Chasen and Boden Kloss, 1930: 62, and Robson, 2000: 366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564920, [adult male], collected on the Baram River, Sarawak, Malaysia, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type of *viriditectus* was described as a male from Baram, collected by Everett. The above specimen is one of two unsexed and undated specimens from the Rothschild Collection that were collected by Everett on the Baram River; both are in adult male plumage. It bears the Rothschild type label as well as the field label, and Hartert has sexed it as a male on the type label. The second specimen has only the Rothschild collection label with mimimal data and no sex designation. Because AMNH 564920 is the only one of the two that is marked ''male'' and because it bears the Rothschild type label, I consider it the holotype. AMNH 564521 is the the paratype.

### *Chloropsis zosterops parvirostris* Hartert

*Chloropsis zosterops parvirostris* Hartert, 1898e: 93 (Nias).

Now *Chloropsis sonnerati parvirostris* Hartert, 1898. See Van Marle and Voous, 1988: 151.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 564961, adult male, collected on Gunung Limbu, Nias Island, ca. 01°00′N, 97°30′E (van Marle and Voous, 1988: 214), Indonesia, in October 1897, by Raap (no. 473). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Hartert (1898e: 93) mentioned males and a single female, with no type designated. There are two males and one female from Nias that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. By giving Raap's number, Hartert (1922b: 366) designated the above specimen the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 564962 (Raap no. 484), male (originally sexed as a female but changed to male and in male plumage), collected on Gunung Limbu in October 1897, and AMNH 564963 (Raap no. 292), female, collected at Gunung Sitoli, 01°16′N, 97°34′E (Times Atlas), Nias Island, July 1897. These specimens were purchased from Hermann Rolle.

### *Chloropsis flavocincta* Sharpe

*Chloropsis flavocincta* Sharpe, 1887: 445 (Kina Balu).

Now *Chloropsis cochinchinensis kinabaluensis* Sharpe, 1887. See Smythies and Cranbrook, 1981: 284.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564863, adult male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 4000 ft, ca. 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malayasia, on 24 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1003). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: See next taxon.

### *Chloropsis kinabaluensis* Sharpe

*Chloropsis kinabaluensis* Sharpe, 1887: 445 (Kina Balu).

Now *Chloropsis cochinchinensis kinabaluensis* Sharpe, 1887. See Smythies and Cranbrook, 1981: 284.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 564862, adult female, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 4000 ft, ca. 06°03′N, 116°32′E (Times Atlas), Sabah, Malayasia, on [24 February 1887], by John Whitehead (no. 1005). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Whitehead (1893: 185) usually sent to Sharpe, ahead of the bulk of his collection, two specimens of anything he thought was new. He knew that these two birds were male and female of the same form (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889b: 273; Whitehead, 1893: 219) and had sent them ahead to Sharpe as such. Sharpe at first thought they represented two new taxa, named each, and then later (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889b: 272) synonymized them. In so doing, he chose to use the name *Chloropsis kinabaluensis*, stating: ''I retain the name of *kinabaluensis* for the bird, because it is almost certain to be found to be an inhabitant of Kina Balu only, and, secondly, because there are other allied species with a yellow collar, so that the name of *flavocincta* is not distinctive'' (Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889b: 272). Hartert (1922b: 366) noted that *flavocincta* has line priority over *kinabaluensis*, a concept not supported by the Code, and used the former name; most works published subsequent to 1922 have used *flavocincta* also. However, Sharpe (*in* Sharpe and Whitehead, 1889b: 273) was the first reviser and correctly chose to use *kinabaluensis*.

In his original description of the two taxa, Sharpe (1887: 445) gave no date of collection, but described only adults. I am convinced that the two specimens listed above, the first two adults collected by Whitehead, are the two specimens upon which Sharpe based his two taxa and, as such, are

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holotypes. Both are noted as types by Sharpe on their labels and were listed as types by Hartert (1922b: 366). The female specimen is now missing the printed Whitehead label, and the small Whitehead field label has only the field number ''1005'' and ''f[emale]''; on the reverse it has the name and ''type'' written. It probably did have a printed label that has become lost. I have used the date given by Hartert (1922b: 366), 24 February 1887, but placed it in brackets.

The list of specimens reported on by Sharpe and Whitehead (1889b: 272) is not a complete listing of specimens collected on both the 1887 and 1888 Kinabalu expeditions. However, the specimens of *Chloropsis* listed as ''a'' and ''b'' are the male and female cited above as the holotypes of the two taxa. Specimen ''g'' is AMNH 564864, an immature male collected on 24 February 1887. This specimen can have no standing as a type, as the description of *C. flavocincta* was based on an adult male. Specimens ''c'' and ''d'', adult male and female collected on 5 March 1887, and ''e'', an adult female collected on 2 April 1887, are not in AMNH; given that Sharpe described *flavocincta* and *kinabaluensis* from the two specimens sent ahead by Whitehead, they are not considered here to be part of a type series, even though collected early enough. Specimen ''f'', a female collected on 11 May 1888, was collected after the original descriptions were published.

There are six additional Kinabalu specimens in AMNH, all collected in 1888. The dates and field numbers on these specimens are from 16 January 1888 (no. 1871) to 10 May 1888 (no. 2575). One of these, AMNH 564867 (no. 2575), is an immature male mentioned by Sharpe and Whitehead (1889b: 272) but not listed in their list of specimens; the other five were not listed or mentioned. There are two specimens in BMNH also not mentioned by Sharpe and Whitehead (1889b: 272): BMNH 1898.10.2.13, female, 26 February 1887, and BMNH 1898.10.2.14, male, 11 May 1888 (F. Steinheimer, personal commun.).

According to Smythies and Cranbrook (1981: 284), some authors consider *Chloropsis cochinchinensis kinabaluensis* a full species.

### *Irena Ellae* Steere

*Irena Ellae* Steere, 1890: 18 (Samar, Leyte).

Now *Irena cyanogaster ellae* Steere, 1890. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 296.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 55294, adult male, and AMNH 55295, adult female, collected at Catbalogan, 11°46′N, 124°53′E (Dickinson et al., 1991: 418), Samar, Philippines, on 6 April and 4 April [1888], respectively, on the J.B. Steere Expedition. From J.B. Steere via P.L. Sclater.

COMMENTS: The AMNH acquired with the Rothschild Collection considerable material collected by the J.B. Steere 1887–1888 Expedition to the Philippines. Some of these specimens have been considered syntypes of names proposed by Steere, even though they have not been incorporated into the AMNH type collection. Dickinson et al. (1989) have pointed out that Steere Expedition specimens obtained from expedition members other than Steere himself cannot be considered to have type status, and I have attempted to resolve the status of the Rothschild Collection specimens. The AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives contains a volume with a partial listing of Rothschild's acquisitions of specimen lots. An entry for 24 September 1898 lists: ''Birds selected from Philippine Collection—Basilan 36, Mindanao 61, 97 total'', but there is no indication from whom they were purchased. Also, Rothschild must have made other purchases, as there are specimens from islands other than the two mentioned. These specimens could have been purchased from either E.L. Moseley or Steere (Dickinson et al., 1989), as both were trying to sell specimens during the 1890s. The AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives contains letters from both offering to sell specimens to AMNH. Steere's letter noted that his material contained types and rarities; Moseley's letter made no such claim. There is no record that AMNH purchased specimens at that time, although in 1907 AMNH received on exchange 50 specimens from Moseley, including some Steere Expedition birds.

Circumstantial evidence indicates that Rothschild purchased his specimens from Moseley. That none of these birds were listed as types by Hartert in his published lists of types in the Rothschild Collection despite the fact that many of them are from the type locality is strong evidence that Hartert knew that this material did not include types and that he selected for purchase topotypical material. I do not consider any of the Steere specimens from the Rothschild Collection to be types.

On the other hand, I have found three specimens that did come to AMNH indirectly from Steere. A letter of 26 November 1891 from P.L. Sclater to J.A. Allen (Dept. of Ornithology Archives) reads in part: ''In exchange I propose to offer you 2 *Irena ellae* ♂ and ♀, 1 *Ptilocichla basilanica*, the originals of the 2 plates in Ibis [Steere, 1891] last year—which Dr. Steere kindly gave me . . . ''. These specimens are syntypes, two of which are listed above. Two additional syntypes of *I. ellae* are in BMNH (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 160).

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## LANIIDAE

## PRIONOPINAE

### *Prionops plumatus haussarum* Hartert

*Prionops plumatus haussarum* Hartert, 1921a: 126 (Farniso, near Kano).

Now *Prionops plumatus plumatus* (Shaw, 1809). See Rand, 1960: 310, and Fry et al., 2000: 488.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 655966, adult male, collected at Fanisau (= Farniso), 12°05′N, 08°32′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), 1700 ft, Nigeria, on 15 December 1919, by Capt. Angus Buchanan (no. 44). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1921a: 126) gave Buchanan's unique field number of the type in the original description. Paratypes are: Kano, AMNH 655968, 655970–655972, and 655975; Zaria, AMNH 655976, 655977, and 655981; and ''Sudan'', AMNH 655982. AMNH 655970 has been mounted for exhibit.

### *Prionops cristata omoensis* Neumann

*Prionops cristata omoensis* Neumann, 1905b: 216 (Omo, zwischen Malo und Koscha).

Now *Prionops plumatus cristatus* Rueppell, 1836. See Fry et al., 2000: 488.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 656079, adult male, collected on the Omo River, between Malo and Koscha, Ethiopia, on 23 February 1901, by Oscar Neumann (no. 929). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann based his description on two specimens and cited his field number of the type in the original description. AMNH 656080, Neumann no. 890, from the same locality, is the paratype. Judging from the map in Neumann (1902), his expedition crossed the Omo River in the vicinity of present-day Singe (06°22′N, 36°19′E, Times Atlas). Malo and Koscha appear to refer to ethnic groups rather than to place names.

### *Sigmodus caniceps harterti* Neumann

*Sigmodus caniceps harterti* Neumann, 1908a: 70 (Degama).

Now *Prionops caniceps harterti* (Neumann, 1908). See Fry et al., 2000: 494, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 348.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 565153, adult male, collected at Degema, 04°45′N, 06°49′E (Times Atlas), southern Nigeria, on 15 March 1902, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 220). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1908a:70) mentioned that there were 18 specimens of *harterti* in the Rothschild Collection, collected by Ansorge and Braham. All of these specimens are now in AMNH. The above specimen is the holotype as it is the only specimen collected at Degema on 15 March 1902. Paratypes are AMNH 656148–656152, and 656154–656165.

### *Sigmodus scopifrons keniensis* van Someren

*Sigmodus scopifrons keniensis* van Someren, 1923a: 80 (Meru, N.E. Mt. Kenia).

Now *Prionops scopifrons keniensis* (van Someren, 1923). See Fry et al., 2000: 501.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 656140, adult female, collected at Meru, Kenya, on 3 January 1921, by Noel van Someren. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, van Someren (1923a: 80) stated that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only van Someren specimen of this taxon in AMNH collected at Meru on 3 January 1921. AMNH 656141 and 656142 are paratypes.

## MALACONOTINAE

### *Nilaus afer erythreae* Neumann

*Nilaus afer erythreae* Neumann, 1907a: 361 (Ailet).

Now *Nilaus afer afer* (Latham, 1801). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955: 642, and Fry et al., 2000: 472.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664343, adult male, collected at Ailet, 15°34′N, 39°10′E (Times Atlas), Eritrea, Ethiopia, on 5 April 1903, by Gustav Schrader. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The four paratypes listed by Neumann (1907a: 362) as being in the Rothschild Collection are AMNH 664344–664347.

### *Nilaus afer hilgerti* Neumann

*Nilaus afer hilgerti* Neumann, 1907a: 362 (Kassam-Fluss).

Now *Nilaus afer afer* (Latham, 1801). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1955: 642, and Fry et al., 2000: 472.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 664367, adult male, collected on the Kassam River, ca. 09°14′N, 40°06′E (R.J. Dowsett, personal commun.), on 24 June 1903, by P.C. Zaphiro. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1907a: 343) had borrowed specimens from the Rothschild Collection, and he reported examining 15 Zaphiro specimens, which he marked ''hilgerti Neum.'' The type was said to be a male collected on the Kassam River on 24 June 1903, but among the borrowed specimens there are two bearing these data. AMNH

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664367 bears the Rothschild type label as well as the original Zaphiro label and the Rothschild Collection label, the reverse of which reads ''hilgerti Neum. Typus'', written by Neumann. But the appearance of ''Typus'' written on the label is not sufficient evidence of its status and Hartert (1920: 449) did not distinguish between these two specimens when he listed Rothschild types. This is obviously the specimen intended as the type by Neumann and accepted as the type by Hartert, but because there is a second specimen bearing the same data, I hereby designate AMNH 664367 the lectotype to avoid possible future confusion. AMNH 664366 is the paralectotype.

### *Nilaus minor* Sharpe

*Nilaus minor* Sharpe, 1895: 479 (Milmil, Sibbe, The Haud, and Okoto).

Now *Nilaus afer minor* Sharpe, 1895. See Fry et al., 2000: 473.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 664291, adult male, collected at Milmil, 08°22′N, 43°51′E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 27 (not 2) July 1894, by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith (no. 94). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sharpe (1895: 480) did not designate a type, but listed four specimens, two of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The male specimen listed above has ''Co et Topotypus'' on the reverse of the Rothschild label marked out and ''Typus'' written in. When discussing the subspecies of *N. afer*, Neumann (1907a: 362–363) listed *minor* as one of them. Among the specimens of *minor* that he studied, he listed the two syntypes in the Rothschild Museum: ''♂ Milmil (Typus der Art) und ♀ Haud von Donaldson Smith gesammelt''. In so doing, he designated the Milmil specimen the lectotype. The Haud specimen, AMNH 664292, is a paralectotype.

Hartert (1920: 449) did not agree with this interpretation: ''. . . this can only be a paratype, as the ♂ ad. from Okoto, 8.ix.1894, in the British Museum is there marked as the type by the author.'' However, the presence of ''Typus'' written on the BMNH label does not give that specimen holotype status. Warren and Harrison (1971: 356) referred to the adult male from Okoto in BMNH as a syntype, and Meyer de Schauensee (1957: 220) similarly referred to the male from Sibbe at the PNAS as a cotype (= syntype). However, with Neumann's (1907a: 363) designation of the lectotype, both of these specimens became paralectotypes.

The date of collection of the lectotype is written as 2.7.7.1894 on the original label. Dates on Donaldson Smith's (1897) map no. 1 for the area around Milmil are 27–30 July, the Haud specimen was collected on 24 July, and the Sibbe specimen was collected on 3 August (according to Meyer de Schauensee, 1957: 220), not 3 July as cited by Sharpe (1895: 480). Because of these correlations, I think that the lectotype was collected on 27 July.

### *Thamnophilus leucopygus* Lawrence

*Thamnophilus leucopygus* Lawrence, 1866: 401 (''New Granada, line of the Panama R.R., Lion Hill station'').

Now *Dryoscopus cubla* ssp?. See Salvin, 1874: 316.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 47139, adult male of uncertain origin. From the G.N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence (1866: 401) described this specimen as part of a collection he received from James McLeannan from the Isthmus of Panama (LeCroy and Sloss, 2000: 37). There is no original label on the specimen. There is a label in Lawrence's hand giving the supposed collecting information, with ''Type'' written on the reverse, and another similar label, also in Lawrence's hand: ''Salvin says is from Africa''. The third and fourth labels are AMNH collection and type labels, the latter of which has a reference to Salvin's (1874) paper.

Salvin (1874: 316) wrote: ''On examining the type of [*Thamnophilus leucopygus*] in Mr. Lawrence's collection, I felt convinced that an error had been made in assigning the Isthmus of Panama as the origin of the skin. I now find that the bird really belongs to the common African species, *Dryoscopus cubla* (Lath.), Sharpe's Cat. Afr. Birds, p. 47. In some exchanges I made with McLeannan, I sent him a number of African skins; doubtless this one was included by mistake in a collection forwarded to Mr. Lawrence from Panama, and thus misled the latter gentleman as to the origin of the specimen.''

This does appear to be a male specimen and can be matched by male specimens of *Dryoscopus cubla hamatus* Hartlaub, 1863. Given the uncertainty of the geographic origin of the specimen and the individual variation within the currently recognized subspecies, definite determination of synonymy may not be possible.

### *Telophonus senegalus pallidus* Neumann

*Telophonus senegalus pallidus* Neumann, 1907a: 375 (Accra).

Now *Tchagra senegala senegala* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Fry et al., 2000: 427.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 663325, adult male, collected at Accra, 05°33′N, 00°15′W (Times Atlas), Ghana, on 4 November 1897, by C.W. Nartey. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: While Neumann (1907a: 375) said

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that the type was a male from Accra, collected on 4 November 1897 by ''Hartey'', he listed three males collected at Accra, all three of which were collected on 4 November 1897 by Nartey, making them all three syntypes. Later, Hartert's (1920: 449) listing of the type as a male collected on that date was not sufficient to designate a lectotype. However, the above specimen is the specimen to which the Rothschild type label was attached and which has subsequently been considered the type. The Rothschild Collection label is also marked ''pallidus Neum. Typus'', but the handwriting does not appear to be that of Neumann. Recognizing that this specimen bears the data cited for the type in the original description and the Rothschild type label, I hereby designate AMNH 663325 the lectotype, thereby confirming its type status. The paralectotypes are AMNH 663326 and 663327.

Harris and Franklin (2000: 273) recognized *T. s. pallida*.

### *Harpolestes senegalus mozambicus* van Someren

*Harpolestes senegalus mozambicus* van Someren, 1921a: 103 (Lumbo, Northern Mozambique).

Now *Tchagra senegala orientalis* (Cabanis, 1869). See Fry et al., 2000: 427.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 663408, adult male, collected at Lumbo, 15°00′S, 40°40′E (Times Atlas), Moçambique, on 10 July 1918. From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection; van Someren listed it as a male from Lumbo collected on 10 July 1918 and noted that he compared six specimens. Later, van Someren (1922: 112) noted that he had before him six of over a dozen specimens collected at Lumbo. Only three of these specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, all collected at Lumbo on 10 July 1918, two of which are males. Hartert's (1928: 211) list of types did not further distinguish between these two specimens, but the Rothschild type label is tied on the above specimen and it is labeled ''Type *mozambicus*'' in van Someren's hand, showing that it is the intended type. I hereby designate it the lectotype. AMNH 663409 is a paralectotype.

Harris and Franklin (2000: 273) recognized *T. s. mozambica*.

### *Harpolestes senegalus confusus* van Someren

*Harpolestes senegalus confusus* van Someren, 1922: 113 (Umfalosi, Zululand).

Now *Tchagra senegala orientalis* (Cabanis, 1869). See Fry et al., 2000: 427.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663417, adult male, collected at Umfolozi Station, 28°27′S, 32°10′E (Skead, 1973), 201 ft, Natal, South Africa, on 2 August 1904, by Claude H.B. Grant. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, van Someren (1922: 113) stated that the type was in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only Grant specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH, and data on it match that ascribed to the type in the original description.

### *Telophonus senegalus rufofuscus* Neumann

*Telophonus senegalus rufofuscus* Neumann, 1907a: 376 (N'gungo in Nord-Bailundu, Angola).

Now *Tchagra senegala armena* (Oberholser, 1906). See Fry et al., 2000: 426.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663426, adult female, collected at N'Gungo, 10°52′S, 15°32′E (Chapin, 1954: 712), Angola, on 12 August 1901, by C. Hubert Pemberton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1907a: 376) said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection; the above specimen is the only Pemberton specimen dated 12 August 1901 that came to AMNH. Neumann (1907a: 376) had approximately 20 Rothschild specimens for comparison. There are 26 additional Pemberton and Ansorge specimens from the Rothschild Collection: AMNH 663424, 663425, and 663427–663450. Paratypes would be among them.

Harris and Franklin (2000: 273) recognized *Tchagra senegala rufofusca*.

### *Telophonus australis dohertyi* Neumann

*Telophonus australis dohertyi* Neumann, 1907a: 370 (Escarpment).

*Tchagra australis minor* (Reichenow, 1887). See Rand, 1960: 324, and Fry et al., 2000: 422.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 663228, adult male, collected at ''Escarpment'', 6500 ft, Kikuyu Mountains, Kenya, in January 1901, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann had borrowed specimens from Rothschld and had before him 6 of the 11 Doherty specimens from ''Escarpment''; he stated that the type was in the Rothschild Collection and listed the above data. However, there are two males collected by Doherty at ''Escarpment'' in January 1901, and Hartert's (1920: 450) list does not distinguish between them. Because it is impossible to know today which of the specimens

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Neumann had borrowed, and because the above specimen bears the Rothschild type label, was marked ''typus'' by Neumann, and was clearly intended as the type, I hereby designate AMNH 663228 the lectotype in order to avoid any future confusion.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Riparia paludicola dohertyi*.

### *Harpolestes australis littoralis* van Someren

*Harpolestes australis littoralis* van Someren, 1921a: 102 (Changamwe).

Now *Tchagra australis minor* (Reichenow, 1887). See Fry et al., 2000: 422.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663188, adult female, collected at Changamwe, 04°00′S, 39°34′E (Spawls, 1978: 13), Kenya, on 18 July 1918 (not 1912). From the V.G.L. van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type was stated to be in the Rothschild Collection. Of the seven skins examined by van Someren, only four came to AMNH; this is the only one collected on 18 July 1918. AMNH 663187, 663189, and 663190 are paratypes. The specimens were all collected in 1918 and 1919; the 1912 date in the original description is apparently a misprint. It was corrected without comment by Hartert (1928: 211).

### *Harpolestes australis ansorgei* Neumann

*Harpolestes australis ansorgei* Neumann, 1909: 53 (Pungo Andongo)

Now *Tchagra australis ansorgei* (Neumann, 1909). See Fry et al., 2000: 422.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663295, male, collected at Pungo Andongo, 09°44′S, 15°35′E (Times Atlas), Angola, on 3 July 1903, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 522). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1909: 53) listed the type as a male collected on 3 July 1903. Only one of two males was collected byAnsorge on 3 July and is therefore the holotype. AMNH 663296, male, and AMNH 663297, female, are paratypes. As Hartert (1920: 450) commented, these three specimens are not fully adult.

### *Pelicinius cruentus hilgerti* Neumann

*Pelicinius cruentus hilgerti* Neumann, 1903: 182 (Sheikh Hussein).

Now *Telophorus cruentus hilgerti* (Neumann, 1903). See Fry et al., 2000: 417.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664084, subadult male, collected at Shēh Husēn (= Sheikh Hussein), 07°45′N, 40°42′E (USBGN, Gazetteer of Ethiopia 1982), Ethiopia, on 23 September 1894, by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith (no. 314). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1903: 183) noted that the type was a ''semiad.'' male in the Rothschild Collection, collected on 23 September 1894 by Donaldson Smith, but did not say how many specimens he examined. Two males and one female collected by Donaldson Smith came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The two males were collected at Sheikh Hussein on 23 September 1894; however, AMNH 664084 is the only one not in fully adult male plumage, and thus it is the holotype. It is marked ''Typus'', presumably in Neumann's hand, and bears the Rothschild type label. Likely paratypes are AMNH 664089, adult female, and AMNH 664090, adult male.

Rand (1960: 326) placed this taxon in the genus *Tchagra*; Sibley and Monroe (1990: 500) placed it in *Rhodophoneus*, as did Harris and Franklin (2000: 239).

### *Laniarius ruficeps cooki* van Someren

*Laniarius ruficeps cooki* van Someren, 1919a: 23 (Tsavo).

Now *Laniarius ruficeps rufinuchalis* (Sharpe, 1895). See Hartert, 1928: 211, and Fry et al., 2000: 451.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 662699, adult male, collected at Tsavo, 02°59′S, 38°28′E (Times Atlas), Kenya, on 18 March 1918. From the van Someren Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his description of this taxon, van Someren (1919a: 23) presented measurements for two or more specimens and gave the range as ''Taru desert country and S. Ukambani''. He listed a single type in his collection as a male adult collected on 18 March 1918 at Tsavo. In this particular article, van Someren distinguished between types in his own collection and types deposited in the Rothschild Collection, but in the case of this taxon the specimen van Someren intended as the type was apparently left in the Rothschild Collection, as it is marked ''type'' in van Someren's hand.

This is the only van Someren specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and because the van Someren Collection has been so widely dispersed, it seemed prudent to consider the AMNH specimen the lectotype of *littoralis*, so designated by Hartert (1928: 211). However, Louette et al. (2002: 70–71) have presented evidence that the AMNH specimen should be considered the holotype, the RMCA specimen bearing the same data being labeled the ''co-type'' by van Someren. This would indicate that the AMNH specimen is the holotype and the RMCA specimen is a paratype, in modern terminology.

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### *Dryoscopus major Casatii* Hartlaub

*Dryoscopus major Casatii* Hartlaub, 1889: 117 (Djanda).

Now *Laniarius ferrugineus major* (Hartlaub, 1848). See Neumann, 1899: 406, and Fry et al., 2000: 454.

?SYNTYPES: AMNH 662532, adult male, collected on 26 August 1882, and AMNH 622533, adult female, collected on 22 August 1882, both at Djanda, 03°35′N, 30°55′E (Chapin, 1954: 658), Sudan, by Emin Pasha. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartlaub (1887: 320) listed a male and a female of *Dryoscopus aethiopicus* collected on 22 September [1882] at Djanda by Emin Pasha, and later he (Hartlaub, 1889: 117) described *Dryoscopus major Casatii*, based on the material referred to in his 1887 paper. He did not designate a type, saying that both sexes showed ''Die schöne schwach lilabräunlich angeflogene Isabellfarbe der Unterseite . . . ''. Measurements, however, were given for only one individual. My measurement of the wing of the above male specimen agrees exactly with the measurement given by Hartlaub (97 mm).

Most of the types of forms described by Hartlaub that were based on specimens in Emin Pasha's first three collections came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, but Emin Pasha specimens have been distributed to a number of museums. Dr. P.R. Becker (personal commun.) and Dr. Herbert Schifter (personal commun.) tell me that there are no Emin Pasha specimens of this form in Bremen or Vienna. Because there were apparently only two specimens collected, it seems likely that there was an error in the dates Hartlaub (1887: 320) listed, and that the above two specimens are syntypes of *D. m. Casatii*. However, there remains the possibility that specimens bearing the date listed by Hartlaub will be found in another museum.

Neither of the above specimens bears a Rothschild type label and Hartert did not mention this taxon in any of his type lists. Only the above male bears an AMNH type label. However, because no type was designated and both sexes were described, both specimens should be considered syntypes. I have added a type label to the female, whose wing I measure as 94 mm. I have been unable to find any mention of this taxon in the literature other than in Neumann (1899: 406), where it is synonymized with *Laniarius aethiopicus major*.

### *Laniarius funebris rothschildi* Neumann

*Laniarius funebris rothschildi* Neumann, 1907b: 595 (Sagan-Fluss).

Now *Laniarius funebris funebris* (Hartlaub, 1863). See Rand, 1960: 333, and Fry et al., 2000: 445.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 662308, adult female, collected on the Sagan River, Borana area, southern Ethiopia, on 25 May 1905, by Baron Maurice de Rothschild. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1907b), reporting on a collection made by Baron Maurice de Rothschild, named a number of new taxa, the types of which were not always collected by M. Rothschild. Nor did he always say where the types were deposited. In the case of *L. f. rothschildi*, Neumann (1907b: 595) said that he had five specimens from Tertale and the Sagan River before him and that the type was a female from the Sagan River, collected by Rothschild on 25 May 1905. It was listed as the type by Hartert (1920: 450), and I consider it the holotype. Three of the four paratypes are in AMNH. AMNH 662309 is a female, collected at Tertale, Borana, 21 May 1905, by M. Rothschild. Neumann (1907b: 595) also referred two of his own specimens, reported on earlier (Neumann, 1905b: 222), to this new taxon. They are AMNH 662298, male, 2 January 1901, Neumann no. 551, and AMNH 662299, female?, 30 December 1900, Neumann no. 531, both collected on the Galana River, Lake Abaya. Both came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. The fourth paratype was not found. Should it be found and bear data matching the specimen listed above as the holotype, then AMNH 662308 would become the lectotype, having been designated by Hartert (1920: 450).

Borana and Tertale are shown by Neumann (1902, map) as areas just to the east of Lake Stefanie (ca. 04°40′N, 36°50′E [Seltzer, 1962: 1824]) and south of the Sagan River. On the same map, the Galana River is shown feeding into Lake Abaya (ca. 06°20′N, 38°E [Seltzer, 1962: 2]).

### *Chlorophoneus elgeyuensis* van Someren

*Chlorophoneus elgeyuensis* van Someren, 1919a: 23 (Marakwet, Elgeyu).

Now *Malaconotus nigrifrons nigrifrons* (Reichenow, 1896). See Hartert, 1928: 210, and Fry et al., 2000: 401.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663823, adult female, collected at Marakweti (sic) (= Maraquet), 00°59′N, 35°32′E (Chapin, 1954: 698), Elgeyo Escarpment, Kenya, on 5 October 1918, by Victor G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his description, van Someren (1919a: 23) noted that his type bore the above data and that it was in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. A paratype is in RMCA (Louette et al., 2002: 70).

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Sibley and Monroe (1990: 500) included the species *nigrifrons* in the genus *Telophorus*.

### *Laniarius graueri* Hartert

*Laniarius graueri* Hartert, 1908: 9 (Forest west of Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Malaconotus multicolor graueri* (Hartert, 1908). See Fry et al., 2000: 397.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663636, adult male, collected in primeval forest (''Urwald''), 1600 m, 90 km west of Lake Edward, Congo (Kinshasa), on 14 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 2039). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Grauer's field number of the type was given in the original description. A paratype, AMNH 663637, adult female, collected in the same locality on the same date by R. Grauer (no. 2060), was also received with the Rothschild Collection.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 500) included the species *multicolor* in the genus *Telophorus*.

### *Laniarius rubiginosus rudolfi* Hartert

*Laniarius rubiginosus rudolfi* Hartert, 1908: 10 (Forest 90 km west of Lake Albert Edward).

Now *Malaconotus multicolor graueri* (Hartert, 1908). See Rand, 1960: 337, and Fry et al., 2000: 397.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663780, adult female, collected in primeval forest (''Urwald''), 90 km west of Lake Edward, Congo (Kinshasa), on 7 February 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 1979). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only specimen of this taxon from Lake Edward that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and Grauer's field number of the type was given in the original description.

### *Chlorophoneus nigrifrons conceptus* Hartert

*Chlorophoneus nigrifrons conceptus* Hartert, 1923c: 79 (west of Lake Tanganyika).

Now *Malaconotus multicolor graueri* (Hartert, 1908). See Rand, 1960: 337, and Fry et al., 2000: 397.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 663824, adult male (golden-breasted phase), collected in forest, 120 km west of Lake Tanganika, 2300 m, Tanzania, on 22 July 1908, by Rudolf Grauer (3090). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1923c: 79) stated only that the type was in the Rothschild Collection and gave measurements for one male and at least two females from west of Lake Tanganyika, collected in 1908 by Rudolf Grauer. Hartert (1928: 211) designated the male collected on 22 July 1908 the lectotype, but added cryptically: ''We have now two males and one female . . . ''. Three Grauer specimens of the golden-breasted phase, collected in 1908 west of Lake Tanganika, came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. In addition to the lectotype, there are two paralectotypes. One, AMNH 663825 (Grauer no. 3099), collected on 24 July 1908 in primeval forest west of Tanganika at 2000 m, was sexed as a male by Grauer; (?♀) has been added in pencil on the field label, and ''vvs'' (Victor van Someren) has added ''*nigrifrons* juv'' to the Rothschild label. This must be the specimen published first as a female and then listed as a male by Hartert. The second paralectotype, AMNH 663826 (Grauer no. 2993), collected on 4 July 1908 in primeval forest west of Tanganika at 2000 m, is a female.

### *Pelicinius zeylonus phanus* Hartert

*Pelicinius zeylonus phanus* Hartert, 1920: 451 (Farta Bay, 5 hours south of Benguella Town).

Now *Telophorus zeylonus phanus* (Hartert, 1920). See Fry et al., 2000: 413.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 663849, adult male, collected at Baia Farta, 12°38′S, 13°12′E (Times Atlas), 5 hours south of Benguela town, Benguela, Angola, on 30 October 1905, by Dr. William J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1920: 451) noted that he had seven specimens collected by Ansorge and the Mocquerys from Benguela and Mossamedes. The type he listed bears a unique date. Paratypes are AMNH 663848 and 663850–663854.

### *Laniarius dohertyi* Rothschild

*Laniarius dohertyi* Rothschild, 1901: 52 (''Nandi Escarpment'', British East Africa).

Now *Telophorus dohertyi* (Rothschild, 1901). See Fry et al., 2000: 411.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 663912, adult male, collected in the Kikuyu Mountains above the ''Escarpment'' Station of the Uganda Railroad (Hartert, 1902d: 620), in December 1900, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rothschild (1901: 52), in his original description, did not designate a type. Later, Hartert (1920: 451) designated the above specimen the lectotype; it is the only male dated December 1900 that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Rothschild (1901: 52) referred only to ''Several adult and young males sent by Mr. William Doherty.'' Hartert (1902d: 623) noted that Doherty had sent 19 specimens, only 15 of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. All of these were collected between November 1900 and

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March 1901 and are labeled ''Escarpment''. It is not possible to know at this late date whether Rothschild had all of these specimens before him when he described the species. Also, Rothschild probably thought that specimens labeled ''female'' were young males; Hartert (1902d: 623–624) later pointed out that males and females have similar plumage. Specimens in AMNH that may be paralectotypes are AMNH 663913–663926.

Hartert (1902d: 620) called attention to the incorrect type locality listed in the original description, stating that it was the Mau Escarpment, not the Nandi Escarpment. For a description of this Doherty collecting locality, see *Riparia paludicola dohertyi*.

### *Malaconotus interpositus* Hartert

*Malaconotus interpositus* Hartert, 1911b: 36 (districts northwest of Lake Tanganyika).

Now *Malaconotus blanchoti interpositus* Hartert, 1911. See Fry et al., 2000: 389.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 663941, adult male, collected 40 km west of Baraka, 04°09′S, 29°05′E (Times Atlas), Congo (Kinshasa), on 5 January 1909, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 4019). From the Rothschild collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1911b: 36) did not designate a type but mentioned that the original series consisted of seven Grauer specimens from districts northwest of Lake Tanganyika and a specimen collected by W.J. Ansorge at Caiala, Bihé, Angola. Later, Hartert (1920: 452) designated the above specimen the lectotype. Actually, seven Grauer specimens, in addition to the lectotype, and the Ansorge specimen came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. These paralectotypes are AMNH 663938–663940 and 663942–663946.

## LANIINAE

### *Lanius souzae burigi* Chapin

*Lanius souzae burigi* Chapin, 1950: 241 (between Usuvi, northwest Tanganyika Territory, and the Kisaka district of eastern Ruanda).

Now *Lanius souzae burigi* Chapin, 1950. See Fry et al., 2000: 368.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 660750, adult male [sexed as a female on the original label], collected between Usuvi, 02°41′S, 31°23′E (Chapin, 1954: 734), Tanzania, and Kisaka, Ruanda, on 30 June 1907, by Rudolf Grauer (no. 606). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. Chapin (1950: 241) noted that he had two specimens. The paratype is AMNH 660751, adult female, collected at Lake Urigi (= Burigi), Tanzania, on 8 June 1907, by R. Grauer (no. 380).

### *Lanius gracilis* Brehm

### *Lanius brachyuros* Brehm

*Lanius gracilis* Brehm, 1842: 665, 680 (Vorgebirge der guten Hoffnung).

*Lanius brachyuros* Brehm, 1842: 665 and *L. brachiuros* Brehm, 1842: 681 (Vorgebirge der guten Hoffnung).

Now *Lanius collurio collurio* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 29, and Fry et al., 2000: 364.

?SYNTYPE OF *LANIUS GRACILIS* BREHM: AMNH 457558, ''mas alt'' (= adult male), collected at ''Promontorium bonae spei'', by Krebs (no. 249, XI). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

?SYNTYPE OF *LANIUS BRACHYUROS* BREHM: AMNH 457533, ''♂ alt'' (= adult male), collected at ''Promontorium bonae spei'', by Krebs (no. 246, XI). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 29) considered that these two specimens were the probable types of *Lanius gracilis* Brehm and *L. brachyuros* Brehm, as both are labeled in Brehm's hand as from ''Promontorium bonae spei'' (= Cape of Good Hope). As Hartert (1918b: 29) noted, neither *gracilis* nor *brachyuros* appears on the labels in Brehm's hand. AMNH 457533 bears a Brehm label on which the following appears: ''Lanius collurio spinitorquus, ♂ alt, vere, Promontorium Bonae Spei''. This is the shorter-tailed specimen (72 mm, tail very worn), Brehm's *Lanius brachyuros* (nec Pallas, 1776). AMNH 457558 does not bear a Brehm label, but on the attached label bearing Krebs' name, and written in Brehm's distinctive hand, is the following: ''L. collurio brachyrhynchos, mas alt., (?) , Promontorium Bonae Spei''. This is the longer-tailed specimen (81 mm), Brehm's *Lanius gracilis*. Brehm did not say how many specimens he had; the above two specimens are here considered possible syntypes. They are the only two male specimens from South Africa that Hartert (1918b: 29) found in the Brehm Collection. Brehm (1842: 681) described the female of *brachyuros* as similar to the male. A female specimen, AMNH 457534, collected at the Cape of Good Hope and exchanged to ZFMK should be examined to determine its status.

Due to the unusual retention of original labels on these two Brehm specimens, I was able to discover more information about them. Referring to the biography of Ludwig Krebs (ffolliott and Liversidge, 1971), I found that he lived in South Africa from 1817 until his death in 1844 and collected natural history items, most of which he

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shipped to Dr. Hinrich Lichtenstein, then director of the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University in Berlin. Lichtenstein usually kept some specimens of each taxon for the museum but sold ''duplicates'' in order to pay Krebs and realize funds to support the museum. ffollett and Liversidge (1971) have collated the lists of Krebs shipments, 15 in all, with lists of specimens received in Berlin, combining all of the available information on these important early South African shipments. By great good fortune, I found that ''XI'' as listed on the syntype labels referred to shipment 11, shipped from Baviaans River (Krebs' home) in April 1826, and transshipped by Kreb's agent in Cape Town by 1 July 1826 (ffolliott and Liversidge, 1971: 58–59), but apparently not arriving in Berlin until 8 June 1827 (ffolliott and Liversidge, 1971: 220). Lichtenstein's numbers 246–249 in shipment 11 correspond to Krebs' number 13, which does not appear on Brehm's specimens, and apply to *Lanius collurio* males collected by Krebs at ''Keiskamma''. Lichtenstein's numbers 250–252 apply to females sent in the same shipment, and one of these numbers may appear on the female specimen AMNH sent to ZFMK. The best known of Lichtenstein's sale lists, his so-called ''Doubletten'', was published in 1823 and was thus too early to have included these specimens. Later, Lichtenstein (1834 and 1842; see Mauersberger, 1988: 133, 134) published lists of South African specimens for sale. In the 1834 ''Verzeichniss'', Lichtenstein listed ''Nr. 59 *Lanius collurio* Linn. Masc. g [= good condition]'' (J. Haffer, personal commun.). This almost certainly applies to one of Krebs specimens. The 1842 ''Verzeichniss'' does not list *Lanius collurio*. Brehm may have bought his specimens directly from Lichtenstein or perhaps from a dealer, as he mentioned visits to several dealers during his 1840 trip to Brinnis, reported on in C.L. Brehm (1842).

In Krebs' letter of 21 June 1824 (ffolliott and Liversidge, 1971: 53), he told Lichtenstein that he was planning to go to the mouth of the Keiskamma River to collect. It is probably on that trip that the above specimens were collected. Keiskamma Point is at 33°18′S, 27°29′E (Times Atlas) at the mouth of the Keiskamma River. Brehm's locality of ''Cape of Good Hope'' must refer to the port of transshipment.

### *Lanius ruficaudus* A.E. Brehm

*Lanius ruficaudus* A.E. Brehm, 1857a: 79 (in die Urwälder des blauen Flusses).

Now *Lanius isabellinus isabellinus* Ehrenberg, 1833 (*in* Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1828–1833). See Hartert, 1918b: 29, Fry et al., 2000: 363, and Pearson, 2000: 24.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457567, adult male, collected on the Blue Nile, Sudan, on 31 December 1850, by A.E. Brehm (no. 12). From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 29), who gave the full date of collection, and it agrees with *Lanius isabellinus isabellinus* as defined by Pearson (2000), who regarded *L. isabellinus* as a species distinct from *L. collurio*. *Lanius collurio speculigerus* Taczanowski, 1874, as applied by Vaurie (1959: 98) and others, is a synomym (Pearson, 2000).

A second specimen of ''*L. ruficaudus*'', a paralectotype, was cataloged as AMNH 457566, male, collected on the Blue Nile, in 1850, by A.E. Brehm. I did not find this specimen in the collection.

### *Lanius gubernator* Hartlaub

*Lanius gubernator* Hartlaub, 1882a: 91 (Centralafrika).

Now *Lanius gubernator* Hartlaub, 1882. See Fry et al., 2000: 367.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 661560, adult male, collected at Langomeri, 03°47′N, 30°45′E (Chapin, 1954: 686), by Emin Pasha. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: As Hartert (1920: 451) pointed out, only the male was described by Hartlaub (1882a: 91). Hartert (1920: 451–452) further noted that in a subsequent paper Hartlaub (1882b: 324) mentioned four specimens from Langomeri, an adult male, an adult female, and two young birds, all four of which were in the Rothschild Collection. The other three specimens are paratypes: AMNH 661561, juv., AMNH 661562, female imm., and AMNH 661563, adult female.

Hartert (1920: 452) also noted the following inconsistencies in Hartlaub's (1882b: 323–324) account. Even though a female symbol indicated that a description was to follow, the female was never described; and only the male of *L. gubernator* was figured in plate 1, fig. 2, although on p. 323 it was said to be a female.

### *Lanius vittatus nargianus* Vaurie

*Lanius vittatus nargianus* Vaurie, 1955: 10 (Champ, southern Persian Baluchistan).

Now *Lanius vittatus nargianus* Vaurie, 1955. See Harris and Franklin, 2000: 203, and Lefranc and Worfolk, 1997: 109.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 661480, adult male, collected at Chānf (= Champ or Tschamp), 26°39′N, 60°31′E (Times Atlas), Iran, on 6 April 1901 (Russian calendar), by Nikolai A. Zarudny (no. 12). From the Rothschild Collection.

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COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 661466–661479, 661481 and 661482, collected by Zarudny and Härms in Persian Baluchistan, and AMNH 466538–466542, collected by W. Koelz in Afghanistan.

### *Lanius schach hainanus* Birckhead

*Lanius schach hainanus* Birckhead, 1937: 12 (Hainan Is.).

Now *Lanius schach schach* Linnaeus, 1758. See Rand, 1960: 349, Harris and Franklin, 2000: 207, and Lefranc and Worfolk, 1997: 113.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450989, [adult male], collected on Hainan Island, China, on 14 February 1902, by Zensaku Katsumata (no. 2). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number was cited in the original description. The holotype was not sexed by the collector, but was published as a male by Birckhead, perhaps because its wing measures 103 mm, the largest in his series of measurements of eight males. The Rothschild Collection held 13 Katsumata specimens of *Lanius schach* in normal plumage from Hainan. The 12 paratypes are AMNH 661877–661888. At the time of this description, melanistic specimens were identified as *Lanius fuscatus*.

The holotype is the only specimen in the series without an exact locality; however, a female collected on the same day was taken at Kiung Chau (= Ch'iung Chou), 19°56′N, 110°30′E (Times Atlas). The number ''2p'' appears on the field label of each nonmelanistic specimen.

### *Lanius schach kathiawarensis* Koelz

*Lanius schach kathiawarensis* Koelz, 1950: 7 (Jamwala, Junagadh, Kathiawar Peninsula, India).

Now *Lanius schach caniceps* Blyth, 1846. See Rand, 1960: 350, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 207.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803069, adult male, collected at Jamwala, 20°57′N, 70°44′E (J. Hinshaw, personal commun.), Saurashtra, Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat, India, on 12 February 1949, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: Although said in the original description to be deposited in AMNH, the types of taxa described by Koelz (1950) were in fact deposited in FMNH. To avoid confusion, the types were later sent to AMNH, but this specimen also bears FMNH 246171. Only the type was mentioned in the original description.

Junagadh is a former princely state of India, merged in 1949 with Saurashtra (Seltzer, 1962: 889).

### *Lanius tephronotus lahulensis* Koelz

*Lanius tephronotus lahulensis* Koelz, 1950: 7 (Kolung, Lahul, Punjab, India).

Now *Lanius tephronotus lahulensis* Koelz, 1950. See Harris and Franklin, 2000: 210.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803068, adult male, collected at Kolung, Lahul, Punjab, India, on 15 June 1936, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: Mayr (1947) discussed the confused taxonomy of *Lanius tephronotus* and concluded that the name *tephronotus* should apply to the Tibetan population, leaving the Lahul population without a name. Koelz supplied the above name without mentioning the possibility that *Collurio jounotus* Hodgson might be available (Dunajewski, 1939: 37–39). However, Hodgson (1844: 84) listed the name without description, giving only the number of the unpublished painting (no. 815). As Gray and Gray (1846: 100) used the name *L. tephronotus* for Hodgson's specimens, a description apparently was never forthcoming, and *jounotus* is a nomen nudum.

As for the previous Koelz type, this specimen was returned to AMNH by FMNH and bears FMNH 246175.

### *Lanius validirostris tertius* Salomonsen

*Lanius validirostris tertius* Salomonsen, 1953: 278 (Mt. Dulungan (5000 ft altitude), Mindoro).

Now *Lanius validirostris tertius* Salomonsen, 1953. See Dickinson et al., 1991: 370, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 211.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 662026, adult male, collected on Mt. Dulangan, 5000 ft, Halcon Range, Mindoro Island, Philippines, on 8 December ''1896'' [= 1895], by John Whitehead (no. B.26). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The Whitehead label bears the date 1896, but this was undoubtedly a slip of the pen, occurring when his specimens were labeled after they reached England (See Hartert, 1922b: 367). Whitehead was on Mindoro from mid-October 1895 to mid-February 1896 (Ogilvie-Grant, 1896: 459). The female paratype, AMNH 662027, is correctly dated 7 February 1896. A pencilled notation, in a hand unknown, queries the sex of the holotype.

See Ripley and Rabor (1958: 1–2, 80) for a map and a description of this locality.

### *Lanius graecus* Brehm

*Lanius graecus* Brehm, 1855: 84 (Griechenland).

Now *Lanius minor minor* Gmelin, 1788. See Hartert, 1918b: 28, Lefranc and Worfolk, 1997: 119, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 163.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 457568, adult male, collected in Attica, on 20 May 1845. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only specimen of *L. minor* collected in Greece that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection; it is labeled *graecus* in Brehm's hand and was considered the type by Hartert (1918b: 28). It is an aberrant individual with the outer three pairs of rectrices almost entirely white.The probability is remote that Brehm had more than one such specimen, and I consider it the holotype.

### *Lanius mexicanus* Brehm

*Lanius mexicanus* Brehm, 1854: cols. 145, 148 (Mexico).

Now *Lanius ludovicianus mexicanus* Brehm, 1854. See Harris and Franklin, 2000: 160.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504740, adult male, collected in ''auct.'' (auctumnus = autumn), in Mexico. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Both male and female were described by Brehm (1854: cols. 145, 148), who did not state how many specimens he had. Hartert (1918b: 29) designated the above male the lectotype. AMNH 504741, a female from Mexico, also from the Brehm Collection, is a paralectotype.

Miller (1931: 65), based on information supplied him by Stresemann, concluded that two specimens (an adult and a juvenal) collected by Deppe and housed in ZMB ''may be considered tentatively as types'' of *L. mexicanus* Brehm. Later, both Hellmayr (1935: 214) and Stresemann (1954a: 89) noted that the type (singular) is in the Berlin Museum, presumably with no knowledge of Hartert's (1918b: 29) earlier designation of a lectotype. Brehm visited Berlin in 1851 (Stresemann, 1954a: 89) and could have examined Deppe specimens there. As is usually the case, however, the original label is no longer present on the two Brehm specimens of *L. mexicanus* in AMNH, and there is nothing to indicate, either in the description or on their labels, that the specimens were collected by Deppe or how Brehm acquired them. If, indeed, his specimens were collected by Deppe, Brehm also could have purchased them at the time of his visit or earlier, incorporating them into his collection and describing them later.

If Brehm had purchased these specimens in Berlin, as is entirely possible, they would probably have been selected from the so-called ''Preis-Verzeichniss Mexicanischer Vögel etc.'' This list, published in 1830 (reprinted in ''Journal für Ornithologie'' for 1863), offered for sale duplicates from Deppe's collection. Included in this list is *Lanius carolinensis* (no. 94), the same name as was originally given to the so-called Berlin type (see below). Thus, Brehm could have purchased his specimens from the Deppe collection at any time between 1830 and his description in 1854.

Because Brehm's description was not published until 1854, three years after his visit to Berlin, it is very unlikely that he would have had before him any of the Deppe specimens remaining in Berlin. Thus, the Berlin specimen labeled as the type would have no standing as a type unless there was some indication that Brehm had indeed studied that specimen. Brehm habitually inscribed his new name on the label of specimens in his type series. Jürgen Haffer has kindly sent me photocopies of the labels on the supposed type in Berlin, and there is no indication that Brehm wrote on these labels. The oldest label is printed with the following: ''L. carolinensis Lath.; Mas juv.; Mexico; Deppe'' and with the catalog number ''1783'' added in ink. The specific name ''carolinensis'' has been marked out and ''mexicanus Brehm'' added in pencil by Cabanis (Miller, 1931: 65), not in Brehm's distinctive hand. The second ZMB label bears, in addition to the catalog number, ''Lanius ludovicianus mexicanus'' and ''Jantepeque, September 1826'' in Stresemann's hand. The type label also bears the catalog number and, in Stresemann's hand, ''Lanius mexicanus C.L. Brehm'' with a reference to the original description on the reverse.

The catalog number ''1783'' is from the first volume of the ZMB general catalog, which was not begun before 1858, because some birds with low catalog numbers were collected during 1857 and 1858. Specimen ''1783'' was at that time cataloged as *Lanius carolinensis*, and therefore the name change by Cabanis was made at some time after 1858 (J. Haffer, personal commun.). Nor was Brehm's name anticipated by Lichtenstein's (1854) list of birds in ZMB, in which it was also listed as *Lanius carolinensis*.

It is not the case, as Stresemann appears to have told Miller (1931: 65), that the Berlin collections were the basis of most of Brehm's studies. Most of Brehm's studies were based on his own collection, a large part of which was purchased by Rothschild in 1897 (Hartert, 1901a: 39). Nor is it necessarily true that, by studying the Deppe specimens in Berlin, authors ''by publishing their descriptions of new species have saved the types for the Berlin Museum'' (Stresemann, 1954a: 89). Thus, it seems that there is no convincing evidence that any Deppe specimen of this form remaining in Berlin should have any standing as a type, nor should Jantepeque be considered the type locality, as Brehm did not indicate that his specimens were collected by Deppe. Long before Miller (1931: 65), Hellmayr (1935: 214), and

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Stresemann (1954a: 89) had published, Hartert (1918b: 29) had designated what is now AMNH 504740 the lectotype, thereby conferring paralectotype status on AMNH 504741.

### *Lanius major* Brehm

### *Lanius rapax* Brehm

*Lanius major* Brehm, 1831: 232 (deutsche Fichtenwälder).

*Lanius rapax* Brehm, 1854: 144 (Kärnthen und Deutschland).

Now *Lanius excubitor excubitor* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hartert, 1918b: 28, Rand, 1960: 356, Harris and Franklin, 2000: 150, and Conzemius, 2001.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457613, adult female, collected at Renthendorf, 50°48′N, 11°58′E (Gazetteer 43, USBGN), on 10 March 1830. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his description of *Lanius major*, Brehm did not say how many specimens he had, although he described males, females, and immatures. The above specimen and AMNH 457612, a male collected at Renthendorf on 19 August 1817, are the only two specimens of this taxon collected before 1831 that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1918b: 28) designated the specimen collected on 10 March 1830 as the lectotype; AMNH 457612 is a paralectotype and was exchanged with ZFMK.

Brehm (1854: 144) noted that his earlier (1831: 232) name, *Lanius major*, was preoccupied by *Lanius major* Pallas, 1831 (also preoccupied by *Lanius major* Gmelin, 1788; see Rand, 1960: 356), and he provided *Lanius rapax* as a replacement name. *Lanius excubitor rapax* appears on the label of this specimen in Brehm's hand, and Hartert (1918b: 28) treated both names together, the type being the same specimen.

### *Lanius leuconotus* Alf[red E.] and [Christian] Lud[wig] Brehm

*Lanius leuconotus* Alf[red E.] and [Christian] Lud[wig] Brehm, *in* C.L. Brehm, 1854: 147 (er besucht im Winter Sennaar, und zeigt sich am blauen Nile unweit Chartum's).

Now *Lanius meridionalis leucopygos* Ehrenberg, 1833 (*in* Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1828–1833). See Hartert, 1918b: 28, Fry et al., 2000: 361, Harris and Franklin, 2000: 156, and Conzemius, 2001.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457625, adult male, collected on the Blue Nile, on 10 November 1850, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 28) designated the male the lectotype. While the lectotype has only a label in C.L. Brehm's hand, his joint attribution of the name implies that his son collected the specimens; it is marked as the male of a pair. In the original description, Brehm (1854: 147) stated that the male and female do not differ, implying that he had specimens of both. AMNH 457626, bearing an A.E. Brehm label, is a female from the Blue Nile, collected in November 1850, and is a paralectotype. Both of these specimens are labeled *leuconotus* in C.L. Brehm's hand, with the lectotype having a note added on the reverse of the label: ''nova rara a nobis detecta species'' (new, rare species, discovered by us). A third specimen from the Blue Nile is the type of *Lanius assimilis* (see below).

### *Lanius assimilis* Alf[red E.] and [Christian] Lud[wig] Brehm

*Lanius assimilis* Alf[red E.] and [Christian] Lud[wig] Brehm, *in* C.L. Brehm, 1854: 146 (Im Oktober kommt . . . im Sennaar am blauen Fluss an).

Now *Lanius meridionalis pallidirostris* Cassin, 1854. See Hartert, 1918b: 28, Fry et al., 2000: 361, Harris and Franklin, 2000: 156, and Conzemius, 2001.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457624, adult female, collected at Sennar, 13°31′N, 33°38′E (Times Atlas), Sudan, on 4 October 1850, by Alfred E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Brehm (1854: 146) said that the sexes do not differ, implying that he had both. However, this female is the only specimen labeled as *assimilis* that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1918b: 28) designated it the lectotype. On the original label, in A.E. Brehm's hand, the specimen was identified as *Lanius excubitor*. In C.L. Brehm's hand, this has been changed to *assimilis*. As in the preceding taxon, C.L. Brehm attributed the name to both his son and himself and added a note on the reverse of the label: ''nova rara a nobis detecta species'' (new, rare species, discovered by us).

### *Lanius excubitorius intercedens* Neumann

*Lanius excubitorius intercedens* Neumann, 1905b: 228 (Hauasch, südlich des Sekwala).

Now *Lanius excubitoroides intercedens* Neumann, 1905. See Fry et al., 2000: 356, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 660718, adult male, collected at Hawash–Lake Zwai, ca. 08°00′N, 38°50′E (Times Atlas), Ethiopia, on 19 November 1900, by Oscar Neumann (no. 250). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann gave the field number of

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the type in the original description. The collecting locality as given on the original label is ''Hauasch–Zwaï See''. In his published itinerary, Neumann (1904a: 322) noted that he was on the Hawash on 18–19 November and on the Maki River, Lake Zwai, from 20 to 26 November. Neumann (1902: 381) described this area as follows: ''The Hawash was now so low that we easily marched through it. From here to Lake Zwaï the country is covered with typical acacia bush . . . ''.

Neumann (1905b: 228) listed seven paratypes, giving his field numbers. They are AMNH 660703 (255), 660704 (251), 660707 (1042), 660708 (228), 660709 (227), 660710 (226), and 660711 (716).

Rand (1960: 359) explained that the original spelling of the species name was *excubitoroides*, but prior to Neumann's description of *intercedens* had been emended to *excubitorius*, the original spelling differing by only one letter from *Lanius excubitorides* Swainson, 1831, and considered the same at that time. Rand reinstated the original spelling, in agreement with the Code in effect in 1960.

### *Lanius antinorii mauritii* Neumann

*Lanius antinorii mauritii* Neumann, 1907b: 595 (Koroli Berge).

Now *Lanius somalicus* Hartlaub, 1859. See Rand, 1960: 361, Fry et al., 2000: 347, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 660642, adult male, collected on Mt. Koroli, Kenya, on 18 April 1905, by Baron Maurice de Rothschild. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Neumann (1907b: 595) had only one example. Mt. Koroli, according to Jackson and Sclater (1938: xxix), is a mountain between Marsabit (02°20′N, 37°59′E, Times Atlas) and Lake Rudolf; Polhill (1988) gave the coordinates of the Koroli desert as ca. 02°43′N, 37°40′E.

### *Lanius paradoxus* A.E. Brehm

*Lanius paradoxus* A.E. Brehm, 1854: 75 (''Nord-Ost-Afrika'').

Now *Lanius senator niloticus* (Bonaparte, 1853). See Hartert, 1907a: 436, Fry et al., 2000: 371, and Harris and Franklin, 2000: 181.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457455, adult male, collected on the Blue Nile, on 12 January 1851, by A.E. Brehm. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1918b: 29) designated the above specimen the lectotype; it does not bear an A.E. Brehm label. In C.L. Brehm's hand, it is labeled *Lanius paradoxus major*, with data as given above, and is noted ''species rarissima a nobis detecta, differt a cognatis radice caudae alba'' (very rare species, discovered by us, differing in a recognizable white base of tail).

There is no exact type locality given in the description of this form, but A.E. Brehm (1854: 75) stated: ''*L. rufus* zerstreut sich durch ganz Nord-Ost-Afrika'', and in a footnote: ''Mit letzterem [*L. rufus*] kann man leicht eine neue Art verwechseln, die wir *L. paradoxus* genannt haben.'' The above lectotype and another undated specimen from Senegal, AMNH 457456, are the only two Brehm specimens of this taxon from north Africa possibly collected before 1854.

## VANGIDAE

### *Abbotornis schistocercus* Neumann

*Abbotornis schistocercus* Neumann, 1908b: 11 (West Central Madagascar).

Now *Leptopterus chabert schistocercus* (Neumann, 1908). See Langrand, 1990: 297, Morris and Hawkins, 1998: 250, and Yamagishi et al., 2001.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 664461, adult male, collected ''C. O. Madagascar''. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Neumann said that the type was in the Rothschild Collection, and he gave measurements of one specimen. AMNH 664461, listed above as the holotype, was the only specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and it bears the Rothschild type label. Although Neumann did not state the sex of this specimen, it is marked ''mâl'' on the original label.

The locality ''C. O. Madagascar'' was interpreted by Neumann as west-central Madagascar. Hartert (1920: 428) noted: ''Years ago Lord Rothschild bought from a dealer in Paris, now deceased, a number of beautiful skins from Madagascar, all labeled 'C. O. Madagascar,' which, judging from the species and subspecies it contained, must mean *Côte occidentale*, i.e. west coast of Madagascar. Out of this collection Professor Neumann described a new form of *Abbotornis* . . . ''. Hartert (1920: 454) added that the purchase was in 1893.

## BOMBYCILLIDAE

## PTILOGONATINAE

### *Phainoptila melanoxantha minor* Griscom

*Phainoptila melanoxantha minor* Griscom, 1924a: 8 (Cerro Flores, alt. 6000 ft., eastern Chiriqui, Panama).

Now *Phainoptila melanoxantha* Salvin, 1877. See Wetmore et al., 1984: 175.

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HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182954, adult male, collected on Cerro Flores, 5500 ft, Chiriqui, Panama, on 17 March 1924, by Ludlow Griscom and J. Manson Valentine.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. Griscom (1924b) showed Cerro Santiago, 08°34′N, 81°42′W (Times Atlas), on the map accompanying the popular account of his trip and thought that Cerro Flores was perhaps 10 mi east of that peak.

AMNH 182953, male, and AMNH 182955, and 182956, females, are paratypes.

## HYPOCOLIINAE

### *Hypocolius ampelinus orientalis* Koelz

*Hypocolius ampelinus orientalis* Koelz, 1939: 64 (Kandahar, Afghanistan).

Now *Hypocolius ampelinus* Bonaparte, 1851. See Vaurie, 1959: 180, and Cramp, 1988: 502–504.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 466654, adult male, collected at Kandahar, 31°36′N, 65°47′E (Times Atlas), Afghanistan, on 23 October 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is the only male collected by Koelz on 23 October 1937. There are five paratypes (called topotypes by Koelz, 1939: 64): AMNH 466652, 466653, 466655 (exchanged to FMNH), 466656, and 466657, collected 21–24 October 1937 at Kandahar.

## DULIDAE

[none]

## CINCLIDAE

### [*Cinclus cinclus hibernicus* Hartert]

The holotype of this form was stated by Hartert (1920: 504) to be in the Rothschild Collection. When AMNH purchased the Rothschild Collection, types of United Kingdom birds were presented to BMNH. The holotype of this taxon is now BMNH Reg. No. 1936.10.15.11 (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 236), formerly AMNH 450910.

### *Cinclus melanogaster* Brehm

*Cinclus melanogaster* Brehm, 1822: 111–118 (original description not seen).

Now *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 35, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 457443, adult male, collected on the shore of Rügen Island, Germany, on 4 December 1819, by Dr. Schilling. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1910a: 788) originally thought that Brehm had described this form in 1823, but later he (1918b: 35) found the earlier description (Brehm, 1822: 111–118) listing the ''shore of Rügen'' as the type locality. He discussed several points with regard to this type: (1) In the description, Brehm noted that the tail had only 10 rectrices. Hartert (1910a: 788) thought the tail to be incomplete, but decided by 1918 that the tail was aberrant and really did have only 10 feathers. I agree, as there is no apparent loss of feathers in the tail, and the plumage is unworn. (2) Hartert also called attention to the discrepancy in the collection date of November 1819, given by Brehm in the description, and that of 4 December 1819, given on the specimen label. He thought that the error was on the label. The discrepancy is small and may only indicate the lapse of time between when the specimen was collected and its arrival in Brehm's hand. (3) Brehm (1856a: 189) stated that only this specimen was obtained for him by Schilling and that later a second specimen was obtained by Schilling for the museum in Greifswald. Because the description refers explicitly to the specimen with 10 rectrices, and Brehm stated that he had only one, I have concluded that the above specimen is the holotype.

### *Cinclus septentrionalis* Brehm

*Cinclus septentrionalis* Brehm, 1823: 287 (Waldbäche Norwegens . . . und . . . thüringer Walde . . . im Winter).

Now *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Hartert, 1918b: 35, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001:200.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457445, adult male, collected in Scandinavia. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1823: 288) did not say how many Norwegian specimens he had, but he described both male and female and noted that he had three specimens collected in the Thüringian Forest in winter. Later, Brehm (1856a: 189) wrote that *septentrionalis* is confined to the Scandinavian peninsula and does not come from Germany, as he earlier thought. The above specimen, designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 35), is the only Brehm specimen of this taxon in AMNH with a date prior to the publication of the name.

### *Cinclus cinclus sardus* Hartert

*Cinclus cinclus sardus* Hartert, 1904d: 51 (Ilbano, Ogliastra, Sardinia).

Now *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Har-

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tert, 1920: 504, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573390, adult male, collected at Ilbano, Ogliastra Island, 39°58′N, 09°43′E (Times Atlas), Sardinia, Italy, on 14 November 1902, no. 3939. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his description, Hartert listed the type as a male, collected 14 November 1902, and bearing the number 3939 (perhaps a collector's number, but no name appears).

The Rothschild Museum label gives 1903 as the year of collection; this is an error, as 1902 appears on the field label. The holotype is the only specimen collected in 1902; nine paratypes from Sardinia, AMNH 573391–573399, were collected between January and July 1903.

### *Cinclus medius* Brehm

*Cinclus medius* Brehm, 1831: 395–396 (an den Bächen des thüringer Waldes).

Now *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* Bechstein, 1803. See Hartert, 1918b: 35, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994:10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457415, [adult female], collected in the Thuringian forest, Germany, on 23 June 1827 by Bonde. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Brehm (1856a: 186) noted that Herr Bonde collected for him on 23 June 1827 ''eine Mutter mit ihrem jungen Männchen'' and added in a footnote ''Die Schwester des letztern, welche ich auch besitze, hatte er 5 Tage vorher . . . mit der Hand ergriffen.'' On the original label, the adult was first labeled as a male, but changed by Brehm to female ''alt aest'' (adult summer) ''mit ihn Kinder ———?''. On the side of the same label are two male symbols and one female symbol, which I interpret as referring to the young. Hartert (1918b: 35) designated this adult specimen the lectotype, publishing it as an adult male in an apparent misreading of Brehm's changed sex symbol.

AMNH 457421, male, and AMNH 457422, female, collected on 23 June 1827 in ''Thüringer Wald'', were cataloged as *C. medius* and, if they are juveniles, may be paralectotypes. They were exchanged to ZFMK. No other specimen of this taxon collected on 23 June 1827 in the Thuringian Forest was cataloged at AMNH.

### *Cinclus meridionalis* Brehm

*Cinclus meridionalis* Brehm, 1856a: 186 (Kärnthen).

Now *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* Bechstein, 1803. See Hartert, 1918b: 36, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 475436, adult female, collected at Ressnig, Carynthia, southern Austria, 10 November 1834. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Brehm (1856a: 186) commented that he received three specimens from von Guber. The above specimen was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 36); two paralectotypes are AMNH 457435, male from Gerischock collected on 20 December 1837, and AMNH 457437, female from Ressnig collected on 20 November 1835.

### *Cinclus peregrinus* Brehm

*Cinclus peregrinus* Brehm, 1856a: 187 (Thüringer Wald, Oberösterreich im Aschachthale).

Now *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* Bechstein, 1803. See Hartert, 1918b: 35, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 457399, adult male, collected in the Thuringian forest, Germany, on 12 December 1819, by Bonde. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only two of the specimens listed by Brehm in his description came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection: the above specimen, designated the lectotype by Hartert (1918b: 35), and a paralectotype, AMNH 457401. This latter specimen was marked ''co-type'' by Hartert.

### *Cinclus rupestris* Brehm

*Cinclus rupestris* Brehm, 1856a: 188 (aus der sächsischen Schweiz, von der Göltsch, vom Thüringer Walde, und aus Dalmatien).

Now *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* Bechstein, 1803. See Hartert, 1918b: 35, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 457428, adult female, and AMNH 457429, adult male, collected in Saxonian Switzerland, Germany, on 15 July 1834; AMNH 457424, adult male, and AMNH 457426, juvenile female, collected at Greiz, 50°40′N, 12°11′E, Germany; and AMNH 457423, juvenile male, collected in the Thuringer Wald, Germany. From the Brehm Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: All seven of the specimens mentioned by Brehm (1856a: 188) in the original description came to AMNH. AMNH 457428, adult female, and AMNH 457429, adult male, attached specimens both collected at the same locality on 15 July 1834, were listed as types by Hartert (1918b: 35). They bear one Rothschild type label tied on the male, and in the years since Hartert's (1918b) paper, have been considered ''the types'' of Brehm's *rupestris*. This is an incorrect designation of a lectotype, however, and all of the spec-

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imens must be considered syntypes. All of the above specimens are labeled *rupestris* by Brehm. Two additional specimens, AMNH 457425 and 457427, were exchanged to ZFMK and are also syntypes if they are labeled *rupestris* by Brehm.

Saxonian Switzerland is defined by Seltzer (1962: 1713) as an area of sandstone cliffs astride the Elbe River, southeast of Dresden, extending for about 20 mi along the Czechoslovakian border.

### *Cinclus bilkevitchi* Zarudny

*Cinclus bilkevitchi* Zarudny, 1902: 57 (Altai, Tau Tekele).

Now *Cinclus cinclus leucogaster* Bonaparte, 1850. See Hartert, 1920: 504, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 200.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573429, adult male, collected at Tau-Tekele, Altai Mountains, on 16 June (not July) 1894 (Russian calendar), by S.I. Bilkevitch. From the N.A. Zarudny Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only one specimen is mentioned in the original description, and only one Zarudny specimen of *bilkevitchi* came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. It is of the dark morph of *C. c. leucogaster*, discussed by Hartert (1910a: 796) and Vaurie (1951a: 11–15) but not mentioned by Tyler and Ormerod (1994) or by Brewer and MacKay (2001). The belly is entirely dark and the throat and breast feathers have lighter bases, giving these areas a paler appearance.

### *Cinclus pallasii kargasiensis* Koelz

*Cinclus pallasii kargasiensis* Koelz, 1939: 65 (Kargasi Pass, Afghanistan).

Now *Cinclus pallasii tenuirostris* Bonaparte, 1850. See Vaurie, 1951a: 15, Tyler and Ormerod, 1994: 10, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 202.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 465857, adult male, collected at Kargasi Pass, Afghanistan, on 8 August 1937, by Walter Koelz.

COMMENTS: The holotype, labeled ''*kargasiensis* type'' by Koelz, is the only specimen so labeled and the only male in Koelz's type series collected at Kargasi Pass on 8 August 1937. The nine paratypes listed by Koelz are AMNH 465858–465865 and 801210.

Koelz had 10 specimens, including the holotype, for which he gave wing measurements. In designating the holotype, a wing measurement of 106 mm was given, but none of the measurements given subsequently were that large. I measured the wing of the holotype as 103 mm and this corresponds to a male listed by Koelz with wing of ''103 worn''. The holotype has the outer three primaries present in each wing but very worn, and primaries four, five, six, and seven are in various stages of regrowth. My wing measurements of the paratypes correspond closely to those given by Koelz.

AMNH 801210, from the Upper Tale Valley, Baltistan, collected on 24 August 1936, was originally deposited in FMNH (no. 237579) and was received by AMNH on exchange.

While Koelz's label has only ''Kargasi Pass'', the Koelz intinerary, kindly provided me by J. Hinshaw, has Koelz at Jurm, 36°50′N, 70°52′E (Times Atlas), Kargasi Pass, on 8 August 1937.

### [*Hydrobata marila* Swinhoe]

The type of this taxon was listed by Hartert (1920: 504) as being in the Rothschild Collection, but it did not come to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Instead, the specimen listed by Warren and Harrison (1971: 331) as a syntype is undoubtedly the holotype and was part of a 1939 Rothschild bequest to BMNH. In the original description, Swinhoe (1859a: 228) noted: ''The specimen from which the above description is taken was a female, shot over one of the waterfalls on our inland expedition to the sulphur mines.''

### *Cinclus mexicanus anthonyi* Griscom

*Cinclus mexicanus anthonyi* Griscom, 1930b: 7 (San Mateo (8250 ft.), 45 miles east of Nenton, western Guatemala).

Now *Cinclus mexicanus anthonyi* Griscom, 1930. See Tyler and Ormerod, 1994:11, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 396142, adult male, collected at San Mateo Ixtatán, 8250 ft, 15°50′N, 91°30′W (Times Atlas), 45 mi east of Nentón, Huehuetenango, Guatemala, on 12 February 1927, by A.W. Anthony. From the Dwight Collection (no. 63484).

COMMENTS: Griscom (1930b: 7) gave the Dwight Collection number of the type in the original description and listed six paratypes. Four of those paratypes came to AMNH with the Dwight Collection: AMNH 396141 (Dwight no. 64111), 396143 (63485), 396144 (63486), and 396145 (63483). A male and a female from San Mateo, Dwight nos. 63482 and 63487, were retained by MCZ, where Griscom was on the staff.

## TROGLODYTIDAE

### *Heleodytes rufinucha nicaraguae* Miller and Griscom

*Heleodytes rufinucha nicaraguae* Miller and Griscom, 1925: 8 (Matagalpa (3500 ft), Nicaragua).

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Now *Campylorhynchus rufinucha nicaraguae* (Miller and Griscom, 1925). See Howell and Webb, 1995: 558, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 144328, adult male, collected at Matagalpa, 12°52′N, 85°58′W (Times Atlas), 3500 ft, Nicaragua, on 8 April 1917, by W. DeWitt Miller and Ludlow Griscom (no. 363).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 144327, 144329–144334, and 101345. AMNH 423540, a female from Matagalpa, apparently was not a part of the type series; although collected early enough, it was obtained from William B. Richardson later, and was only cataloged in the 1930s. Selander (1964: 232) synonymized *nicaraguae* with *Campylorhynchus rufinucha capistratus*.

### *Heleodytes capistratus xerophilus* Griscom

*Heleodytes capistratus xerophilus* Griscom, 1930a: 7 (Progreso, Guatemala).

Now *Campylorhynchus rufinucha xerophilus* (Griscom, 1930). See Howell and Webb, 1995: 558.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 395868, adult female, collected at El Progreso, 14°51′N, 90°01′W (Times Atlas), Guatemala, on 30 October 1924, by A.W. Anthony (no. 997). From the Dwight Collection (no. 58781).

COMMENTS: The Dwight Collection number of the holotype was given in the original description. Griscom (1930a: 7) stated that he had 30 specimens from Progreso; 21 of the paratypes are AMNH 395848–395867 and 395869. Other paratypes were retained by MCZ.

Selander (1964: 232) synonymized *xerophilus* with *Camplyorhynchus rufinucha capistratus*. The AMNH number of this holotype was given incorrectly in Dickerman (1987: 72).

### *Heleodytes albo-brunneus* Lawrence

*Heleodytes albo-brunneus* Lawrence, 1862b: 10 (Panama Railroad, near the summit of the Atlantic slope).

Now *Campylorhynchus albobrunneus albobrunneus* (Lawrence, 1862). See Wetmore et al., 1984: 62.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39428, adult male, collected [during the winter of 1860–1861] on the Panama Railroad, near the summit of the Atlantic slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen is marked ''Type'' in Lawrence's hand. Lawrence (1861a, 1861b, 1862a, 1863b) published his catalog of ''New Granada'' birds in four parts. Specimens in part I were collected by James McLeannan alone, those of part II by McLeannan and John Galbraith, and those of parts III and IV mostly by McLeannan alone, although some earlier specimens were treated. Of the seven specimens of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection, the one listed above is the only one collected by both McLeannan and Galbraith. All of the others have only McLeannan's name on the label and are either undated or dated 1862. Lawrence (1861b: 315), in the introduction to part II of his catalog, read on 27 May 1861, noted that the joint collection was made ''during the past winter'', that is, the winter of 1860–1861. In the introduction to part III of the Catalog, Lawrence (1862a: 461) said: ''At the time of publishing Part II. of this Catalog, there were some species which I considered new . . . . P. L. Sclater, Esq., of London, having kindly consented to examine those species, I sent them to him with descriptions for publication in the 'Ibis,' in case he should coincide with me in opinion. I am happy to say that he did so, and the descriptions accordingly appeared in that magazine.'' Lawrence (1862a: 461) then listed *Heleodytes albo-brunneus*, referring only to his original description (Lawrence, 1862b: 10–11), in which he had placed his new taxon in the Turdidae, had given measurements for only one male, and had noted that ''few were seen, and no female obtained''. Lawrence did continue to receive Panama specimens collected by McLeannan alone at least into 1862 and, as there are no queries concerning identification on any of the other labels nor any mention of *Heleodytes* in either parts I or II (i.e., prior to Lawrence's description), I think that all of the other specimens of this taxon were collected after Lawrence's description had been published.

### *Opetiorynchos turdinus* Wied

*Opetiorynchos turdinus* Wied, 1821: 148 (Brasilien).

Now *Campylorhynchus turdinus turdinus* (Wied, 1821). See Allen, 1889b: 213, Hellmayr, 1934: 132, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 99.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 4233, adult female, and AMNH 4234, adult male, collected in Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Wied (1831: 677) noted that he first collected this bird on the ''Rio Doçe''.

Many specimens from the Maximilian Collection had been mounted as pairs and shared a single label bearing both male and female symbols. As noted by Allen (1889b: 213), the original label in this case is attached to the AMNH label of the male, and the end where the female symbol would have appeared has been cut off, probably when the birds were dismounted and labels made for

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each. These are the only two Maximilian specimens of this taxon in AMNH.

### *Campylorhynchus pardus* Sclater

*Campylorhynchus pardus* Sclater, 1858: 271 (In Nova Grenada in vicin. urbis S. Marthae).
Now *Campylorhynchus nuchalis pardus* Sclater, 1858. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 101.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39445, unsexed, Santa Marta, 11°18′N, 74°10′W (Times Atlas), Colombia. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Sclater (1858: 272) noted that the type specimen ''was received from S. Martha by Mr. Lawrence of New York, who kindly entrusted it to me for examination.''

### *Heleodytes zonatus panamensis* Griscom

*Heleodytes zonatus panamensis* Griscom, 1927: 12 (Santa Fé, Veraguas, Panama).
Now *Campylorhynchus zonatus costaricensis* Berlepsch, 1888. See Wetmore et al., 1984: 64.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 187573, adult male, collected at Santa Fé, 11°18′N, 74°10′W (Times Atlas), 2200 ft, Veraguas, Panama, on 6 March 1925, by Rex R. Benson (no. 844).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 187571, 187572, 187574, and 187575. *Camplyorhynchus zonatus panamensis* is recognized by Dickerman (*in* Phillips, 1986: 126) and by Brewer and MacKay (2001: 104).

### *Odontorhynchus branickii minor* Hartert

*Odontorhynchus branickii minor* Hartert, 1900: 40 (Paramba, North Ecuador).
Now *Odontorchilus branickii minor* (Hartert, 1900). See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 108.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 502903, adult male, collected at Hacienda Paramba, 3500 ft, 00°49′N, 78°21′W (Paynter, 1993: 89), N. Ecuador, on 21 March 1899, by G. Flemming (no. 218). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1900: 40) did not designate a type in his original description. Two males, now in the AMNH, were collected by Flemming at Hacienda Paramba. Hartert (1920: 505) designated the one collected on 21 March 1899 as the lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 502904, male, collected on 15 August 1899, Flemming no. 21.

Hartert (1898b: 478) described Hacienda Paramba as ''a farm on the western bank of the river Mira. Its elevation is 3500 feet, and it is still in the forest region, but the open country commences two or three miles higher up the Mira.''

### *Cinnicerthia olivascens infasciata* Chapman

*Cinnicerthia olivascens infasciata* Chapman, 1912: 158 (Andes west of Popayan).
Now *Cinnycerthia olivascens olivascens* Sharpe, 1881. See Hellmayr, 1934: 113, and Brumfield and Remsen, 1996: 224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109887, adult male, collected in the Coast Range W of Popayán, 02°27′N, 76°36′W (Paynter, 1997: 336), 10,340 ft, Cauca, Colombia, on 18 July 1911, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 109886 and 109888–109892, one of which (AMNH 109891) was sent on exchange to USNM.

Hellmayr (1934: 112–113) and Paynter and Vaurie (1960: 390) listed *olivascens* as a subspecies of *Cinnycerthia peruana*.

### *Cinnycerthia fulva fitzpatricki* Remsen and Brumfield

*Cinnycerthia fulva fitzpatricki* Remsen and Brumfield, 1998: 1008 (Cordillera Vilcabamba, elev. 2090 m, depto. Cuzco, Peru).
Now *Cinnycerthia fulva fitzpatricki* Remsen and Brumfield, 1998. See also Brumfield and Remsen, 1996.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 820311, adult male, collected on the Cordillera Vilcabamba, elev. 2090 m, 12°38′S, 73°36′W (coordinates on original label), Depto. Cuzco, Peru, on 11 July 1967, by John S. Weske (no. 1285) and John W. Terborgh.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 820059, 820210–820211, 820309–820310, and 820507.

### *Cistothorus platensis warneri* Dickerman

*Cistothorus platensis warneri* Dickerman, 1975: 6 (9 miles N of Chontalapa, (9 miles S. of Huimanguillo) Tabasco, Mexico).
Now *Cistothorus platensis warneri* Dickerman, 1975. See Phillips, 1986: 117, Herkert et al., 2001: 3, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 819549, adult male, collected 6 mi N of Chontalapa (= 8 mi S of Huimanguillo, 17°50′N, 93°22′W, Times Atlas), Tabasco, Mexico, on 17 January 1963, by Robert W. Dickerman (no. 11176).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The collecting locality on the original label of the holotype is given as it appears there and is not quite the same as the type locality given in the original de-

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scription, as cited above. There are two paratypes at AMNH: AMNH 811134 and 811135.

### *Cistothorus platensis jalapensis* Dickerman

*Cistothorus platensis jalapensis* Dickerman, 1975: 4 (18 km by road E of Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico).

Now *Cistothorus platensis jalapensis* Dickerman, 1975. See Phillips, 1986: 117, Herkert et al., 2001: 3, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 819550, adult male, collected 18 km via road E of Jalapa Enríquez, 19°31′N, 96°56′W (Times Atlas), Veracruz, Mexico, on 8 April 1962, by Robert W. Dickerman (no. 10541).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Five of eight paratypes are in AMNH: AMNH 68535, 153271, 153272, 811126, and 811127.

### *Cistothorus platensis caracasensis* Chapman

*Cistothorus platensis caracasensis* Chapman, 1921: 6 (Cotiza, Caracas, Venezuela).

Now *Cistothorus platensis alticola* Salvin and Godman, 1883. See Hellmayr, 1934: 119, Herkert et al., 2001: 4, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 150610, adult male, collected at Cotiza, ca. 10°30′N, 66°55′W (Paynter, 1982: 47), outskirts of Caracas, Venezuela, on 22 August 1918, by George K. Cherrie (no. 20392).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 150609 and 146665.

### *Cistothorus aequatorialis* Lawrence

*Cistothorus aequatorialis* Lawrence, 1871a: 3 (Pichincha, Ecuador).

Now *Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis* Lawrence, 1871. See Herkert et al., 2001: 4, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 156657, adult male, collected at Pichincha, 00°10′S, 78°33′W (Paynter, 1993: 153), Ecuador.

COMMENTS: Lawrence, in his original description, noted that the type was ''in the Museum of Vassar College [Poughkeepsie, New York], from the collection of Prof. J. Orton''. The above specimen no longer has an original label, but it was included among nine type specimens deposited by Vassar on extended loan to the AMNH in 1921 and later, in 1965, presented to AMNH. The birds received AMNH numbers in 1921, and a note was made in the catalog at that time that they were types belonging to Vassar and on loan to AMNH. The Department of Ornithology Archives also has detailed correspondence with regard to this arrangement and the later presentation. Professor James Orton was on the faculty at Vassar beginning in 1869, and he had collected in Ecuador in the area around Quito between August and October 1867, including Cerro Pichincha (see Orton, 1870). Lawrence (1871a) only mentioned the ''type'' in the description of this taxon, whereas in the same paper he used the word ''types'' when he had more than one specimen at his disposal (see Lawrence, 1871a: 7, 9, 12). Thus, there is every reason to think that the above specimen is the holotype.

### *Cistothorus platensis tucumanus* Hartert

*Cistothorus platensis tucumanus* Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi), 1909: 163 (Tucuman).

Now *Cistothorus platensis tucumanus* Hartert, 1909. See Herkert et al., 2001: 4, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 502132, adult female, collected in Tucumán, Argentina, on 30 October 1899, by S. Venturi (no. 136). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Venturi's field number of the type was given in the original description. The paratype is AMNH 502133.

This taxon is usually cited as having been named by Hartert and Venturi (see for example, Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 393), but Hartert (*in* Hartert and Venturi, 1909: 160) said: ''I have critically examined the skins, and am finally responsible for their nomenclature, and all the nomenclatorial and systematic notes are by me . . . ''.

### *Cistothorus platensis falklandicus* Chapman

*Cistothorus platensis falklandicus* Chapman, 1934: 7 (Sea Lion Island, Falkland Isl.).

Now *Cistothorus platensis falklandicus* Chapman, 1934. See Herkert et al., 2001: 4, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 119.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 165401, adult male, collected on Sea Lion Island, Falkland Islands, on 17 (not 15) December 1915, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 5041). Collected on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 165399, 165400, 165402, and 165403.

Beck left Bleaker Island on 15 December, anchoring overnight at a harbor in Adventure Sound and reaching Sea Lion Island on 16 December, where his party remained until 18 December. Three of these ''Tule Wrens'' were collected beside a small stream that ran through the tussack into the sea (Journal, Archives in the Dept. of Or-

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nithology at AMNH). The Sea Lion Islands are at 52°25′S, 59°00′W (Gazetteer no. 31, USBGN).

### *Cistothorus platensis meridae* Hellmayr

*Cistothorus platensis meridae* Hellmayr, 1907: 74 (El Loro, Merida, 3000 m).

Now *Cistothorus meridae* Hellmayr, 1907. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 122.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 502167, unsexed adult, collected at El Loro, 3000 m, ca. 08°40′N, 70°55′W (Paynter, 1982: 61), Merida, Venezuela, on 13 August 1898, by Salamon Briceño Gabaldón é hijos. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type was explicitly stated to be in the Rothschild Collection. This is the only specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and the data match those in the original description. Other specimens of this form in AMNH were collected by Briceño after 1907 and came directly from him to AMNH.

### *Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman

*Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman, 1914b: 635 (Suba Marshes (alt. 8600 ft.) four miles from Bogotá, Colombia).

Now *Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman, 1914. See Brewer and MacKay 2001: 123.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 130590, unsexed adult, collected in the Suba Marshes, 8600 ft, 4 mi from Bogotá, 04°36′N, 74°05′W (Paynter, 1997: 41), Colombia, on 7 February 1914, by Brother Apolinar Maria.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are two immature birds obtained in 1913, AMNH 121333 and 121334, and two adults in addition to the type, collected in 1914 by Brother Apolinar, AMNH 130589 and 130591. The latter specimen was exchanged to BMNH in 1921. There are other topotypical AMNH specimens collected by Briceño in 1915 and 1917, after the description was published.

### *Cistothorus marianae* Scott

*Cistothorus marianae* Scott, 1888: 188 (Tarpon Springs, Fla.).

Now *Cistothorus palustris marianae* Scott, 1888. See Phillips, 1986: 113, and Kroodsma and Verner, 1997: 5.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 30194, adult female, collected at Tarpon Springs, 28°08′N, 82°45′W (Times Atlas), Florida, on 5 January 1888, by W.E.D. Scott (no. 4594), and AMNH 30195, adult male, collected at Tarpon Springs, Florida, on 6 January 1888, by W.E.D. Scott (no. 4595).

COMMENTS: Scott (1888: 188) designated the above two specimens as the types (= syntypes) and noted that he had 14 specimens. Because he designated syntypes, however, the 12 additional specimens, three of which are in AMNH, have no name-bearing status. J.A. Allen (*in* Scott, 1888: 188 footnote) commented that Scott had presented the types to AMNH.

### *Troglodytes bewickii pulichi* Phillips

*Troglodytes bewickii pulichi* Phillips, 1986: 151 (Dallas, N-C Texas).

Now *Thryomanes bewickii pulichi* (Phillips, 1986). See Browning, 1990: 440.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 831491, adult male, collected at Bryan Tower (hit building), downtown Dallas, 32°47′N, 96°48′W (Times Atlas), Dallas Co., Texas, on 26 September 1985, by George G. Potts and Warren Pulich (no. 2965). From the Allan R. Phillips Collection.

COMMENTS: Phillips (1986: 152) did not publish the year the type was collected, and it was incorrectly published as 1982 in Dickerman and Parkes (1997: 219). On the original label the date of collection was given as 26 September 1985. Kennedy and White (1997: 5) synonymized this subspecies with *Thryomanes b. bewickii*; Brewer and MacKay (2001: 128–129) did not mention it.

### *Thryothorus longipes* Allen

*Thryothorus longipes* Allen, 1889a: 138 (Ambato, Ecuador).

Now *Thryothorus euophrys longipes* Allen, 1889. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 138.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 35495, adult, collected at Ambato, 01°18′S, 78°39′W (Times Atlas), Ecuador, by M.A. Vascomez.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Allen had one paratype, AMNH 35494, an immature specimen from the same locality.

### *Thryothorus goodfellowi* Sclater

*Thryothorus goodfellowi* Sclater, 1901: 47 (Papallacta, in Eastern Ecuador).

Now *Thryothorus euophrys longipes* Allen, 1889. See Chapman, 1926: 567, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 138.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 502788, adult male, collected at Papallacta, 00°22′S, 78°08′W (Paynter, 1993: 146), Napo, eastern Ecuador, in February 1899, by Walter Goodfellow and Claud Hamilton. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Sclater had two specimens of this form when he named it. Hartert (1920: 505) des-

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ignated the male specimen the lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 502789, female.

### *Pheugopedius atriceps* Chapman

*Pheugopedius atriceps* Chapman, 1924b: 13 (Chaupe, 6100 ft., Subtropical Zone, northeast Huancabamba, northern Peru).

Now *Thryothorus euophrys atriceps* (Chapman, 1924). See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 138.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 181551, adult male, collected at Chaupe, 6100 ft, ca. 05°10′S, 79°10′W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 43), Cajamarca, Peru, on 27 February 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7089).

COMMENTS: The description was based on a single specimen.

### *Thryothorus macrurus* Allen

*Thryothorus macrurus* Allen, 1889a: 137 (vicinity of Bogota, Colombia).

Now *Thryothorus mystacalis macrurus* Allen, 1889. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 142.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 35342, unsexed adult, from the vicinity of Bogotá, 04°36′S, 74°05′W (Paynter, 1997: 41), Colombia.

COMMENTS: The description was based on a single specimen. Many authors consider *macrurus* to be a subspecies of *Thryothorus genibarbis*.

### *Pheugopedius mystacalis amaurogaster* Chapman

*Pheugopedius mystacalis amaurogaster* Chapman, 1914a: 179 (Buena Vista (above Villavicencio), alt. 4500 feet, Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Thryothorus mystacalis amaurogaster* (Chapman, 1914). See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 141.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122481, adult male, collected at Buenavista, 04°10′N, 73°41′W (Paynter, 1997: 49), above Villavicencio, 4500 feet, Meta, Colombia, on 4 March 1913, by George K. Cherrie (no. 16373).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The seven paratypes are: AMNH 39504 (a ''Bogotá'' specimen from the George N. Lawrence Collection), 122478–122480, and 122482–122484. AMNH 122479 was exhanged to the Rothschild Museum in May 1921, then returned to AMNH with that Collection, and inadvertently recataloged as AMNH 502768; AMNH 122478 was exchanged on 20 September 1918 to Outram Bangs, whose collection is now in MCZ; AMNH 122483 was excanged to BMNH in May 1921, now BMNH Reg. No. 1921.7.3.73 (M. Walters, personal commun.).

Many authors consider *amaurogaster* to be a subspecies of *Thryothorus genibarbis*.

### *Thryothorus genibarbis intercedens* Hellmayr

*Thryothorus genibarbis intercedens* Hellmayr, 1908: 17 (Rio Thesouras, 600 metr.).

Now *Thryothorus genibarbis intercedens* Hellmayr, 1908. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 141.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 502727, adult male, collected on the Rio Tesouras, 600 m, 14°36′S, 50°51′W (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 635), Goiás, Brazil, in May 1906, by Gustave-Adolphe Baer (no. 2167). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Baer's field number of the type was cited in the original description. Two of the paratypes are in AMNH: AMNH 502728 and 502729. Baer (*in* Hellmayr, 1908: 14) described his Rio Tesouras locality as 150 km north of Goiás (town).

### *Thryothorus coraya obscurus* Zimmer and Phelps

*Thryothorus coraya obscurus* Zimmer and Phelps, 1947: 6 (Mt. Auyan-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 1100 meters).

Now *Thryothorus coraya obscurus* Zimmer and Phelps, 1947. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 143.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 324826, adult male, collected on Cerro Auyán-tepuí, 1100 m, 05°55′N, 62°32′W (Paynter, 1982: 13), Bolívar, Venezuela, on 19 February 1938, by E. Thomas Gilliard. From the Phelps Venezuelan Expedition (no. 1640).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. In Zimmer and Phelps (1947: 7), measurements are given for four adult males and two adult females, but there are also two unsexed specimens that are part of the type series. Paratypes are: AMNH 324824, 324825, and 324827–324831. AMNH 324827 and 324829 are in the Colección Ornitologica Phelps, Caracas.

### *Thryothorus griseipectus caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert

*Thryothorus griseipectus caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 7 (Caura River, Nicara).

Now *Thryothorus coraya caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 266, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 143.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 502763, adult male, collected on the Río Nichare, 06°30′N, 64°45′W (Paynter, 1982: 142), a tributary of the Río Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 12 January 1901, by E. André. From the Rothschild Collection.

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COMMENTS: The description was based on five specimens from the Rió Caura, collected by André. The type, a male from ''Nicara'' collected on 12 January 1901, is unique. The four paratypes are AMNH 502764–502767.

### *Formicivora griseigula* Lawrence

*Formicivora griseigula* Lawrence, 1883: 382 (British Guiana).

Now *Thryothorus coraya coraya* (Gmelin, 1789). See Allen, 1889a: 151, Hellmayr, 1934: 191, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 143.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39506, immature sex?, collected in Guyana, by ''Wallace''. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889a: 151) noted that Lawrence had only one immature specimen when he named *griseigula*, mistakingly placing it in the genus *Formicivora*. No further information is available concerning the collector.

### *Pheugopedius sunensis* Chapman

*Pheugopedius sunensis* Chapman, 1925b: 10 (Rio Suno, above Avila, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Thryothorus coraya griseipectus* Sharpe, 1881. See Hellmayr, 1934: 194, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 143.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 179643, adult male, collected on the Río Suno, above Avila, 00°38′S, 77°25′W (Paynter, 1993: 12), Napo, Ecuador, on 17 February 1923, by Carlos, Alfonso, and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 179642, 179644, 179645, 183670–183677, 183683–183686, 183831, and 183832. Of these paratypes, AMNH 183670 and 183675 were exchanged to MCZ and AMNH 183673 and 183831 to ANSP.

The Olallas reached the town of Avila on the 28 January 1923, and the next day, after a 3-hour march, they reached the Río Suno, between the towns of San José Nuevo and Avila. They collected there until 8 March (Department of Ornithology Archives, AMNH).

### *Pheugopedius maculipectus varians* Griscom

*Pheugopedius maculipectus varians* Griscom, 1930c: 7 (San José, Guatemala).

Now *Thryothorus maculipectus varians* (Griscom, 1930). See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 399215, adult male, collected at San José, 13°58′N, 90°50′W (Times Atlas), Escuintla, Guatemala, on 3 February 1920, by Austin Paul Smith (no. 19783). From the Dwight Collection (no. 56398).

COMMENTS: The Dwight Collection number of the type was given in the original description. Griscom (1930c: 7) stated that he had 16 specimens, but gave no details. Dwight Collection specimens were certainly included, but other specimens were studied as well (Griscom, 1930c: 1). Of the 15 paratypes, 10 former Dwight Collection specimens collected by A.P. Smith and A.W. Anthony came to AMNH: AMNH 396132–396140 and 399216. These are all labeled *varians* and initialed by Griscom. According to the records in the AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives, four Dwight specimens of this form were retained by MCZ. The number of the type given in Dickerman (1987: 72) was the A.P. Smith field number, not the AMNH catalog number.

### *Pheugopedius sclateri columbianus* Chapman

*Pheugopedius sclateri columbianus* Chapman, 1924a: 14 (Central Andes east of Palmira, Colombia).

Now *Thryothorus sclateri columbianus* (Chapman, 1924). See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109079, adult male, collected at Miraflores, ca. 03°35′N, 76°10′W (Paynter, 1997: 279), 6200 ft, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 29 April 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Chapman (1924a: 14) did not give the collecting locality as Miraflores, but that locality and the altitude are on the original field label. Chapman (1917: 649) described Miraflores as a bungalow belonging to Mr. Charles J. Eder, on the ''western slope of the Central Andes slightly north of east from Palmira. It is situated at the lower border of the cloud forest of the Subtropical Zone at its junction with the upper border of the here semi-arid and treeless Tropical Zone.'' The elevation is variously given as 6100–6800 ft. The paratype is AMNH 121332 from Enconosa.

Many authors have considered *Thryothorus sclateri* conspecific with *T. rutilus*; see Ridgely and Tudor (1989: 78) for discussion.

### *Thryothorus castaneus* Lawrence

*Thryothorus castaneus* Lawrence, 1861b: 321 (Atlantic Slope, Panama Railroad).

Now *Thryothorus nigricapillus castaneus* Lawrence, 1861. See Wetmore et al., 1984: 88, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 149.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 39458, adult male, and AMNH 39459, adult female, collected on the Atlantic slope of the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus

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of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The above syntypes are the only two specimens of this taxon that came to AMNH and both are marked ''type'' in Lawrence's hand. Lawrence (1861b: 322) noted that he had identified this form as *Thryothorus nigricapillus* in the first part of his list (Lawrence, 1861a: 293), based on a collection made by McLeannan alone. He, in fact, listed *Thryothorus nigricapillus*? without description or comment. If he had a specimen at that time, it did not come to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection.

For recent DNA studies of the Panamanian subspecies of *T. nigricapillus*, see González et al. (2003).

### *Thryophilus nigricapillus connectens* Chapman

*Thryophilus nigricapillus connectens* Chapman, 1912: 157 (Cocal, alt. 5000 ft., Andes west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Thryothorus nigricapillus connectens* (Chapman, 1912). See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109894, adult male, collected at Cocal, 02°31′N, 77°00′W (Paynter, 1997: 99), 4000 ft, west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, on 10 June 1911, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Six paratypes are AMNH 109893 and 109895–109899. AMNH 109896 was exchanged with Outram Bangs, whose collection is now in MCZ.

### *Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis* Sennett

*Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis* Sennett, 1890: 58 (Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo Co., Texas).

Now *Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis* Sennett, 1890. See Haggerty and Morton, 1995: 3, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 133.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 85954, adult male, collected on 24 April 1878, AMNH 85955, adult female, collected on 15 May 1878, AMNH 85956, adult male, collected on 23 February 1880, at Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo Co., Texas, by G.B. Sennett (nos. 186, 435, and 200, respectively). From the G.B. Sennett Collection (nos. 2588, 2592, and 2599, respectively).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Sennett (1890: 58) designated the above specimens as types (= syntypes), citing his collection number, sex, and date for each, and writing ''type'' on each. There is a discrepancy between the number he gave (no. 2598) for what is now AMNH 85954 and the number that appears on the specimen (no. 2588). This would appear to be a typographical error, as his specimen no. 2598 is a female collected 21 February 1880. Because he designated syntypes, other specimens mentioned by him are excluded from the type series.

The George B. Sennett Collection was deposited in AMNH in 1885 or 1886 (AMNH Annual Report for 1885/1886) even though it was not purchased until 1903, after his death (AMNH Annual Report for 1903). It was cataloged in 1904 by Waldron DeWitt Miller, who apparently had a card catalog of the collection, not now present in the Department of Ornithology. Miller carefully copied, within quotation marks, any notes on the cards into our catalog. In addition, there are several field catalogs, and specimens from 1878 and 1880 can be traced in those. Sennett's correspondence with his collectors was deposited in the Mirabeau B. Lamar Library of the University of Texas in Austin in 1958.

### *Thryothorus albinucha subfulvus* Miller and Griscom

*Thryothorus albinucha subfulvus* Miller and Griscom, 1925: 8 (Calabasas, 5 miles south of Metapa (1300 ft.), Nicaragua).

Now *Thryothorus albinucha subfulvus* Miller and Griscom, 1925. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 134.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 144368, adult male, collected at Calabasas, 5 mi south of Metapa (= Darío), 12°42′N, 86°10′W (Times Atlas), 1300 ft, Nicaragua, on 13 March 1917, by Waldron DeWitt Miller (no. 26).

COMMENTS: This was the only specimen collected. Many authors consider this taxon a subspecies of *Thryothorus ludovicianus* (e.g., Haggerty and Morton, 1995: 3).

### *Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus* Ridgway

*Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus* Ridgway, 1888a: 386 (Panama and Côte Ferme).

Now *Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus* (Ridgway, March 1888). See Deignan, 1961: 393, and Brewer, 2001: 155.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 39477, female, and 39478, male, collected along the old Panama Railroad, Panama, by James McLeannan in 1862 and James McLeannan and John Galbraith, respectively, both marked no. 93. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Storrs Olson (personal commun.), who is currently studying these wrens, has pointed out to me these two syntypes. They had not prevously been included in the AMNH type collection.

According to Deignan (1961: 393) Ridgway twice named *castanonotus*. The earlier name, pub-

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lished in March 1888, was provided as a substitute name for *Thryothorus rufalbus* var. *rufalbus* as used by Baird (1864–1866: 128), not *T*[*hriothorus*] *rufalbus* Lafresnaye, 1845. Its syntypes would therefore be Baird's original series which included the above two specimens from the Lawrence Collection. A third syntype, from ''Côte Ferme'', is in USNM (Deignan, 1961: 393). These syntypes do not refer to *Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus* Ridgway, August 1888 (Ridgway, 1888b: 508), which Deignan considered an ''entirely new name, which only accidentally happens to apply to the same race as its earlier homonym''. In the latter case, Ridgway designated USNM 81783 from Angostura, Costa Rica, the holotype.

Phillips (1986: 164) apparently did not consider that *T. r. castanonotus* was ever validly described by Ridgway and supplied a new name, *Thryothorus rufalbus skutchi*, for Baird's *T. r*. var. *rufalbus*. He listed two syntypes from Quebrada Laja, San Félix, Chiriquí, having dispensed to his satisfaction with specimens listed by Ridgway (1888b: 508), but without mentioning the above two Lawrence specimens that had been in Baird's hands and were mentioned by Ridgway (1888a: 386). Phillips' syntypes of *skutchi* are in USNM (Dickerman and Parkes, 1997: 218).

Parkes (*in* Dickerman and Parkes, 1997: 218) has provided yet another interpretation of the sequence of events in the history of the nomenclature of this form. Parkes did not consider Phillips' nomen novum justified, rather he thought that Ridgway (1888a: 386) validly supplied a name for Baird's population listed under *T. r*. var. *rufalbus*, but that there was no reason for Ridgway to be confined to Baird's original specimens. Furthermore, Parkes considered Ridgway's (1888b: 508) treatment to be a redescription, not a new name, and that he validly designated as type the Angostura specimen.

Both of the Lawrence specimens listed above had been labeled *Thryothorus longirostris* by Lawrence, under which name he published them in his catalog as number 190 (Lawrence, 1861b: 320), which also appears on Lawrence's label. It has been crossed out and number 93 substituted by him. I have not traced the source of this number. The identification as *longirostris* has also been changed to *rufalbus* by Lawrence.

On the AMNH labels, both of these specimens have been labeled as ''*Thryophilus rufalbus castanonotus* Ridgw.'' and annotated ''= *T. r. cumanensis* Licht., F[rank] M. C[hapman]''. On the reverse of one of the labels is the note: ''much larger than *T. r. cumanensis* R[obert] R[idgway]''.

The specimen collected jointly by McLeannan and Galbraith would have been obtained in the winter of 1860–1861 (Lawrence, 1861b: 315).

### *Thryophilus rufalbus cumanensis* Chapman

*Thryophilus rufalbus cumanensis* Chapman (*in* Phelps) 1897: 367 (southern form of *Thryophilus rufalbus*).

Now *Thryothorus rufalbus cumanensis* (Cabanis, 1860). See Chapman, 1917: 512, Hellmayr, 1934: 174, and Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 411.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 73284, adult male, collected at Cumanacoa, 10°15′N, 63°55′W (Paynter, 1982: 50), Sucre, Venezuela, on 5 July 1896, by W.H. Phelps (no. 1203).

COMMENTS: Chapman (*in* Phelps, 1897: 367), when discussing four specimens from Cumanacoa, Venezuela, decided that Lichtenstein's (1854) name, *Troglodytes cumanensis*, was applicable and listed them as *Thryophilus rufalbus cumanensis* (Licht.). Later, he (Chapman, 1917: 512) decided that Lichtenstein's name was a nomen nudum, mentioned but not described by Cabanis (1860: 408, who listed Lichtenstein's specimen from Cartagena, Colombia in the synonymy of *Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye, 1845). Thus, Chapman thought that he had inadvertently named the Cumanacoa form collected by Phelps as *Thryophilus rufalbus cumanensis* (ex Lichtenstein ms) and selected a ''type'' (= lectotype) from among the four original specimens, AMNH 73284, with data as given above. He included his more recently collected specimens from Villavicencio, Colombia, in the range.

Still later, Hellmayr (1934: 174) reported: ''On once more investigating the much-disputed nomenclature of this race, I came to the conclusion that we cannot well avoid dating the name *cumanensis* from Cabanis. While it is true that Cabanis did not intend to use Lichtenstein's MS. term for the Cartagena bird, since a certain passage, 'subtus totus niveus,' in Lafresnaye's description [of *Thryothorus rufalbus*] led him to assume its identity with *T. rufalbus*, he nevertheless characterized it in the most exact manner, and tells us at the bottom of the page that it is the *Troglodytes cumanensis* Lichtenstein MS. Dr. Stresemann having kindly forwarded the specimen in question, an adult bird collected by Haeberlin at Cartagena, I was enabled to ascertain its absolute identity with specimens from the Santa Marta region.'' Thus, Lichtenstein's specimen is the type of Cabanis' name.

Both *Troglodytes cumanensis* Cabanis, 1860, and *Thryophilus rufalbus cumanensis* Chapman, 1897, were based on Lichtenstein's manuscript name but were originally established in combination with different generic names and have different type specimens. According to the Code

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(ICZN, 1999, Art. 53.3) these are secondary homonyms and Chapman's name is invalid now that both are in the genus *Thryothorus*. At some point in the checkered history of this name, more than half of the type label of AMNH 73284 was cut off (presumably indicating that it was not a type); nevertheless, the specimen was kept with the type specimens. It is, however, the lectotype of Chapman's name, and a new type label has been supplied.

### *Thryothorus galbraithii* Lawrence

*Thryothorus galbraithii* Lawrence, 1861b: 320 (Atlantic slope of Panama Railroad).

Now *Thryothorus leucotis galbraithii* Lawrence, 1861. See Wetmore et al., 1984: 69, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 161.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 39461, adult male, and AMNH 39463, adult female, collected on the Atlantic slope of the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: A third specimen of this taxon, AMNH 39462, a male, was also in the Lawrence Collection but not marked ''type''. It was collected by McLeannan alone and on the back of the Lawrence label is the number 53905 and an ''I''. Storrs Olson (in litt.) informed me that this is a Smithsonian Institution catalog number and was part of a collection that the Smithsonian obtained directly from McLeannan in 1862. It is not clear when it came into Lawrence's possession, but it obviously does not have any standing as a syntype.

### *Thryophilus pallescens* (Lawrence MS) Ridgway

*Thryophilus pallescens* (Lawrence MS) Ridgway, 1904: 624 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

Now *Thryothorus leucotis leucotis* Lafresnaye, 1845. See Hellmayr, 1934: 166, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 160.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39472, unsexed, collected at Barranquila, 10°59′N, 74°48′W (Paynter, 1997: 31), Colombia, by Crowther. From the Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgway probably came across this specimen marked ''type'' in Lawrence's hand while working in the AMNH collections. The Lawrence label bears the name ''*pallescens*'' and ''?N Sp'' and ''=*Thryophilus galbraithii* or *leucotis* in much worn plumage'' in Lawrence's hand in pencil, while the rest of the label is in ink. Lawrence probably decided not to publish the name, but neglected to mark out the ''type'' designation.

Paynter (1997: 31) said that Crowther was a collector at Barranquilla ''probably before 1862''.

### *Thryophilus albipectus hypoleucus* Berlepsch and Hartert

*Thryophilus albipectus hypoleucus* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1901: 12 (Altagracia).

Now *Thryothorus leucotis hypoleucus* (Berlepsch and Hartert, 1901). See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 263, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 160.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 502861, adult male, collected at Altagracia, 07°52′N, 65°33′W (Paynter, 1982: 3), Bolívar, Venezuela, on 6 January 1898, by George K. Cherrie (no. 9550). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Only the one specimen is mentioned in the original description.

### *Troglodytes troglodytes muiri* Rea

*Troglodytes troglodytes muiri* Rea, 1986: 140 (Navarro River, 7 km inland, Mendocino Co., California).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus* Rea, 1986. See Hejl et al., 2002: 4.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 831704, immature female (Rea no. 3052), AMNH 831705, immature female (Rea no. 3053), AMNH 831706, immature female (Rea no. 3054), AMNH 831707, immature male (Rea no. 3055), AMNH 831708, immature female (Rea no. 3056), AMNH 831709, immature female (Rea no. 3057), all collected 4.3 mi inland on the Navarro River, Mendocino Co., California, on 1 September 1970, by Amadeo M. Rea and Aldena Stevens. Received on exchange from the Amadeo M. Rea Collection.

COMMENTS: Browning (1990: 440) provisionally accepts this subspecies as valid; it is not mentioned by Brewer and MacKay (2001: 166) and is not accepted by Hejl et al. (2002: 4). Based on mitochondrial DNA studies, Rice et al. (1999) suggested placing *T. troglodytes* in the genus *Nannus* Billberg, 1828. This is not incorrect, as it first appears. The type species of *Troglodytes* is not *T. troglodytes* as one might assume; rather it is *T. aedon*. The type species of *Nannus* is *Motacilla troglodytes*.

### *Troglodytes troglodytes ogawae* Hartert

*Troglodytes troglodytes ogawae* Hartert, 1910a: 784 (Jakuschima).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes ogawae* Hartert, 1910. See Vaurie, 1959: 207, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573983, adult male, col-

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lected on Yakushima (= Yaku Island), ca. 30°20′N, 130°00′E, Japan, on 30 September 1904, by a collector for Alan Owston (no. 1121), Yokohama. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The no. 1121 of the type was given in the original description and the range of *ogawae* was given as Yakushima and Tanegashima. Seven additional specimens with consecutive Owston numbers are paratypes: AMNH 573984–573989 from Yakushima and 573990 from Tanegashima. Hartert failed to record this type in any of his lists of types in the Rothschild Collection.

### *Troglodytes troglodytes taivanus* Hartert

*Troglodytes troglodytes taivanus* Hartert, 1910a: 776 (Berg Arisan).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes taivanus* Hartert, 1910. See Cheng, 1987: 563, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 166.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 573935, adult female, collected on Mount Ali (or Ari, also called Mount Tuikao), 21 mi E of Kiayi (Seltzer, 1962: 45), Taiwan, Republic of China, on 13 December 1906, by Alan Owston's Japanese collectors. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert (1910a: 776) stated that he had three female specimens, all from Mt. Ali. Hartert (1920: 504) designated as lectotype a ''male'' collected on Mt. Ali on 13 December 1906. Only the three female specimens originally listed came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, and AMNH 573935 is the only one collected on 13 December 1906; it seems that reference to it as a ''male'' was a misprint. It bears the Rothschild type label, and I consider it the lectotype. The paralectotypes are AMNH 573936, female, collected 16 December 1906, and AMNH 573937, female, collected 5 December 1906.

### *Troglodytes troglodytes szetschuanus* Hartert

*Troglodytes troglodytes szetschuanus* Hartert, 1910a: 783 (Tsinling-Berge und chinesische Provinz Szetschwan . . . auch Itschang am Jangtsekiang).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes szetschuanus* Hartert, 1910. See Cheng, 1987: 563 and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 166.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 573952, adult male, collected at ''Mu-Kua-chi'', Lung-an, Sichuan, China, on 15 May 1893 (Russian date), by von Berezowsky. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen, the only one collected by von Berezowsky that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1920: 504). The designation of this lectotype also serves to restrict the type locality. Specimens from Taibai Mt., Tsinling Mountains, Shaanxi Prov., collected by Alan Owston's collectors, are paralectotypes: AMNH 573953–573975. Two specimens labeled only ''Shensi'' (= Shaanxi Prov.) are also apparently paralectotypes: AMNH 573976, collected by Peré David in 1873, and AMNH 573977, collected by Riocour in March 1873. No specimens collected at Ichang (Hubei Prov.) came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Since 1913, the Lung-an in Sichuan has been known as P'ing-wu (Seltzer, 1962: 1476), 32°25′N, 104°35′E (Times Atlas, 1990).

### *Troglodytes troglodytes juniperi* Hartert

*Troglodytes troglodytes juniperi* Hartert, 1922d: 140 (Merg, Cyrenaica).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes juniperi* Hartert, 1922. See Keith et al., 1992: 383, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 166.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 573923, adult male, collected near Al Marj (= Barce), 32°30′N, 20°50′E (Times Atlas), Libya, on 9 May 1922, by Ernst Hartert and Carl Hilgert. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922d: 140), in his original description, did not say how many specimens he had before him but gave the date of collection as 9 May 1922. Later, he (Hartert, 1923b: 21) stated that he had had only two specimens and that the remainder of the collection arrived later. All of the nine specimens are males and there are two dated 9 May 1922. None of Hartert's (1922d: 140, 1923b: 21, 1928: 223) publications on this form further restricts the type to a single specimen, and it is now impossible to know whether the two specimens he had in hand were the two with the same date. Because of this uncertainty and because the above specimen bears the Rothschild type label, was intended as the type by Hartert, and has been accepted as such, I hereby designate it the lectotype. Which of the specimens is the paralectotype is, for the same reasons, unknown.

Hartert (1923b: 4) described Merg as a town in the center of the ''large plain of Merg, the Barce or Barka of the Greeks and Romans'' and this species ''singing in the juniper–trees'' in ''the woods of *Juniperus*, *Arbutus*, and *Lentiscus* on the Djebel Achdar, especially on the mountains south of Merg''. The Times Atlas gives the modern spelling of this town as Al Marj.

### *Troglodytes troglodytes kabylorum* Hartert

*Troglodytes troglodytes kabylorum* Hartert, 1910a: 780 (Stadt Algier).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes kabylorum* Hartert, 1910.

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See Keith et al., 1992: 382, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573855, adult male, collected near Algiers, 36°50′N, 03°00′E (Times Atlas), Algeria, on 25 February 1909, by Walter Rothschild, Ernst Hartert, and Carl Hilgert (no. 8). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description (Hartert, 1910a: 780), specimen no. 8 was listed as the holotype. Paratypes are AMNH 573855, 573857–573859, 573868, 573877, and 573878.

### *Troglodytes troglodytes islandicus* Hartert

*Troglodytes troglodytes islandicus* Hartert, 1907f: 25 (Gilsbakki, Iceland).

Now *Troglodytes troglodytes islandicus* Hartert, 1907. See Cramp, 1988: 525, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 573835, adult male, collected at Gilsbakki, 64°43′N, 21°02′W (Times Atlas), Iceland, on 13 June 1900, by Henry H. Slater (no. 3690). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Slater's field number was given in the original description. Hartert (1907f: 25) had before him ''two males from Iceland'' when he described this taxon, and he gave the wing measurements as 57.5 and 60 mm. There is only one Rothschild specimen in addition to the type that was collected early enough to have been part of the type series. It is AMNH 573845, collected in October 1902, from the Collection of Henry H. Slater, but unsexed. The wing of this specimen measures 60 mm and that of the type 58 mm, so it was probably considered a male by Hartert because of its larger size and is the paratype.

### *Troglodytes aedon marianae* Scott

*Troglodytes aedon marianae* Scott, 1885: 351 (Las Sierras de Santa Catalina, Pima County, Arizona).

Now *Troglodytes aedon parkmanii* Audubon, 1839. See Hellmayr, 1934: 217, Johnson, 1998: 4, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 170.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 27506, female, collected on 24 April 1885, and AMNH 27509, male, collected on 23 April 1885, in Pima County, Arizona, by W.E.D. Scott (nos. 2307 and 2284, respectively).

COMMENTS: Scott designated the above specimens as ''types'' (= syntypes) in the original description. While the labels of these specimens give only Pima County as the collecting locality, in the introduction to his article, Scott (1885: 348) noted that all specimens were collected in the ''pine region and neighborhood of Las Sierras de Santa Catalina, Pima County, Arizona''. Other specimens listed separately are excluded from the type series (ICZN, 1999: 77, Art. 72.4.6).

According to a note on the back of the AMNH label, the female was ''mounted and placed on exhibition Aug. 25, 1891'' and ''dismounted Dec. 31, 1903''.

### *Troglodytes musculus oreopolus* Chapman and Griscom

*Troglodytes musculus oreopolus* Chapman and Griscom, 1924: 287 (Ocotal, Nicaragua (alt. about 4000 ft.)).

Now *Troglodytes aedon intermedius* Cabanis, 1860. See Johnson, 1998: 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 102943, adult female, collected at Ocotal, ca. 4000 ft, 13°38′N, 86°31′W (Times Atlas), Nicaragua, on 7 May 1908, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 101360–101363, 102600, 102942, 103187, 132640, 144376–144380, 144383–144386, and 423541.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 173) recognized *Troglodytes musculus*.

### *Troglodytes inquietus* Baird

*Troglodytes inquietus* Baird (ex Lawrence MS), 1864: 138 (in key), 143 (Panama R.R.).

Now *Troglodytes aedon inquietus* Baird, 1864. See Wetmore et al., 1984: 102, and Johnson, 1998: 4.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 39534, adult male, and AMNH 39535, adult female, collected along the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Baird described *Troglodytes inquietus* from a Lawrence manuscript name. In his catalog, Lawrence (1861b: 320) had called it *Troglodytes hypaëdon* (species no. 188).

In the original description, Baird (1864–1866: 143) recorded both specimens as female, but this is a lapsus, as the first bird described is the male. At the end of this first description he said, ''Of the two specimens, the ♂ is considerably lighter, almost white beneath.'' This is true of the male specimen. Also at the bottom of the page, Baird listed the two specimens and there gave the sexes correctly. These are the only two specimens of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection. Someone, in a hand unknown, has written ''not a type'' on the reverse of the type label of the male, but this is an error. Both specimens are marked ''type'' in Lawrence's hand, and the description is credited to Baird. I have not been able to trace the number 109 that appears on the Lawrence labels of both specimens. As noted above, the Lawrence species number for these specimens is 188.

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Brewer and MacKay (2001: 173) recognized *Troglodytes musculus* with *inquietus* a subspecies thereof.

### *Troglodytes musculus atopus* Oberholser

*Troglodytes musculus atopus* Oberholser, 1904: 207 (Cacagualito, Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Troglodytes aedon atopus* Oberholser, 1904. See Johnson, 1998: 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 70473, adult male, collected at Cacagualito, ca. 11°16′N, 74°00′W (Paynter, 1997: 52), Magdalena, Colombia, on 16 May 1898 by Amelia Woolworth (Mrs. H.H.) Smith.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description, but Oberholser (1904: 207) did not say how many specimens he had.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 173) recognized *Troglodytes musculus*.

### *Troglodytes musculus neglectus* Chapman

*Troglodytes musculus neglectus* Chapman, 1917: 520 (Buena Vista (above Villavicencio), alt. 4500 ft., Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Troglodytes aedon albicans* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1884. See Hellmayr, 1934: 228, Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 425.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122488, adult male, collected at Buenavista, 04°10′N, 73°41′W (Paynter, 1997: 49), above Villavicencio, 4500 ft, Meta, Colombia, on 8 March 1913, by F.M. Chapman.

COMMENTS: Chapman (1917: 520) based his new form on 10 specimens, all from Buenavista. However, only seven specimens from that locality, including the type, were cataloged in AMNH, nor did I find others in the AMNH collection. Chapman (1917: 521) gave measurements of only five males, including the type; no female measurements were listed, but two immature females are part of the type series. The six paratypes are AMNH 122486, 122487, 122489, 122490, all males, and AMNH 122491 and 122492, both immature females.

*Troglodytes musculus neglectus* Chapman, 1917, was found to be preoccupied by *Troglodytes neglectus* Brooke, 1872, from Kashmir, now considered a subspecies of *Troglodytes troglodytes*. It was renamed *Troglodytes musculus chapmani* by Stone (1918: 244). Hellmayr (1934: 228) synonymized *chapmani* with *clarus*, which is a synonym of *albicans* according to Paynter and Vaurie (1960: 425). Brewer and MacKay (2001: 173) recognized *Troglodytes musculus* with *clarus* as a valid subspecies.

### *Troglodytes tobagensis* Lawrence

*Troglodytes tobagensis* Lawrence, 1888: 404 (Island of Tobago).

Now *Troglodytes aedon tobagensis* Lawrence, 1888. See Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 425, and Johnson, 1998: 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39545, adult male, collected on Tobago Island, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies, in ''May'', by Frederick A. Ober (no. 260). From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The description was based on only one specimen. Brewer and MacKay (2001: 173) recognized *Troglodytes musculus* with *tobagensis* a valid subspecies thereof.

### *Troglodytes musculus carabayae* Chapman and Griscom

*Troglodytes musculus carabayae* Chapman and Griscom, 1924: 296 (Santo Domingo, S.E. Peru, alt. 6000 ft.).

Now *Troglodytes aedon carabayae* Chapman and Griscom, 1924. See Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 426, and Johnson, 1998: 5.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 146338, adult female, collected at Santo Domingo, 6000 ft, 13°51′S, 69°41′W (Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 202), Puno, Peru, on 4 September 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 66).

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. The 19 listed paratypes are AMNH 74046, 132776, 145440–145445, 146339, 169959–169962, and 170758–170763. Brewer and MacKay (2001: 173) recognized *Troglodytes musculus* with *carabayae* a valid subspecies thereof.

### *Thryothorus platensis* Wied

*Thryothorus platensis* Wied, 1831: 742. (Rio de Janeiro, Caravellas, u.a.).

Now *Troglodytes musculus musculus* Naumann, 1823. See Hellmayr, 1934: 232, footnote 2, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 173.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 4253 and AMNH 4254, collected in Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 214) discussed these types. He noted that ''Mas.'' (= male) appeared on the original label of AMNH 4254, which is now glued to the back of the AMNH label. I am no longer able to discern this.

Berlepsch (1873: 230–231) discussed Wied's name and considered it to be preoccupied, renaming it *Thryothorus Wiedi*. Hellmayr (1919: 129, footnote) restricted the type locality to Rio de Janeiro and later (Hellmayr, 1934: 232, footnote 2)

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synonymized *Troglodytes musculus wiedi* with *T. m. musculus*.

### *Troglodytes ochraceus remotus* Griscom

*Troglodytes ochraceus remotus* Griscom, 1924a: 5 (Cerro Flores, alt. 6000 ft., eastern Chiriqui, Panama).

Now *Troglodytes ochraceus ligea* Bangs, 1908. See Rice et al., 1999, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 181.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182884, adult female, collected on Cerro Flores, 5500 ft (on field label), Chiriqui, Panama, on 18 March 1924, by Ludlow Griscom and J. Manson Valentine.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The paratype is AMNH 182883, adult male. Many earlier authors have considered this taxon to be a subspecies of *T. solstitialis*.

For comments on this type locality, see *Phainoptila melanoxantha*.

### *Troglodytes solstitialis pallidipectus* Chapman

*Troglodytes solstitialis pallidipectus* Chapman, 1912: 157 (Cerro Munchique, alt. 8300 ft., Andes west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Troglodytes solstitialis solitarius* Todd, 1912. See Hellmayr, 1934: 247–248, Rice et al., 1999, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 179.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109902, adult male, collected on Cerro Munchique, 02°32′N, 76°57′W (Paynter, 1997: 289), 8325 ft, Coast Range W of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, on 1 June 1911, by William B. Richardson

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapman (1912: 157) gave the AMNH number of the type and mentioned that he had two additional specimens from the type locality and 19 specimens from Laguneta and Santa Isabel. Of these, the two paratypes from Cerro Munchique are AMNH 109903 and 109904. There were only 17 specimens cataloged from Laguneta and Santa Isabel; these paratypes are AMNH 112522–112538. AMNH 112524, 112529, 112531, and 112533 were exchanged with Outram Bangs, whose collection is now in MCZ. I did not find AMNH 112528 or 112538.

Hellmayr (1934: 248) noted that Todd's name *solitarius* was published in May 1912, whereas Chapman's name *pallidipectus* was not published until July 1912.

### *Troglodytes duidae* Chapman

*Troglodytes duidae* Chapman, 1929: 22 (Mt. Duida, 4500 ft.).

Now *Troglodytes rufulus duidae* Chapman, 1929. See Rice et al., 1999, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 183.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 245933, adult male, collected at the Summit Central Camp, 4800 ft, Cerro Duida, 03°25′N, 65°40′W (Paynter, 1982: 54), Venezuela, on 27 December 1928, by G.H.H. Tate (no. 5877). From the Tyler Duida Expedition.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Chapman (1929: 22) gave the AMNH number of the type and listed 19 specimens examined. Because the specimens were only identified to genus in the catalog and more than 19 specimens from Mt. Duida are now identified as *duidae*, and because the altitudes recorded on the specimen labels do not correspond exactly to the published altitudes, I found it impossible to specify paratypes.

### *Nannorchilus leucogaster grisescens* Griscom

*Nannorchilus leucogaster grisescens* Griscom, 1928: 4 (Ebano, San Luis Potosi, Mexico).

Now *Uropsila leucogastra leucogastra* (Gould, 1837). See Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 430, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 185.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 230342, adult female, collected at Ebano, 200 ft, 22°16′N, 98°26′W (Times Atlas), San Luis Potosi, Mexico, on 19 April 1922, by Wilmot W. Brown. From a collection purchased for AMNH by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford.

COMMENTS: Griscom based his description on two specimens and gave the AMNH number of the type. The paratype is AMNH 230341. Phillips (1986: 132) recognized *grisescens* as a valid subspecies.

### *Troglodytes brachyurus* Lawrence

*Troglodytes brachyurus* Lawrence, 1887: 67 (Temax, Yucatan).

Now *Uropsila leucogastra brachyura* (Lawrence, 1887). See Paynter and Vaurie, 1960: 431, Phillips, 1986: 133, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 185.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39553, unsexed, collected at Temax, 21°10′N, 88°53′W (Times Atlas), Yucatan, Mexico, in May 1884, by George F. Gaumer (no. 9). From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: This is the only specimen that came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection, and apparently the only specimen that Lawrence had.

### *Henicorhina leucosticta smithei* Dickerman

*Henicorhina leucosticta smithei* Dickerman, 1973: 362 (5.5 km E, 6 km SSE San Benito, Department of Petén, Guatemala).

Now *Henicorhina leucosticta smithei* Dickerman, 1973. See Phillips, 1986: 130, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 802487, adult male, collected 5.5 km E, 6 km SSE San Benito, 16°56′N,

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89°53′W (Times Atlas), Petén, Guatemala, on 8 April 1966, by Robert W. Dickerman (no. 13713).

COMMENTS: Dickerman gave the AMNH number of the type in the original description.This taxon was omitted by Dickerman (1987: 72).

### *Henicorhina prostheleuca albilateralis* Chapman

*Henicorhina prostheleuca albilateralis* Chapman, 1917: 524 (El Consuelo (alt. 3300 ft.), western slope of Eastern Andes, above Honda).

Now *Henicorhina leucosticta albilateralis* Chapman, 1917. See Hilty and Brown, 1986: 539, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 188.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122520, adult male, collected at El Consuelo, 3300 ft, above Honda, 05°15′N, 74°50′W (Times Atlas), Colombia, on 6 February 1913, by Louis A. Fuertes (no. 2819).

COMMENTS: Chapman gave the AMNH number of the type in the original description. The seven paratypes that he listed are AMNH 122520*bis*, 112560–112562, and 133983–133985.

Fuertes' label gives the locality only as ''above Honda'', but Chapman (1917: 50) explained it in more detail.

### *Henicorhina leucoptera* Fitzpatrick, Terborgh, and Willard

*Henicorhina leucoptera* Fitzpatrick, Terborgh, and Willard, 1977: 195 (Cordillera del Condor, above San José de Lourdes, dept. Cajamarca, Peru, 5°02′S, 78°51′W, elevation approximately 2,200 m).

Now *Henicorhina leucoptera* Fitzpatrick, Terborgh and Williard, 1977. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 190.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 812091, adult male, collected above San José de Lourdes, 05°02′S, 78°51′W, 2200 m, east of Rio Chinchipe, ''Sierra del Condor'', Cajamarca, Peru, on 18 June 1975, by John W. Fitzpatrick.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description. There are four paratypes in AMNH: AMNH 812092–812094 and 824082. This latter specimen bears a MCZ label in addition to the AMNH label, but was never cataloged there.

The coordinates given above appeared in the original description.

### *Henicorhina leucophrys castanea* Ridgway

*Henicorhina leucophrys castanea* Ridgway, 1903: 168 (Guatemala).

Now *Henicorhina leucophrys castanea* Ridgway, 1903. See Phillips, 1986: 132, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39563, unsexed, collected in Guatemala. From the George N. Lawrence Collection (no. 92).

COMMENTS: This specimen has been held in the AMNH type collection as the type of *Heterorhina griseicollis* Baird (1864–1866: 117). However, Baird incorrectly identified it, as well as Mexican and other Guatemalan specimens, with *Merulaxis griseicollis* Lafresnaye, 1840, and included them in his newly described genus *Heterorhina* (Baird, 1864–1866: 115) without proposing a new specific name. At the same time, he called attention to differences exhibited by this Lawrence specimen, which came to AMNH in 1887 with the purchase of the Lawrence Collection. When Ridgway (1903: 168) published his description of *Henicorhina leucophrys castanea*, he chose as his holotype the same Lawrence specimen mentioned by Baird, perhaps without realizing it, for Ridgway quoted its AMNH number without comment. Later, Ridgway (1904: 615) apparently still did not realize that only one specimen was involved, for he listed, in the synonymy of *H. leucophrys castanea*, the Lawrence specimen under *Heterorhina griseicollis* and an AMNH specimen as the type of *H. leucophrys castanea*, without comment.

I have been unable to trace the number 92, cited by Baird, that appears on the Lawrence label.

### *Henicorhina leucophrys venezuelensis* Hellmayr

*Henicorhina leucophrys venezuelensis* Hellmayr, 1903: 530 (mons Bucarito, Tucuyo).

Now *Henicorhina leucophrys venezuelensis* Hellmayr, 1903. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 293, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 501924, unsexed, collected on ''Mt. nr. Bucarito'', Lara, Venezuela, in October–November 1893. From the Albert Mocquerys Collection (no. 153) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Mocquerys' field number of the type was cited in the original description. On the original label, the collecting locality is given as above. I interpret this as meaning ''a mountain near Bucarito'', not ''near Mt. Bucarito''. Paynter (1982: 22) gave the coordinates of Bucarito as 10°20′N, 69°41′W.

### *Henicorhina leucophrys berlepschi* Ridgway

*Henicorhina leucophrys berlepschi* Ridgway, 1903: 168 (Chimbo, western Ecuador).

Now *Henicorhina leucophrys leucophrys* (Tschudi, 1844). See Hellmayr, 1934: 262–264.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39566, adult male, collected at Puente de Chimbo, ca. 02°10′S, 79°06′W (Paynter, 1993: 40), Chimborazo, Ecuador, in No-

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vember 1882 by F. de Siemiradzki (no. 271). From the Berlepsch Collection via the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgway (1903: 168) said that the type was in AMNH, but did not give the AMNH catalog number or indicate that it was part of the Lawrence Collection. Additional specimens from Chimbo were listed by Berlepsch and Taczanowski (1883: 539, 1884: 284) as having been collected by Stolzman and Siemiradzki, but no others came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection. Therefore, AMNH 39566 from Chimbo is the holotype. This specimen bears the original Siemiradzki field label, the Berlepsch Collection label (without a number, but onto which the collector's data had been correctly copied), the Lawrence Collection label, and the AMNH type label.

Ridgway (1903: 168) included both Chimbo and Pedregal in the distribution of *H. l. berlepschi*. Berlepsch and Taczanowski (1884: 285) listed one specimen, a male, from Pedregal, which they included in their new taxon *Henicorhina hilaris*, based on a Stolzman manuscript name. This is now AMNH 39564, a second Lawrence Collection specimen also from the Berlepsch Collection (no. 113469), collected by Siemiradzki (no. 488) on 23 February 1883 at Pedregal (2800 ft). Berlepsch and Taczanowski did not designate a type, but Sztolcman (= Stolzman) and Domaniewski (1927: 154), in their list of types in the Warsaw Museum, listed a specimen from Chaguarpota, Ecuador, as the type of *hilaris*, thus designating it the lectotype. AMNH 39564 is thus a paralectotype of *H. hilaris* and a paratype of *H. leucophrys berlepschi*. Hellmayr (1934: 262–265) refered to this partial synonymy of *H. hilaris* with *H. l. leucophrys*.

### *Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps* Chapman

*Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps* Chapman, 1914a: 181 (Gallera (alt. 5700 ft.), Western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps* Chapman, 1914. See Hilty and Brown, 1986: 539, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109913, male?, collected at La Gallera, 5700 ft, ca. 02°35′N, 76°55′W (Paynter, 1997: 222), W of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, on 29 (not 27) June 1911, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Chapman listed six paratypes: Nóvita Trail, 4000 ft (AMNH 112554 and 112556); La Gallera, 5700 ft (AMNH 109916); Cocal, 6000 ft (AMNH 109914 and 109915), and Ricaurte, 5000 ft (AMNH 118093). The Ricaurte specimen was exchanged with BMNH and is now BMNH Reg. no. 1921.7.3.85(M. Walters, personal commun.).

### *Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis* Hellmayr

*Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis* Hellmayr, 1906: 354 (Lita, N.W. Ecuador, 3000 ft. elevation).

Now *Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis* Hellmayr, 1906. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 192.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 501838, adult male, collected at Lita, 3000 ft, 00°52′N, 78°28′W (Paynter, 1993: 111), Imbabura, Ecuador, on 4 October by R. Miketta and G. Flemming (no. 210). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the type was said to be in the Rothschild Collection and the Miketta and Flemming no. 210 was cited. Hellmayr (1906: 354) said that he had examined more than 20 specimens of this form from the following localities: Lita, Cachiyacu, 3200 ft, Pambilár, 60 ft., and Cachabí, 500 ft. The following specimens were found to be paratypes: AMNH 501839–501841 from Lita, AMNH 501842 from Cachiyacu, and AMNH 502843 from Cachabí.

### *Microcerculus squamulatus antioquensis* Chapman

*Microcerculus squamulatus antioquensis* Chapman, 1915: 647 (Dabeiba (alt. 2000 ft.), Rio Sucio, Antioquia, Western Colombia).

Now *Microcerculus marginatus antioquensis* Chapman, 1915. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 96.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 134006, adult male, collected at Dabeiba, 2000 ft, 07°01′N, 76°16′W (Paynter, 1997: 116), Rio Sucio, Antioquia, Colombia, on 26 February 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11479) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 134005 and 134007. Brewer and MacKay (2001: 192) included *antioquensis* in *M. m. squamulatus*.

### *Microcerculus duidae* Chapman

*Microcerculus duidae* Chapman, 1929: 23 (6700 ft., tableland Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Microcerculus ustulatus duidae* Chapman, 1929. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 294, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 194.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 245932, adult male, collected at camp no. 14, C[erro] Quemado, 6700 ft, Cerro Duida, 03°25′N, 65°40′W (Paynter, 1982: 54), Amazonas, Venezuela, on 23 January 1929,

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by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla. From the Tyler Duida Expedition.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. In addition to the holotype, the following paratypes from Mt. Duida were listed: AMNH 271528–271535. AMNH 271528 was exchanged to the Colección Phelps, Caracas.

### *Microcerculus caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert

*Microcerculus caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 5 (Nicare, Caura).

Now *Microcerculus bambla caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 294, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 195.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 501824, adult female, collected on the Río Nichare, 06°30′N, 64°45′W (Paynter, 1982: 142), a tributary of the Río Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 18 January 1901, by E. André. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: According to Berlepsch and Hartert (1902: 6), André collected a single specimen.

### *Cyphorhinus lawrencii infuscatus* Zimmer

*Cyphorhinus lawrencii infuscatus* Zimmer, 1932: 3 (Carrillo, Costa Rica, altitude 1000 feet).

Now *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus infuscatus* Zimmer, 1932. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 94–95, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 391588, adult male, collected at Carrillo, 1000 ft, 10°09′N, 83°55′W (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 24), San José, Costa Rica, on 25 April 1924, by Austin Smith. From the Dwight Collection (no. 57595).

COMMENTS: The Dwight Collection number of the type was given in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 123713, 247833, 391587, and 391589–391599. AMNH 501872 from Carrillo, that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection, is not a paratype.

### *Cyphorinus lawrencii* (Sclater MS) Lawrence

*Cyphorinus lawrencii* (Sclater ms) Lawrence, 1863b: 5 (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad).

Now *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus lawrencii* Lawrence (ex Sclater MS), 1863. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 94–95, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 197.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 39561, adult female, and AMNH 39558, adult male, collected on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad (Lawrence, 1861a: 288), Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan alone or James McLeannan and John Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection (both bearing the number 87).

COMMENTS: Lawrence (1863b: 5) did not designate a type but gave measurements of a male and noted that his (Lawrence, 1861a: 293) earlier listing of this form as *Cyphorinus cantans*, species no. 50 in his catalog, included measurements that were ''those of the female''. Of the earlier misidentification, Lawrence (1863b: 5) wrote: ''on discovering it was not that species, I sent specimens to Mr. Sclater, who decided that it was undescribed, and complimented me by conferring my name upon it.''

According the the AMNH catalog, four specimens of this form came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection. Only AMNH 39558 is sexed as a male. It is undated but is labeled as having been collected by McLeannan and Galbraith. This joint collection was made in the winter of 1860–1861 (Lawrence, 1861b: 315). It is marked ''type'' in Lawrence's hand and is undoubtedly the male Lawrence (1863b: 5) reported. He gave the wing measurement as 2¾ [inches]; I measure it as 70 mm.

Two specimens are sexed as females. AMNH 39561, marked ''type'' in Lawrence's hand, is most probably the specimen he described and gave measurements for under the name *Cyphorinus cantans* (Lawrence, 1861a: 293), even though the date, in Lawrence's hand, on his label is 1862. The Lawrence specimens rarely retain the original field labels, with dates recorded by the collector. McLeannan collected alone both before the 1860–1861 joint collection and afterwards. I think this specimen was collected by McLeannan alone prior to the publication of the first part of the Catalog (Lawrence, 1861a). Lawrence (1861a: 293) gave the wing measurement of the female as 2½ [inches]; I measure the wing of AMNH 39561 as 64 mm.

The second female, AMNH 39559, is the specimen Lawrence (1863b: 5) referred to as having the ''chin and centre of the throat pure white, the chestnut color extending around it in a broad margin; this is probably an accidental variation.'' He did not mention a white throat in his description of the female in 1861, nor does the label have ''type'' written on it. However, it does have the number ''50'' written on the label, indicating that Lawrence associated it with the earlier misidentification. The collector is listed as McLeannan alone, and it is also dated 1862.

The fourth specimen, AMNH 39560, is cataloged as this form, but without an indication of sex or date of collection listed. This specimen was sent in 1926 to the museum on Barro Colorado Island, Panama.

Because Lawrence stated that he had at least a

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male and a normal female, the white-throated female being excluded as an ''accidental variation'' and the fourth specimen being unsexed, I think that Lawrence intended for the two specimens marked ''type'' to be considered the syntypes.

The no. 50 does not appear on the labels of the two syntypes; rather, both are numbered ''87''. I have not been able to trace this number; it does not seem to coincide with numbers given to this taxon in any of Lawrence's lists.

### *Leucolepis arada faroensis* Zimmer and Phelps

*Leucolepis arada faroensis* Zimmer and Phelps, 1946: 19 (Faro (Castanhal), Rio Jamundá, north bank of the Amazon River, Brazil).

Now *Cyphorhinus aradus faroensis* (Zimmer and Phelps, 1946). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1989: 94, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 198.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 284565, adult male, collected near Faro, 02°11′S, 56°44′W (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 204), Rio Nhamundá, Pará, Brazil, on 3 January 1931, by the Olalla Brothers.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. Paratypes are AMNH 284566–284569, 128823, and 128824.

A translation of an extract from a letter by Alfonso Olalla from ''Serra do Espelho'', Rio Nhamundá, dated 22 December 1930 (Archives, Dept. of Ornithology at AMNH), delimits the areas where they planned to collect: ''Since the 11th of this month I have been stationed in this locality from where I shall go very soon to my first station, that is the territory lying between the Rio Jamunda [Nhamundá] and Paratucú [= Rio Piratucu], a place in the neighborhood just to the North bank of the river [presumably the Rio Piratucu]. I shall also make three or more stations in the region below Faro, after which I shall have finished with this region . . . ''. The Olallas were in this area from the 28 December 1930 to 6 January 1931. Other localities in the same area, collected between 6 and 29 January, ''Castanhal'' and ''São José'', were not located.

## MIMIDAE

### *Mimus gilvus antillarum* Hellmayr and Seilern

*Mimus gilvus antillarum* Hellmayr and Seilern, 1915: 201 (Granada).

Now *Mimus gilvus antillarum* Hellmayr and Seilern, 1915. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 214.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 504046, adult male, collected on Grenada Island, Lesser Antilles, West Indies, in November 1897, by P. Gellineau. From the Dalmas Museum (E.XXIII.19.a.–397) via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type was said to be a male in the Rothschild Collection, and this is the single male with label data matching that cited for the type that came to AMNH. Paratypes were not listed, but three additional specimens from the Dalmas Museum that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection had probably been consulted by Hellmayr and Seilern: AMNH 504047, female, with the same data as the holotype, and AMNH 504048 and 504049, two males from St. Vincent. AMNH 504050–504055 from St. Vincent were collected early enough and may also be paratypes.

### *Mimus gilvus tobagensis* Dalmas

*Mimus gilvus tobagensis* Dalmas, 1900: 134 (Ile de Tobago).

Now *Mimus gilvus tobagensis* Dalmas, 1900. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 214.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504021, adult male, collected on Tobago Island, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies, on 25 November 1898. From the Dalmas Museum via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The above specimen does not bear a Dalmas Museum label, but the Rothschild Museum label is printed ''E Museo Dalmas'', as are the Rothschild labels on all of the Dalmas Museum material. It also bears a label stamped ''Tobago 1898'', with the date ''25.xi'', ''Mimus gilvus'', and ''♂'' in ink. In pencil on this label are ''type'' and ''tobagensis Dalm.'' in a hand unknown. ''No. 45'' appears on a separate small tag.

In the original description, Dalmas listed measurements for three males and three females from Tobago. Hartert (1920: 477) designated specimen ''No. 45'' as the lectotype, and it is the only Dalmas specimen of this taxon that came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

### *Mimus melanopterus* Lawrence

*Mimus melanopterus* Lawrence, 1849: 35 and pl. 2 (Venezuela).

Now *Mimus gilvus melanopterus* Lawrence, 1849. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 295, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 214.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 3278, unsexed adult, collected in Venezuela in the winter of 1845, by William Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The label on the above specimen has the initials ''W.G.'', ''Venezuela'', ''type'', and ''figured in Annals Lyceum'' written in Lawrence's hand. Lawrence (1849: 36) noted that he had examined the *three* specimens collected by William Galbraith. Two specimens in addition to the syntype came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection. AMNH 39264 is from Barranquilla,

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Colombia, and was collected by Crowther; it has no standing as a type. AMNH 39265 is from Venezuela, but with no indication of the collector, nor is ''type'' written on the label. Someone, in a hand unknown, has written on the AMNH label of this specimen that it is probably a topotype. Without further information, its status can be taken no further.

The syntype listed above has been dismounted and may be the specimen that was depicted in plate 2, with the description.

### *Mimus longicaudatus platensis* Chapman

*Mimus longicaudatus platensis* Chapman, 1924b: 15 (La Plata Island, off Prov. Manaví, western Ecuador).

Now *Mimus longicaudatus platensis* Chapman, 1924. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 124841, adult male, collected on Isla La Plata, 01°16′S, 81°06′W (Paynter, 1993: 107), SE of San Lorenzo, Manabí, Ecuador, on 18 March 1913, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the holotype was given in the original description. Chapman (1924b: 15–16) noted that he examined three males and a female?, giving measurements for the four specimens. He probably decided that the smallest specimen might have been missexed, but the four specimens were each marked by Richardson as having testes enlarged. The three paratypes are AMNH 124842–124844, males, collected on 14 March 1913.

### *Mimus nigriloris* Lawrence

*Mimus nigriloris* Lawrence, 187lb: 137 (Mexico).

Now *Mimus longicaudatus longicaudatus* Tschudi, 1844. See Hellmayr, 1934: 325, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39276, unsexed, from ''Mexico'', undoubtedly an erroneous locality. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence (1871b: 137) was already aware that the locality was questionable when he described the single specimen that he had received ''from Dr. C. H. Van Patten, of Costa Rica, who got it in exchange from Mr. Gruber, of San Francisco, by whom it was labelled as coming from Mexico.''

### *Mimus arenaceus* Chapman

*Mimus arenaceus* Chapman *in* Riker and Chapman, 1890: 135 (Bahia, Brazil).

Now *Mimus saturninus arenaceus* Chapman, 1890. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 218.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39274, unsexed, collected in Bahia, Brazil, by Dr. Lacerda. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was given in the original description; it is apparently the only specimen from Bahia that Chapman had.

### *Nesomimus adamsi* Ridgway

*Nesomimus adamsi* Ridgway, 1894: 358 (Chatham Island).

Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus melanotis* (Gould, 1837). See Hellmayr, 1934: 335, and Davis and Miller, 1960: 448.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504300, adult male, collected on Isla San Cristóbal (= Chatham Island), 00°50′S, 89°26′W (Paynter, 1993: 37), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 13 June 1891, by Dr. G.A. Baur (no. 694). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgway's description was said to have been based on collections made by Dr. G.A. Baur and C.F. Adams. Rothschild purchased the ''bulk of the collections made by these two gentlemen'' from Dr. Baur. Ridgway (1894: 358) commented that he had 11 adult specimens from Chatham Island, and Hartert (1920: 478) designated the above specimen, no. 694 of the Baur Collection, the lectotype. Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 144) noted that they had ''the type and three skins from Dr. Baur, as well as some spirit-specimens from the same collector.'' There are four paralectotypes at AMNH that show no sign of having been in spirits and that are all noted as being from the Baur Collection: AMNH 504301, 501303, 501304, and 504320. In addition, there are three Rothschild specimens, the labels of which have been in spirits, that were collected in June and September 1891, but there is no indication of their provenance. These specimens, AMNH 504302, 504305, and 504319, are perhaps also paralectotypes.

Although the lectotype bears (in addition to the collector's label, the Rothschild type label, and the AMNH label) a USNM type label on which United States National Museum, Smithsonian, is marked out and Mus. W. Rothschild is written on the reverse, it was never cataloged in USNM. Ridgway noted that the specimen was in Dr. Baur's collection at the time it was described, and he may have put on the red USNM label before returning it to Dr. Baur, to indicate its status as a type. The Rothschild type label was probably added when the collection was purchased.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 226) considered *N. melanotis* monotypic.

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### *Nesomimus affinis* Rothschild

*Nesomimus affinis* Rothschild, 1898a: 53 (Narborough Island).

Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus parvulus* (Gould, 1837). See Hellmayr, 1934: 335, and Davis and Miller, 1960: 448.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504412, adult male, collected on Isla Fernandina (= Narborough Island), 00°25′S, 91°30′W (Paynter, 1993: 136), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 6 December 1897, by Rollo H. Beck on the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 2852). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Rothschild said that he had ''a small series'', but later Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 146) noted that six specimens were collected. Only five specimens (including the type) came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Hartert (1920: 478) designated the above specimen the lectotype. Paralectotypes in AMNH are AMNH 504413, collected by Beck, and AMNH 504414, 504418, and 504419, collected by Hull, all in 1897 on the Webster-Harris Expedition.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 222) considered *N. parvulus* a full species.

### *Nesomimus carringtoni* [sic] Rothschild

*Nesomimus carringtoni* [sic] Rothschild, 1898b: 7 (Barrington Island, Galapagos).

Now *Nesominus trifasciatus barringtoni* Rothschild, 1898. See Hellmayr, 1934: 336, and Davis and Miller, 1960: 448.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504351, adult male, collected on Isla Santa Fé (= Barrington Island), 00°49′S, 90°04′W (Paynter, 1993: 18), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 7 October 1897, by Rollo H. Beck on the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 1540). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1920: 478) designated the above specimen the lectotype by citing Beck's field number. Rothschild (1898b: 7) was said to have ''a pair of a new *Nesomimus*'' with him when he described this new form at a meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, and the description was of a male and a female, with measurements given of only two birds. These two specimens were syntypes. Later, Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 145) said that eight specimens had been collected, all of which came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection. Five of the specimens were sexed as females. Perhaps AMNH 504355 is the paralectotype, as it is the only specimen in addition to the lectotype that has the new name written in ink on the field label. This may indicate that they were the two specimens Rothschild had with him at the meeting. The other specimens in the series are AMNH 504352–504354 and 504356–504358.

The original spelling of this name was a typographical error, and Hartert (1920: 478) said that ''to avoid confusion [the spelling] was never altered.'' However, the mistake was actually corrected in the same volume of the *Bulletin of British Ornithologists' Club*, in ''Errata et Corrigenda'' on the reverse of the unnumbered ''Preface'' page for volume 8, dated 20 August 1899.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 222) considered *barringtoni* a subspecies of *N. parvulus*.

### *Nesomimus bindloei* Ridgway

*Nesomimus bindloei* Ridgway, 1894: 358 (Bindloe Island).

Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus personatus* Ridgway, 1890. See Davis and Miller, 1960: 448.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504359, adult male, collected on Isla Marchena (= Bindloe Island), 00°21′N, 90°29′W (Paynter, 1993: 20), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 5 September 1891, by Dr. G.A. Baur (no. 690). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgway (1894: 358) noted that he had studied five specimens and that the type was in Baur's collection. Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 146) said that ''the type and ten others from the Baur collection'' were in the Rothschild Collection. Baur specimen no. 690 was designated the lectotype by Hartert (1920: 478), and seven additional Baur specimens came to AMNH. There seems to be no way to determine which four of these seven Ridgway actually had in hand when he prepared his description. They are AMNH 504360–504364, males, the last four of which were from spirits, and AMNH 504375–504376, females, the latter from spirits. There are also two spirit specimens from the Rothschild Bequest in BMNH Reg. nos. 1940.12.8.166–167 (F. Steinheimer, personal commun.).

Like the type of *Nesomimus adamsi* (above), the type of *N. bindloei* also bears an unnumbered USNM type label, the only number appearing on it being Baur's field number, 690.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 222) considered *personatus* a subspecies of *N. parvulus*.

### *Nesomimus hulli* Rothschild

*Nesomimus hulli* Rothschild, 1898a: 53 (Culpepper Island).

Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus hulli* Rothschild, 1898. See Davis and Miller, 1960: 448.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504390, adult male, collected on Isla Darwin (= Culpepper Island), 01°39′N, 92°00′W (Paynter, 1993: 56), Galapagos

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Islands, Ecuador, on 27 July 1897, by Rollo H. Beck on the Webster-Harris Expedition (no. 166). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original description, Rothschild did not designate a type, merely noting that he had ''a good series''. Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 145) said that there were six specimens in the Rothschild Collection, including the type; five of them came to AMNH. Hartert (1920: 478), citing Beck's field number, designated the above specimen the lectotype. Paralectotypes are AMNH 504391, 504392, 504395, and 504396, collected by Beck and Hull in 1897.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 222) considered *hulli* a subspecies of *N. parvulus*.

### *Nesomimus bauri* Ridgway

*Nesomimus bauri* Ridgway, 1894: 357 (Tower Island).
Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus bauri* Ridgway, 1894. See Davis and Miller, 1960: 448.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 504397, unsexed, collected on Isla Genovesa (= Tower Island), 00°20′N, 89°58′W (Paynter, 1993: 211), Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, on 2 September 1891, by Dr. G. A. Baur (no. 695). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Ridgway (1894: 357–358) gave the collecting date as 2 September 1891 for his three specimens from Tower Island in Dr. Baur's Collection. He did not give the sex of the type nor the collector's number, although he had written it on the USNM type label attached to the above specimen. Rothschild and Hartert (1899: 146) did not state how many Baur specimens they had. Four Baur specimens from Tower Island came to AMNH, three of them collected on 2 September 1891. These three specimens would have been syntypes. Hartert (1920: 478), citing Baur's field number, designated the above specimen the lectotype. The paralectotypes are AMNH 504398, male, and AMNH 504411, female. AMNH 504010 is unsexed and undated. All four specimens had been in spirits.

Brewer and MacKay (2001: 222) considered *bauri* a subspecies of *N. parvulus*.

### *Harporhynchus curvirostris* var. *palmeri* (Ridgway MS) Coues

*Harporhynchus curvirostris* var. *palmeri* (Ridgway MS) Coues, 1872: 351 (Tucson, Arizona).
Now *Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri* (Coues (ex Ridgway MS), 1872). See Phillips, 1986: 190, Tweit, 1996: 3, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 237.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 85850, unsexed adult, collected at Tucson, Arizona, by Lt. Charles Bendire, in 1872. From the George B. Sennett Collection (no. 2541).

COMMENTS: In the original description, Coues stated that this name was from a Ridgway manuscript and that it was ''Described from 61589, Mus. Smiths. Inst., Tucson, Arizona, Bendire.'' Hellmayr (1934: 299) stated that the type was in the United States National Museum, but did not indicate that he had seen it. Deignan (1961: 410–413) did not mention it. This type seems to be another example of specimen exchange between the Smithsonian Institution and George B. Sennett (see above under *Thryothorus ludovicianus lomitensis*). A study of the five labels attached to this specimen indicates that it was catalogd as no. 61589 in the Smithsonian Institution (although the number 61590 appears on one tag and is crossed out). The two Smithsonian Institution labels give the name as ''*Harporhynchus curvirostris* var. *palmeri* Ridgway'' and one, while printed with the Smithsonian Institution name, is also printed: ''Explorations in Dakota/Dr. Elliott Coues, U.S.A.''. This has been changed, in a hand unknown, to: ''Explorations in Arizona/Lt. C. Bendire'' and is noted on the reverse: ''Presented by Coues to S.I.'' It does not bear a Smithsonian Institution type label and was apparently given to or exchanged with Sennett without its type status having been recognized. It then came to AMNH with the Sennett Collection in 1904. The statement on the AMNH type label, ''fide C.W. Richmond, Jan. 1921'', indicates that Richmond recognized it as the type of *palmeri* at that time. Storrs Olson (personal commun.) found that this specimen was one

> of a lot of 12 collected [by] and received from Lt. Bendire and entered in the catalog on 20 June 1872. It was originally entered on that date as *Harporhynchus palmeri*, even though Coues's description (a mere footnote) was not published until October. As Coues indicates that it was a Ridgway MS name, the MS must have been in existence before 20 June 1872. The catalog indicates that the specimen went to Sennett on 27 Aug 1879. The entry is now underlined in red and annotated in pencil ''Type! Now in Am. Mus.'' These were obviously added after the horse got out of the barn. 61590 is a ground dove [*Columbina passerina*] and has nothing to do with the thrasher. Nor is there any indication that the specimen was ''Presented by Coues to S.I.''

Two additional numbers appear on this specimen: ''No. 259?'' and ''1708''. These numbers do not correspond to the numbers on any of Sennett's specimen lists in the Department of Ornithology Archives. The specimen is a mummy.

Recent DNA studies by Zink et al. (1999, 2000) indicated that the ''Palmeri group'' of subspecies merit recognition as a full species, but they recomended further studies before formal taxonomic recognition.

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### *Toxostoma lecontei* Lawrence

*Toxostoma lecontei* Lawrence, 1851: 121 (California, near the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers).
Now *Toxostoma lecontei lecontei* Lawrence, 1851. See Zink et al., 1997, 1999, American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 521, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 238.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 39427, unsexed adult, collected near the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers (= Fort Yuma), California, by Dr. John L. LeConte. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Three specimens of this taxon came to AMNH with the Lawrence Collection. The above specimen is the only one collected by LeConte. The original LeConte label is not present. The Lawrence label gives the locality as Gila River on the back and on the front ''California'', which has been crossed out and Fort Yuma added, probably by Lawrence. It is marked ''type'' by Lawrence.

In the original description, only the LeConte specimen is mentioned. At least one of the other specimens has no standing as a paratype. It is AMNH 39248, and unlike most of Lawrence's specimens, it still has the original field label attached. It was collected by F. Stephens (no. 2729), 8 April 1885, Agua Caliente, Colorado Desert, and was sexed as a female. Someone has added to the Lawrence Collection label ''[Palm Springs, Calif.]'', and this is correct as Palm Springs is today surrounded by the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation in the Colorado Desert (Seltzer, 1962: 434, 1418). Obviously, it was collected too late to have been in Lawrence's hand when the taxon was described. The second specimen, AMNH 39249, was also collected by Stephens, but the field label is missing. It probably also has no standing as a paratype.

The holotype was collected by John Lawrence LeConte, a well-known entomologist, who traveled from San Diego across the Sonoran Desert to the eastern border of Arizona in the early 1850s (Mearns and Mearns, 1992: 273–277). Along the way he collected the holotype of this taxon ''near the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers.'' This is where Fort Yuma (now Yuma, Arizona) was situated. It seems immaterial to query which side of the river the bird came from (Phillips, 1986: 193; American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 521).

### *Cinclocerthia Walteri* Thayer

*Cinclocerthia Walteri* Thayer, 1925, (south–eastern foothills of the Grand Bonhomme, St. Vincent, B.W.I.).
Now *Cinclocerthia ruficauda tenebrosa* Ridgway, 1904. See Bangs, 1929: 41, Hellmayr, 1934: 344, and Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 185485, adult male, collected in the southeastern foothills of the Grand Bonhomme, St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles, West Indies, in late April 1924, by Gerald H. Thayer.

COMMENTS: According to information on the type label, this taxon was described in a newspaper, ''The Sentry'', Kingston, St. Vincent Island, on 13 March 1925, by Gerald H. Thayer. Bangs (1929: 41), in a paper describing a new subspecies of *C. ruficauda*, called attention to this newspaper description and placed the taxon in the synonymy of *C. r. tenebrosa* from St. Vincent, described by Ridgway in 1904. There was no copy of this description in AMNH, but thanks to Alison Pirie, I received a copy from the files at MCZ. Because of its extreme rarity, I quote Thayer's description here:

''For the St. Vincent Trembler (*Cinclocerthia*) therefore I now propose the name:—*Cinclocerthia Walteri*, Walter's Trembleur (or Trembler).

''Description of type, from the south-eastern foothills of the Grand Bonhomme, St. Vincent, B.W.I., late April, 1924. Male adult in breeding condition:—

''Top of head dusky cinereous, sides of head slightly paler and more ashy, but with upper ear coverts even darker, lores almost black, and a short, obscurely dusky maxillary stripe; chin and throat dull pale brownish gray, with a slightly streaked appearance; upper breast and sides of neck darker grayish brown with a tinge of ash; lower breast more tinged with rufous, shading into pronounced rufous on the flanks and under tail coverts, and into very much paler brownish buff on the abdomen; upper back of a dull ash-tinged rufous brown, distinctly different from colour of crown, shading into stronger rufous on the rump and wing-coverts; tail, tail-coverts and folded wing of a decided rufous tint, brightest on tail-coverts; remiges dusky brown on major portion of inner webs; lining of wings including coverts pale brownish rufous; iris vivid corn yellow; tarsi and feet olive brown, paler on soles; bill black. Length (fresh) 10 inches; bill 1.20, wing, 4; tarsus, 1.''

### [*Turdus brasiliensis* Wied]

While Wied specimens AMNH 4227 and 4228 have AMNH type labels attached, there is no indication in Wied (1821: 93, 148; 1831: 673) that he considered this a new form. Allen (1889b: 213) considered that Wied's use of *Turdus brasiliensis* was based on Linnaeus and Gmelin. Wied's original label supports this view. The following appears on Wied's original label, now attached to AMNH 4228: ''*Donacobius atricapillus* Gray,

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Swain. (*Turdus atricapillus* Gm. *T. brasiliensis* Gm. *vociferus* Sw.; *Donac. albolineatus* Bp.) ♂ Brasilien, M.R. ♀''. His manuscript catalog lists it as ''*Donacobius atricapillus* Linn. (*Mimus brasiliensis* Wied; *Turdus brasiliensis* Gmel.) These specimens should not be considered types.

### *Margarops fuscus atlanticus* Buden

*Margarops fuscus atlanticus* Buden, 1993: 82 (Barbados, east side, elev. c. 900 feet (274 m)).

Now *Margarops fuscus atlanticus* Buden, 1993. See Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 245.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 325625, adult male, collected on the east side of Barbados Island, ca. 900 ft, Lesser Antilles, West Indies, on 18 March 1924, by Gerald H. Thayer and Sinclair Clark.

COMMENTS: The AMNH number of the type was cited in the original description. The paratype is AMNH 325626, adult female, collected at Bathsheba, Barbados on 25 March 1924, by Gerald H. Thayer. As Buden (1993: 76) noted, the label data on this specimen were said to be extracted from Thayer's field notes. I have not found Thayer's Barbados notes, although his St. Vincent notes are on file in the AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives. The label on the holotype is original and the data are in Thayer's hand, as is ''*Allenia montana* [*atlantica*] proposed name G.H.T.'' (Buden, 1993: 82).

This population may be extinct (Brewer and MacKay, 2001: 245).

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